



## 10 Years of WHO Collaborating Centre for Tobacco Control at the German Cancer Research Center

### Achievements and Prospects



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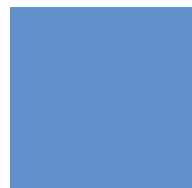
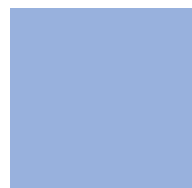
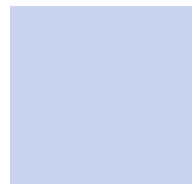
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## Preface

The German Cancer Research Center (Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum, DKFZ) is the largest biomedical research institute in Germany. At DKFZ, more than 1,000 scientists investigate how cancer develops, identify cancer risk factors, endeavor to find new strategies to prevent people from getting cancer and develop novel approaches to make treatment of cancer patients more successful.

Research has identified a number of risk factors that are responsible for a large portion of cancers. These include tobacco use, obesity, wrong dietary habits, lack of physical exercise and a lack of immunization against papillomaviruses, which cause cervical cancer. From what we know today, about half of all cancer types would be preventable by following certain behaviors.

Therefore, DKFZ established a Cancer Prevention Unit in the late 1990s. Its mission is to make a noticeable contribution to reducing tobacco use in Germany. It was very fortunate for the unit's success that the World Health Organization (WHO) designated it as a WHO Collaborating Centre for Tobacco Control in 2002. In the ten years that have elapsed since then, it has been doing excellent work: In trustful collaboration with the WHO, the World Bank and other international partners, the WHO Collaborating Centre for Tobacco Control has issued publications to contribute evidence-based recommendations on tobacco prevention to the public discussion and to provide information for decision-makers in German-speaking countries.

The German Cancer Research Center is proud of the work of its WHO Collaborating Centre. In the past decade, it has doubtlessly contributed substantially to achieving that social acceptance of smoking has declined, total cigarette consumption has gone down considerably, and smoking among children and youth is on the decline. The smokers' rate in the particularly vulnerable age group of those aged between 12 and 17 years has dropped from 28 percent to less than 12 percent over the past ten years.

The German Cancer Research Center emphatically supports the work of the WHO Collaborating Centre with the aim of stabilizing achievements made and further reducing tobacco use in the population. Successfully influencing smoking behavior immediately serves the cause of cancer prevention, because it results in a decline of tobacco-related cancers in the long term.

Heidelberg, November 2012

Prof. Dr. h.c. Otmar Wiestler  
Chairman of the Management Board and  
Scientific Director of the  
German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ)



## Background

One in two of all smokers dies prematurely from the consequences of tobacco use and loses, on average, ten to 14 years of life expectancy. Half of tobacco-related deaths occur among those in middle age, between 35 and 69 years. Hence, only 58 percent of smokers reach the age of 70 and no more than 26 percent live to the age of 80. In comparison, 81 percent of non-smokers live to age 70 and 59 percent to age 80. Therefore, the most important goal of tobacco prevention is to prevent initiation and facilitate cessation of tobacco dependence.

With this goal in mind, the WHO Collaborating Centre led by Dr. Martina Pötschke-Langer started its work ten years ago. It was a fortunate circumstance that right at the beginning of its work, the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) was adopted by the members of the United Nations as the first evidence-based health treaty and that Germany signed and ratified the convention. This provided the WHO Collaborating Centre with a solid foundation of measures of scientifically proven effectiveness for reducing tobacco consumption. The task ahead was to educate the German-speaking public and politicians about these measures and to keep supporting the WHO and its member states in the continuing development of guidelines for implementing individual measures.

The WHO Collaborating Centre has fulfilled this task, among other things, by issuing scientifically founded publication series such as the "Rote Reihe Tabakprävention und Tabak-

kontrolle" (Red Series Tobacco Prevention and Tobacco Control), "Fakten zum Rauchen" (Facts on Smoking) and the two-page fact sheets "Aus der Wissenschaft – für die Politik" (From Science to Politics), which are customized to the specific needs of politicians. In addition, it has published a number of books including "Tabakatlas Deutschland" (The Tobacco Atlas: Germany) and a book about the FCTC and its guidelines as well as a German translation of the World Bank report "Curbing the epidemic". Moreover, it has published numerous peer-reviewed articles in science journals. Further tasks of the WHO Collaborating Centre have included establishing national and international networks on tobacco prevention, participating in international projects, evaluating tobacco control measures, regularly organizing the "Smokefree" campaigns, building up databases for providers of smoking cessation counseling and for good practice model projects in tobacco prevention as well as communicating with policymakers and health professionals at annual conferences, regular workshops and in innumerable personal conversations.

The work of the WHO Collaborating Centre has brought forward the adoption of tobacco control measures in Germany, such as tobacco tax increases, youth protection measures, tobacco advertising restrictions, and smoke-free legislation. As a result of these measures, tobacco use has substantially declined, particularly among children and youth, and protection of non-smokers has been further expanded for the benefit of public health.

Dr. Martina Pötschke-Langer  
Head of Unit Cancer Prevention and of the  
WHO Collaborating Centre for Tobacco Control  
at the German Cancer Research (DKFZ)



## Preparations: Setting Up the Cancer Prevention Unit

**September 1997** Prof. Dr. Harald zur Hausen entrusts Dr. Martina Pötschke-Langer with setting up DKFZ's Division of Cancer Prevention.

**Mission** The Cancer Prevention Unit was established with the aim of making a noticeable contribution to reducing tobacco use, because tobacco use is the chief preventable cause of cancer. Major areas of work are: providing knowledge and findings about the prevalence of tobacco use, highlighting tobacco-related health and economic consequences, and developing effective measures for reducing tobacco use. A major focus is on communicating with decision-makers from politics, the media and health professions.



Prof. Dr. med.  
Dr. h.c. mult.  
Harald zur Hausen,  
Chairman of the  
Management  
Board and  
Scientific Director  
of the German  
Cancer Research  
Center (DKFZ)  
from 1983 to 2003.  
Photo: DKFZ, 2000

## Goals & Projects

### 1 Preventing Initiation

- › Heidelberg Children's Survey: Survey among 5,000 school students from 100 classes at 65 schools in Heidelberg and the Rhine-Neckar region. Conclusion: Children living in smoking households suffer from adverse health effects due to their parents smoking.
- › Several declarations on tobacco prevention and smoking cessation in Germany



1999 School event on tobacco prevention

### 2 Promoting Cessation

1999 Start of smokers' helpline

- › First German Quit & Win smoking cessation campaign "Smokefree 2000"
- › Development of a counseling concept for health professionals, "Die Rauchersprechstunde" (Smokers' consultation service), which was published as the first volume of the "Red Series Tobacco Prevention and Tobacco Control"
- › Production and publication of the manual "Tabakabhängigkeit und Raucherentwöhnung" (Tobacco dependence and smoking cessation)
- › Development of a curriculum on tobacco dependence and smoking cessation for physicians and addiction therapists
- › Participation in developing therapy recommendations for treating tobacco addiction by the Drug Commission of the German Medical Association (DCGMA) and the German Association for Psychiatry and Psychotherapy (DGPPN)
- › Collaboration in the "European Guidelines on Smoking Cessation"
- › Co-founder of the "European Network of Quitlines" (ENO)



2000 First volume of the "Rote Reihe" (Red Series)

### 3 Protecting from Secondhand Smoke

- › Participation in a hearing at the Committee on Health of the German Bundestag about plans for a non-smoker protection act in 1998
- › Initiation of a resolution adopted at the 100<sup>th</sup> German Medical Assembly in 1999, which calls upon physicians to ensure that their offices and wards are smoke-free.



## WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC)

The WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) is the response to the growing global tobacco epidemic. It is the first international treaty negotiated under the auspices of the World Health Organization (WHO). Negotiations started in 2000.

DKFZ participated in all negotiations as an observer and contributed statements and advice.



2000 Meeting with Dr. Gro Harlem Brundtland (WHO Secretary-General) after she declared global tobacco control a primary concern of the WHO



2000 Plakat der WHO zum Welt Nichtrauchertag

## Further Projects

- › Participation in the WHO European Partnership Project on Tobacco Dependence 1999-2001
- › Participation in the Change Agents Group of the WHO Tobacco Free Initiative (TFI), which resulted in the project "Tobacco kills – don't be duped". The project critically analyzed tobacco industry marketing activities. In 2000, it became the theme of World No Tobacco Day on May 31. The WHO created the World No Tobacco Day campaign in 1987 and selects a different theme for the day each year.

## National Collaborations

Member of the German Coalition against Smoking (later to become the Non-Smokers' Action Alliance (Aktionsbündnis Nichtrauchen, ABNR)), together with:

- › Medical Action Group on Smoking or Health (Ärztlicher Arbeitskreis Rauchen und Gesundheit e.V.)
- › German Medical Association (Bundesärztekammer)
- › Federal Association for Prevention and Health Promotion (Bundesvereinigung Prävention und Gesundheitsförderung e.V.)
- › German Cardiac Society (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Kardiologie e.V.)
- › German Society for Pneumology (DGP, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Pneumologie und Beatmungsmedizin e.V.)
- › The German Centre for Addiction Issues (DHS, Deutsche Hauptstelle für Suchtfragen e.V.)
- › German Heart Foundation (Deutsche Herzstiftung e.V.)
- › German Cancer Society (DKG, Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft e.V.)
- › German Cancer Aid (Deutsche Krebshilfe e.V.)
- › German Lung Foundation (Deutsche Lungenstiftung e.V.)

2001 Presentation of the INWAT Encouraging Award to Ulla Schmidt; from left to right: Dr. Martina Pötschke-Langer (DKFZ), Prof. Dr. Sabine von Kleist (German Cancer Aid), Ulla Schmidt (German Minister of Health), and Prof. Dr. Ulrike Maschewski-Schneider (University of Berlin)

## International Collaborations

- › World Health Organization (WHO) – Headquarter
- › World Health Organization (WHO) – Regional Office for Europe
- › European Network for Smoking and Tobacco Prevention (ENSP)
- › European Network on Young People and Tobacco (ENYPAT)
- › International Network of Women Against Tobacco (INWAT)



## Main Working Areas in 2002

### Tobacco Control Policy

#### Report

#### Promoting Health – Reducing Tobacco Use: Recommendations for Action for Effective Tobacco Control Policy

Over thirty experts generated the first-ever action recommendations for effective tobacco control policy in Germany. The report targeted decision-makers in government and opposition as well as in the German federal states and the media and was published as a special edition of the Red Series.



### Matching services to needs



#### Conference

#### The 2002 WHO European Ministerial Conference for a Tobacco-free Europe

During this conference, where preparations were made for the negotiations for the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, physicians from European countries demonstrated the importance of the FCTC for public health to the attending health ministers.

From left to right: Prof. Dr. Gérard Dubois (France), Prof. Dr. Richard Doll (United Kingdom), Dr. Eva Kralikova (Czech Republic) and Dr. Martina Pötschke-Langer (Germany)

### Smoking Cessation

#### Stop Smoking Campaign Smokefree 2002

With a record participation of 90,458 people, it was the largest smoking cessation campaign that had ever taken place. Participants committed themselves to refrain from smoking for four weeks starting on May 1. The "Smokefree 2002" campaign ended on [World No Tobacco Day on May 31](#) with a prize presentation to the winners.





## Opening of the WHO Collaborating Centre for Tobacco Control 12/12/2002

In 2002, the Unit Cancer Prevention was designated as WHO Collaborating Centre for Tobacco Control, which was to be led by Dr. Martina Pötschke-Langer as well. To celebrate its opening, DKFZ hosted a conference on tobacco control with more than 250 guests from politics and science attending.

