

Meeting Report

PREPARATORY WORKSHOP FOR THE SEVENTH CONFERENCE OF PARTIES TO THE WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL AND PROGRESSING TOWARD TOBACCO FREE PACIFIC 2025



29–30 September 2016
Nadi, Fiji

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE WESTERN PACIFIC

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NOTE

The views expressed in this report are those of the participants of the Preparatory Workshop for the Seventh Conference of Parties to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control and Progressing Toward Tobacco Free Pacific 2025 and do not necessarily reflect the policies of the conveners.

This report has been prepared by the World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific for Member States in the Region and for those who participated in the Preparatory Workshop for the Seventh Conference of Parties to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control and Progressing Toward Tobacco Free Pacific 2025 in Nadi, Fiji, from 29 to 30 September 2016.

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Keywords:

Pacific Islands / Tobacco control / Tobacco use cessation / Tobacco use disorder – prevention and control

SUMMARY

The Preparatory Workshop for the Seventh Conference of Parties to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control and Progressing Toward Tobacco Free Pacific 2025 was convened to allow Parties an opportunity to prepare for the Seventh Conference of Parties (COP7) to be held in Delhi, India, 7–12 November 2016. The COP7 will discuss over 30 important agenda items related to almost all treaty provisions and make decisions that will guide global implementation of the WHO FCTC. Among other issues, the COP will consider further development of the partial Article 9 and 10 guidelines proposed by the working group. Updates on the status of the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products, adopted at the COP5 in 2012, will be provided during the COP7. Furthermore, Article 5.3 on tobacco industry interferences will be an important element to be discussed in every aspect of tobacco control.

The workshop was attended by 14 delegates representing 13 Parties in the Pacific, as well as by observers from the Framework Convention Alliance and the Pacific Community.

Meeting Objectives:

- 1) to familiarize participants with and clarify questions related to the agenda items of the COP7 and its implications for tobacco control in the Pacific;
- 2) to coordinate actions and contributions by Parties in the Pacific at the COP7; and
- 3) to strengthen regional action on implementing Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC on the protection of public health policies with respect to tobacco control from commercial and other vested interests of the tobacco industry.

Recommendations for Member States:

Tobacco Free Pacific 2025:

- 1) Parties developed action plans at the meeting. Priority actions identified by the countries are as follows:
 - a) Cook Islands –
 - Amend Tobacco Control Act
 - Expand cessation services
 - Conduct enforcement training
 - b) Fiji –
 - Amend Tobacco Control Decree (including new graphic health warnings)
 - Develop tobacco cessation action plan
 - c) Kiribati –
 - Reactivate national tobacco control alliance
 - Strengthen tobacco control enforcement (carry out a study tour on enforcement, monitor smoke-free environments)
 - Amend Tobacco Control Act to align with WHO FCTC
 - Carry out Global Youth Tobacco Survey (2017)

- d) Marshall Islands –
 - Establish a national coordinating mechanism that covers tobacco control
 - Amend Tobacco Control Act and draft/implement Tobacco Control Regulations
 - Increase tobacco taxes
- e) Nauru –
 - Amend Tobacco Control Act to align with WHO FCTC
 - Strengthen enforcement by enacting provision for spot fines
 - Prepare for implementation of the illicit trade protocol
 - Carry out Global Youth Tobacco Survey (2017)
- f) Niue –
 - Develop tobacco control bill and draft regulations
 - Strengthen surveillance on tobacco use and exposure
- g) Palau –
 - Prevent tobacco industry interference
 - Develop a tobacco cessation action plan
 - Prepare for legislation on graphic health warnings
 - Carry out social marketing campaign
- h) Papua New Guinea –
 - Implement tobacco control legislation and regulations
 - Carry out a tobacco economic impact assessment
- i) Samoa –
 - Amend tobacco control regulations
 - Strengthen tobacco cessation systems
 - Build capacity for tobacco control enforcement
- j) Solomon Islands –
 - Build capacity for tobacco control enforcement
 - Amend tobacco control act and regulations for further compliance with WHO FCTC
- k) Tonga –
 - Prevent tobacco industry interference
 - Enhance enforcement
 - Continue to strengthen taxation
 - Continue to expand cessation services
- l) Tuvalu –
 - Conduct awareness-raising activities
 - Prepare for implementation of the illicit trade protocol
 - Strengthen enforcement (capacity building for enforcement officers)
 - Advocate for the enactment of the Tobacco Control Act amendments

m) Vanuatu –

- Review Tobacco Control Act
- Prepare for accession of the illicit trade protocol
- Strengthen tobacco control enforcement (develop a protocol and train enforcement officers)
- Establish health promotion foundation

Pre-COP7:

- 1) Parties are encouraged to contribute to a joint statement to highlight regional progress in the implementation of the WHO FCTC.
- 2) Parties are encouraged to collectively identify and request specific support to accelerate implementation of the WHO FCTC in the Pacific.

Recommendations for WHO Secretariat:

- 1) Develop tools and materials for supporting Parties with advocacy of particular tobacco control measures such as taxation, licensing, and preventing tobacco industry interference.
- 2) Distribute the summary report of the Pre-COP7 meeting regarding COP agenda items for Parties to take into consideration when preparing for an intervention at the COP7.
- 3) Provide support to Parties, as appropriate, in preparing for their participation at the COP7.

Recommendations for the Convention Secretariat:

- 1) Provide guidance and support in facilitating the participation of and discussion among Parties at the COP7.
- 2) Provide an organogram of all COP stakeholders (i.e., observers, intergovernmental organizations, expert groups).
- 3) Provide overview of the responsibilities of the Bureau member and the Regional Coordinator to be elected from the Western Pacific Region.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Meeting organization

The seventh session of the Conference of Parties (COP7) will be held from 7 to 12 November 2016 in Delhi, India. COP7 will discuss over 30 important agenda items related to almost all treaty provisions and make decisions that will guide global implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC). WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific (WPRO) and the Convention Secretariat convened a joint preparatory workshop from 29 to 30 September 2016, in Nadi, Fiji, to facilitate Parties' preparation for the upcoming COP7. The meeting was attended by 14 delegates representing 13 Parties in the Pacific, as well as by observers from the Framework Convention Alliance and the Pacific Community.

