



EUROPEAN NETWORK FOR SMOKING PREVENTION  
RESEAU EUROPEEN POUR LA PREVENTION DU TABAGISME aisbl

# ANNUAL REPORT 2004

**Operation of the European Network for Smoking Prevention  
(ENSP)**



# European Network for Smoking Prevention

## 2004 Annual Report

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## **1 Introduction**

### **... Director's Overview**

2004 was an exciting time at European level. With the new European Parliament and Commission in office many questions were raised: What can we expect the key priorities and specific challenges to be for EU decision-makers? Into what context will tobacco-control policy need to fit over the next five years?

In 2004 the European Union's largest enlargement process in its history took place, with the accession of ten new Member States, now making a Union comprising 25 countries. Tobacco control faces a great challenge as the result of enlargement. A particular challenge is posed by the gradients in health status between current and new Member States. We are facing a huge task in securing the transfer of technology, resources, information and opportunities for networking.

2004 also saw the advent of a new Commissioner for Health and Consumer Affairs. Public Health Commissioner Markos Kyprianou recently outlined his priorities in the domain of health and healthcare, which largely follows the lines established by his predecessor, David Byrne. Promoting healthy lifestyles and mental health, as well as ensuring food safety, are among his priorities as Commissioner for health and consumer protection.

He also stated that his ambition was to have smoking bans introduced in all Member States by the end of his term. ENSP will pursue this aim and will contribute to support the Commissioner to convert his aim into reality.

The reflection process on the New Health Strategy launched by former Commissioner David Byrne has paved the way for the new health policy. ENSP largely contributed to the open consultation on the Reflection Paper emphasising that tobacco control should remain a top priority on the Commission's agenda. In order to contribute to the 'partnership for health' as defined by Commissioner Byrne, ENSP should be ready to co-operate closely with the new Commission on the road to implementing tobacco legislation and to mobilise our rich network to enhance the effectiveness of tobacco-control actions at EU level.

Another significant milestone in 2004 was the ratification of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control by the minimum quorum required for it to enter into force. The Convention and its protocols are a historical and unique opportunity to protect present and future generations from the devastating consequences of tobacco use. ENSP is determined to provide the resources to fully support the Treaty.

2004 also saw the launch of a major EU-funded anti-tobacco campaign with a budget of € 72 m. to promote tobacco-free lifestyles of young people, help existing smokers quit and promote tobacco-free public places. The ENSP was involved from the beginning as a privileged partner on a proposal submitted by the Ligaris-B&S-Carat (LBC) Consortium and their proposal "HELP for a life without tobacco". In late 2004 the Commission announced that the LBC Consortium and ENSP had won the bid. The HELP campaign is a major challenge and task for the future of the ENSP, and for the next four years ENSP will be concentrating on guaranteeing the full effectiveness of HELP.

Finally, the ENSP Secretariat was organised in a new structure. Its reinforcement, which is to be finalised in early 2005, already let us foresee the high level of quality of ENSP actions over the coming years.

### ... About ENSP

#### Mission statement:

The European Network for Smoking Prevention (ENSP) is an international non-profit making organisation (aisbl), which was established under Belgium law (no. 16377/97) in 1997.

ENSP's mission is to develop a strategy for co-ordinated action among organisations active in tobacco control in Europe by sharing information and experience and through co-ordinated activities and research. The aim of ENSP is to create greater coherence among smoking-control activities and to promote comprehensive tobacco-control policies at regional, national and EU level. As well as ensuring the effective intervention and contribution of tobacco-control advocates in European/national policies, strategies and measures.

ENSP brings together 618 member organisations active in the field of tobacco control, represented by two national coalition representatives from the EU Member States as well as Norway, Iceland, Switzerland and Romania, and one representative from several networks active in tobacco control in the EU (ENYPAT, NSFH, INWAT, EUNS).

ENSP is governed by a General Assembly comprising two representatives from each of the national coalitions against tobacco in Europe and of one representative from each of the international networks active in tobacco control in Europe. ENSP is administered by a regularly elected Executive Board, which delegates the daily management and co-ordination of the network to a Secretariat in Brussels.

ENSP is funded in part by the annual membership fees and in part by the European Commission via annual applications for funding within the scope of the EC Public Health Programmes.

ENSP evolves and adapts ensuring the continued development of networking on a pan-European scale among non-profit organisations, in order to increase the cost-effectiveness and efficiency of smoking-prevention activities on a non-governmental level. This action is complementary to governmental tobacco-control policy development at EU and at national/regional levels. We aim to benefit from mutual learning based on the coalitions' comparative advantages, the sharing of resources and experience and also aim to form a consensus surrounding tobacco-control issues.

Based on eight years of experience, we know that collaboration, co-ordinated activity, alliance-building and capacity-building are vital components of any successful tobacco-control initiative, be it at purely NGO level, or between governmental and non-governmental organisations, to encourage NGO participation, stakeholder dialogue and input in areas of expertise.

In 2004 ENSP worked towards the following general objectives, as indicated in the 2004 application for funding:

- to collect, process and analyse data at Community level to obtain objective, reliable and comparable information and best practice with the purpose of improving effective information to all stakeholders;
- to build capacity amongst NGOs to enhance co-ordinated activities in support of the development and implementation of a comprehensive tobacco-control policy at national and at European levels;
- to draw together expertise and experience from associations, to intensify exchange of up-to-date, scientifically sound information, quality standards and best practice, in order to promote better knowledge and communication flow at Community level;
- to create synergy and interaction between government and civil society agencies on both national and international levels;

- to create effective co-operation and actively support the work of organisations and the creation of national coalitions in the new EU Member States and in the EU accession countries and to facilitate the transfer of technology and know-how;
- to initiate and co-ordinate large-scale, innovative, priority driven and cost-effective European smoking prevention projects in support of policy development and in order to increase know-how and scientifically sound information; it is hoped that these projects will stand as an example of effective practice.

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### ... ENSP Secretariat

The ENSP Secretariat is located at: 144 Chaussée d'Ixelles, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium.

In 2004 the ENSP Secretariat comprised the following members of staff:

**Francis Grogna (B)**

Director  
*(full-time)*

**Paloma Martin (E)**

Manager, Research & Strategy  
*(full-time)*

**Sophie Kazan (GB)**

Director, Strategy & Communications  
*(full-time – until November 2004)*

**Edward Riley (GB)**

Information Officer  
*(full-time – until April 2004)*

**Sophie Van Damme (B)**

Events & Information Officer  
*(part-time)*

**Ana Camões (P)**

Administration and Finance Assistant  
*(full-time – as of July 2004)*

Edward Riley decided to leave ENSP with effect as of April 2004. His responsibilities were initially taken over by Sophie Van Damme, which made it necessary to define a new job description for her. Following these developments, Sophie Van Damme's job title was changed to Events & Information Officer.

Sophie Kazan began her maternity leave in July 2004 and decided not to return to ENSP with effect as of November 2004.

Following Sophie Kazan's departure, it was decided that Francis Grogna's job title should be changed to Director, the previous distinction between Director of Operations and Director of Strategy and Communications now being obsolete in view of the latest staff constellation.

Paloma Martin's role was also redefined in June 2004 to better reflect the personnel developments and her job title was changed to Manager, Research & Strategy.

A new member of staff was recruited in July 2004 to assist Francis Grogna particularly in the area of administration and finance. Ana Camões was recruited as a full-time Administration and Finance Assistant.

In addition, in view of the other changes, the Board approved the budget for another member of staff to assist with the Events & Information workload. The Events & Information Assistant will have main responsibilities for internal information flow, ENSP website, membership database, press releases and reports, help with the European News Bulletin, policy calendar. A hiring campaign began in December 2004 with a view to taking up the position in January 2005.