From left to right: Susanne Schunk (DKFZ), Roberto Bertollini (WHO Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen), Dr. Martina Pötschke-Langer (DKFZ), Dr. Annette Bornhäuser (DKFZ), Dr. Vera da Costa e Silva (WHO, Geneva), Peter Lindinger (DKFZ) and Susanne Schmitt (DKFZ)

Prof. Harald zur Hausen welcoming the guests, here Dr. Roberto Bertollini (WHO Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen)



Marion Caspers-Merk (State Secretary, Federal Ministry of Health and German federal drug commissioner) delivering a welcome address



## Tasks and Functions of the WHO Collaborating Centre for Tobacco Control

- › **Evaluation** – Reviewing scientific results in the fields of tobacco prevention and tobacco control for their effectiveness in reducing tobacco use
- › **Assessment** – Editing and bringing together the latest research results in publications and on its continually updated website
- › **Monitoring** – Registering tobacco control measures and their effectiveness in Germany
- › **Provision of information** – Providing scientific results and findings in all areas of tobacco control
- › **Advisory function** – Generating recommendations for policymakers based on bundled knowledge and the latest findings
- › **Advocacy** – Communication with decision-makers and multipliers
- › **Education and training** – Conducting regular continuing education and information events in tobacco control and tobacco prevention for health professionals, journalists and politicians
- › **Networking** – Participation in national and international working groups in order to accelerate the transfer of knowledge and experience both in German-speaking and English-speaking contexts

### Main Working Areas in 2003

## Economic Aspects of Tobacco Smoking

### Publication

#### Curbing the Epidemic – Governments and the Economics of Tobacco Control

Publication of the German translation of the World Bank report "Curbing the Epidemic." The report is a milestone in summarizing scientific results on the economics of the tobacco epidemic and measures for tobacco control. The report highlights effective measures and points out how to curb the tobacco epidemic. The translation was commissioned by the German Ministry of Health and was disseminated to decision-makers and journalists.



### Fact Sheet

#### Tobacco Tax Increases – Facts and Arguments

This publication was issued in the context of an expert hearing at the Finance Committee of the German Bundestag on the plans for raising tobacco tax. The WHO Collaborating Centre participated in the hearing.



### Conference

#### Economic and Health Aspects of Tobacco Smoking in Germany

Organization of a conference on economic and health aspects of tobacco smoking in Germany in Berlin jointly with the German Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization attended by decision-makers in government and opposition as well as in the German federal states. The conference contributions were summarized in a report.



## Children Exposed to Secondhand Smoke

### Report

#### Children Exposed to Secondhand Smoke in Germany – Early Damage for a Lifetime

The publication outlines the extent and health consequences of secondhand smoke exposure for children and was issued as volume 2 of the Red Series Tobacco Prevention and Tobacco Control.



## World No Tobacco Day on May 31, 2003

The theme of 2003 World No Tobacco Day was "Tobacco free film, tobacco free fashion." It called upon the entertainment, movie and fashion industries to refrain from directly or indirectly advertising tobacco products.

On the occasion of World No Tobacco Day, the WHO Collaborating Centre published a press release in collaboration with the Federation of German Consumer Organisations, where it demanded a ban on cigarette packets containing only 10 cigarettes. These had been reintroduced in 2003.



May 21, 2003 The **WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC)** is unanimously adopted as the first international treaty in the field of public health under the auspices of the World Health Organization. Germany ratifies and signs the treaty in the same year. This made it possible to introduce effective tobacco control measures.

## Networking – International



### 12<sup>th</sup> World Conference on Tobacco or Health (WCToH)

Participation in the 12<sup>th</sup> World Conference on Tobacco or Health in Helsinki, Finland. DKFZ, jointly with the Union Internationale Contre le Cancer (UICC) and the American Cancer Society, held a German-Japanese workshop on tobacco control at the conference. Representatives from research centers in Germany and Japan as well as from non-governmental organizations attended the workshop. The Advocacy Institute, Washington, led the event.



## Networking – National

### 1<sup>st</sup> German Conference on Tobacco Control

The German Conference on Tobacco Control, launched in 2003, takes place annually at DKFZ in the month of December. The conference aims to strengthen existing projects and initiatives aimed at reducing tobacco use and non-smoker protection as well as to develop new concepts, particularly with regard to implementing the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. The conference is also a place for networking and forming coalitions for non-smoker protection and tobacco control.



## Main Working Areas in 2004

### Tobacco Control Policy

#### Fact Sheet

#### The Constitutionality of a Comprehensive Tobacco Advertising Ban in Germany

This publication was written by Prof. Dr. Helmut Siekmann of Ruhr University Bochum, who is an expert in constitutional law. It is based on his scientific expert report published earlier in 2003.



#### Successful Initiative

#### Minimum Number of Cigarettes per Packet

In 2003, the tobacco industry had launched cigarette packets containing only 10 cigarettes on the German market. These products were more easily affordable for young people. DKFZ, the Federation of German Consumer Organisations, the German Cancer Aid and the German Cancer Society warned against these, as they had done before in 2003, and came out in favor of banning such small package sizes. Less than a year after the start of the initiative, a law was passed on May 6, 2004, which stipulates a minimum size of 17 cigarettes per packet and prohibits selling single cigarettes or handing out free cigarettes as part of promotion campaigns.

#### European Collaboration

#### Participation in the European ASPECT Consortium

Following careful evaluation and thorough advice, the European Commission presented the "Tobacco or Health in the European Union" report. It comprises the "Analysis of the Science and Policy for European Control of Tobacco" (ASPECT)" and contains evidence-based recommendations for the European Union.



Visiting DKFZ  
Prof. Dr. Stanton Glantz, Head of  
the WHO Collaborating Centre for  
Tobacco Control in California, USA

### Smoking Cessation

#### Stop Smoking Campaign

#### Smokefree 2004

The nationwide smoking cessation campaign was successfully carried out for the third time. It was presented in the media with a print run of 100 million in print media and 159 TV broadcasts and 101 radio broadcasts.





## World No Tobacco Day on May 31, 2004

### Fact Sheet

#### Smoking and Social Inequality – Consequences for Tobacco Control Policy

For World No Tobacco Day 2004, we presented the publication “Rauchen und soziale Ungleichheit – Konsequenzen für die Tabakkontrollpolitik” (Smoking and social inequality – Consequences for tobacco control policy). It shows that in Germany, like in other industrialized nations, smoking behavior has a strong social polarization: Smoking rates are particularly high in groups of people with a low education level, low income and low professional status as well as among the unemployed and welfare recipients. Thus, the smoking rate among secondary school students attending “Hauptschule” is much higher than among those attending “Gymnasium”. Tobacco control measures should therefore more directly target groups with low social status.



## Networking – International

### Conference

#### International Collaboration for the Implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC)

**September** Following an invitation by German federal drug commissioner and State Secretary at the Federal Ministry of Health Marion Caspers-Merk, representatives of the WHO Collaborating Centres from around the globe, of WHO in Geneva and the Copenhagen office, of the Federal Health Ministry and the Federal Centre for Health Education convened in Heidelberg.



## Networking – National



#### 2<sup>nd</sup> German Conference on Tobacco Control in December 2004

**Declaration** Representatives of leading German health organizations and institutions called for a rapid implementation of effective tobacco control measures in the form of a national tobacco control program.

### Main Working Areas in 2005

## Product Regulation – Tobacco Additives

### Report

#### The Tobacco Industry Documents I: Chemical Manipulations in Cigarettes and Tobacco Dependence

This third volume of the Red Series highlights the relevance of tobacco industry documents, once inaccessible and partly top secret, as a source of information. These documents prove, for example, that the tobacco industry manipulates their products with chemicals and additives to increase their addictive potential. The tobacco industry denies this towards the public and government authorities and plays down the resulting health hazards.



### Fact Sheet

#### Increased Health Hazards due to Additives of Tobacco Products – Consequences for Product Regulation

Hundreds of additives are used to make smoking as attractive as possible for smokers. In March 2005, DKFZ published a fact sheet on this topic (which was translated into English) demanding a ban on additives that are carcinogenic or suspected to be carcinogenic and additives which contribute to addiction or make inhaling cigarette smoke easier.

## Tobacco Industry

### Ethical Code on the Non-Acceptance of Tobacco Industry Money for Cancer Research

In 2005, the German Cancer Research Center was the first research institute in Germany to pass an ethical code on the non-acceptance of tobacco industry money. The Management Board and the Scientific Council unanimously decided that the German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ) and its employees will not accept any funds offered by the tobacco industry for research grants, experts' fees, speakers' fees, travel expenses, research awards and other prizes. It will also refuse participation in events organized by the tobacco industry or third parties receiving significant sponsoring from the tobacco industry. This decision taken by Germany's largest health research institute was connected with the scientists' wish for other research centers and health institutions to follow this example.





## Protection from Exposure to Tobacco Smoke

### Telephone Services

#### A New Hotline: "Smoke-Free in the Workplace"

Along with a helpline for smoking cessation and a telephone service for cancer patients who smoke and their family members, which was launched in 2003 jointly with German Cancer Aid, DKFZ established a new hotline called "Rauchfrei am Arbeitsplatz" (Smoke-free in the workplace) in August. Employees may obtain information about their rights to a smoke-free workplace and advice on how to achieve this. The hotline is also available for employers and members of works councils. They can obtain information and advice on legal requirements for smoking bans and their implementation as well as practical tips on how to carry out smoking cessation programs in organizations.



### Campaign

#### European Week Against Cancer on the topic "Towards a Smoke-Free Workplace"

On the occasion of the 2005 European Week Against Cancer with the motto "Towards a smoke-free workplace", the German Cancer Aid, the Non-Smokers' Action Alliance, the German Cancer Society and the German Cancer Research Center jointly emphasized the advantages of smoke-free workplaces and pinpointed existing deficiencies in the German legal requirements for smoking bans at workplaces.

## Networking – National

### 3<sup>rd</sup> German Conference on Tobacco Control in December 2005

#### Report

#### Secondhand Smoke – An Underestimated Health Hazard

Health hazards of exposure to secondhand smoke were the main topic at the conference. The fifth volume of the Red Series was presented. It outlines why tobacco smoke is the major and most harmful, avoidable indoor air pollutant. Morbidity and mortality from second-hand smoke in Germany was calculated by scientists from the Institute of Epidemiology and Social Medicine at the University of Münster and the Institute of Hygiene at Heidelberg University.

Press conference: Dr. Martina Pötschke-Langer (DKFZ) and Dr. Julia Rautenstrauch (Head of Press and Public Relations of DKFZ)



## Prevention



### Youth Protection

Establishment of a Special Youth Protection Office at DKFZ Commissioned by the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs, Youth and Sports of the State of Baden-Württemberg

The office established at DKFZ in September had the task to continue developing a concept for smoke-free schools. An education specialist developed a manual for schools and advised them on implementing these guidelines.

### Child Protection

#### Smoking Ban at Playgrounds in Heidelberg

The City of Heidelberg, jointly with DKFZ and the local chapter of the German Child Protection League, developed a concept for smoke-free playgrounds. The council subsequently enacted a smoking ban in playgrounds. Shortly after, it decided that 'no smoking' signs be posted in all playgrounds in Heidelberg.



## Smoking Cessation

### Newsletter

Issuing of a Newsletter on Smoking Cessation in Collaboration with the German Medical Association and the Scientific Working Group on Tobacco Cessation (Wissenschaftlicher Aktionskreis Tabakentwöhnung, WAT)

The newsletter was developed to strengthen and improve smoking cessation. Target groups are physicians, psychologists and other health professionals in smoking cessation. The newsletter is intended to facilitate smoking cessation programs in doctors' offices, hospitals and counseling centers and to support colleagues in their daily work. Alongside event notes and news, it contains short articles presenting the latest research results. Since January 2005, the newsletter has been published in several issues a year.



## World No Tobacco Day on May 31, 2005

### Report

#### Curbing Tobacco Consumption – Physicians in Prevention and Treatment of Tobacco Dependence

This comprehensive publication was developed in response to the fact that tobacco prevention is still not part of regular medical treatment. It outlines the health consequences of smoking and highlights intervention possibilities for physicians. The publication was issued as volume 4 of the Red Series jointly with the German Medical Association on the occasion of World No Tobacco Day.



## Networking – International

### Working Group

#### WHO Tobacco Free Initiative (TFI)

Participation in the meeting of the WHO Advisory Group on Smokefree Policies and collaboration in the development of WHO recommendations. This resulted in the publication "Protection from Exposure to Secondhand Tobacco Smoke – Policy Recommendations".

### EU Campaign

#### Participation in the EU "Help – for a Life without Tobacco" Campaign

The HELP TV and Internet campaign was carried out in all EU member countries including Germany. It comprised media releases and a variety of tobacco prevention initiatives. Moreover, HELP educated about the dangers of secondhand smoke. The German campaign was launched on May 29, 2005 on Berlin's Republic Square.

From left to right: Pierre Siquier (Ligaris), Harald Händel (European Commission), Dr. Elisabeth Pott (Federal Centre for Health Education), Marion Caspers-Merk (German Ministry of Health), Michael Hübel (European Commission) and Dr. Martina Pötschke-Langer (DKFZ)

[www.help-eu.com](http://www.help-eu.com)

BERATUNGSHOTLINE  
ZUM NICHTRAUCHEN

0180 5 31 31 31 (12CENTS/MIN.)