1.2 Meeting objectives

The objectives of the workshop were:

- 1) to familiarize participants with and clarify questions related to the agenda items of the COP7 and its implications for tobacco control in the Pacific;
- 2) to coordinate actions and contributions by Parties in the Pacific at the COP7; and
- 3) to strengthen regional action on implementing Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC on the protection of public health policies with respect to tobacco control from commercial and other vested interests of the tobacco industry.

2. PROCEEDINGS

2.1 Opening session

Dr Katia de Pinho Campos opened the workshop and welcomed all participants. Head of the Convention Secretariat, Dr Vera Luiza da Costa e Silva, also welcomed participants via a video message.

Participants were introduced. The list of participants is available at Annex 1. The programme of activities is available at Annex 2.

Dr Katharina Kummer Peiry gave an overview of the COP7 arrangements and programme of work. To ensure balance of work among the two committees, Committee A will be responsible for treaty instruments and technical matters under provisional agenda item 5, and for matters related to reporting, implementation assistance and international cooperation under provisional agenda item 6. Committee B will be in charge of budgetary and institutional matters under provisional agenda item 7. Provisional agenda items 1 to 4, and 8 to 11 will be considered in plenary. There will also be a marketplace at which members of the Parties may meet informally. The Marketplace will be composed of booths loosely clustered by thematic groups covering a variety of diverse topics and issues. Regional groups will also have the opportunity to meet.

A discussion took place regarding the change of roles. The Convention Secretariat clarified that the Bureau is the body managing the COP sessions, overseeing and guiding the work of the Secretariat, implementing the mandate of the last COP, and preparing for the next COP; the regional coordinator

assists the Bureau member, participates in Bureau meetings and discussions, brings the outcome of these meetings and discussions back to the region and gets feedback from the region. Discussions regarding nominations may take place prior to the COP and during the COP prior to agenda item 9, and facilitated by a current member. The current presidency belongs to Russia; which region should have the next presidency depends on past rotation. Dr Cedric Alependava from the Solomon Islands was nominated by Nauru as Bureau Member and all Parties seconded the nomination.

Discussion also ensued regarding the possibility of obtaining visas on arrival. This depends on the host country arrangement, and visas on arrival will not be accommodated in India. Nauru requested that the Secretariat streamline the process for small countries with limited capacity or resources. For example, some countries at different levels of technology may need alternative ways of obtaining visas that are not electronic-based.

2.2 Agenda 2. Applications for the status of observer to the Conference of Parties

All new applicants for observer status to the COP are governed under items 30.1 and 30.2 of the Rules of Procedure (RoP). At COP6, it was decided that the application from the East African Community (EAC) would be deferred till COP7. The Bureau recommended that it be rejected due to a lack of a decision from a governing body on its application. In total, 16 applications were received from nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and three were accepted: American Cancer Society, InterAmerican Heart Foundation, and Vision Mondiale de la Santé (World Health Vision). The Secretariat has developed criteria to guide decisions on applications and re-applications. The COP was further invited to give guidance on setting criteria on what types of organizations can apply. For example, according to the RoP, applicants have to be regional organizations; national or subnational NGOs are not eligible. The challenge is making the distinction between global and regional NGOs—a review of activities should show activities that are international.

2.3 Agenda 4. Global Progress Report in implementation of the WHO FCTC, followed by a general debate

A presentation was made on the Global Progress Report (GPR) to be submitted to COP7. The 2016 GPR was based on biennial implementation reports provided by 133 Parties, representing 74% of the Parties. Articles 8 and 11 of the FCTC had the highest implementation rates of at least 5%, and progress has been made on Articles 6, 15, 17 and 19. However, Article 13, which is a time-bound article, still has a low implementation rate. All the implementation reports submitted by the Parties are available online (<http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database>). The full GPR will be made available before COP7.

Despite active outreach during meetings, workshops and webinars, there are still Parties that have not submitted reports, and there are no sanctions or mechanisms in place to address this challenge. It was pointed out that funding support may help Parties to submit their reports.

2.4 Agenda 5. Treaty instruments and technical matters

2.4.1 5.1 Status of the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products

The Convention Secretariat gave an overview and summary of the status of the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products. Activities that have been undertaken since COP6 include the following:

- Organized a series of multisectoral, subregional workshops for Parties.

- Established a panel of experts to the Protocol.
- Promoted the Protocol at high-level global events, including with customs, law enforcement and other relevant governmental sectors.
- Prepared an expert and technical paper(s), model instruments for accession in all six languages, and a case study on becoming a Party in Central America.
- Concluded discussions with the European Union on a grant for work on the Protocol.

It was found that among all regions, assistance is needed in the following areas: translating the Protocol into simple language to aid ministries in better understanding what it means; implementing a tracking and tracing system; improving information sharing; and producing best practices of and cost analysis for implementation of the Protocol.

Two options were presented in relation to the entry into force of the Protocol and the timing of the Meeting of Parties (MOP); these proposed options may come up for consideration during COP7.

2.4.2 5.2 Impact assessment of the WHO FCTC: report by the expert group

An independent expert group prepared a report on the impact of the WHO FCTC from the following sources: global evidence review of scientific studies (conducted by the ITC Project); commissioned reports, government reports and other literature; and missions to 12 selected countries. The prevalence of smoking has decreased along with implementation of the Articles. Article 5.3 has been important in resisting industry pressure; however, it appears that the industry has intensified its opposition with new and aggressive approaches. It would be good for Parties to share their experiences in implementing Article 5.3 with one another.

The following recommendations were made by the expert group:

- Parties should strongly support action towards swifter and stronger implementation.
- Article 5.3 should be fully observed by all sectors of government.
- Increase tax and align taxation with Article 6 guidelines.
- Individual countries, especially lower- and middle-income countries, should be provided more technical support in key areas (e.g., taxation) and to help them respond to emerging challenges (e.g., non-cigarettes and new products).
- Parties should develop national surveillance systems to assess trends, evaluate measures and make full use of the information.

2.4.3 5.3 Implementation of Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC

The Secretariat presented its findings on the implementation of Article 5.3, “Protection of public health policies with respect to tobacco control from commercial and other vested interests of the tobacco industry”. A new report has been published that examines the level of tobacco industry interference with international organizations such as intergovernmental and nongovernmental groups. This report is available online (<http://bit.ly/29UXMvw>). The Secretariat has also provided tools to assist the Parties; this list of resources is also available on a Tools & Knowledge hub (<http://bit.ly/2cCSR5v>). Other projects include the establishment of tobacco industry monitoring systems or observatories, as well as regional meetings and needs and impact assessment missions to raise awareness. The Southeast Asian Tobacco Control Alliance (SEATCA) has a link on its website to best practices.

