

Recommendations of the 6th World Conference  
on Smoking & Health, Tokyo  
November 9-12, 1987

1. IMPLEMENTATION OF PREVIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS

The Conference urges implementation of all previous recommendations of WHO Expert Committee Reports and previous World Conferences.

2. TOBACCO CONTROL IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

- a) Each country should set up a national coordinating body on tobacco control. Further recommendations are for regional and global coordination of such bodies.
- b) Governments in developing countries should stop the transnational tobacco industry targetting these countries.
- c) As a minimum, no promotion should be allowed that is illegal in the country of origin. Tobacco should cease to be used as a political leverage in trade matters.
- d) Non-government organizations in developed countries should work to assure their own governments do not contribute to the promotion of tobacco use in developed countries.
- e) Prevention should be the primary objective of national and international tobacco-control programs.

3. ENFORCED SMOKING AND NON-SMOKERS' RIGHTS

All countries should work toward establishing smoke-free environments in all enclosed public places, particularly worksites, transport, health-care facilities, schools, and child-care facilities.

4. LEGISLATION AND PRODUCT LIABILITY SUITS

- a) Tobacco-control legislation should be seen as an integral part of a comprehensive tobacco-control policy.
- b) Scientific and medical organizations should be urged to help, support and encourage groups that are freer to lobby and take a more activist role.
- c) The Conference endorses the legitimacy of victims and victims' families of tobacco-induced diseases to obtain compensation from tobacco manufacturers through judicial processes. Governments should seek reimbursement for all medical and other relevant costs which they have to bear by taking care of the victims of tobacco use.

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5. SMOKELESS TOBACCO

Smokeless tobacco should be banned in all countries where it is not yet an established habit. In countries where neither the traditional nor new forms of smokeless tobacco are established, all possible restrictions on advertising, promotion, and sale, linked with health education and tax policy, should be introduced immediately.

6. TOBACCO AND ECONOMICS

- a) Pro-health organizations should review the socio-economic and health costs of tobacco use to the individual and to the society.
- b) All countries should regularly increase taxation on tobacco products as a health policy measure.
- c) All appropriate bodies should consider higher insurance rates for smokers to reflect the true socio-economic and health costs of smoking.

7. TOBACCO AND WOMEN

The issue of women and smoking should be integrated into local, national and international tobacco-control strategies and health education programs, with women serving on all anti-tobacco committees.

8. TOBACCO AND CHILDREN

- a) There should be increased international cooperation on research into tobacco use by children, especially regarding influences on smoking behavior, with a specific recommendation for international workshops on this topic.
- b) The Conference proposes that, on a country and global basis, the number of children alive today who will be unnecessarily killed by tobacco be estimated and these figures made public.

9. TOBACCO CESSATION

Every country should recognize the complex nature of tobacco use and should implement appropriate and demonstrably effective cessation techniques.

10. WHO

Delegates from each country should request that their health ministers support a larger and more dynamic role for the WHO Program on Tobacco or Health.

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11. PROMOTION

- a) All forms of tobacco advertising, sponsorship and any other direct and indirect forms of promotion in all media be banned in all countries. This Conference urges governments to ban television tobacco advertising as a first step toward a total ban.
- b) The Conference recommends that all sporting events be smoke-free and free from all tobacco advertising and promotion. In particular it is noted that promotion of tobacco products in Olympic Games violates the Olympic Charter and whereas enforced smoking is known to be detrimental to athletic performance and inconsistent with the healthful image of the Olympic Games, the Sixth World Conference on Smoking and Health recommends to the International Olympic Committee that all future summer and winter Olympic Games adopt the smoke-free model of the 1988 Calgary Winter Games.

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