Eine Initiative der Europäischen Union

**Main Working Areas** in 2006

**Protection from Exposure to Tobacco Smoke**

**New Fact Sheet Series**

**From Science to Politics**

Upon special request by the public and politicians, DKFZ developed a separate publication series entitled "Aus der Wissenschaft – für die Politik" (From Science to Politics), which habitually comprises two pages and summarizes important results obtained in science. The fact sheets published in this series in 2006 covered the topic of smoke-free legislation in the following issues:

- › Secondhand smoke – even a little is too much
- › Germany needs a federal law for a smoke-free hospitality industry
- › The federal government's responsibility for passing a law to ensure smoke-free public places
- › Economic impact of introducing a smoke-free hospitality industry: Stable revenues and secure jobs
- › Italy's road to a smoke-free hospitality industry
- › Ireland's road to a smoke-free hospitality industry



**Fact Sheet**

**Stable Revenues and Secure Jobs after Introduction of Smoke-Free Hospitality Industry**

Revenues remain stable and there is no loss of jobs after the introduction of a smoke-free hospitality industry as is shown by the examples of Ireland, Norway and the USA.



**Fact Sheet**

**Tobacco Smoke Exposure in German Hospitality Establishments and Long-Distance Trains**

The German Cancer Research Center carried out measurements of inhalable particles in German hospitality establishments and long-distance trains throughout Germany for the first time. The measurements showed that exposure to the harmful health effects of tobacco smoke in the German hospitality industry and in trains is severe.

**Fact Sheet**

**Smoke-Free Restaurants and Bars – Support by a Majority of Germans**

In a representative survey among people living in Germany on their attitudes towards a smoke-free hospitality industry, a majority of Germans (59 percent) supported a smoking ban in restaurants and bars. The Society for Consumer Research (GfK) has conducted this survey every year since 2005 and has done so on behalf of DKFZ since 2006.

Visiting DKFZ: Lothar Binding (Member of the German Bundestag) together with Prof. Dr. Otmar Wiestler (Chairman of the Management Board and Scientific Director of DKFZ) and Dr. Martina Pötschke-Langer (DKFZ); Photo: NorbertTheobald

Visiting DKFZ: Dr. Karl A. Lamers (Member of the German Bundestag) and his co-worker, Rosemarie Pawlitsch





## World No Tobacco Day on May 31, 2006

### Report

#### Smokeless Tobacco Products: Every form of Tobacco is Harmful to Health

This volume (no.6) of the Red Series summarizes the health hazards of smokeless tobacco products and argues, based on these health hazards, that the ban on selling such types of tobacco in the European Union must under no circumstance be loosened.



### Experts' Opinion

Participation in several expert panel discussions about smoke-free legislation in the German Bundestag, at the annual meeting hosted by the federal drug commissioner, Sabine Bätzing, and on Health Day at the Office of the Federal President.

## Networking – National

### 4<sup>th</sup> German Conference on Tobacco Control in December 2006

The German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ), jointly with the Non-Smokers' Action Alliance (ABNR) and other organizations, called upon politicians to take action for non-smoker protection and points to the obligation to comply with the Framework Convention (FCTC), which Germany signed and ratified. Protection from second-hand smoke is a binding requirement in the treaty.



Dr. Martina Pötschke-Langer (DKFZ) and Sabine Bätzing (Federal Drug Commissioner) opening the conference



Ireland was the first country to introduce comprehensive non-smoker protection measures. On this occasion, Norma Cronin of the Irish Cancer Society gave a talk about the introduction of a completely smoke-free hospitality industry in Ireland.

# Memorandum on Smoke-Free Public Places, a Smoke-Free Hospitality Industry and Smoke-Free Workplaces in Germany

DKFZ, jointly with over 50 leading science associations and health organizations, called upon German lawmakers in a memorandum to pass a federal law on smoke-free public places, a smoke-free hospitality industry and smoke-free workplaces to protect public health.



## Smoking Cessation

### Stop Smoking Campaign Smokefree 2006

The nationwide smoking cessation campaign was carried out for the fourth time in collaboration with the Federal Centre for Health Education. It was carried out under the auspices of Federal Minister of Health, Ulla Schmidt, who attended the opening press conference. Because of the great interest in the campaign among public health experts, DKFZ documented the structure and implementation of this nationwide initiative in a special edition of the Red Series entitled "Smokefree 2006 – The Campaign at a Glance" (available in English).



DKFZ received numerous mail boxes filled with registrations for "Smokefree 2006." Project manager Susanne Schunk (DKFZ) coordinated the campaign for the fourth time.



Ulla Schmidt (Federal Minister of Health) was campaign patron.

## Networking – International

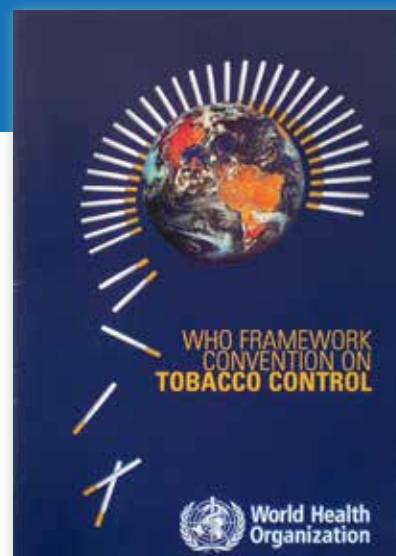


**FCTC**  
WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION  
ON TOBACCO CONTROL

### WHO FCTC

#### First Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP-1)

The first session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control was held in Geneva. The COP is the governing body of the FCTC. Its task is to review and promote the implementation of the provisions of the treaty in the individual countries.



#### 13<sup>th</sup> World Conference Tobacco or Health (WCToH)

Participation in the 13<sup>th</sup> World Conference Tobacco or Health (WCToH) in Washington, USA. DKFZ made various contributions on media work and smoking cessation campaigns in Germany. The conference also offered a platform for a meeting of representatives of WHO Collaborating Centres for Tobacco Control from around the globe.



### Telephone Service

#### Smokers' Helpline in Austria

Participation in setting up a smokers' helpline in Austria based on the experience of DKFZ's helpline.

### Experts' Opinion

#### Tobacco Prevention

Advice for the Styrian Health Ministry on tobacco prevention measures.





## Main Working Areas in 2007



### Protection from Exposure to Tobacco Smoke

#### Fact Sheet Series From Science to Politics

In its fact sheet series "Aus der Wissenschaft – für die Politik" (From Science to Politics), DKFZ provides data and facts on smoke-free legislation:

- › WHO Guidelines on the protection from exposure to tobacco smoke – Article 8 of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
- › Recommendations of the WHO on the protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in work-places and in public places
- › Increased lung cancer risk for non-smokers due to exposure to tobacco smoke in the workplace
- › High levels of toxic and carcinogenic substances due to exposure to tobacco smoke in hospitality establishments in Germany
- › Consequences of a smoke-free hospitality industry: Lower exposure to harmful substances, lower cancer risk and better health of hospitality employees
- › Smoke-free restaurants and bars in Germany: Support of over two-thirds of the population
- › Smoking rooms and ventilation systems: Not an alternative to a smoke-free hospitality industry
- › Insufficient health protection from exposure to tobacco smoke by the use of ventilation systems
- › Smoking in schools and on school premises
- › Smoke-free sports facilities – Legal measures urgently required in Germany



#### Experts' Opinion

### Hearings on Non-Smoker Protection in the German Bundestag and Several State Parliaments

Advice for the lawmakers on the scientific reasons for protecting the public from secondhand smoke.

## Smoking Cessation

#### Evaluation

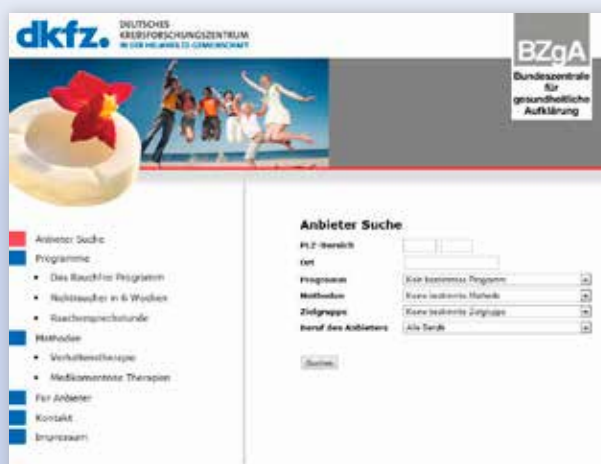
### Therapy and Counseling Services

Comprehensive evaluation of out-patient therapy services for smoking cessation and smokers' counseling in Germany.

#### Website

### Database of Smokers' Counseling Services in Germany

In collaboration with the Federal Centre for Health Education, DKFZ establishes a new website, [www.anbieter-raucherberatung.de](http://www.anbieter-raucherberatung.de), which provides orientation and support for smokers willing to quit and contact data of smokers' counseling and smoking cessation services throughout Germany.



### World No Tobacco Day on May 31, 2007

2007 World No Tobacco Day focused on smoking bans. DKFZ provided a sticker, "Rauchfreie Innenräume – Aufatmen und genießen" (Smoke-free indoor places – breathe and enjoy).



### Product Regulation

#### Fact Sheet

### A Picture Says More than a Thousand Words: Recommendations for Pictorial Warnings on Tobacco Products in Germany

The fact sheet, which was published in the "From Science to Politics" series and translated into English, gives recommendations on how to design warnings on tobacco products to enhance public awareness of the health hazards of using these products and to promote smoking cessation.

### Networking– national

### 5<sup>th</sup> German Conference on Tobacco Control in December 2007

#### Report

### Increased Health Risks for Hospitality Employees due to Secondhand Smoke in the Workplace

On the occasion of the conference, volume 7 of the Red Series was published. It shows for the first time in Germany that hospitality workers are more heavily exposed to secondhand smoke than any other occupational group and are therefore more often affected by the consequences of secondhand smoke exposure than workers in other industries. The publication also presents measurements of pollution levels in smoking rooms and directly adjacent smoke-free areas.



## Networking – International

### Tobacco Control Policy

#### WHO FCTC

#### Second Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP-2)

Participation in the second session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the WHO Framework Convention in Bangkok, Thailand, on behalf of the WHO Regional Office for Europe.



Meeting of the key facilitators of the working group for the development of guidelines for article 12 of the WHO FCTC


**FCTC**

 WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION  
ON TOBACCO CONTROL

At this conference, Germany committed itself to becoming a key facilitator in developing guidelines for implementation of Article 12 (“Education, communication, training and public awareness”) of the WHO FCTC. DKFZ supported the Health Ministry in this task and entrusted Nick Schneider with the coordination.

The first coordinating meeting of all key facilitators (Germany, Sweden, Palau, and Turkey) was held at the WHO in Geneva.

IARC HANDBOOKS OF CANCER PREVENTION


 International Agency for Research on Cancer  
World Health Organization

Volume 12

 Methods for Evaluating  
Tobacco Control Policies

 IARC  
2008


#### Meeting

#### International Agency for Research on Cancer

Participation in the Handbook Meeting of the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) in Lyon, France. Outcome: Volume 12 of IARC Handbooks of Cancer Prevention: Methods for Evaluating Tobacco Control Policies.



## Evaluation

### International Tobacco Control Policy Evaluation Project (ITC)



International Tobacco Control Policy Evaluation Project

A project for the evaluation of various tobacco prevention and tobacco control measures, particularly of FCTC measures. Part of the project is a prospective cohort study with participation of DKFZ with the chief aim of evaluating tobacco control measures in Germany. More than twenty countries worldwide take part in this project. In Europe, the study is also conducted in Ireland, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. A standardized questionnaire facilitates international comparisons and conclusions about success or failure of tobacco control measures. Surveys in Germany were conducted in 2007, 2009 and 2011.



### 4<sup>th</sup> European Conference Tobacco or Health (ECToH)

Participation in the 4<sup>th</sup> European Conference Tobacco or Health in Basel, Switzerland. DKFZ contributed several lectures.

## Conference

### WHO Meeting of Tobacco Laboratory Experts and Tobacco Regulators in Order to Create a Guideline for Translating Tobacco Laboratory Data into Meaningful Information That's Useful for Tobacco Regulatory Practice at the National and Global Levels

Organization of a conference on product regulation in Berlin. The conference was organized in collaboration with and on behalf of the WHO Geneva and was funded by the German Federal Ministry of Health. Experts from around the world attended the conference.