The Cook Islands inquired whether the model policy for Article 5.3 covers observer applications. The response was that the model policy is for the United Nations Task Force on Prevention and Control of NCDs (UNIATF), but it can be used for wider purposes, for example, how to deal with observers that have ties to the tobacco industry. In the previous COP, applications were refused if there was an intention by the applicant to continue engagement with the tobacco industry. Based on the FCTC, the tobacco industry is not considered a stakeholder in tobacco control due to their conflict of interest.

2.4.4 5.4 Further development of the partial guidelines for implementation of Articles 9 and 10: report by the working group and report by WHO

A report was presented covering implementation of Articles 9 and 10, which pertain to regulation of the contents of tobacco products and regulation of tobacco product disclosures. The 9th meeting of the Working Group (WG) was held in Antalya, Turkey, in February 2016, and was attended by 25 Parties and three facilitators. The WG discussed the latest research on the reduction of tobacco addictiveness, and agreed to present draft text to COP7 related to tobacco addictiveness. It was also agreed that smokeless tobacco products fall under the definition of tobacco products and are therefore included in the Protocol. The WG is requesting guidance regarding tobacco-free waterpipe products and the use of charcoal and re-use of water and other fluids in waterpipe smoking, as to whether these design features should be considered for the purposes of Articles 9 and 10.

2.4.5 5.5.1 Control and prevention of waterpipe tobacco products: report by WHO

The use of waterpipe tobacco products is increasing globally, particularly among children and youth, due to the introduction of flavoured tobacco, its social acceptability relating to café and restaurant culture, development of mass communication and social media to promote the habit, its affordability, and the misconception that waterpipe tobacco is safer than cigarette smoking. In fact, waterpipe tobacco smoke contains disease-causing intoxicants, some of which are absorbed by the user. The WHO FCTC covers waterpipe smoking, but policies should take into account the particularities of waterpipe products, which, unlike cigarette packs, are not uniform in packaging and components. COP requested WHO to develop this report on policy options and best practices for the control of waterpipe tobacco use, and to integrate reporting on the use of waterpipes in all relevant data collection. Some suggested actions included taxation of the products, application of clean indoor air legislation to waterpipe lounges and cafés, and inclusion of warning and health labels on all the components of the product.

Nauru raised the issue of the prevalence of waterpipe tobacco use in the country, brought in by refugees, and in Tuvalu by Chinese; in Fiji, it is available in resort hotels. Even if waterpipe tobacco use is not yet a major issue, Parties are encouraged to be prepared and to take it into consideration when drafting future policies.

2.4.6 5.5.2 Electronic nicotine delivery systems and electronic non-nicotine delivery systems: report by WHO

WHO prepared a report on the evidence of the health impact of electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS) and electronic non-nicotine delivery systems (ENNDS), their potential role in cessation and impact on tobacco control efforts, and policy options to address these products. Based on the levels and number of toxicants produced by ENDS/ENNDS, they are likely to be less toxic than cigarettes but not harmless; long-term use is expected to increase health risks, and the exhaled aerosol is a source of contaminants that pose a health risk for bystanders. Existing longitudinal studies also indicate that ENDS/ENNDS use by minors who have never smoked at least doubles the chances that

they will start smoking. There is as yet not enough evidence to indicate any positive or negative impact of ENDS/ENNDS on helping smokers quit.

Some policy options suggested for Parties that have not banned ENDS/ENNDS are: taxation so the product becomes less affordable to minors; banning or restricting the amount of flavourants; prohibition of its use in indoor spaces or least where smoking is not permitted; and prevent claims about the effectiveness of ENDS/ENNDS as smoking cessation aids unless a specialized governmental agency has approved them for all Parties.

It was pointed out by the Solomon Islands and Cook Islands that the tobacco industry is studying market approaches and ready to enter new markets; therefore, policy-makers should be prepared to act quickly even if it is not yet a currently relevant issue.

2.4.7 5.6 Economically sustainable alternatives to tobacco growing (in relation to Articles 17 and 18 of the WHO FCTC)

Progress in implementation of Articles 17 and 18 has been slow and currently these Articles are only at 18% and 24% implementation rates, respectively. To aid in implementation, an international database is being organized to allow Parties to access information on best practices. Awareness is being raised on this issue, and international cooperation is taking place. For instance, a South-South and Triangular cooperation meeting resulted in a project to design country-specific action plans for recipient countries to develop programmes on alternative livelihoods. Brazil was identified as the country provider of assistance and agreed to share its experience on its National Diversification Programme for the implementation of Article 17 with Jamaica, Philippines and Uruguay. Other countries in the region that are interested may also apply for assistance with the Convention Secretariat.

The Secretariat is also signing an interagency collaboration agreement with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to update its 2003 study "Projections of Tobacco Production, Consumption and Trade". Other collaborations include working with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to elaborate on a report that maps the tobacco global value chain; gathering information on implementation of Articles 17 and 18 from those European Union Member States that produce raw tobacco; and exploring possible cooperation with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The Secretariat is also collaborating with the International Labour Organization (ILO) to gather data on jobs related to tobacco production and manufacturing; the issue of child labour was brought up as a concern not addressed in the report.

A question was raised regarding the expected timeline on the guidelines in Articles 17 and 18. The Secretariat responded that if enough countries are interested and willing to pursue this issue, countries may request additional agenda items to be added to COP7.

Vanuatu suggested limiting the amount of tobacco exportation, while in the case of Fiji, existing requirements for tobacco sources to be 75% domestic could be revised so as to encourage tobacco farmers to start looking for sustainable alternatives to tobacco. As a way forward, countries in the region may request COP to make a decision on these Articles, especially considering these are the least implemented measures. A joint proposal for detailed guidelines could be made for consideration at COP7 or COP8.

2.4.8 5.7 Implementation of Article 19 of the WHO FCTC: “Liability”: report by the expert group

The expert group was directed to provide a final report on approaches that may assist Parties to strengthen civil liability mechanisms across a variety of legal systems. It was determined that the best approach would be the design of a practical toolkit that is a living online document which evolves as legal practice develops. The expert group identified three scenarios through which Parties might wish to use or strengthen their civil liability mechanisms in holding the tobacco industry to account:

- 1) facilitating access to justice for victims of smoking-related diseases
- 2) healthcare cost recovery
- 3) enforcing existing tobacco control measure or general laws relevant to tobacco, including injunctive relief

The Cook Islands pointed out that the toolkit would need to be assessed for its applicability at the country level.