### ... ENSP Membership

In the course of 2004 ENSP membership had grown from 21 to 25 national coalitions comprising 618 member organisations. The membership breakdown is detailed below:

#### **National Coalitions – number of member organisations:**

Austria	5	Lithuania	5
Belgium	8	Luxembourg	2
Cyprus	13	Netherlands	8
Czech Republic	38	Norway	11
Denmark	11	Poland	11
Finland	19	Portugal	23
France	35	Romania	3
Germany	97	Slovakia	2
Greece	14	Spain	31
Iceland	3	Sweden	15
Ireland	18	Switzerland	64
Italy	15	UK	145
Latvia	22		
		<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>618</b>

#### **Network Members – number of members or member organisations:**

ENYPAT	30 member organisations
ENSFH	20 member organisations
EUNS	22 member organisations
INWAT	184 members
TCRC	20 member organisations

ENSP visited the tobacco control coalition in Slovenia in the course of 2004, but a formal application for membership had not yet been received by the end of 2004.

### ... Specific Objectives and Priorities 2004

In order to ensure that activities focused around key concerns, several key policy level priorities were defined in the course of the year, on which data collection and analysis, activities leading to the co-ordination of activities, expertise and interaction would be based. For the year 2004, these basic priority issues included:

- Support for the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control: ratification, implementation and especially protocols.
- Support for implementation of the EU Tobacco Products Directive 2001/37/EC.
- Passive smoke: support for establishment of smoke-free public places, including workplace legislation on both EU and national levels, including the designation of tobacco smoke as an environmental air pollutant and advocacy of smoke-free air.
- Input to the Action Plan 2004-2010 following the Environment and Health Strategy 2003.
- Tracking, follow-up and phasing out of tobacco subsidies, particularly the development and use of the Tobacco Fund over the coming years.
- Follow-up of tobacco-related issues including sales promotion, unfair consumer practices, litigation and tobacco-industry activities, EU enlargement etc.
- Commissioner Byrne's reflection paper 'Enabling Good Health for All'.

### ... Operational Priorities

#### Membership

- Develop collaboration and encourage the formation of national coalitions in the new EU Member States and in the accession countries and also promote their participation in ENSP network activities.
- Integrate coalitions from the new EU Member States and the accession countries into the ENSP network. The target is to include all new Member States in ENSP.

#### Information dissemination

- Continue to develop and improve the ENSP information dissemination system through information releases, a weekly news bulletin and by regularly updating the ENSP website with relevant and up-to-the-minute information. The target was to increase membership of the ENSP list server by 10% in 2004.

#### Reports and Projects

- Continue to co-ordinate innovative and worthwhile projects and reports with leading experts as partners.
- Ensure future ENSP activities under the new EU public health programme.

#### Involvement in tenders

- Involvement in the EC Tender SANCO/G2/2003/03 "Tobacco Control in Europe – Progress in the European Community, Challenges and Future Options" (ASPECT).
- Involvement in EC Tender SANCO/2004/FT/2004/01 "Organising anti-smoking communication measures in all the Member States of the European Union" (HELP).

## 2 Activity Report

### ... Policy Developments

#### Support for the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control:

Just as the adoption of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) by the member countries of the World Health Organisation in May 2003, in which ENSP was involved in every stage, was a policy highlight of 2003, ENSP has been following all the latest developments in its ratification process throughout 2004. The final FCTC text was adopted unanimously by the World Health Assembly in May 2003. The Treaty closed for signature on 29<sup>th</sup> June 2004. By 29<sup>th</sup> November 2004, 40 countries had become contracting parties to the treaty – the trigger which brings it into force 90 days later. Since then, it has been one of the most rapidly embraced UN treaties in history. Within a year of entering into force, a subsidiary body – the Conference of the Parties – will begin meeting to review national reports, provide further guidance on proper implementation of the FCTC, initiate protocol negotiations and promote the mobilisation of financial resources. Framework conventions and protocols are legally binding only on countries which ratify them.

To summarise the content: the provisions of the Convention, which are binding for ratifying countries, include a comprehensive ban on tobacco advertising and promotion within five years, health-warning labels covering at least 30% of the surface of tobacco packages within three years, protection from second-hand tobacco smoke in all indoor public places and workplaces, and guidance to use price and tax increases to reduce tobacco use, among other tobacco control strategies. Countries that have ratified the Convention are called contracting parties and are bound by these and other provisions.

#### FCTC ratification – ENSP letter-writing campaign:

ENSP organised a letter-writing campaign to urge national governments to ratify the FCTC before the end of 2004. One model letter was prepared for the national coalitions to adapt to the situation in their countries and to be translated into their national languages. A second letter was addressed to the Dutch Minister of Health and endorsed by the National Coalitions with the signature of ENSP. The progress made in the ratification process was followed up with ENSP members in collaboration with ASH UK and the counterparts in the national coalitions.

On 16<sup>th</sup> February 2004 ENSP, together with representatives of organisations with an interest in tobacco control in Europe (European Cancer Leagues, European Heart Network, European Respiratory Society) met with senior representatives of David Byrne's cabinet to discuss the Commission's tobacco-control activities in 2004 and particularly the ratification of the FCTC by the EU, a discussion that was taking place simultaneously in the European Council on that day.

Coinciding with the 100<sup>th</sup> country signing the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, the European Parliament's Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Policy voted unanimously on 30<sup>th</sup> March 2004 in favour of the ratification of the FCTC by the European Community in the form of a report by Committee rapporteur, Mr Jules Maaten MEP, which supports the European Commission Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the conclusion of the World Health Organisation Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.

The approval by the Environment and Health Committee was the final step of the European Parliament's review process and followed the approval by the Legal Affairs Committee (29<sup>th</sup> March 2004) and the Committee on Industry, External Trade, Research and Energy (17<sup>th</sup> March 2004), both of which approved the proposed endorsement of the Treaty by Parliament.

On 21<sup>st</sup> April 2004 the European Parliament voted by a overwhelming majority in favour of a Decision proposed by the European Council, to endorse the signature by the EU of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.

Support for implementation of the EU Tobacco Products Directive 2001/37/EC:

ENSP had been following the public hearings of the two court cases held at the European Court of Justice in June and September 2004 that challenged the validity of national laws enacting Article 8 of the EU Tobacco Products Directive 2002/37/EC, which bans the sale of oral tobacco. On 14<sup>th</sup> December 2004 the ECJ ruled that the ban on oral tobacco in Europe is entirely valid.

Directive 2001/37/EC – Article 8 – Tobacco for oral use: “Member States shall prohibit the placing on the market of tobacco for oral use, without prejudice to Article 151 of the Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden.”

Commission Decision 2003/641/EC of 5<sup>th</sup> September 2003 on the use of colour photographs or other illustrations as health warnings on tobacco packages [Official Journal L226 dated 10<sup>th</sup> September 2003].

This Decision establishes rules for the use, on cigarette packets, of colour photographs or other illustrations to depict the health consequences of smoking. It is a follow-up to Directive 2001/37/EC on tobacco products, which required an increase in the size of health warnings on packaging. However, the use of shocking images in addition to warning messages is not mandatory.

During a press conference held in Brussels on 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2004, Commissioner David Byrne unveiled proposals for new hard-hitting picture warnings for cigarette packs. They form part of a database of 42 images designed for use in combination with hard-hitting health warnings introduced throughout the EU in 2003.

The Commission will soon finalise its database of graphic images designed to illustrate the health warnings introduced by the Tobacco Products Directive. Those Member States that wish to will then be able to introduce these: Belgium, Ireland and the UK have already expressed an interest in doing so.