## Advice

Advice for the government of Turkey on developing a Bloomberg project for smoke-free initiatives in Turkey.

## EU Campaign

### HELP – for a Life without Tobacco

As part of the EU HELP campaign, DKFZ produced the information package "Rauchfrei am Arbeitsplatz" (Smoke-free in the workplace) comprising posters and flyers for companies. Many companies ordered the package.

# RAUCHFREI AM ARBEITSPLATZ

#### Beratung und Hilfe:

Am Telefon:  
RAUCHFREI-Telefon der Bundeszentrale  
für gesundheitliche Aufklärung:  
Tel. 01805 / 31 31 31 (14 Cent/Min.)

Telefonberatung „Rauchfrei am Arbeitsplatz“  
des Deutschen Krebsforschungszentrums:  
Telefon: 06221 / 42 42 00

Im Internet: [www.help-eu.com](http://www.help-eu.com)  
[www.rauchfrei-info.de](http://www.rauchfrei-info.de)  
[www.tabakkontrolle.de](http://www.tabakkontrolle.de)

## Main Working Areas in 2008

### Protection from Exposure to Tobacco Smoke

#### Experts' Opinion

#### Federal Constitutional Court

DKFZ emphasizes the importance of smoking bans in public statements and at a hearing. In a lawsuit filed by hospitality businesses against existing non-smoker protection laws, the Federal Constitutional Court handed down a seminal judgment on July 30, 2008: Secondhand smoke is acknowledged as hazardous to health and the court explicitly declares that comprehensive smoking bans without exceptions does not violate constitutional law.

#### Fact Sheet Series

#### From Science to Politics

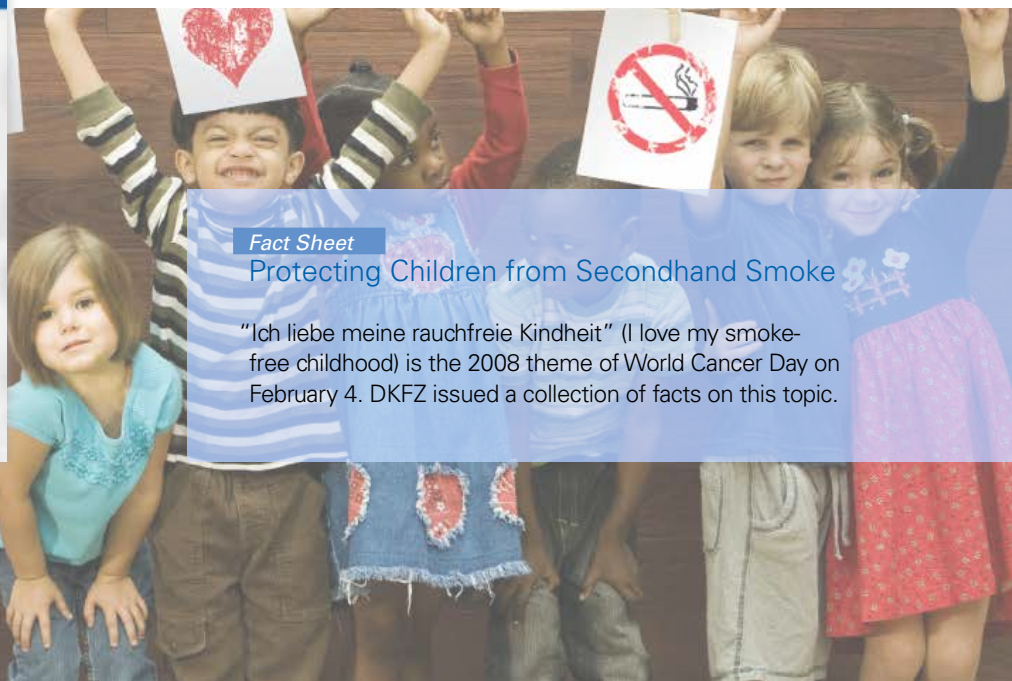
- › WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2008: The MPOWER package
- › Smoke-Free Legislation Works: An evaluation of scientific evidence on the effectiveness of smoking bans
- › From a cancer research point of view, ventilation systems to reduce tobacco smoke carcinogens in workplaces are not an alternative to smoking bans
- › Revenues in hospitality businesses in Germany before and after implementing state smoke-free legislation – A first review
- › Smoke-free hospitality industry in Germany 2008: More than two-thirds of the population support nationwide regulation
- › The 'Spanish Model' of Non-Smoker Protection in Hospitality Venues: A Failed Approach (*available in English*)
- › A legal ban on children's' cigarettes is needed to protect children and youth



**dkfz.** Weltkrebstag 2008

**Schutz der Kinder vor Passivrauchen**

**KÖRPER VERLETZUNG**



#### Fact Sheet Protecting Children from Secondhand Smoke

"Ich liebe meine rauchfreie Kindheit" (I love my smoke-free childhood) is the 2008 theme of World Cancer Day on February 4. DKFZ issued a collection of facts on this topic.



**World No Tobacco Day** on May 31 , 2008

**Report**

**Smoking among Children and Youth in Germany – Easy to Start, Hard to Quit**

More than 1.3 million children and youth still smoke in Germany and more than 350 people die each day from the consequences of cigarette smoking. For this reason, DKFZ produced volume 8 of the Red Series in which it outlines what needs to be done to correct this deplorable state of affairs.

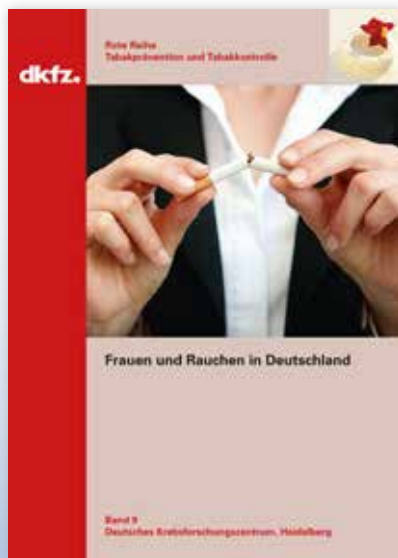


**Women and Smoking**

**Report**

**Women and Smoking in Germany**

If women smoke like men, they also die like men: Just like men, they lose an average ten years of life expectancy. The report, issued as volume 9 of the Red Series, highlights the alarming consequences of smoking for women and outlines health policy measures for effective tobacco prevention.



**Conference**

**Women and Smoking**

DKFZ contributes several lectures to the specialist conference "Frauen und Rauchen: Was wirkt, was fehlt?" (Women and smoking: What works, what is needed?).

Prof. Dr. Michelle Bloch (USA), Margaretha Haglund (Sweden), Prof. Dr. Lorraine Greaves (Canada) and Dr. Martina Pötschke-Langer (Germany)



**Networking – National**

**6<sup>th</sup> German Conference on Tobacco Control in December 2008**

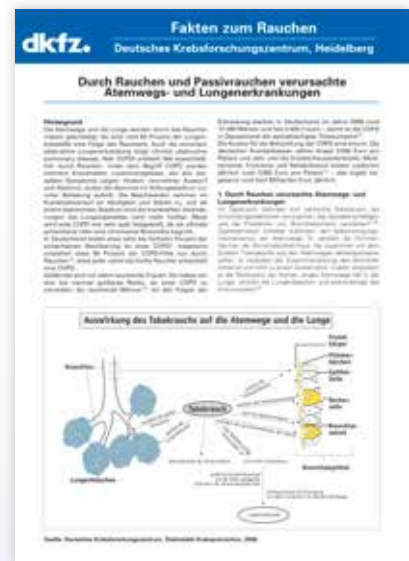
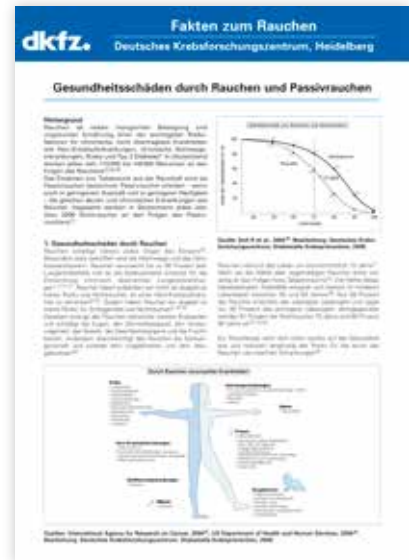
The major topic at the conference was the outcome of introducing smoke-free legislation in the 16 German federal states: Non-transparent exceptions for the hospitality industry result in legal uncertainty and enforcement problems. The debate goes on.

New Fact Sheet Series Facts on Smoking

dkfz. Fakten zum Rauchen Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum, Heidelberg

DKFZ develops a new publication series intended primarily for the public: Two-page fact sheets summarize key facts about various topic areas related to smoking. Fact sheets with the following titles were published in 2008:

- > Tobacco smoke – a toxic mixture
- > Health damage from smoking and secondhand smoke
- > Cancers caused by smoking and secondhand smoke
- > Cardio-vascular diseases caused by smoking and secondhand smoke
- > Respiratory and lung diseases caused by smoking and secondhand smoke
- > Smoking and secondhand smoke cause type 2 diabetes
- > Smoking and oral health
- > Smoking and skin damage
- > Nicotine – Pharmacological effects and development of dependence
- > Ten reasons to quit smoking
- > Waterpipe smoking – the sweet temptation
- > Women and smoking



Smoking Cessation

Stop Smoking Campaign Smokefree 2008

The nationwide smoking cessation campaign was carried out for the fifth time. Winners, who were determined by lot, were rewarded for their four weeks of abstinence from smoking on May 30th.

Prof. Dr. Elisabeth Pott (on the left, director of the Federal Centre for Health Education), Sabine Bätzing (center, German federal drug commissioner) and Dr. Martina Pötschke-Langer (on the right, DKFZ) with the competition winners





## Networking – International

### WHO FCTC

#### Third Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP-3)


**FCTC**

 WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION  
ON TOBACCO CONTROL

Collaboration as technical adviser for the WHO at the third session of the Conference of the Parties to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in Durban, South Africa. Germany agreed to participate as a partner country in the working group for developing guidelines for implementation of Article 14 of the WHO FCTC on "Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation".



### WHO FCTC

#### First Working Group Meeting on Article 12

First meeting of the working group to elaborate guidelines for implementation of Article 12 of the FCTC, where Germany acted as a key facilitator.

Dagmar Reitenbach and Gaby Kirschbaum  
(Federal Ministry of Health)

### WHO Conference

#### Article 12 of the WHO FCTC

Organization of a WHO conference in Berlin on behalf of the Federal Ministry of Health with 30 member states on Article 12 of the WHO FCTC ("Education, communication, training and public awareness").

### Conferences

#### WHO EURO Subregional Workshop for CIS Countries on Tobacco Control and Ukraine National Conference on Tobacco Control

Contribution of lectures to the WHO conference of CIS countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan). The conference was held in Kiev, Ukraine, and was funded by the German Federal Ministry of Health. DKFZ also contributed to the Ukraine National Conference.



Dr. Yumiko Mochizuki-Kobayashi  
(National Cancer Center Japan)  
visiting DKFZ.

### Workshops

#### Tobacco Prevention and Tobacco Control

Following an invitation by the Bulgarian Ministry of Health, DKFZ collaborated in two workshops for journalists and for health professionals held in Sofia, Bulgaria.

### Collaboration

#### National Cancer Center Japan

Start of a collaboration on tobacco prevention with the National Cancer Center in Tokyo, Japan.

State Secretary Marion Caspers-Merk  
and Dr. Frank Niggemeier (Federal  
Ministry of Health)



Dr. Haik Nikogosian and Ulrike  
Schwertfeger (FCTC Convention  
Secretariat)



Dr. Martina Pötschke-Langer (Germany)  
and Dr. Vera da Costa e Silva (Brazil)



### Main Working Areas in 2009

#### Publication

#### The Tobacco Atlas: Germany 2009

The "Tabakatlas Deutschland 2009" (The Tobacco Atlas: Germany 2009) contains color maps and graphics along with short, concise texts and is the first detailed illustration of smoking in Germany. It reveals large regional differences in smoking behavior and tobacco-related mortality. The atlas also explains effective measures for curtailing smoking based on the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.