2.4.9 5.8 Addressing gender-specific risks when developing tobacco control strategies

The Bureau was requested to include gender-specific risks as an item on the COP7 agenda, and a concept note was prepared on the issue in consultation with the International Network of Women Against Tobacco (INWAT), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN Women, and WHO department of Gender Equity and Human Rights. While the prevalence of smoking is lower in women than in men, tobacco use by girls in some countries is increasing, and gender norms may contribute to under-reporting of use in women and girls. More women than men are exposed to secondhand smoke, and there are unique health risks for women, such as effects on fertility and pregnancy outcomes. The tobacco industry uses gender-specific tactics to target women and to make new products attractive to women, such as through packaging and flavours. For instance, in some places waterpipe smoking is quite acceptable for women.

Some potential areas for gender-specific tobacco control measures and policies include: raising taxes on tobacco products, providing gender-sensitive education efforts to empower individuals to claim smoke-free environments, issuing specific health warnings for men and women that reflect different patterns of tobacco use, providing gender-sensitive information warning about the dangers of tobacco, training health professionals in gender-specific treatment of tobacco dependence, making use of gender indicators in the collection of tobacco use data, and increasing qualitative and quantitative research in this area.

Nauru conducted a STEPS survey in early 2016 to gather data that may be able to point out gender-specific issues in the country, but results are not yet available. In the past 10 years, there has been an increase in cancer, with more women taking up smoking than men, and this is a relevant issue in Pacific Island countries.

2.4.10 5.9 Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship: depiction of tobacco in entertainment media (item proposed by a Party)

The COP Secretariat prepared a report on the status of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship (TAPS) in entertainment media. Depictions of tobacco use are included in the guidelines for implementation of Article 13, which state the measures that Parties should take:

- certification of no benefits
- prohibition of brands or imagery
- requirement of anti-tobacco advertising
- implementation of a ratings or classification system

The nature of media now, with multiple media platforms for viewing entertainment, is such that exposure to TAPS is a challenge, especially in terms of cross-border advertising entering territories where there are TAPS bans. Parties have a need to implement cross-border bans and establish proper enforcement strategies. This was raised as a particular concern by the Philippines, which requested guidance on prevention of such advertising. An expert group on cross-border TAPS has been mandated to prepare a template for a protocol on this issue, and there is a working group focussing on implementation of Article 13. International cooperation is critical to addressing this challenge.

2.5 Agenda 6 Reporting, implementation assistance and international cooperation

2.5.1 6.1 Reporting arrangements under the WHO FCTC: report by the expert group

The expert group looked into ways in which the reporting process for Parties could be simplified and streamlined, while at the same time increase accuracy, reliability, and ease of use of the reporting instrument. The group unanimously decided to support a reporting instrument that was comprehensive; it was strongly agreed that an implementation review mechanism (IRM) under the WHO FCTC is needed to improve implementation, and that this mechanism could also facilitate provision of focussed support to Parties. The IRM should meet the following basic principles/criteria: it should be constructive and supportive for Parties, not a mechanism for criticism or rebuke; it should be transparent and objective; and it should be cost-effective. The Implementation Review Committee would consist of 15 independent experts nominated by the Parties and the Bureau, who would meet twice in between the COPs.

While reporting is burdensome, it is valuable for Parties in order for them to communicate their specific needs for support. An online questionnaire to be used in 2018 will include reported data from 2016, and countries will subsequently be asked to update the data through a faster and easier process, thereby cutting down on the time required. Word version may also be available for Parties that do not have reliable Internet service. The user-friendliness of the questionnaire was brought up by Tonga, and a suggestion made to offer multiple options for selection to reduce the amount of time required to write down answers in narrative form. Another question was raised about why the process is only partially funded and not fully funded. The Secretariat responded that this important issue would be discussed at the budget session. Parties are encouraged to look into the budget and raise any concerns.

2.5.2 6.2 International cooperation for implementation of the WHO FCTC, including the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the global NCD targets and human rights

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SGDs) includes implementation of the WHO FCTC as Target 3.a under Goal 3 on good health and well-being. Since COP6, the Convention Secretariat has actively participated in the fourth, fifth and sixth meetings of the United Nations Task Force on Prevention and Control of NCDs (UNIATF) to ensure that support for implementation of the WHO FCTC remains a key focus of the meetings. The Secretariat also proactively contributed to the development of the tobacco control element of UNIATF's action plan. The WHO global NCD Action Plan targets a 30% relative reduction in the prevalence of tobacco use by 2025.

The WHO FCTC explicitly references human rights conventions within its text; these rights are also reflected in Article 12 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women; and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Some of the links between tobacco and human rights include the issue of child labour and tobacco harvesting; the concentration of the tobacco industry in the developing world; and tobacco and protection of the environment. Furthermore, there is a growing body of evidence on the links between increased tobacco consumption, foreign investment related to the tobacco industry, and free trade. One of the strategies used by transnational tobacco companies is to enter emerging-market economies; these have traditionally had less tobacco control regulation. An international cooperation framework has been proposed to address these issues. It was noted that this is not a model policy but a proposed way forward and work in progress towards cooperation with other UN agencies.

2.5.3 6.4 Sustainable measures to strengthen implementation of the WHO FCTC: report by the working group

The Working Group (WG) for sustainable measures was established by COP5 in 2012 and its mandate was extended in COP6 to include strategic directions in the following core areas: mechanisms of assistance, coordination platform, national multisectoral coordination mechanisms (NMCMS), and capacity building.

Mechanisms of action: It was found that the information database available to Parties was in need of updating; however, an attempt to request information met with limited success. There was fragmentation and lack of coordination in the provision of assistance. Parties were either not aware of the resources available to them or had difficulty accessing these resources. Therefore, the WG determined that there is a need for a coordination platform.

Coordination platform: Terms of reference have been adopted for the establishment of the platform, which should strengthen collaboration and coordination among Parties and the providers of assistance. In order not to burden the Parties and the Secretariat, this platform should utilize existing online communication mechanisms.