ENSP has also been following up the Article 11 of Directive 2001/37/EC.

No later than 31 December 2004, and every two years thereafter, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament, the Council and the Economic and Social Committee a report on the application of this Directive.

The Commission shall be assisted by scientific and technical experts in order to have all the necessary information available.

On submission of the first report, the Commission shall indicate in particular the features which should be reviewed or developed in the light of developments in scientific and technical knowledge, including the development of internationally agreed rules and standards on products, and shall pay special heed to:

- subsequent reduction of the maximum yields laid down in Article 3(1),
- possible links between these yields,
- improvements in health warnings, in terms of size, position and wording,
- new scientific and technical information regarding labelling and the printing on cigarette packets of photographs or other illustrations to depict and explain the health consequences of smoking,
- methodologies for more realistically assessing and regulating toxic exposure and harm,
- evaluation of the addictive effects of those ingredients which encourage addiction,

- evaluation of tobacco products which may have the potential to reduce harm,
- development of standardised testing methods to measure the yields of constituents in cigarette smoke other than tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide,
- toxicological data to be required from manufacturers on ingredients and the manner in which they should be tested in order to allow public health authorities to assess their use,
- development of standards concerning products other than cigarettes, in particular rolling tobacco.

The report shall also examine the links between the labelling requirements laid down in Article 5 and consumer behaviour.

That report shall be accompanied by any proposals for amendments to this Directive which the Commission deems necessary to adapt it to developments in the field of tobacco products, to the extent necessary for the establishment and operation of the internal market, and to take into account any new development based on scientific facts and developments on internationally agreed product standards.

This milestone was supposed to be published by the end of 2004, but was delayed due to technical problems. ENSP tracked developments relating to this issue and will continue to do so in 2005.

Support for establishment of smoke-free public places, including workplace legislation on both EU and national levels:

On 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2004 the European Commission DG Employment and Social Affairs had launched a consultation with the social partners on the protection of workers from risk, related to exposure to carcinogens, mutagens and substances that are toxic for human reproduction. In its consultation document, the Commission argues that a high percentage of the working population is exposed to carcinogens at the workplace. It states that the most common exposures at the workplace include solar radiation, second-hand smoke, crystalline silica, diesel exhaust, radon decay products and wood dust. Moreover, it highlights that workers are also exposed to repro-toxic substances. The Commission therefore consulted the social partners on the possibility to revise the Carcinogens Directive and extend its scope.

The Commission invited the social partners to examine this issue, particularly the possibility of taking an initiative in this area. The European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) stood out from other major social partners (Union des Industries de la Communauté européenne – UNICE, European Centre of Enterprises with Public Participation and of Enterprises of General Economic Interest – CEEP) in that they recognised that passive smoking is classified with carcinogenic substances for humans by the IARC and that it therefore constitutes a risk to the health of workers and the general public.

In the light of this stance ENSP proposed collaborating with ETUC to promote smoke-free workplaces and public places. ENSP was seeking to create a 'core group' or a 'smoke-free workplace network' together with ETUC and welcomed the participation of the European Network of Health Promotion at Work.

ENSP met with Marc Sapir of the European Trade Union Technical Bureau for Health and Safety in the course of 2004. A major outcome of this meeting was the initiative to re-launch the very successful 2001/2002 ENSP project 'Protecting Workers from Passive Smoking' and enlarging the Network of Trade Unions to the EU-25. This will be part of the ENSP objectives for 2005.

It was also decided in the course of 2004 to commission an update of the 'Smoke-Free Workplaces' report (ENSP, 2001).

## Environment and Health Strategy:

The Sixth Environmental Action Programme set up by the EU established the aim of assessing and avoiding adverse health effects due to environmental pollution by political means. In the course of policy development the European Commission had identified deficits with information on health impacts of a complex environment and combined exposure to different pollutants. In order to create a better understanding and derive political conclusions, a European Environment and Health Strategy was found necessary.

In June 2003 the Commission launched an Environment and Health Strategy (referred to as the SCALE<sup>1</sup> initiative) proposing an integrated approach involving closer co-operation between the health, environment and research areas. The Strategy was welcomed by the Council, the European Parliament and the European Economic and Social Committee who stressed the need for an Action Plan built on existing policies and programmes, and for close co-operation with relevant international organisations.

An essential part for the construction of the Action Plan was the consultation that was launched in 2004. Input to the consultation was organised following the scheme below:

***Stakeholders' information and consultation meetings:*** ad-hoc meetings, organised when required and where representatives from states and organisations participated together with individuals. The first meeting took place in Brussels on 11<sup>th</sup> July 2003. A second stakeholder meeting was organised in Brussels on 19<sup>th</sup> March 2004.

***Consultative group and technical working groups:*** a number of groups, each of them with a specific role and mandate were created. Those groups were operational in 2004. Members of those groups were representatives from Member States, accession countries, as well as from a broad range of European-wide stakeholder organisations and environment and health experts.

Three different working groups were created:

1. Technical Working Group on indicators and priority diseases with the following sub-groups:

- Environment and health indicators
- Childhood respiratory diseases, asthma, allergies
- Neuro-developmental disorders
- Childhood cancer

2. Technical Working Group on integrated monitoring with the following sub-groups:

- Integrated monitoring of dioxins & PCBs
- Integrated monitoring of heavy metals
- Integrated monitoring of endocrine disrupters
- Bio-monitoring of children

3. Technical Working Group on Research Needs

ENSP proposed its participation to both the Consultative Group and the Technical Working Group on indicators and priority diseases. Both candidacies were accepted and during 2004 ENSP worked at integrating tobacco issues in the Action Plan.

Our efforts were rewarded in the Communication from the Commission to the Council, the EU Parliament, and the European Economic and Social Committee 'The European Environment and Health Action Plan 2004/2005' COM (2004)416 Final, which included the following:

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1 The 'SCALE' initiative focuses on **S**cience, **C**hildren, **A**wareness, EU **L**egislation and Continuous **E**valuation.



*'...The proposals in the Action Plan on indoor air pollution is a case in point, as the scientific evidence shows that the health impacts of, for instance, Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) are particularly evident for children...'*

A follow-up international conference 'European Environment and Health Action Plan 2004-2010, Implementation' was held in Egmond aan Zee, the Netherlands from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2004.

The conference aimed at bringing the implementation of the Action Plan further ahead. To this end, a first step was to select and prioritise the themes and actions among those that are considered as most important by the Member States, including environment and health information, human bio-monitoring, research, indoor air, training and education, communication, traffic pollution and impact on health.

Naturally, indoor air quality was of particular relevance for ENSP's area of activity. The Action Plan stresses the importance of good-quality indoor air depending on outdoor air quality, indoor sources, and personal behaviour. The conclusion of the conference was that a European initiative should be launched to address indoor air pollution from the various indoor sources. This includes:

"Across Europe smoking bans and other policies should be put in place to protect the general public from any exposure to tobacco smoke in public places, also protect employees at workplaces and particularly the unborn and children".

The conference reflected a spirit of co-operation and a willingness to take the actions towards implementation. The Dutch Presidency and European Commission aimed to take this constructive contribution further and put in place the actions which fall in the scope of the Action Plan. Furthermore, they encouraged the organisations and bodies involved as well as future Presidencies to keep the issue high on the agenda.

#### Tracking and follow-up of tobacco subsidies, particularly the development and use of the Tobacco Fund:

ENSP's main advocacy activity involving national NGOs and government organisations concerned the decoupling of tobacco subsidies and CAP reform, which took place in February/March 2004.