Staff members of the WHO Collaborating Centre in 2009

#### Fact Sheet Series

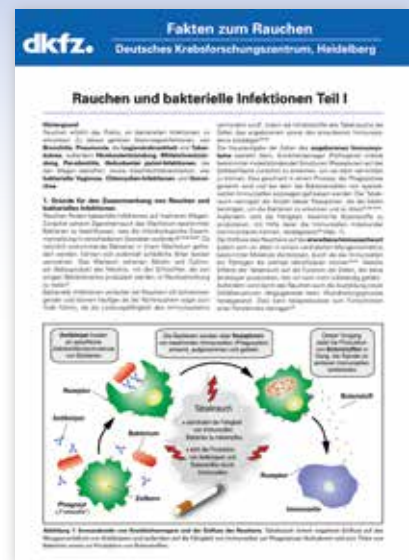
#### From Science to Politics

- › The costs of smoking for healthcare and economy in Germany
- › Smoke-free hospitality establishments in Germany 2009: Growing public support

#### Fact Sheet Series

#### Facts on Smoking

- › Carcinogens in Tobacco Smoke (available in English)
- › Smoking and bacterial infections, part I and part II





## World No Tobacco Day on May 31, 2009

### Report

#### A Picture is Worth a Thousand Words: Warning Labels Combining Pictures and Text on Tobacco Products

People perceive pictures more readily than text. This is also true for health warnings on cigarette packages. Studies have shown that big pictorial warnings are effective. Therefore, the focus of 2009 World No Tobacco Day was on the call for introducing such warnings. DKFZ published a report on this topic as volume 10 of the Red Series.



## Networking– national



### 7<sup>th</sup> German Conference on Tobacco Control in December 2009

#### Report

#### Tobacco as an Environmental Hazard – from the Plant to the Stub

The new DKFZ report – volume 11 of the Red Series – was the subject of animated discussions at the conference. Tobacco growing damages the environment and the people and cigarette stubs are the biggest avoidable waste problem worldwide.



## Networking – International

### WHO FCTC

#### Second Working Group Meeting on Article 12

The working group met in Istanbul to elaborate the guidelines for implementation of Article 12 ("Education, communication, training and public awareness") of the FCTC. Germany was one of the leading key facilitators of this working group between 2007 and 2010.

Consensus finding also took place, with participation of non-governmental organizations, at meetings with the European Network for Smoking Prevention (ENSP) in Athens and the European Cancer League (ECL) in Brussels as well as at the World Conference Tobacco or Health in Mumbai, India.


**FCTC**

 WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION  
ON TOBACCO CONTROL


### WHO FCTC

#### First Working Group Meeting on Article 14

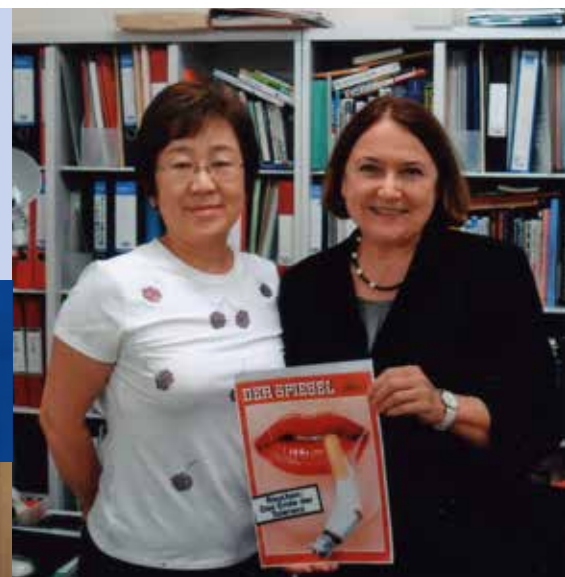
From 2009 to 2010, Germany was involved as a "friend of the key facilitators" in developing guidelines for implementation of Article 14 of the WHO FCTC ("Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation"). The first working group meeting took place in Seoul, South Korea.

### Collaboration

#### National Cancer Center Japan

Expansion of the collaboration with the National Cancer Center in Tokyo. DKFZ contributed several lectures to a conference organized by the Center in collaboration with the Japan Medical Association and non-governmental organizations.

Political interest in the visitors from Germany was strong: Following an invitation by the National Cancer Center Japan, Lothar Binding (Member of the Bundestag, second from the left) also participated in a talk in the Japanese parliament.



Dr. Yumiko Mochizuki-Kobayashi (National Cancer Center Japan) and Dr. Martina Pötschke-Langer (DKFZ) at the National Cancer Center Japan





**Evaluation****International Tobacco Control Policy Evaluation Project (ITC)**

Second phase of the nationwide prospective cohort study for the evaluation of tobacco control policy measures.



International Tobacco Control  
Policy Evaluation Project

**14<sup>th</sup> World Conference Tobacco or Health (WCToH)**

Participation in the 14<sup>th</sup> World Conference Tobacco or Health in Mumbai, India. International networking and numerous contributions from the WHO Collaborating Centre.



**14<sup>th</sup>**  
**WORLD CONFERENCE ON**  
**TOBACCO OR HEALTH**

March 8-12, 2009, Mumbai, INDIA



THE HELP  
CAMPAIGN  
2009-2010  
**MOVING  
TOWARDS A  
SMOKE-FREE  
EUROPE**

**EU Campaign**

**HELP – for a Life  
without Tobacco**

A coordinating office for involving youth and students in the EU HELP campaign is established at DKFZ. Moreover, DKFZ is represented in the campaign advisory board.

Coordinator Kristin Deibert (left),  
Nick Schneider (DKFZ) and other  
campaign workers



## Main Working Areas in 2010

### Tobacco Control Policy / Product Regulation

#### Report

#### Improvement of Youth and Consumer Protection by Revision of the EU Tobacco Product Directive 2001/37/EC

The EC Directive 2001/37/EG on the Manufacture, Presentation and Sale of Tobacco Products, which came into force in Germany in 2002, is to be revised to reflect the latest scientific findings in order to protect youth and consumers. DKFZ's key recommendation for revising the directive are:

- › Introduction of standardized tobacco product packaging with large health warnings combining pictures and text;
- › Prohibition of harmful and addiction-enhancing additives;
- › Continued prohibition of smokeless tobacco products.

The recommendations elaborated by DKFZ were summarized and explained in detail in volume 16 of the Red Series. Because of the relevance of the EU Directive on Tobacco Products for public health in the whole of Europe, the report was also published in English.



#### Fact Sheet Series From Science to Politics

Upon special request by politicians, DKFZ published two short fact sheets on "Standardisierte Verpackungen für Tabakprodukte: Eine Chance für die Tabakprävention" (Standardized packaging for tobacco products: A chance for tobacco prevention) and "Snus, a harmful tobacco product" (available in English) in the "From Science to Politics" series.

Another fact sheet published in this series deals with electronic cigarettes, which were increasingly marketed at the time while information about the health hazards of these products was scarcely available, particularly for the public.

### Product Regulation – Additives

#### Fact Sheet

#### Strategy for Toxicity Evaluation of Tobacco Additives and their Regulation

Most of the currently used additives in tobacco products are converted into numerous mutagenic and carcinogenic substances when exposed to the extremely high temperatures in the burning cigarette. A concept for toxicity testing is proposed as a minimum measure to protect consumers. The publication is available in German and English.



Collaboration with the new federal drug commissioner: Mechthild Dyckmans (center), together with Prof. Dr. Otmar Wiestler (Chairman of the Management Board and Scientific Director of DKFZ) and Dr. Martina Pötschke-Langer (DKFZ)



## World No Tobacco Day on May 31, 2010

### Report

#### Protecting Families from Tobacco Smoke

Volume 14 of the Red Series, which was presented on World No Tobacco Day, highlights health damage inflicted to children and youth if parents smoke in their homes. Over 1.7 million children in Germany are exposed to tobacco smoke every day in their homes. Because of this, they are more frequently affected by respiratory diseases, inflammation of the middle ear and asthma.

### Protection from Exposure to Tobacco Smoke



### Referendum

#### Bavaria Says Yes!

Success of the first referendum on non-smoker protection: Sixty-one percent of Bavarian citizens voted in favor of comprehensive smoke-free legislation. Since August 2010, pubs and bars, festival tents and the Oktoberfest in Bavaria have been completely smoke-free.



### Fact Sheet

#### Smoke-free Restaurants and Bars in Germany 2010: Growing Support among Smokers

In a representative survey commissioned by DKFZ and conducted annually by the Society for Consumer Research (GfK), 74.4 percent of the population in Germany supported smoke-free hospitality venues.



### Report

#### Non-smoker Protection Works – A Review of the International and National Experience

To support the referendum in Bavaria, DKFZ issued volume 15 of the Red Series, which summarizes the international and national experience in smoke-free legislation.

## Networking – National

### 8<sup>th</sup> German Conference on Tobacco Control in December 2010

Topics at the conference were the recent developments in smoke-free legislation in Bavaria as well as product regulation and related prospects for consumer protection.



## Information / Prevention / Smoking Cessation

### Report

#### Smoking and Oral Health – Diseases of the Teeth, Oral Cavity and Jaws and Intervention Strategies for Dentists

The German Dental Association and DKFZ jointly issued a report, volume 13 of the Red Series, on the dangers of smoking for oral health. Dentists also support tobacco prevention and smoking cessation counseling for patients. Interest in the publication among dentists was strong.



### Fact Sheet

#### Health Hazards to Children from People Smoking in Playgrounds – “No smoking” Signs do Protect Children

A factsheet in the series “From Science to Politics” highlights health hazards for children from cigarette stubs found in playgrounds. It emphasizes the effectiveness of ‘no smoking’ signs in playgrounds. A study showed that more cigarette stubs are found in playgrounds where smoking is allowed than on those where smoking is prohibited and ‘no smoking’ signs are posted (*available in English*).



### Fact Sheet

#### Sports and Smoking – a Contradiction!

This fact sheet in the series “Facts on Smoking” calls upon athletes and sports clubs and associations to promote smoke-free sports and smoke-free sports facilities.



## Smuggling

### Report

#### Illegal Cigarette Smuggling and how to Effectively Fight it for the Benefit of Public Health

Cigarette smuggling undermines all efforts of tobacco prevention to reduce tobacco use. Volume 12 of the Red Series gives an overview of the extent of tobacco smuggling in various countries and outlines ways to effectively fight illegal cigarette smuggling.



## Networking – International



**FCTC**

WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION  
ON TOBACCO CONTROL

### WHO FCTC

#### Fourth Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP-4)

Participation in the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) in Punta del Este, Uruguay. The member states unanimously adopted the guidelines for implementation of Article 12 and Article 14, which Germany helped to develop.

# COP4

CUARTA REUNIÓN DE LA CONFERENCIA DE LAS PARTES EN EL CONVENIO  
MARCO DE LA OMS PARA EL CONTROL DEL TABACO  
PUNTA DEL ESTE - URUGUAY | 15 AL 20 DE NOVIEMBRE 2010



On the right: coordinator Nick Schneider (DKFZ) next to Margaretha Haglund (Sweden)



### Collaboration

#### Clinica Alemana

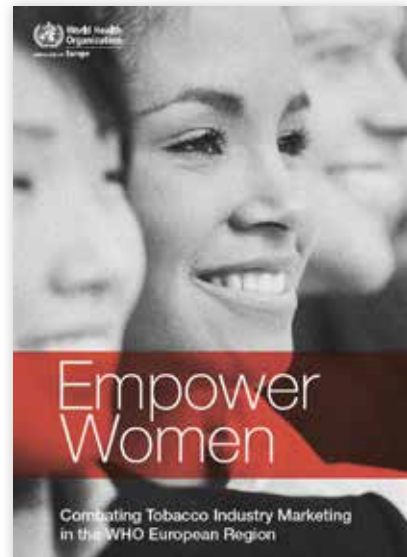
Collaboration with the Clinica Alemana in Santiago de Chile: Courses and lectures on topics including tobacco prevention and health policy at the hospital.

### Report

#### Addictiveness und Attractiveness of Tobacco Additives

The Scientific Committee on Emerging and Newly Identified Health Risks (SCENIHR), one of the independent scientific committees providing background knowledge for legal rulings of the European Commission, was commissioned to evaluate the state of research about the addictiveness

and attractiveness of tobacco additives. The results were published in a comprehensive report entitled "Addictiveness and Attractiveness of Tobacco Additives". Dr. Urmila Nair from the WHO Collaborating Centre was involved as an external expert in producing the report.