NMCMS: In an analysis of 35 needs assessments conducted by the Secretariat, it was revealed that 80% of Parties need assistance in the area of the establishment or strengthening of NMCMS, and it is one of the most frequent requests made by Parties. The WG recommends that the Secretariat work with the UNDP and WHO to build on existing experiences and materials to develop toolkits to help Parties in this area.

Capacity building: Knowledge hubs are specialised centres established by the Secretariat with certain areas of knowledge. The WG has mandated several tasks for these knowledge hubs and given them a role. These include the following:

- Australia – Trade, tobacco and legal challenges
- Finland – Surveillance
- India – Smokeless tobacco use
- Lebanon – Waterpipe
- South Africa – Tobacco taxation
- Uruguay – International cooperation

The WG also recommends development of an action plan that would provide a long-term framework for the delivery of assistance to Parties. Such a plan of action needs to ensure coherence with all areas

of work of the Secretariat; decisions on the programme and budget, and the establishment of a possible review mechanism have to be made. These should be taken up at COP7.

Finally, the WG put forth a suggestion to build a strong business case that Parties can use to show the benefits of investing in tobacco control, the costs of the health burden of tobacco epidemics, and the consequences of inaction. These can serve to mobilize political will to implement tobacco control. A lunchtime seminar at COP7 will cover this issue.

2.5.4 6.3 South-South and Triangular cooperation

The Convention Secretariat was requested to work on the promotion of South-South cooperation in the exchange of scientific, technical and legal expertise relevant to the implementation of the FCTC. To this end, a meeting was held in Montevideo, Uruguay, in September–October 2015, attended by representatives from 22 Parties from all six WHO Regions, development and UN agencies, NGO observers to the COP, knowledge hubs, and experts. Several projects were identified addressing the various objectives of the different Articles.

The International Cooperation Centre for Tobacco Control (CCITC) and other knowledge hubs have been actively involved in South-South and triangular projects. A working group has also been established focussing on sustainable measures. The group requested that the Secretariat form a coordinating platform to bring together the needs identified with the providers of assistance, as well as to provide a detailed plan of action for assistance implementation. In terms of the ways forward identified, these include the following:

- promote implementation of Article 22 as implementation rate is currently only 41%;
- establish interactive communication platform with a section on assistance to Parties;
- convene more meetings on South-South and triangular cooperation; and
- continue resource mobilization strategies.

It was clarified that knowledge exchanges, such as the study visit on enforcement between the Solomon Islands and Fiji, do not require a Memorandum of Understanding. Furthermore, countries do not need to be within the same region for cooperation to take place. For example, Jamaica, Philippines and Uruguay visited Brazil to learn about alternative farming. Parties are encouraged to consult with WHO and the Secretariat to identify good practices and support needed to fill gap areas, as well as to refer to FCTC Articles and guidelines to identify weak areas based on the COP reporting. Funding available for these cooperative activities would come from Parties' contributions, to be endorsed and supported by Parties.

A request was made by Tonga for a questionnaire to be distributed identifying where assistance is most essential. WHO emphasized that, rather than each country identifying their own areas that need support, priority areas for the entire Pacific region should be identified, and a collective voice considered. The Convention Secretariat reminded discussants of the online resource available to search for good practices, as well as the Global Progress Report highlighting Parties' success stories.

2.5.5 6.5 Financial resources and mechanism of assistance

A report was made on the resources available for implementation of the workplan 2016–2017. The various mechanisms of assistance were described, including regional workshops, graphic health warnings databases for the different regions, and a tool to assess the economic impact of tobacco use and the cost of implementing the FCTC. Assistance can also be given to Parties through collaboration

with other entities, such as NGOs, IGOs, and civil society. The report contains all the details on budget allocation, and Parties are recommended to consult this document when considering making a request for assistance.

2.5.6 6.6 Issues related to the implementation of the WHO FCTC and settlement of disputes concerning the implementation or application of the Convention

A report was presented covering settlement of disputes concerning the implementation or application of the FCTC in accordance with Article 27. Some of the kinds of disputes include cross-border TAPS, illicit trade, failure to implement Article 5.3, third party action against domestic tobacco control, and undermining of domestic tobacco control efforts. Possible procedures include diplomatic channels and arbitration. While dispute settlement clauses exist in many treaties, the COP is not bound to follow these and may select those that are most applicable to the FCTC.

2.5.7 6.7 Trade and investment issues

Trade and investment agreements include three types: international investment agreements (IIAs), bilateral investment treaties (BITs), and treaties with investment provisions (TIPs). This report focussed on agreements that include investor-State dispute settlement (ISDS), as these provide the investor with an ISDS mechanism, which tobacco companies can use to challenge national tobacco control regulation. Some features of new trade and investment agreements may add to the existing implementation challenges faced by Parties; these include:

- The increased need for intersectoral coordination and cooperation between the trade/investment and health departments.
- Lobbying activities by the tobacco industry that produce a “chilling” effect on governments, especially in developing countries.
- Lack of financial and human resources, as well as technical capacities, making governments more vulnerable to pressure from the tobacco industry.

Recently, two high-profile investment arbitrations were brought by Philip Morris regarding plain packaging legislation in Australia and Uruguay. In the first instance, the case was dismissed as “an abuse of rights” and in the latter case, it was dismissed on its merits, with frequent references to the WHO FCTC. This serves as a positive precedent that sends a signal to Parties to continue upholding the FCTC.

Some policy options recommended include:

- Improve intersectoral coordination through institutionalization of mechanisms and procedures, especially between health and trade ministries.
- Curtail activities by the tobacco industry so as to minimize interference and influence by the industry. There should also be penal sanctions against cases of bribery and corruption.
- Make available and increase resources, especially for developing countries. Assistance should be provided by national and international organizations with expertise, and innovative financing mechanisms and multi-stakeholder partnerships should be explored.

The Cook Islands pointed out that in countries that do not belong to the World Trade Organization (WTO), ministries of foreign affairs should be made aware of the WHO FCTC so that they can take it into consideration when drafting policies that have health implications.

2.6 Agenda 7. Budgetary and institutional matters

2.6.1 7.1 Performance report for the 2014–2015 workplan and budget

A report on activities and financial implementation for 2014–2015 was presented. No comments or questions were raised by Parties.

2.6.2 7.2 Interim performance report for the 2016–2017 workplan and budget

An interim report on activities and financial implementation for 2014–2015 was presented. No comments or questions specific to this item were raised by Parties.