In summary, this strategic campaign, which was undertaken with other organisations active in tobacco control at EU level (European Cancer Leagues, European Heart Network and European Respiratory Society), was executed in three parts:

- Part 1: Gathering and disseminating information on the issue to promote awareness amongst NGO members.
- Part 2: Following the discussions, negotiations and voting of the Commission proposal to decouple tobacco subsidies through the European Parliament and the European Council, and disseminating the briefing papers above at relevant moments.
- Part 3: Additionally, prior to its discussion in the European Agriculture Council, ENSP put together a suggested model letter to national Agriculture Ministers, supporting the decoupling of tobacco subsidies, responding to some of the anti-health arguments and showing the win-win scenario for farmers and for the health of EU citizens, provided by the Commission proposal that was being discussed.

ENSP followed up on this by contacting members in southern tobacco-growing countries in particular to make sure that they understood the issues and could reassure policy-makers and press from their countries, who were showing great concern and were leading discussions at European level, in the Parliament and in the Council concerning the plight of tobacco farmers.

This campaign was successfully managed and promoted awareness of the issues related to tobacco subsidies amongst all ENSP members – not only those in tobacco-growing countries. An additional encouragement and motivation that resulted was the decision that tobacco subsidies would be phased out completely by 2010.

The ENSP information release on 8<sup>th</sup> March 2004 included a briefing paper put together with other organisations working in the field of tobacco control in Europe concerning the issue of tobacco subsidies and the reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) due to be voted in the European Parliament (and decided by the Council in April 2004). The reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and the European Commission's proposed Council Regulation covering support schemes for the tobacco sector was discussed and voted by the European Parliament in a plenary session in Strasbourg on 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> March 2004. It was vital to support the European Commission's proposal to remove (or 'decouple') the current production-linked subsidies and replace them with single-farm payments, meaning that farmers would continue to receive European Union funds regardless of whether or not they grow tobacco. This change would be phased in over a three-year period and would allow farmers to continue to benefit from financial support without having to grow tobacco. By contrast, the proposed amended report of the Agricultural Committee (supported by the tobacco industry) opposed this proposal and suggested instead a partial decoupling of the tobacco subsidy, which would leave farmers still dependent on tobacco for most of their income.

On 18<sup>th</sup> March 2004 ENSP issued another information release on the progress of the CAP Reform providing members with a summary of the situation surrounding the reform/ceasing of tobacco subsidies by the EU. The aim was to promote a gradual transition from tobacco towards other crops, thereby ensuring that farmers are encouraged to seek alternatives to tobacco without losing out financially. Despite the efforts of health advocates in support of this strategy, the European Parliament disappointingly voted for amendments that would only partially reduce tobacco-linked subsidies. The Parliament voted that 70% of the payments made should be used by the Member States to ensure that the production of tobacco continues in areas where it is deemed essential for social and economic reasons; for example, in order to safeguard jobs. It seems that governments of Southern European countries as well, and no doubt also the tobacco industry, may have influenced the vote.

In addition, ENSP also initiated a letter-writing campaign on the CAP reform addressed to Agriculture Ministers in Member States on 13<sup>th</sup> April 2004 in the light of the vote on the European Commission proposals to reform the tobacco-subsidy system, which was due to be discussed at a meeting of the Committee in Luxembourg on 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> April.

On 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2004 the Agriculture Ministers of the Council of the European Union came to a decision. A broad political agreement was reached on the decoupling of tobacco subsidies based on a compromise drawn up by the Irish Presidency and endorsed by the Commission. The political agreement reached by the Agriculture Council included the following:

- The reform package for tobacco will come into effect in 2006, one year later than originally intended (2005). This means that the current tobacco regime will persist through 2005 (2004 subsidy levels will apply).
- The transitional phase towards the decoupling of tobacco subsidies will therefore last from 2006-2009 (rather than for three years, starting in 2005, as originally proposed by the European Commission).
- During this transitional period the amount of the single-farm payment (the part not linked to production levels) is set at a minimum of 40%; in other words, a maximum of 60% of the amount paid will remain linked to the production level.
- From 2010 tobacco aid will finally be fully decoupled – i.e. there will be no more subsidies to farmers linked to tobacco production – with 50% of the reference amount included in the single farm payment, the other 50% going to the restructuring fund (set up to support producers changing to other crops or livelihoods).

### Commissioner Byrne's reflection paper 'Enabling Good Health for All':

Commissioner Byrne's reflection paper outlined his view of the key principles that ought to guide the development of EU health policy over the coming years. By way of summary, these principles included the role of good health as a driver of economic growth and the urgency in addressing health inequalities both between Member States and within Member States.

Commissioner Byrne also proposed a new direction for health policy: "Achieving good health for all means not just reacting to ill-health but proactively promoting health, preventing diseases and helping people making healthy choices". It also focused on the need to exploit synergies between different policies and mainstream health within the policy-making process. Achieving good health for all is a shared responsibility that requires co-operation between the EU, its Member States and its citizens.

Stakeholders were invited to contribute to the reflection process launched by Commissioner Byrne by 15<sup>th</sup> October 2004. ENSP worked on compiling a background document to provide support for some of the open questions related to tobacco control raised in the document. ENSP worked on consolidating responses received from members to produce a unique document summarising ENSP members' reactions to the paper.

ENSP agreed that protection is not enough; achieving good health requires positive action. To this end, commitment to clear and ambitious objectives followed by effective measures and regular, transparent reporting on actions taken and the results, is key.

In the first place this means an unambiguous confirmation that this new strategy will do its utmost to:

- take concrete steps towards the implementation of current legislation in tobacco control;
- take the protection of public health seriously by supporting/fighting for the necessary legislation (i.e. smoke-free public/workplaces);
- commit to further developing comprehensive strategies aimed at reducing tobacco consumption specifically among disadvantaged social groups, young persons and women;
- finance research on health issues, including the introduction of a budgetary line in the 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme that deals with health, health threats and life-style diseases;
- increase the resources of the Public Health Programme so that strategies can be translated into concrete outputs and actions.

ENSP agreed that with an enlarged EU of 25 Member States there are even clearer health and economic inequalities that must be urgently addressed. The Commission needs to step up its efforts considerably in order to reduce the inequalities gap. To this end, ENSP proposed the Commission cost-effective interventions based on evidence. These include banning of advertisements, increasing tobacco prices, workplace interventions, free supply of cessation aids, and telephone help lines. Unfortunately, some of these tobacco-control measures have not been fully implemented in each European country. ENSP proposed that the new European Health Strategy should make a convincing change and speed up the process leading to implementation.

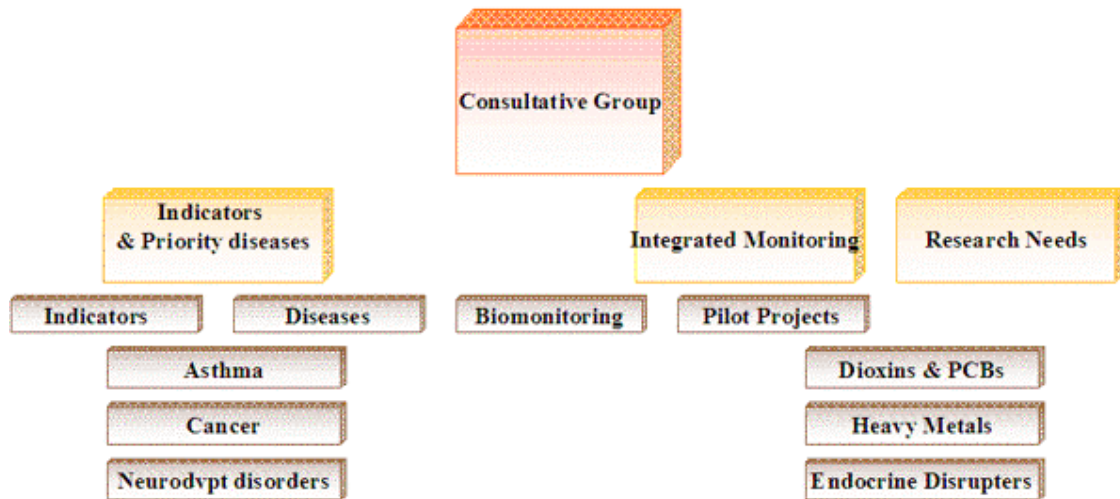
ENSP also indicated that NGOs and the European Community must engage in an open, transparent, inclusive and constructive debate. The EU can but benefit from civil-society input, this will include opening channels of collaboration, facilitating civil-society input and fostering information sharing on developments.