### WHO Publication

#### Empower Women – Combating Tobacco Industry Marketing in the WHO European Region

In close collaboration with DKFZ and International Women Against Tobacco (INWAT) Europe along with women's initiatives in the WHO European Region, WHO presented a documentation on tobacco marketing targeting women and girls as consumers. The publication also presents ways of breaking the marketing spell and examples of women's' anti-tobacco initiatives in the region.



### EU Campaign

#### HELP – for a Life without Tobacco

As part of the EU campaign "HELP – for a life without tobacco", DKFZ coordinated 28 pan-European youth projects. In one of these projects, medical students educated youth about the dangers of smoking at a music festival in Sofia, Bulgaria.

## Main Working Areas in 2011

### Protection from Exposure to Tobacco Smoke



#### Evaluation / Fact Sheet

#### Ineffectiveness of Smoking Bans in Germany's Restaurants and Bars: A Study in 10 Federal States

Collaborating with the Dieter Mennekes Environmental Foundation, DKFZ carried out evaluations on smoke-free legislation in ten German states. Conclusion: 80 percent of pubs and bars are still polluted by tobacco smoke. Moreover, there are big differences across Germany: Munich is almost smoke-free due to non-smoker protection legislation; Düsseldorf is the smokers' capital of Germany. A fact sheet which sums up the study results was translated into English.

#### Evaluation / Fact Sheet

#### Non-smoker Protection in North Rhine-Westphalia: Legal Loopholes and Enforcement Problems

The evaluation of non-smoker protection in 15 cities of North Rhine-Westphalia by a team from DKFZ sparked a lively debate. Existing legal loopholes and enforcement problem result in heavy secondhand smoke exposure. The state government plans to improve non-smoker protection.



#### Fact Sheet

#### Heavy Exposure to Tobacco Smoke Pollution in Smoking Establishments and Smoking Rooms

Heavy exposure to tobacco smoke pollution in smoking establishments and smoking rooms is harmful for staff and guests alike. In 2009, DKFZ had already measured tobacco smoke exposure based on the level of inhalable particles in hospitality establishments. The only solution for protecting people's health is a legal smoking ban for such rooms – without any exceptions.

#### Fact Sheet

#### Smoke-free Hospitality Venues in Germany 2011: Three Quarters of the Population Support Smoking Bans and Nationwide Regulation

Results of a representative survey conducted annually by the Society for Consumer Research (GfK) show a rising trend: Support for a smoking ban in hospitality establishments increased from about 50 percent to more than 75 percent over a period of seven years.

#### Successful Initiative

#### Signs at Public Transport Stops

After having declared all playgrounds as smoke-free zones with the appropriate signs back in 2005, the City of Heidelberg launched a poster campaign in collaboration with Rhein-Neckar-Verkehr GmbH and DKFZ to promote smoke-free public transport stops.

Smoke-free playgrounds are also being introduced in Mannheim and other cities and communities.





## World No Tobacco Day on May 31, 2011

### Publication

### WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC): Prospects for Germany

In view of the great importance of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), the WHO selected it as the theme of 2011 World No Tobacco Day. DKFZ published a handbook providing an overview of the FCTC. Along with German translations of the treaty and the guidelines developed up to now, the handbook contains a short history of the FCTC and uses Germany as an example to review the implementation of measures stipulated in the treaty.



## Information / Prevention / Smoking Cessation



### Flyer

### Smoking and Oral Health

Following the great interest in the report "Rauchen und Mundgesundheit" (Smoking and oral health) for dental teams in dental hospitals and offices, DKFZ issued a flyer on the same topic for patients. It is made available for dental offices by the German Dental Association.

### Fact Sheets

### Health Risks of Smoking when Undergoing Surgery – Encouraging Patients to Quit

Hazardous substances contained in tobacco smoke affect physiological processes in the lungs, the cardio-vascular system and wound healing and have a negative effect on the outcomes of surgical operations. DKFZ issued two fact sheets for clinicians illustrating the medical consequences of smoking for surgical operations and recommending clinical teams to motivate patients to quit prior to surgery.

### Fact Sheet

### Weight Gain from Smoking Cessation – a Limited Problem

Many smokers, particularly women, hesitate to quit smoking for fear of gaining weight. This fact sheet, published in the series "Facts on Smoking" illustrates that this is a limited and, above all, manageable problem.

## Networking – National

### 9<sup>th</sup> German Conference on Tobacco Control in December 2011

One of the conference topics was the electronic cigarette, which aroused strong public interest and gave rise to debates everywhere in the media.



**Specialty Article****Tobacco-Attributable Mortality in Germany and in the German Federal States – Calculations with Data from a Microcensus and Mortality Statistics**

About 110,000 people in Germany die every year as a consequence of tobacco use. This is the result of an analysis by scientist Ute Mons from the WHO Collaborating Centre. The results were published in an article in the journal "Gesundheitswesen".

**Lecture****Smoking and Lung Cancer – Trends in Poland and Other European Countries**

Prof. Dr. Witold Zatonski, der Direktor des WHO-Kollaborationszentrums für Tabakkontrolle in Warschau, Polen, erläuterte im Rahmen einer „Distinguished Lecture“ die teilweise erheblichen Unterschiede zwischen ost- und westeuropäischen Ländern im Rauchverhalten, der Lungenkrebsmortalität und der allgemeinen Mortalität.

**Tobacco Industry****Lecture****Inside the Tobacco Industry: Cigarettes – the Manipulated Products**

Dr. Jeffrey Wigand, who formerly worked as a chief chemist for a big U.S. tobacco company, held a lecture in which he talked about product manipulations he had witnessed to make smokers addicted. The lecture met with strong interest. The story of his life is documented in the Hollywood movie "The Insider". Today, Jeffrey Wigand is an activist for tobacco prevention.

Sein Leben ist Legende und wurde von Hollywood in dem Kinohit „The Insider“ verfilmt. Jeffrey Wigand hat für die Tabakindustrie gearbeitet und mitbekannt, wie Zigaretten manipuliert werden, um Räucher süchtig zu machen. Heute kämpft er darum, daß die Öffentlichkeit die Wahrheit erfährt.

Montag, 18. Juli 2011  
14.00 - 15.30 Uhr

Vortrag und Gespräch in englischer Sprache mit Dr. Jeffrey Wigand  
Moderation: Dr. Martina Pöschke-Langer

Hörsaal im Kommunikationszentrum des Deutschen Krebsforschungszentrums im Neuenheimer Feld 280 Heidelberg

**Inside the tobacco industry: Cigarettes – the manipulated products**

dkfz.

**Prevention / Smoking Cessation****Project Database****Tobacco Prevention and Smoking Cessation**

By signing the Framework Convention, Germany committed itself, among other things, to promoting education, communication, training and public awareness for tobacco prevention and developing measures to counteract tobacco dependence and to promote smoking cessation. To this end, the Federal Ministry of Health commissioned a project database comprising services and measures for effective tobacco prevention as well as measures against tobacco dependence in Germany and in the WHO European Region. It provides access to successful projects, which can be adjusted and implemented according to local needs if required. The database also supports networking and exchange of information and experience.

Staff members of the WHO Collaborating Centre in 2011



International Tobacco Control  
Policy Evaluation Project

#### Evaluation

### International Tobacco Control Policy Evaluation Project (ITC)

Third phase of the nationwide prospective cohort study for the evaluation of tobacco control policy measures. Study data are continually analyzed and published to facilitate international comparisons.

## Networking – International



### 5<sup>th</sup> European Conference Tobacco or Health (ECToH)

Participation in the 5<sup>th</sup> European Conference Tobacco or Health in Amsterdam, Netherlands. DKFZ was represented with several contributions.

Dr. Urmila Nair of DKFZ gave a talk about “Tobacco additives for developing early dependence in youth”.



#### Conferences

### Global Health and Preventive Medicine and World Health Summit

Tobacco prevention and tobacco control were the focus of two international conferences held in Germany in 2011: “Global Health and Preventive Medicine” in Heidelberg and the World Health Summit held annually in Berlin.



#### Collaboration

### National Cancer Center Japan

Collaboration with the National Cancer Center Japan was intensified. Dr. Yumiko Mochizuki-Kobayashi was invited to speak about tobacco control in Japan at two international conferences on tobacco prevention and tobacco control held in Germany in 2011 (see above).

#### Guest Scientist / Publication

### Cigarette Advertising in Germany and Japan – A Documentation and Recommendations

Health scientist Masako Kitada from Sapporo Gakuin University in Hokkaido joined the team of the WHO Collaborating Centre for one year and participated – together with Dr. Yumiko Mochizuki-Kobayashi from the National Cancer Center in Japan – in a documentation on cigarette advertising in Germany and Japan. The recommendation for decision-makers of both countries is to implement the FCTC article on a comprehensive ban on tobacco advertising.





## Main Working Areas in 2012

### Protection from Exposure to Tobacco Smoke

#### Experts' Opinion Hearing

DKFZ took part in a hearing of the Committee on Health in the Landtag of North-Rhine Westphalia.

#### Evaluation

#### Smoking Regulations in German Hospitality Establishments in Schleswig-Holstein, Hamburg and Bremen

An inspection of hospitality businesses in the states of Schleswig-Holstein and Bremen revealed deplorable deficiencies in non-smoker protection. Bremen, in particular, held a negative record of smoking establishments and smoking rooms. The results of the investigations were published in several fact sheets of the series "From Science to Politics" and were presented at two press conferences held in Kiel and Bremen on June 2, 2012.



#### Fact Sheet

#### Tobacco Smoke Pollution in Festival Tents – Measurement Results from North Rhine-Westphalia

New investigations of tobacco smoke pollution in festival tents in North Rhine-Westphalia reveal that breathing air in such tents is heavily polluted by contaminants from tobacco smoke.



#### Fact Sheet

#### Smoke-free Restaurants and Bars in Germany 2012: First ever Majority of Smokers Supporting Smoking Ban

Public support for a smoke-free hospitality industry continues to grow. According to an annual survey commissioned by DKFZ, more than three quarters of Germans (77.5 percent) are in favor of a smoking ban in restaurants and bars in 2012. In 2005 – before non-smoker protection acts were enforced – the rate of support was only 53 percent. In 2012, for the first time ever, a majority of 51 percent of smokers also thinks positively about smoke-free hospitality establishments.

#### Fact Sheet

#### Non-smoker Protection in Bavaria: Public Acceptance and Impact on the Hospitality Industry

The fact sheet shows that fears of many pubs and bars in Bavaria closing down after 2010 were unfounded: Revenues have increased both in the food and beverage hospitality industry and employment numbers in the hospitality industry have stabilized. Public acceptance of the smoking ban has also increased since the 2010 referendum. This positive overall result should encourage other German states to follow the Bavarian example for the benefit of public health.



## World No Tobacco Day on May 31, 2012

### Report

#### Cigarette Advertising in Germany – Marketing for a Harmful Product

Cigarette advertising is hazardous to our health, because it promotes smoking and has an influence on total cigarette consumption. Tobacco advertising contributes to young people taking up smoking and makes it harder for smokers to quit. Volume 18 of the Red Series, published on the occasion of World No Tobacco Day, shows the extent to which public life is penetrated by tobacco industry marketing: From outdoor advertising at public transport stations and stops over movie theaters, Internet offers, event marketing, gift promotions and sponsoring through to advertisements in supermarkets and at gas stations – tobacco companies make use of every means of addressing people. Germany is the only EU member state where outdoor tobacco advertising is still permitted. DKFZ therefore demands an immediate ban on cigarette advertising.



## Product Regulation

### Report

#### Menthol Capsules in Cigarette Filters – Increasing the Attractiveness of a Harmful Product

The tobacco industry has started selling cigarettes with a special new technology in Japan, the USA and many other countries including several EU countries. Such cigarettes contain a capsule filled with a flavor liquid in the cigarette filter which can be crushed by the smoker at a chosen time. The liquid, which usually contains menthol, is thus released to modify the flavor of the tobacco smoke.



Volume 17 of the Red Series uncovers that this novel technology increases the attractiveness of cigarettes. An analysis of marketing strategies and menthol cigarette market trends in other countries shows that such products are particularly appealing to young people.

As these novel products are increasingly spreading on international markets, the report was also translated into English and was presented at the WHO Counterparts Meeting in Ankara to interested government representatives from the WHO European Region.

### Judgment

#### No Sale of Cigarettes with Flavor Capsules

The Braunschweig Administrative Court decided on September 26, 2012 that cigarettes containing a menthol-filled flavor capsule are not permitted for sale in Germany. The claimant, a tobacco company, may appeal against the judgment.