2.6.3 7.3 Payment of the voluntary assessed contributions and measures to reduce Parties in arrears

The Convention Secretariat presented on the status of the voluntary assessed contribution payment. There is currently ongoing discussion to change the designation of the contribution to no longer refer to it as voluntary, and to implement penalties for non-paying parties. Tonga commented that the term “voluntary” might be misleading, and that it would be better to state clearly that the payment is mandatory. A suggestion was made to copy the tobacco control programme focal points in health ministries when requests are sent out to the FCTC focal points to facilitate follow-up. A comment was made that the government as a whole and not just their ministries of health are held liable for payment.

2.6.4 7.4 Proposed workplan and budget for the financial period 2018–2019

The Convention Secretariat summarized the report on the proposed workplan and budget for 2018–2019. The voluntary assessed contributions from each Party would be determined based on the United Nations scale of assessment for 2018–2019. The number of Parties has increased but the budget remains roughly the same; therefore, there will be much discussion on this proposed budget, which will need to be adopted at COP7.

2.6.5 7.5 Convention Secretariat’s fund-raising efforts and collaborative work

The Convention Secretariat’s report on proposed fund-raising efforts was summarized. To date, the COP has not provided guidance on how fund-raising should be structured; this document aims to move towards adoption of a policy. The increase in the number of Parties since establishment of the FCTC has not been followed by a corresponding increase in contributions by the Parties. Furthermore, requests have increased related to new challenges in implementation. There is therefore a need to raise extrabudgetary funds. Three mechanisms are proposed:

- 1) Dedicated revenues for tobacco control: Revenue stemming from tobacco taxation can be earmarked for tobacco control or in support of broader health and development agendas. A suggestion was also made for Parties to channel such funds into international, bilateral or multilateral tobacco control programmes, such as for South-South and triangular cooperation.
- 2) International fund for tobacco control: Based on the solidarity principle, parties are suggested to voluntarily add a “micro-levy” to their existing national taxes on tobacco products, and to contribute this levy to international tobacco control activities.
- 3) Financing dialogue: Parties might be asked to pledge their contributions after adoption of the workplan. This mechanism is a structured way of mobilizing resources.

The Secretariat stated that in the future, tax revenue may be used to support international tobacco control activities. Parties were referred to Document 15 for a list of actions related to fund-raising.

2.6.6 7.6 Process and methodology to conduct the performance of the Head of the Convention Secretariat

The Bureau has drafted a process and methodology for performance evaluation of the Head of the Convention Secretariat and provided a matrix in Annex 1 of their report. It was noted that the current Head recused herself from discussions regarding this issue, and did not participate in any way in the preparation of this document.

2.6.7 7.7 Review of accreditation of nongovernmental organizations with the status of observer to the COP

The Secretariat invited 20 NGOs with observer status to submit reports via an online questionnaire, and 19 responded. In terms of activities, NGOs were most active in relation to Articles 12 and 8, and least active in Articles 15, 19, 9 and 10. The Bureau recommends that observer status be maintained for 17 of the NGOs, and that observer status be discontinued for the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and Associations and the Medical Women's International Association, the former for a conflict of interest and the latter due to its lack of activity.

2.6.8 7.8 Review of accreditation of intergovernmental organizations with the status of observer to the COP

A decision was made at COP6 to adopt an accreditation process for NGOs to receive and maintain observer status; however, a formal accreditation mechanism has not been adopted for IGOs. It is therefore difficult for the COP to identify contributions made by IGO observers, as well as to ensure compliance to the spirit of the Convention, or to recognize potential or actual conflicts of interest. For example, the International Labour Organization (ILO) has a long history of partnership with the tobacco industry, and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) received contributions from Philip Morris in 2015. A draft decision on the review of accreditation of IGOs was included in the report for the consideration of COP.

2.6.9 7.9 Maximizing transparency of Parties' delegations, IGOs, NGOs and civil society groups during sessions of the COP and meetings of its subsidiary bodies

This report proposes measures to maximize the transparency of participants in COP sessions and meetings of COP subsidiaries to ensure minimal interference by the tobacco industry. One measure for the consideration of COP is to adopt standard sentences in the wording of meeting invitations that specifically deny access to persons representing the tobacco industry and entities that support the industry. Another issue that requires a decision is regarding the signing of a Declaration of Interest (DOI) form confirming a participant's non-involvement with the tobacco industry. Currently, only members of the public are required to sign the DOI. The Bureau could not come to a consensus as to whether the DOI form should be extended to the media and to governing body delegates.

2.6.10 7.10 Possible amendments to the rules of the procedure

A summary was presented of some possible amendments to the Rules of Procedure (RoP). These include: rewording that aligns RoP with current protocol; the introduction of Rule 24, which applies to the committees of the COP; amending Rule 26 to allow for flexibility in achieving a quorum; and

replacement or deletion of Rules 60, 62, 63 and 64 to rectify inconsistencies with current practice. Details of these proposed amendments are in the annex of the report for COP's consideration.

2.6.11 7.11 Strengthening synergy between the Conference of Parties and the World Health Assembly

Implementation of the FCTC had not been the subject of a specific stand-alone agenda item in any recent World Health Assembly until the Sixty-ninth session in May 2016. At the Sixty-eighth World Health Assembly in May 2015, Brazil, Panama, Russia and Uruguay organized a side event on strengthening synergies between the World Health Assembly and the COP. While implementation of the FCTC has been referenced in discussions on agenda items relating to the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases, information about COP decisions has not been systematically shared with the World Health Assembly. Making the implementation of the FCTC a priority and strengthening synergy between the World Health Assembly and COP would be complementary to both entities.

2.6.12 7.12 Relationship of the Convention Secretariat with other international entities

This draft proposal is for the Secretariat to consider becoming an observer to other governing bodies that have overlapping or complementary areas of work. Benefits from this relationship include the opportunity to raise awareness about issues related to the FCTC during informal discussions, to make interventions if allowed, and to gain access to relevant documentation. Annex 1 of the report contains a table listing the organizations, the category of their observers, their current relationship with the Secretariat, and key areas of overlap with the FCTC and the Secretariat. It was noted that decisions to engage with an organization must take into account Article 5.3, which could constitute a reason that relationship with a particular organization is not pursued. Annex 2 in the report lists 12 organizations for consideration. The Secretariat is requested to initiate discussions with the secretariats of these entities regarding an application for observer status.