Finally, ENSP wishes to take this opportunity to congratulate and thank Commissioner Byrne for his support and insight into tobacco issues during his mandate.

To consult the full document please refer to:

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/health/ph\\_overview/Documents/byrne\\_reflection\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/health/ph_overview/Documents/byrne_reflection_en.pdf)

Courtesy of the EU website <http://europa.eu.int/>



## ... Operations

### Membership

#### Develop collaboration and encourage the formation of national coalitions in the new EU Member States and also in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe:

ENSP was invited to attend the Finbalt Working Group Meeting in Tallinn, Estonia on 28<sup>th</sup> February 2004, the aim of which was to encourage the creation of tobacco control NGOs in the Baltic states as part of an initiative of the Finnish Institute for Health (KTL). ENSP provided information on the importance of networking and coalition-building as well as an overview of EU tobacco-control legislation and policy.

On 12<sup>th</sup> March 2004 ENSP attended a meeting in Riga organised by the Latvian Health Institute, at which the Latvian tobacco-control coalition was due to be created, and made a presentation on the importance of NGO activities and on the creating and maintaining an active coalition. This was an extremely rewarding meeting at which stakeholders from all levels of society active in tobacco control were present (policy-makers, teachers, parents, federal policy etc.) The Latvian coalition was created at the end of the meeting and strong ties were forged with ENSP in view of future membership of the network.

ENSP worked towards achieving the aim of actively supporting the organisations' work through the afore-mentioned visits to Latvia, Slovenia and Estonia. ENSP sent out an information release asking for tobacco-control materials on behalf of the Romanian coalition, to other members and also relayed any relevant funding information or opportunities to become involved in European-wide projects to all or relevant contracts in the EU accession countries. During this period, an ENSP application for membership was also received from the newly formed Cypriot coalition, and further applications were received from Latvia, Lithuania, as well as Slovenia, Romania and Bulgaria. In many of these cases, coalitions were founded expressly in order to qualify for ENSP membership and because working together as a coalition was outlined by ENSP as the best way to move forward in a co-ordinated way both nationally and at EU level.

These coalitions were admitted as full members at the General Assembly in Cracow in May 2004. An application for membership was also received from the recently established Bulgarian Tobacco Control Coalition and a vote is to be taken on this at the Cyprus General Assembly on 16<sup>th</sup> April 2005.

The ENSP statutes had been updated in view of the enlargement of Europe, the membership of new countries and networks and also to integrate changes in Belgian law concerning international non-profit organisations. The update of ENSP statutes was undertaken by a working group comprising 14 ENSP members, in co-ordination with the ENSP Secretariat from November 2003 to February 2004. This work was done through online discussions and e-mails and culminated in a meeting in Brussels on 9<sup>th</sup> February 2004 at which working group members adopted the amendments that they had put forward. These amendments were then put forward for vote and adoption, according to the statutes, by the ENSP General Assembly, at their meeting in May 2004.

#### Drawing together expertise and experience from associations, to intensify exchange of up-to-date, scientifically sound information, quality standards and best practice, in order to promote better knowledge and communication flow at Community level:

ENSP actively sought to involve national coalitions and network members, through their experience and expertise in everyday activities of the Secretariat in order to enhance ENSP's offering, but also to promote better knowledge of EU level NGO and Community activities in tobacco control.

The German ENSP coalition representative and eminent toxicologist Professor Friedrich Wiebel was invited to represent ENSP in meetings and internet exchanges as part of the Environment and Health Technical Working sub-group on Environment and Health Indicators. The ENSP Secretariat relayed comments and channelled contributions etc.

ENSP worked closely with the British Medical Association's Tobacco Control Resource Centre, a network member of ENSP, to come up with figures and reports relating to smoke-free public places and workplaces to contribute to Environment and Health meetings. Additionally, ENSP referred the TCRC to the Slovenian coalition, which invited a TCRC representative to make a presentation to their members on the issue of smoke-free legislation, which exists in Slovenia but is not implemented successfully.

The work of the International Network for Women Against Tobacco (INWAT) a network member of ENSP, on socio-inequalities and tobacco was particularly relevant for World No Tobacco Day 2004 (31<sup>st</sup> May 2004) and ENSP co-ordinated with INWAT to produce an article on 'Tobacco and Poverty' for the International Union for Health Promotion and Education Journal in April 2004, which was submitted and accepted for the journal's June/July 2004 issue. The aim of the article was to spread awareness and promote communication on the vulnerability of socio-economically challenged men and women to tobacco disease and death, not only in developing countries, but also within the European Union.

Whilst the ENSP Secretariat has often co-ordinated with coalitions and networks for their input of information and experience as a group, we found this more personal contact, which uses not only specific geographical expertise, but also the tobacco-control expertise of individual coalition or network representatives, to be extremely high-quality, rewarding, motivating and complimentary to the ENSP Secretariat's own, EU-level experience. We therefore look forward to building on this.

### Information Dissemination

In 2004 we continued to develop and improve the ENSP information dissemination through information releases, a weekly news bulletin and by regularly updating the ENSP website with relevant and up-to-the-minute information.

This was achieved through the weekly news bulletins, as well as through several information releases specifically targeted at national coalitions and network members. These were centred around the core tobacco-control issues outlined previously (FCTC, environmental tobacco smoke and smoke-free legislation, tobacco subsidies etc.) with all the relevant references, web links etc. by the ENSP Information Officer or Director of Communications, both of whom were available to assist with queries and to clarify and provide additional information, if necessary.

There was a need to restructure the existing web site to achieve the following targets: show value to increase interaction with ENSP members; provide news and information more effectively, by grouping and focusing existing materials more relevantly; make certain structural changes to remove outdated/irrelevant information. In future greater attention will be paid to ensuring that the information disseminated by the ENSP Secretariat reaches all the members and that members' input likewise reaches the ENSP Secretariat.

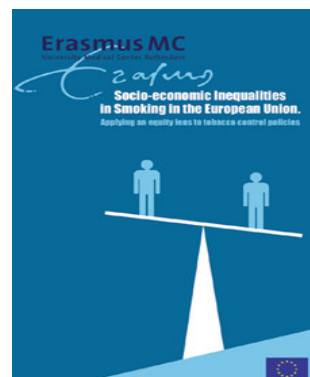
During the year ENSP gathered statistical intelligence as to which parts of the ENSP internet site were most frequented and produced a strategy for re-organising the website in order to provide as much clarity and useful information as possible. This was presented to the ENSP Board at their meeting on 9<sup>th</sup> February 2004 and execution began soon afterwards. This included the introduction of a section specifically meant to showcase the achievements of national coalitions and thus promote networking and ease the flow of information amongst the 25 EU Member States and additional 3 EFTA countries and specialised networks that are members of ENSP.

In the course of 2004 the European News Bulletin appeared 39 times: i.e. issues 63 to 101 inclusive. This is a review of tobacco-related press, EU and WHO issues and relevant activities.