## Product Regulation – Additives

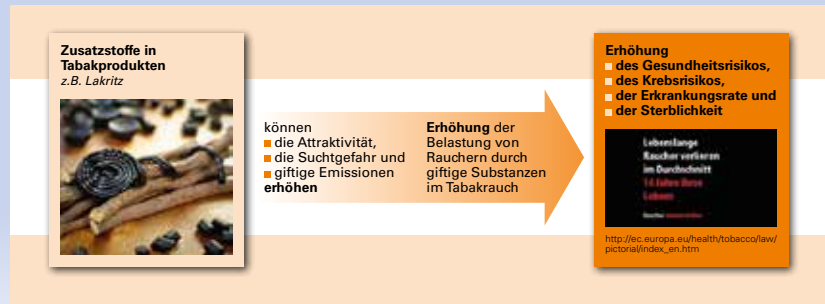
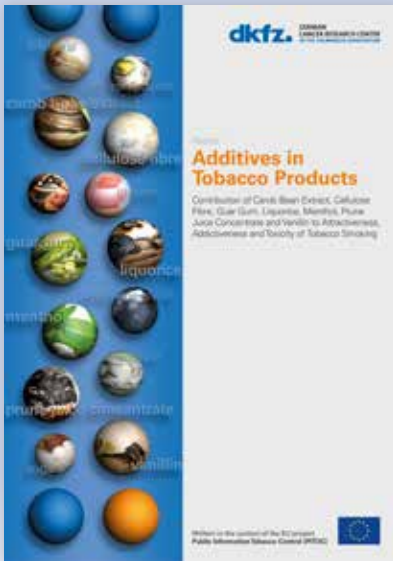
### EU Project Public Information Tobacco Control (PITOC)

The tobacco industry uses a host of additives to increase the attractiveness of cigarettes. The PITOC (Public Information on Tobacco Control) project informs the public about the substances used and their impact on health. PITOC has been jointly developed by the German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ) and the Netherlands National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM). Sixteen European countries take part in the PITOC project: the Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, Bulgaria, Poland, Rumania, Estland, Malta, Austria, Denmark, the United Kingdom, Norway, France, Finland, Turkey and Switzerland.

As part of this project, on September 13 all participating countries launched websites educating the public about the manifold effects of tobacco additives. The websites offer easily understandable,



objective information about the mechanisms of fourteen selected cigarette additives and their impact on health. The additives covered include sugar, liquorice, cocoa, menthol, vanilla, cellulose, and glycerol – substances which cigarette manufacturers deliberately add to tobacco to make cigarettes more attractive. Moreover, burning of many of these additives produces a host of chemicals including substances which have been classified as carcinogenic by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) in Lyon.



## Smoking Cessation

### Meeting Staff of Smokers' Hotlines

A meeting of staff members of all German-speaking smokers' hotlines in Germany, Austria and Switzerland was held at DKFZ.



## Networking – International

### WHO FCTC

#### Fifth Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP-5)

The fifth session of the Conference of the Parties to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control took place in November in Seoul, South Korea.



### Consultations

#### World Health Organization

Representatives of the WHO, Geneva, and the WHO Regional Office for Europe met several times for consultations on the effectiveness of smoke-free legislation including at a WHO Counterparts Meeting in Ankara, Turkey.



### Collaboration

#### Clinica Alemana

DKFZ supported the hospital in Santiago, Chile, in several courses on tobacco prevention and smoking cessation.



#### 15<sup>th</sup> World Conference Tobacco or Health (WCToH)

Participation in the 15th World Conference Tobacco or Health in Singapore. DKFZ made several contributions to the conference.

## Networking – National

#### 10<sup>th</sup> German Conference on Tobacco Control in December 2012

Political changes in the past decade have led to a significant decline in tobacco use and secondhand smoke exposure in Germany. Speakers from the European Union and the WHO presented these outcomes in national and international overviews at the conference. Further captivating lectures highlighted how tobacco advertising is done, how much influence the tobacco industry still exerts and current main focuses of tobacco prevention and tobacco cessation. Electronic cigarettes were another major topic at the conference. The continuing education event "Smoking and oral health" for dental professionals conducted in collaboration with the German Dental Association completed the program. Last but not least, the German version of this anniversary booklet ("10 Years of WHO Collaborating Centre for Tobacco Control at the German Cancer Research Center") was published.



Scientific Articles

Since 2005, over 50 articles written with participation of staff members of the WHO Collaborating Centre have been published in peer-reviewed and other scientific journals. Please find a list of articles at [http://www.dkfz.de/de/tabakkontrolle/Wissenschaftliche\\_Fachartikel.html](http://www.dkfz.de/de/tabakkontrolle/Wissenschaftliche_Fachartikel.html)



Books and Reports

- 2003 › Curbing the Epidemic. Governments and the Economics of Tobacco Control (*German translation of the English original*)
- 2006 › German Tobacco Industry's Successful Efforts to Maintain Scientific and Political Respectability to Prevent Regulation of Secondhand Smoke (*available in English*)
  - › Schulze A & Lampert T (2006) Federal Health Survey: Social Differences in Smoking Behavior and Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Germany. Beiträge zur Gesundheitsberichterstattung des Bundes, Robert-Koch-Institut, Berlin
- 2009 › The Tobacco Atlas: Germany 2009
- 2011 › The WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, FCTC
  - › Cigarette Advertising in Germany and Japan – A Documentation and Recommendations





## Red Series Tobacco Prevention and Tobacco Control

- 2000 › Volume 1: Smoker's Consultation Service –  
Counseling Concepts for Health Professionals
- 2002 › Special edition: Promoting Health – Reducing Tobacco Use:  
Recommendations for Effective Tobacco Control Policy
- 2003 › Volume 2: Children Exposed to Secondhand Smoke in Germany –  
Early Damage for a Lifetime
- 2005 › Volume 3: The Tobacco Industry Documents I: Chemical Manipulations  
in Cigarettes and Tobacco Dependence
- › Volume 4: Curbing Tobacco Consumption –  
Physicians in Prevention and Treatment of Tobacco Dependence
- › Volume 5: Secondhand Smoke – An Underestimated Health Hazard
- 2006 › Volume 6: Smokeless Tobacco Products:  
Every Form of Tobacco is Harmful to Health
- › Special edition: Smokefree 2006 – The Campaign at a Glance *(available in English)*
- 2007 › Volume 7: Increased Health Risks for Hospitality Employees  
due to Secondhand Smoke in the Workplace
- 2008 › Volume 8: Smoking among Children and Youth in Germany –  
Easy to Start, Hard to Quit
- › Volume 9: Women and Smoking in Germany
- 2009 › Volume 10: A Picture is Worth a Thousand Words:  
Warning Labels Combining Pictures and Text on Tobacco Products
- › Volume 11: Tobacco as an Environmental Hazard – from the Plant to the Stub
- 2010 › Volume 12: Illegal Cigarette Smuggling and how to Effectively Fight it  
for the Benefit of Public Health
- › Volume 13: Smoking and Oral Health – Diseases of the Teeth, Oral Cavity  
and Jaws and Intervention Strategies for Dentists
- › Volume 14: Protecting Families from Tobacco Smoke
- › Volume 15: Non-Smoker Protection Works -  
A Review of the International and National Experience
- › Volume 16: Improvement of Youth and Consumer Protection by Revision  
of the EU Tobacco Product Directive 2001/37/EC  
*(available in English)*
- 2012 › Volume 17: Menthol Capsules in Cigarette Filters –  
Increasing the Attractiveness of a Harmful Product  
*(available in English)*
- › Volume 18: Cigarette Advertising in Germany –  
Marketing for a Harmful Product



## From Science to Politics

- 2006**
- › The Federal Government's Responsibility for Passing a Law to Ensure Smoke-Free Public Places, a Smoke-Free Hospitality Industry and Smoke-Free Workplaces
  - › Economic Impact of Introducing a Smoke-Free Hospitality Industry: Stable Revenues and Secure Jobs
  - › Secondhand Smoke – even a Little is too Much
  - › Italy's Road to a Smoke-Free Hospitality Industry
  - › Ireland's Road to a Smoke-Free Hospitality Industry
  - › Germany Needs a Federal Law for a Smoke-Free Hospitality Industry
- 2007**
- › Smoking Rooms and Ventilation Systems: Not an Alternative to a Smoke-Free Hospitality Industry
  - › A Picture Says more than Thousand Words: Recommendations for Pictorial Warnings on Tobacco Products in Germany (*available in English*)
  - › Smoke-Free Sports Facilities – Legal Measures Urgently Required in Germany
  - › Recommendations of the WHO on the Protection from Exposure to Tobacco Smoke in Workplaces and in Public Places
  - › WHO Guidelines on the Protection from Exposure to Tobacco Smoke – Article 8 of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
  - › Increased Lung Cancer Risk for Non-Smokers due to Exposure to Tobacco Smoke in the Workplace
  - › Effects of a Smoke-Free Hospitality Industry: Lower Exposure to Harmful Substances, Lower Cancer Risk and Better Health of Hospitality Employees
  - › High Levels of Toxic and Carcinogenic Substances due to Exposure to Tobacco Smoke in Hospitality Establishments in Germany
  - › Insufficient Health Protection from Exposure to Tobacco Smoke by the Use of Ventilation Systems
  - › Smoking in Schools and on School Premises
  - › Smoke-Free Restaurants and Bars in Germany: Support of Over Two-Thirds of the Population
- 2008**
- › From a Cancer Research Point of View, Ventilation Systems to Reduce Tobacco Smoke Carcinogens in Workplaces are not an Alternative to Smoking Bans
  - › A Legal Ban on Childrens' Cigarettes is Needed to Protect Children and Youth
  - › Smoke-Free Legislation Works: An Evaluation of Scientific Evidence on the Effectiveness of Smoking Bans
  - › The 'Spanish Model' of Non-Smoker Protection in Hospitality Venues: A Failed Approach (*available in English*)
  - › Revenues in Hospitality Businesses in Germany Before and After Implementing State Smoke-free legislation – A first Review
  - › Smoke-free Hospitality Industry in Germany 2008: More than Two-Thirds of the Population Support Nationwide Regulations
  - › WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2008: The MPOWER package
- 2009**
- › The costs of smoking for healthcare and economy in Germany
  - › Smoke-free hospitality establishments in Germany 2009: Growing public support



- 2010
  - › Standardized Packaging for Tobacco Products: A Chance for Tobacco Prevention
  - › Snus, a Harmful Tobacco Product *(available in English)*
  - › Electronic Cigarettes
  - › The Failure of Partial Smoking Bans in Hospitality Venues: The Example of Germany and Spain *(available in English)*
  - › Health Hazards to Children from People Smoking in Playgrounds – “No smoking” Signs do Protect Children *(available in English)*
  - › Smoke-Free Restaurants and Bars in Germany 2010: Growing Support among Smokers
- 2011
  - › Smoke-Free Hospitality Venues in Germany 2011: Three Quarters of the Population Support Smoking Bans and Nationwide Regulations
  - › Ineffectiveness of Smoking Bans in Germany’s Restaurants and Bars: A Study in 10 Federal States *(available in English)*
  - › Heavy Exposure to Tobacco Smoke Pollution in Smoking Establishments and Smoking Rooms
  - › Non-Smoker Protection in North Rhine-Westphalia: Legal Loopholes and Enforcement Problems
- 2012
  - › Tobacco Smoke Pollution in Festival Tents – Measurement Results from North Rhine-Westphalia
  - › Non-Smoker Protection in Bremen: a Negative Record of Smoking Establishments and Smoking Rooms
  - › Smoke-Free Restaurants and Bars in Schleswig-Holstein: Evaluation of Exceptions in the Hospitality Industry
  - › Smoke-Free Restaurants and Bars in Germany 2012: First Ever Majority of Smokers Supporting Smoking Ban
  - › Non-Smoker Protection in Hamburg: Deficiencies and Solutions
  - › Non-Smoker Protection in Bavaria: Public Acceptance and Impact on Hospitality Industry