2.6.13 7.13 Hosting arrangements between the Convention Secretariat and WHO

This document addresses the limited amount of guidance available thus far on the hosting arrangements between the Secretariat and WHO. Both entities recognize that this is a complex situation and that the lack of clarity has resulted in ad hoc arrangements and financial implications. A management review commissioned by WHO and conducted by an independent contractor determined that the absence of a formalised agreement was a significant impediment to the efficiency of the Secretariat. Therefore, the Secretariat has put forth the following as key elements of a future hosting arrangement:

- The level of visibility of the Secretariat and its status within the WHO structure should be enhanced.
- There should be a level of administrative authority for the Secretariat and clarity regarding engagement with WHO Headquarters and regional and country offices, as well as a level of administrative support.
- Financial management arrangements should be clarified, including the terms surrounding Programme Support Charges (PSC) and other charges.
- There should be recognition of the Secretariat's mandate to take the lead on treaty matters.

These key elements will be presented at COP7, and actual hosting arrangements will be decided upon during COP8.

A request was made by Tonga for a clarification of the roles of WHO and the Convention Secretariat. The Secretariat explained that they report to COP while WHO reports to the World Health Assembly.

2.7 Agenda 8. Date and place of the 8th session of the COP

The Eighth session of the COP will take place in Geneva, Switzerland. Options for dates were presented for Parties' consideration.

3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 Conclusions

Overall, the meeting also strengthened networks among tobacco control focal points in the Pacific Island countries.

Tobacco Free Pacific 2025:

The meeting provided an opportunity to discuss challenges related to tobacco industry interference, as well as to share and learn from other countries' experiences with strengthening tobacco control measures such as increasing tobacco taxes, requiring stronger health warnings on tobacco packaging, and enforcement.

Pre-COP7:

- The meeting successfully addressed all agenda items of the COP7 to help participants gain better understanding of the items to be discussed during the meeting.
- Key concerns and issues related to the COP7 agenda items raised by the Parties include the following:
- Novel products such as water pipe tobacco and electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS) have not yet emerged as a Pacific-wide problem. However, Parties raised concerns that these products are being aggressively promoted; therefore, they are encouraged to take precautions against these products.
- Economically sustainable alternatives to tobacco growing require particular attention as some Pacific Island countries have small-scale tobacco farming. Parties may consider requesting guidelines for implementation of Articles 17 and 18.
- The toolkit on liability developed by an expert group under the mandate of the COP can facilitate Parties to take action in this area; however, it was suggested that legal advisors in each country review its applicability in the local context.
- Gender difference is observed in tobacco use trends in the Pacific. Increased efforts to document gender-sensitive approaches in tobacco control will support knowledge sharing among the Parties.
- Enforcement is a potential area in which Parties may benefit from South-South and/or triangular cooperation. Parties are encouraged to consult with WHO and the Convention Secretariat to identify good practices on relevant WHO FCTC articles and guidelines.
- An implementation review mechanism (i.e., a committee or expert groups), under the mandate of the COP, would facilitate the Convention Secretariat to identify areas where Parties need support.

- Development of visual material (i.e., an organogram) that depicts the COP stakeholders (i.e., observers, expert groups, intergovernmental organizations [IGOs], WHO, etc.) and their roles would be useful to help Parties understand their individual responsibilities.

3.2 Recommendations

3.2.1 Recommendations for Member States

Parties developed action plans at the meeting. Priority actions identified by the countries are as follows:

- a) **Cook Islands** –
 - Amend Tobacco Control Act
 - Expand cessation services
 - Conduct enforcement training
- b) **Fiji** –
 - Amend Tobacco Control Decree (including new graphic health warnings)
 - Develop tobacco cessation action plan
- c) **Kiribati** –
 - Reactivate national tobacco control alliance
 - Strengthen tobacco control enforcement (carry out a study tour on enforcement, monitor smoke-free environments)
 - Amend Tobacco Control Act to align with WHO FCTC
 - Carry out Global Youth Tobacco Survey (2017)
- d) **Marshall Islands** –
 - Establish a national coordinating mechanism that covers tobacco control
 - Amend Tobacco Control Act and draft/implement Tobacco Control Regulations
 - Increase tobacco taxes
- e) **Nauru** –
 - Amend Tobacco Control Act to align with WHO FCTC
 - Strengthen enforcement by enacting provision for spot fines
 - Prepare for implementation of the illicit trade protocol
 - Carry out Global Youth Tobacco Survey (2017)
- f) **Niue** –
 - Develop tobacco control bill and draft regulations
 - Strengthen surveillance on tobacco use and exposure
- g) **Palau** –
 - Prevent tobacco industry interference
 - Develop a tobacco cessation action plan
 - Prepare for legislation on graphic health warnings
 - Carry out social marketing campaign

- h) **Papua New Guinea –**
 - Implement tobacco control legislation and regulations
 - Carry out a tobacco economic impact assessment
 - Implement provisions of the illicit trade protocol
 - Establish an enforcement mechanism

- i) **Samoa –**
 - Amend tobacco control regulations
 - Strengthen tobacco cessation systems
 - Build capacity for tobacco control enforcement

- j) **Solomon Islands –**
 - Build capacity for tobacco control enforcement
 - Amend tobacco control act and regulations for further compliance with WHO FCTC

- k) **Tonga –**
 - Prevent tobacco industry interference
 - Enhance enforcement
 - Continue to strengthen taxation
 - Continue to expand cessation services

- l) **Tuvalu –**
 - Conduct awareness-raising activities
 - Prepare for implementation of the illicit trade protocol
 - Strengthen enforcement (capacity building for enforcement officers)
 - Advocate for the enactment of the Tobacco Control Act amendments

- m) **Vanuatu –**
 - Review Tobacco Control Act
 - Prepare for accession of the illicit trade protocol
 - Strengthen tobacco control enforcement (develop a protocol and train enforcement officers)
 - Establish health promotion foundation

3.2.2 Recommendations for WHO Secretariat

- 1) Provide technical support to Parties to implement action plans to facilitate progress towards TFP2025.
- 2) Develop tools and materials for supporting Parties with advocacy of particular tobacco control measures such as taxation, licensing, and preventing tobacco industry interference
- 3) Distribute the summary report of the Pre-COP7 meeting regarding the COP agenda items for Parties to take into consideration when preparing for an intervention at the COP7.
- 4) Provide support to Parties, as appropriate, in preparing for their participation at the COP7.