## Reports and Projects

### 'Socio-economic Inequalities in Smoking in the European Union – Applying an equity lens to tobacco-control policies':

The European Union acknowledged this problem in the "Reflection Process on the future EU health policy" launched by European Commissioner for Health and Consumer Protection David Byrne, and in the "Community action in the field of public health (2003-2008)". The Commission has pointed out in both documents that there is a strong need to minimise the economic and social consequences of ill health, and to reduce health inequalities. ENSP published a brochure prepared by the Department of Public Health of the Erasmus Medical Centre Rotterdam (NL), which is the result of the project "Tackling inequalities in smoking in Europe" that was supported by funds from the SANCO Directorate General of the European Commission, through the European Network for Smoking Prevention.



The report concluded that until the present time, large inequalities in smoking were emerging and widening in Europe. Tobacco-control policies should take up the challenge to reverse these unfavourable trends. As smoking is increasingly concentrated in lower socio-economic groups, reaching these groups is essential to achieve significant reductions in tobacco consumption across Europe. It is primarily among men and women living in socio-economic disadvantage where the fight against tobacco will finally have to be won. To achieve this, comprehensive tobacco-control policies should fully implement a broad series of measures, and target or tailor these measures according to the needs of lower socio-economic groups. These measures should also be strengthened by broader policies, at local, national and international levels, aimed at creating supportive environments for lower socio-economic groups.

### 'Effective Tobacco Control Policies in 28 European Countries' (ENSP core grant project):

ENSP worked closely with tobacco-control expert Luk Joossens on a report entitled 'Effective Tobacco Control Policies in 28 European Countries', involving a panel of experts and the input of tobacco control coalitions in each of the 25 new European Member States as well as EFTA countries Iceland, Norway and Switzerland.



The aim of this report was to gain a better understanding of tobacco control in the new enlarged Europe and to assess the effectiveness of tobacco control policies. To this end, ENSP met with Luk Joossens in December 2003 and began planning the report, which was based on the creation of a survey to be completed by national representatives in the 28 European countries, the gathering of this information, analysing and benchmarking this data on a scale of 0 to 100, according to the six cost-effective tobacco-control interventions to reduce death and disease caused by tobacco use outlined in the World Bank fact sheet: "Tobacco control at a glance" (higher taxes; bans/restrictions on smoking in public and work places; bans on advertising and promotion; better consumer information; warning labels; help for smokers who wish to quit) in order, for the first time, to gain a clear and comparative image of the tobacco control situation in these countries.

The questionnaire survey was sent to national network representatives for completion in January/February 2004 and work began on the compilation and benchmarking of these results.

A panel of international researchers and tobacco-control experts was convened to look over the questionnaire for the survey and to come to an agreement on the allocation of points. This panel comprises: Ken Warner (US), Albert Hirsch (F), Witold Zatoński (PL), Paul Nordgren (S), Ann Mc Neill (GB), Fiona Godfrey (GB), Juan Ramon Villalbi (E), Tibor Szilagyi (H), Marc Willemsen (NL) and Luk

Joossens (B). This panel exchanged e-mails during the period from January to April 2004 and met during the ENSP Network Meeting in Cracow on 5<sup>th</sup> May 2004.

Both reports "Effective Tobacco Control Policies in 28 European Countries", and "Socio-Economic Inequalities in Smoking in the European Union" were launched during a press conference hosted by the European Parliament on 12<sup>th</sup> October 2004. The publication of these reports received wide national and international media coverage and the reports were disseminated throughout the ENSP network and posted on the ENSP web site.

In addition, ENSP published the summary of project results 2002/2003 (in the form of fact sheets), which was widely disseminated via the ENSP mailing list – this comprises over 700 stakeholders, including ENSP national coalitions, members of the European Commission, WHO and other national and international decision-makers with an interest in tobacco control, the ENSP website and GLOBALink. A full set of the fact sheets were likewise at the General Assembly in Cracow in 2004.

#### European smoking prevention projects:

One of the main tasks of ENSP since 1998 has been to initiate and co-ordinate large-scale, innovate, priority-driven and cost-effective European smoking prevention projects in support of policy development in order to increase know-how and scientifically sound information. In 2004 five actions were co-ordinated:

The Quit project 'The European Network of Quitlines' had as an overriding aim to contribute to and promote the improvement of health, to reduce avoidable morbidity and premature mortality by the development of code-of-practice tools and policy recommendations, in order to bring together both experienced and newer quitlines. The network ensured continuity and built on the successes that it had achieved over the first year and extended the development and promotion of quality standards, while incorporating all accession and EFTA countries. It also hosted the GLOBALink project.

The GLOBALink project serves as a forum for exchanging reliable information by linking inter-governmental, non-governmental and national organisations, as well as individuals, through a secure information system. This is an ongoing project. It enhances the capability of smoking-prevention associations, organisations, networks and bodies by facilitating and supporting their communication infrastructure to ensure effective co-operation and providing them with instant access to an interactive computer information service through an expanding multimedia database of reference and resource materials, electronic conferences, regular news bulletins and 'action alerts'.

The project developed by the European Medical Associations explains that the co-ordination of action and responses to policy and scientific initiatives at European level can create synergies, resulting in greater impact and visibility. They seek to build on their experience of working with medical associations across Europe so as to better engage and co-ordinate medical associations in supporting and articulating evidence-based public health policies and practices on tobacco. The project aims to develop networks, expert information and dissemination tools to better communicate the need for and nature of evidence-based public-health policies on tobacco to the medical profession and the specialist medical journals, and to the general media, as well as to opinion-leaders and policy-makers.

The project 'Health Professionals and Smoking Cessation in a Larger Europe' aims to develop a horizontal European smoking cessation programme through the identification, assessment and development of best-practice strategies, policies and guidelines on smoking cessation for healthcare providers in all Member States and applicant countries and at European levels, with a long-term goal of reducing the burden of disease caused by tobacco.

The project 'Evidence-based policy development and enforcement for the prevention of exposure to passive smoking in European and accession countries (EB-ETSPV)' aims to provide sound scientific expertise in order to quantify levels of environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) in workplaces and public places in a sample of cities located in seven European countries and two new Member States (the Slovak Republic and Poland). This will provide both a description of the situation, that will be used to



raise awareness and prompt interventions in those places with the highest exposure levels, and also be used as "bottom line" to monitor trends and progress in the situation, including assessment of the impact of smoking control policies. It also aims to assess the extent and characteristics of exposure to ETS among the general (adult) population of these cities in order to provide a solid scientific basis for estimating the burden of disease derived from exposure to ETS in European countries.

Finally, the aim of the European Network of Smoke-Free Maternity and Hospitals is to continue developing the ongoing project "Smoke-Free Hospitals" and to expand it to applicant countries. In addition, a new network "European Network of Smoke-Free Maternity" was created and an emphasis was put on developing the important role and the enormous credibility of health professionals in order to influence the female population of child-bearing age.