## Fakten zum Rauchen

- 2008
  - › Women and Smoking
  - › Nicotine: Pharmacological Effects and Development of Dependence
  - › Ten Reasons to Quit Smoking
  - › Tobacco Smoke – a Toxic Mixture
  - › Health Damage from Smoking and Secondhand Smoke
  - › Cancers Caused by Smoking and Secondhand Smoke
  - › Cardio-Vascular Diseases Caused by Smoking and Secondhand Smoke
  - › Respiratory and Lung Diseases Caused by Smoking and Secondhand Smoke
  - › Smoking and Secondhand Smoke Cause Type 2 Diabetes
  - › Smoking and Oral Health
  - › Smoking and Skin Damage
  - › Waterpipe Smoking – the Sweet Temptation
- 2009
  - › Smoking and Bacterial Infections, Part I
  - › Smoking and Bacterial Infections, Part II
  - › Carcinogens in Tobacco Smoke *(available in English)*
- 2010
  - › Sports and Smoking – a Contradiction!
- 2011
  - › Smoking as a Surgical Risk
  - › Encouraging Smoking Cessation Prior to Surgical Operations
  - › Weight Gain from Smoking Cessation – a Limited Problem



Further Fact Sheets

- 2001 > Tobacco Advertising Ban
- 2003 > Tobacco Tax Increases – Facts and Arguments
- 2004 > The Constitutionality of a Comprehensive Tobacco Advertising Ban in Germany
  - > Smoking and Social Inequality – Consequences for Tobacco Control Policy
- 2005 > Effects of Tobacco Tax Increases from 2002 to 2004
  - > Increased Health Hazards due to Additives of Tobacco Products – Consequences for Product Regulation (available in English)
- 2006 > Tobacco Smoke Exposure in German Hospitality Establishments and Long-Distance Trains
  - > Stable Revenues and Secure Jobs after Introduction of Smoke-Free Hospitality Industry
  - > Smoke-Free Restaurants and Bars – Support by a Majority of Germans
- 2010 > Strategy for Toxicity Evaluation of Tobacco Additives and their Regulation (available in English)
- 2012 > Report: Additives in Tobacco Products
  - > Additives in Tobacco Products: Introduction
  - > Additives in Tobacco Products: Ammonium Compounds
  - > Additives in Tobacco Products: Prune Juice Concentrate
  - > Additives in Tobacco Products: 2-Furfural
  - > Additives in Tobacco Products: Glycerol
  - > Additives in Tobacco Products: Guar Gum
  - > Additives in Tobacco Products: Carob Bean Extract and Gum
  - > Additives in Tobacco Products: Cocoa
  - > Additives in Tobacco Products: Liquorice Extract
  - > Additives in Tobacco Products: Menthol
  - > Additives in Tobacco Products: Propylene Glycol
  - > Additives in Tobacco Products: Sorbitol
  - > Additives in Tobacco Products: Vanillin
  - > Additives in Tobacco Products: Cellulose Fibre
  - > Additives in Tobacco Products: Sugar
  - > Additives in Tobacco Products: Acetaldehyde (not an additive, develops when other additives are burned) (the report and all fact sheets on additives are available in English)



All publications are available on the Internet at: [www.tabakkontrolle.de](http://www.tabakkontrolle.de)



Basic Funding

German Cancer Research Center



DEUTSCHES  
KREBSFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM  
IN DER HELMHOLTZ-GEMEINSCHAFT

Project Funding



Bundesministerium  
für Gesundheit

German Federal Ministry of Health

World Health Organization



World Health  
Organization



European Commission

German Federal Centre for Health Education



Klaus Tschira Stiftung  
gemeinnützige GmbH



Klaus Tschira Foundation

Dieter Mennekes Environmental Foundation



Helpen.  
Forschen.  
Informieren.

German Cancer Aid

Bequest of Horst Heinz Hermann Wertgen

Bequest of Marlies Scheidt

## Awards Given by the World Health Organization

**1999** Dr. Martina Pötschke-Langer was given the Tobacco Free World Award for her commitment to promoting public health.

Dr. Martina Pötschke-Langer (DKFZ) and Dr. Peter Anderson (WHO Copenhagen)



**2007** The WHO Collaborating Centre was given the World No Tobacco Day Award for its achievements in smoke-free legislation.

Gaby Kirschbaum (Federal Ministry of Health), Dr. Martina Pötschke-Langer (DKFZ) and Dr. Andreas Schoppa (Federal Ministry of Health)



**2011** The WHO Collaborating Centre was given the World No Tobacco Day Award for its contributions to developing communication instruments to promote implementation of Article 12 of the WHO FCTC, for participation in the WHO publication entitled "Empower Women: Combating Tobacco Industry Marketing in the WHO European Region", and for disseminating this topic by developing gender-specific tobacco control initiatives.

Mechthild Dyckmans (Federal Drug Commissioner) and Dr. Martina Pötschke-Langer (DKFZ)



## Further Awards

**2003** Dr. Annette Bornhäuser was given the research award "Smoke-free living 2003" of the Medical Action Group on Smoking or Health for the special edition of the Red Series, "Promoting health – reducing tobacco use: Recommendations for action for an effective tobacco control policy in Germany"

Prof. Dr. Friedrich Wiebel (Chairman of the Medical Working Group on the Prevention of Tobacco Consumption and Promotion of Health) and Dr. Annette Bornhäuser (DKFZ)



**2007** Dr. Martina Pötschke-Langer and Lothar Binding were honored by the Stuttgart Non-Smokers' Working Group with the distinction "Non-smoker of the year 2007" for their achievements in smoke-free legislation.

Reinhard Siekemeier (press officer of the Stuttgart Non-Smokers' Working Group), Dr. Martina Pötschke-Langer (DKFZ), Lothar Binding (Member of the Bundestag) and Dr. Thomas Stüven (board member of the Stuttgart Non-Smokers' Working Group)

**2008** Dr. Martina Pötschke-Langer received the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany for her commitment to communicating the risks of smoking and to cancer prevention.

Prof. Dr. Peter Frankenberg (Minister of Science, Research and the Arts) handing over the award to Dr. Martina Pötschke-Langer (DKFZ)



**2011** Dr. Martina Pötschke-Langer received the Meinhard von Pfandler Award for Pediatric Prevention of the Children's Health Foundation for exceptional achievements in the prevention of tobacco use in children and youth.



Prof. Dr. Bernhard Koletzko (chairman of the board of the Children's Health Foundation) and Dr. Martina Pötschke-Langer (DKFZ); Photo: Children's Health Foundation

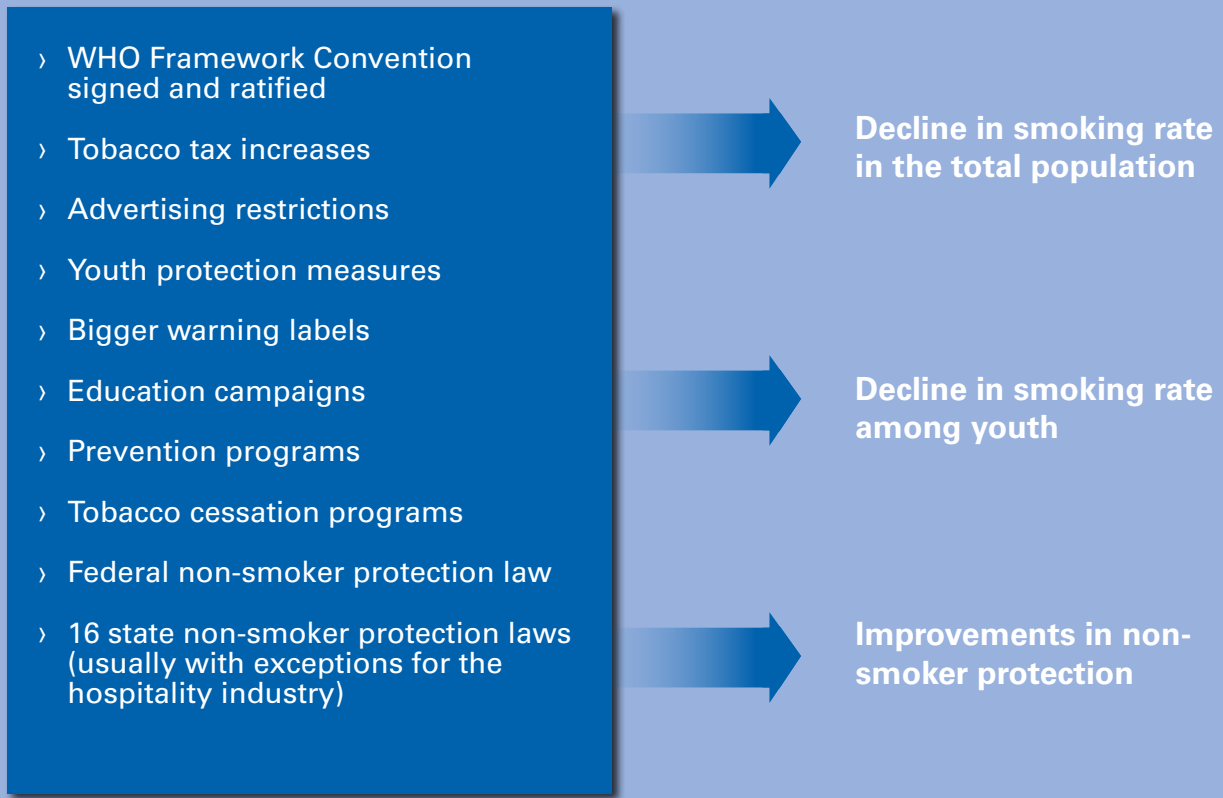


**2012** Ute Mons was honored with the Stephan Weiland Prize of the German Society for Epidemiology for her article on the influence of national smoke-free legislation on smoking habits in private homes. The article was derived from her doctoral thesis and published in the journal "Tobacco Control"



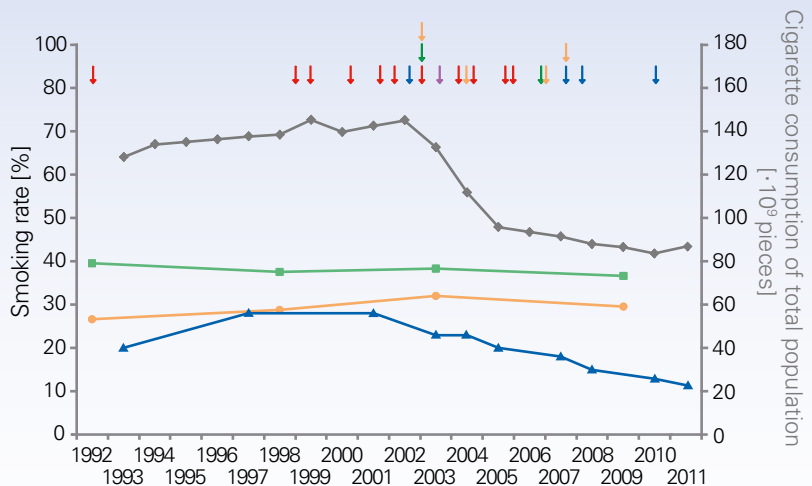
## Achievements in Tobacco Control

In recent years, tobacco consumption in Germany has significantly declined as a result of various tobacco control policy measures. It is a special achievement that the number of youth who start smoking is declining: The smoking rate among youth aged between 12 and 17 years has dropped from 28 percent in 2000 to 11.7 percent in 2011. State non-smoker protection laws enacted since 2007 have substantially reduced exposure to secondhand smoke. Tobacco smoke exposure has declined not only in workplaces but also in leisure time and in private homes. Smoke-free hospitality establishments find increasing public approval and over 50 percent of smokers supported a smoke-free hospitality industry in 2012 for the first time.



Tobacco control policy measures which the WHO Collaborating Centre helped to bring about and their impact in Germany

- ↓ = Tobacco tax increases
- ↓ = Smoking bans
- ↓ = Youth protection measures
- ↓ = Restrictions on tobacco advertising and sponsorship
- ↓ = New, bigger health warnings
- ◆ Cigarette consumption of total population
- Smoking prevalence in men (aged 25-69 years)
- Smoking prevalence in women (aged 25-69 years)
- ▲ Smoking prevalence in youth (aged 12-17 years)



Data: German Federal Statistical Office, Robert Koch Institute and German Federal Centre for Health Education

## Prospects for the Future

We need to safeguard and expand the achievements of the past few years. This can be done by implementing a number of measures with scientifically proven effectiveness, which are listed in the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) and specified in the corresponding guidelines for implementation. Germany as a treaty partner of the FCTC is working to implement these recommendations and obligations step by step. Implementation of tobacco control measures is progressing worldwide to promote non-smoking and hence public health.



The WHO Collaborating Centre for Tobacco Control continues to support policymakers with its scientific expertise. Its goal is to prevent smoking initiation and promote smoking cessation for sustained improvement of people's quality of life, health and life expectancy.









**German Cancer Research Center  
(Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum, DKFZ)**