3.3.3 Recommendations for the Convention Secretariat

- 1) Provide guidance and support in facilitating the participation of and discussion among Parties at the COP7.
- 2) Provide an organogram of all COP stakeholders (i.e., observers, IGOs, expert groups).
- 3) Provide overview of the responsibilities of the Bureau member and the Regional Coordinator to be elected from the Western Pacific Region.

ANNEXES

Annex 1. List of Participants

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Annex 2. Programme of Activities

Afternoon, Thursday, 29 September 2016

13:30–13:45	Opening remarks	<i>Dr Katia de Pinho Campos Acting Coordinator, TFI</i>
	Welcome message (video)	<i>Dr Vera Luiza da Costa e Silva Head, The Convention Secretariat</i>
13:45–14:00	Overview of COP7 arrangement and programme of work	<i>Dr Katharina Kummer Peiryy Senior Legal Adviser, The Convention Secretariat</i>
14:00–14:15	Agenda 2. Applications for the status of observer to the Conference of the Parties <i>Document FCTC/COP/7/3</i>	<i>Moderator: Dr Katharina Kummer Peiry</i>
14:15–14:30	Agenda 4. Global progress report in implementation of the WHO FCTC, followed by a general debate <i>Documents FCTC/COP/7/4</i>	<i>Moderator: Dr Katharina Kummer Peiry</i>
14:30–15:00	Agenda 5. Treaty instruments and technical matters	<i>Moderator: Mr. Marcus Samo, Member of the Bureau of COP 6</i>
	5.1. Status of the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products <i>Document FCTC/COP/7/5</i>	
	5.2. Impact assessment of the WHO FCTC: report by the expert group <i>Document FCTC/COP/7/6</i>	
	5.3. Implementation of Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC <i>Document FCTC/COP/7/7</i>	
	5.4. Further development of the partial guidelines for implementation of Articles 9 and 100: report by the working group and report by WHO <i>Document FCTC/COP/7/8; FCTC/COP/7/9; FCTC/COP/7/INF.DOC/1</i>	
15:00–15:15	Photo and afternoon break	
15:15–16:30	Agenda 5. Treaty instruments and technical matters (continued)	<i>Moderator: Dr Katia de Pinho Campos</i>
	5.5.1. Control and prevention of waterpipe tobacco products: report by WHO <i>Document FCTC/COP/7/10</i>	
	5.5.2. Electronic nicotine delivery systems and	

electronic non-nicotine delivery systems:
Report by WHO
Document FCTC/COP/7/11

5.6. Economically sustainable alternatives to tobacco growing (in relation to Articles 17 and 18 of the WHO FCTC)
Document FCTC/COP/7/12

5.7. Implementation of Article 19 of the WHO FCTC: “Liability”: report by the expert group
Document FCTC/COP/7/13

5.8. Addressing gender-specific risks when developing tobacco control strategies
Document FCTC/COP/7/14

5.9. Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship: depiction of tobacco in entertainment media (item proposed by a Party)
Document FCTC/COP/7/38

16:30–17:00

Agenda 6. Reporting, implementation assistance and international cooperation

Moderator: Dr Ada Moadsiri

6.1. Reporting arrangements under the WHO FCTC: report by the expert group
Document FCTC/COP/7/15

6.2. International cooperation for implementation of the WHO FCTC, including the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the global NCD targets and human rights.
Document FCTC/COP/7/16

Friday, 30 September 2016

08:30–08:40

Overview of the day

Dr Katia de Pinho Campos

08:40–09:50

Nomination for Elected Officials

Mr. Marcus Samo

08:50–10:00

Agenda 6. Reporting, implementation assistance and international cooperation (continued)

Moderator: Dr Ada Moadsiri

6.4. Sustainable measures to strengthen implementation of the WHO FCTC: report by the working group
Document FCTC/COP/7/18

6.3. South-South and Triangular cooperation
Document FCTC/COP/7/17

6.5. Financial resources and mechanism of assistance

Document FCTC/COP/7/19

6.6. Issues related to the implementation of the WHO FCTC and settlement of disputes concerning the implementation or application of the Convention.

Documents FCTC/COP/7/20

6.7. Trade and investment issues

Documents FCTC/COP/7/21

10:00–10:15

Morning break

10:15–12:30

Agenda 7. Budgetary and institutional matters

Moderator: Dr Katharina Kummer Peiry

7.1. Performance report for the 2014–2015 workplan and budget

Document FCTC/COP/7/22

7.2. Interim performance report for the 2016–2017 workplan and budget

Document FCTC/COP/7/23

7.3. Payment of the voluntary assessed contributions and measures to reduce Parties in arrears

Documents FCTC/COP/7/24

7.4. Proposed workplan and budget for the financial period 2018–2019

*Documents FCTC/COP/7/25;
FCTC/COP/7/INF.DOC./2*

7.5. Convention Secretariat's fund raising efforts and collaborative work

Documents FCTC/COP/7/26

7.6. Process and methodology to conduct the performance of the Head of the Convention Secretariat

Document FCTC/COP/7/27

7.7. Review of accreditation of nongovernmental organizations with the status of observers to the Conference of the Parties

Document FCTC/COP/7/28

7.8. Review of accreditation of intergovernmental organizations with the status of observer to the COP

Document FCTC/COP/7/29

7.9. Maximizing transparency of Parties'

	delegations, IGOs, NGOs and civil society groups during sessions of the COP and meetings of its subsidiary bodies <i>Document FCTC/COP/7/30</i>	
12:30–13:30	Lunch	
13:30–14:30	Agenda 7. Budgetary and institutional matters (continued)	<i>Moderator: Ms Hanna Ollila, Technical Officer, The Convention Secretariat</i>
	7.10. Possible amendments to the rules of procedure <i>Document FCTC/COP/7/31</i>	
	7.11. Strengthening synergy between the Conference of Parties and the World Health Assembly <i>Document FCTC/COP/7/32</i>	
	7.12. Relationship of the Convention Secretariat with other international entities <i>Document FCTC/COP/7/33</i>	
	7.13. Hosting arrangements between the Convention Secretariat and WHO <i>Documents FCTC/COP/7/34</i>	
14:30–14:45	Agenda 8. Date and place of the eight session of the COP	<i>Moderator: Dr Katharina Kummer Peiry</i>
	<i>Document FCTC/COP/7/35</i>	
14:45–15:00	Wrap-up	<i>Dr Katia de Pinho Campos</i>

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