No.	Associations	Project Leader and contact address	Coordinator and contact address	Title & qualification of Coordinator
1	<b>ENSP - European Network for Smoking Prevention</b>	<b>Trudy Prins</b> President of ENSP 144, Chaussée d'Ixelles B - 1050 Brussels BELGIUM	<b>Francis Grogna/ Paloma Martin</b> ENSP 144, Chaussée d'Ixelles B - 1050 Brussels BELGIUM	Director, Operations/ Project Coordinator
3	<b>QUIT</b>	<b>Steve Crone</b> QUIT Ground Floor, Old Street 211 EC1V 9NR London UNITED KINGDOM	<b>Steve Crone</b> QUIT Ground Floor, Old Street 211 EC1V 9NR London UNITED KINGDOM	Director
3	<b>BMA - British Medical Association TCRC - Tobacco Control Resource Centre</b>	<b>Vivienne Nathanson</b> British Medical Association BMA House Tavistock Square London: WCH1C5JP UNITED KINGDOM	<b>Sinéad Jones</b> Tobacco Control Resource Center 50 Thistle Street Lane North East, Edinburgh EH2 1DA UNITED KINGDOM	Dr PhD MPH
3	<b>UNITs - Università del Terzo Settore</b>	<b>Luigi Bulleri</b> UNITs Via F.Turati 6 I - 56125 Pisa ITALY	<b>Antonella Cardone</b> UNITs Via F.Turati 6 I - 56125 Pisa ITALY	Director
3	<b>Servicio de Promoción de la Salud Instituto de Medicina y Salud Agencia de Salud Pública de Barcelona</b>	<b>Joan Guix Olivier</b> Pl. Lesseps 1 Barcelona 08023	<b>Manel Nebot</b> Pl. Lesseps 1 Barcelona 08023	Project Coordinator
3	<b>APHP - Assistance Publique Hôpitaux de Paris</b>	<b>Annie Bourdil</b> APHP 3, avenue Victoria F-75100 Paris	<b>Bertrand Dautzenberg</b> APHP 3, avenue Victoria F-75100 Paris	Prof.

## Future ENSP actions under the new EU public health programme

In accordance with the new EC administrative and financial procedures, the projects, which had been prepared for a duration of three years in 2003, now have to be restructured on an annual basis due to the EC's increasingly limited annual budgets. 2004 is the second phase. Such restructuring entails a great deal of administrative work. It also means that ENSP and the project co-ordinators work on the basis of a partnership agreement.

The Commission decision adopting the work plan 2004 for implementation of the Community action programme in the field of public health was published on 25<sup>th</sup> February 2004. The new call for proposals was published around 1<sup>st</sup> March 2004 with a deadline for submitting applications on 26<sup>th</sup> April 2004. In order to co-ordinate research proposals in the field of tobacco on a European scale, ENSP launched prior to the publication of the work plan 2004 an Expression of Interest (EOI); a project-building procedure to create a large-scale co-ordinated framework grant application in the area of tobacco control for the period 2004-2005, which was widely disseminated throughout ENSP member and associated organisations (via GLOBALink) . The EOI contained the key research priorities 2004-2005 based on:

- the Public Health Programme (2003-2008);
- the previous work plan from the Commission (2003);
- the Council recommendations;
- specific ENSP priorities for the period from 2003 to 2006.

ENSP invited tobacco-control experts/organisations from EU Member States, associated and candidate countries, to express their interest in participating in one or more of the priority actions. We encouraged them to explore any expertise that they may possess through their coalitions or alliances in order to broaden the scope of their work, ensure the highest possible quality and perhaps also create valuable opportunities for collaboration and capacity-building. The priority areas are defined as follows:

- assess legislative (ongoing and future) measures on tobacco control , particularly those aimed at tobacco control in other policies (i.e. environmental, social etc);
- pro-active use of other non- health Community policies;
- develop criteria and methodologies for evaluation of policy proposals and their implementation;
- determine an appropriate message to be conveyed to the public, health professionals, policy-makers and improve the effective communication of those messages;
- strengthen monitoring of the impact of tobacco as a health determinant (all monitoring broken down and analysed by gender) and produce reliable data on a comparable basis;
- work with front-line health interventionists, patient representatives, the educational and the leisure sector and communication specialists;
- apply the experience gained in tobacco control to other health determinants.

Unfortunately, the response rate was quite low (all in all 16 responses) and a large proportion of proposals did not include the European aspect and aimed at conducting research at national level.

The proposals were sent to a panel of experts, who evaluated the scientific content and the quality of the proposed management plan. Their comments did not aim at disregarding any project, but at looking at ways of co-ordinating the proposals to create large-scale European projects. In total 11 projects were put together and reflected the highest scientific quality, European coverage, innovation, cost effectiveness and continuity with previous actions.

The new application form of the Commission caused a major administrative problem, as the whole set of forms were not adapted to a network structure. Despite this, the Framework Application was successfully completed and submitted to DG Health and Consumer Affairs by 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2004.

Special attention and guidance on administration were provided to new Member States. Based on the feed-back that we received after introducing the application, we realised that ENSP was instrumental in co-ordination and that most co-ordinators would never have managed to put together the application on time without ENSP's contribution.

No.	Associations	Addresses	Coordinator	Project leader	Title & qualification	Telephone	Fax	E-mail	Project Title
1	ENSP Core Grant/ Why People Smoke/ Environmental Tobacco Smoke Indicators/ Environmental Tobacco Smoke Health Impact Assessment	144, Chaussée d'Ixelles B - 1050 Brussels BELGIUM	Francis Grogna, Paloma Martin/ Prof. Invernizzi/ Prof. Clancy	Trudy Prins	Director Operations/ Project Coordinator/ Director/ Director	+32 2 230 65 15	+32 2 230 75 07	francis.grogna@ensp.org/ p.martin@ensp.org	ENSP : European Coordinated Action for Smoking Prevention and Cessation
2	QUIT	Ground Floor, Old Street 211 EC1V 9NR London UNITED KINGDOM	Steve Crone Hannah Byrne	idem	Director	+44 20 7251 1551	+44 20 7251 1661	S.Crone@quit.org.uk	European Network of Quitlines - Building on Achievement
2	KTL Finland		Kristina Patja	idem		+358947448956	+358947448980	kristina.patja@ktl.fi	Smoking Cessation on the Internet: Implementing tailored smoking cessation
2	Stivoro	P.O.Box 16070 NL 2500 BB The Hague, THE NETHERLANDS	M.C.Willemsen	idem	Dr	+31 703 120 413	+31 703 120 493	mwillemsen@defacto-rookvrij.nl	Evaluation of the effect of consultation, knowledge and information about smoking cessation provided by the European Quit lines
2	Subcontract: International Union Against Cancer (UICC)		Ruben J. Israel	idem	Head	+41 22 809 1811	+41 22 809 1810	israel@globalink.org	Globalink-Communications for European Smoking Prevention "Promotion and facilitation of smoking prevention activities through sharing of information, experience, activities and projects"
3	Tobacco Control Resource Centre	50 Thistle Street Lane North East, Edinburgh EH2 1DA UNITED KINGDOM	Sinéad Jones	idem	Dr PhD MPH	+44 131 247 3070	+44 131 247 3071	tcrc@bma.org.uk	European Medical Associations - development and dissemination high-quality medical and scientific resources to inform on public health policy
4	Università del Terzo Settore	Via F. Turati 6 I - 56125 Pisa ITALY	Antonella Cardone		Director	+39 050 46171	+39 050 506393	units@uniterzosettore.it	Health professionals and smoking cessation
4	Stivoro	PO BOX 16070 NL - 2500 BB The Hague THE NETHERLANDS		Peter Anderson	Dr, Public Health Consultant	+31 24 344 5130	+31 24 344 3137	PDAnderson@compuserve.com	
5	Servicio de Promoción de la Salud Instituto de Medicina y Salud	Pl. Lesseps 1 Barcelona 08023	Manel NEBOT	idem		+34 93.238.4562	+34 93.217.3197	mnebot@imsb.bcn.es	Evidence Based policy development and enforcement for the prevention of exposure to passive smoking in European and accession countries
6	Assistance-Publique Hôpitaux de Paris - AP-HP	3, avenue Victoria F-75100 Paris	François CHIEZE	Bertrand DAUTZENBERG	Professor	+ 33 142 17 67 70	+ 33 144 23 92 55	Bertrand.dautzenberg@psl.ap-hop-paris.fr	Réseau Européen Hôpital et Maternité sans Tabac (REHMST)
7	Bremer Institut für präventionsforschung und sozialmedizin (Bips)	Linzer Stabe 8/ 28359 Bremen	Klaus Giersiepen	W. Banasiewicz	Dr.	+0421/59596	+0421/59596-65	Klaus Giersiepen [Giersiep@bips.uni-bremen.de]	Euroscip III Motivational Interviewing for Health Professionals
8	University Of Erasmus Medical Center Rotterdam	PO Box 1738 3000 Rotterdam Netherlands	Johan Mackenbach	idem	Professor	+ 31 10 408 7719	31104089449	J.Mackenbach@erasmusmc.nl	Improved Monitoring in support of policies to tackle inequalities in smoking in the European Union
9	University of Greifswald, Institute of Epidemiology and Social Medicine,	W-Rahenau-Str, 48/ D-17487 Greifswald	Ulrich Jhon	idem	Director	+ 3834/867700	+3834/867701	ujohn@uni-greifswald.de	Measuring Tobacco control from the general population perspective- European Surevey on Tobacco Control attitudes and knowledge (ESTA)
10	Health Promotion Foundation	110/7 Sobieskiego Ave. 00-764 Warsaw, Poland	Krzysztof Przewozniak	idem	Research Director	+48226444806	+48226439234	kp@promocjazzdrowia.pl	The partnership Action for the Great European Smoke-out (PAGES)

Involvement in EC Tender SANCO/G2/2003/03 "Tobacco Control in Europe – Progress in the European Community, Challenges and Future Options" (ASPECT):

A consortium created for the purpose of writing the report and consisting of GOPA-Cartermill (GC), the European Heart Network (EHN), the European Network for Smoking Prevention (ENSP) and the European Respiratory Society (ERS) convened an Expert Panel drawn from a wide range of relevant disciplines to provide expertise and peer review of the report. Tobacco-control experts from the 28 countries covered in this report were appointed as national counterparts to advise on matters of fact and accuracy relating to their countries. Additionally, a panel of International Experts was appointed to provide a global perspective and advice on the latest developments in other leading tobacco-control jurisdictions.

TOBACCO OR HEALTH  
IN THE EUROPEAN UNION  
PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE



THE ASPECT CONSORTIUM



A first meeting with the European Commission and the ASPECT Consortium had taken place on 21<sup>st</sup> January 2004. It was agreed that the report would be completed in October 2004. ENSP's responsibility within the scope of this report was to identify 29 national representatives among the ENSP network, who would agree to participate in drafting this report, by attending a few meetings and by checking through the references contained in the report for accuracy with reference to their countries.

The report was written and circulated for comment between March and September 2004. Five workshops were organised to identify state-of-the-art policy and research and to facilitate discussion and consensus-building: one on tobacco product regulation in Brussels in March 2004 and a second on smoking in the workplace in Cracow in May 2004. The three final workshops on tobacco-control research, civil society, and product regulation and harm reduction were organised jointly with the Office of Tobacco Control, the Irish Department of Health and the European Commission and took place during the high-level conference on tobacco control held under the Irish Presidency in Limerick in June 2004, which Francis Grogna attended and at which Commissioner David Byrne presented a preview of the report.

The report was launched by Commissioner Byrne during a press conference held in Brussels on 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2004.

Involvement in EC Tender SANCO/2004/FT/2004/01 "Organising anti-smoking communication measures in all the Member States of the European Union" (HELP):

DG Health and Consumer Affairs published a call for tender on 7<sup>th</sup> August 2004 for a new media campaign to run for a period of four years with a total budget of € 72 m. The purpose of the contract is to organise an annual campaign covering all EU Member States; it is built around three different themes based on four integrated media approaches.



FOR A LIFE  
WITHOUT  
TOBACCO

The themes to be covered are:

- preventing young people (15-18 years of age) and adults (18-30 years of age) from taking up smoking,
- smoking cessation,
- dangers of passive smoking and 'Towards a Tobacco-Free Europe'.

Each theme includes four actions:

- design and production of television infomercials;
- design and drafting of articles on the themes;
- PR events, press conferences, seminars, a major EU event, publicity material etc.;
- a website.

ENSP accepted to be a privileged partner in the bid with the LBC consortium (Ligaris-B&S-Carat), led by French communication agency Ligaris. ENSP's role is outlined as follows:

- co-ordinate NGO/government stakeholders in Europe to support and generate input to the anti-smoking communication measures;
- provide and be the point of contact with a national representative from each of the 25 Member States (mainly ENSP national coalitions);
- co-ordinate between the national representatives and the tender co-ordinators to validate scientific content of the campaigns (national cultural adaptation);
- take on the financial administration of the national representatives.

The EC selected the LBC bid in December 2004 and work commenced on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2005.

### \*\*\* Collaboration and Co-ordinated Actions

#### Planning for World No Tobacco Day 2005 – ENSP co-ordinated action:

On the occasion of the next World No Tobacco Day 2005 ENSP proposed in 2004 to undertake co-ordinated action with a synchronised action at EU level.

#### Objective:

- In each of the 25 European countries at the request of the national tobacco-control alliances, all health professional organisations would be asked to sign an appeal to their head of State and/or government for improved tobacco control in their country and in Europe.
- The spokesperson for each tobacco control alliance would personally hand over a brief letter (with more or less identical basic content) containing three clear statements to his/her head of State and/or government during the week from 25<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> May 2005.

#### Expected outcome of campaign:

- For health professionals: The campaign should demonstrate to all health professionals, even those not in the front line, that they are affected by tobacco control.
- For public authorities: The considerable involvement of public authorities cannot be ignored and they are obliged to respond to this appeal.
- For the general public: The appeal by health professionals is credible.
- For national alliances and Europe: The simultaneous demonstration of an identical operation conducted entirely on national level but totally co-ordinated on European level is a strong signal for tobacco control.
- For the media: The simultaneous demonstration of an identical operation conducted entirely on national level but co-ordinated on European level, involving a meeting between health professionals and State players may present a strong image and produce relevant articles.
- For Europe: The action facilitates development of a significant European added value for actions firmly founded on the national level and also highlights the national and European dimensions of the action.

#### International Network of Women against Tobacco (INWAT):

In the course of 2004, INWAT-Europe built upon its seminar on women, smoking and inequalities in Europe resulting in the 2003 report: "Searching for the Solution: women, smoking and inequalities in Europe". Work in 2004 included promoting the findings of this report, contributing to the advances of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control by making the issue of women, gender and tobacco a priority, implementing a Women and Tobacco Seminar at the World Conference on Lung Health in Paris in November and improving the communications system to effectively reach INWAT members, members of the tobacco-control movement and members of the women's health movement; for example, by designing a new website and newsletter.



### Open Forum:

The Open Forum, organised by the European Commission and the European Health Policy Forum, was held in Brussels on 17<sup>th</sup> May 2004. It consisted of plenary sessions and workshops. ENSP was asked to suggest people to attend. We were allocated three slots for European coalitions (with one from a new Member State) and so put forward: Sophie Kazan, Trudy Prins and Elaine Caruana (Malta). We were also allocated three slots for networks active in Europe and we put forward: Margaretha Haglund from INWAT, Erkki Vartiainen from ENYPAT and Doreen McIntyre from INCGAT. Luk Joossens presented a summary of the preliminary findings of the "Effective tobacco control policies in 28 European Countries". ENSP also had an exhibition stand at the Open Forum where the report was promoted, along with the policy recommendations towards the implementation of Smoke-Free Workplaces (John Griffith) and the ENSP Smoke-Free Workplaces report, which was published in 2001.

### European Respiratory Society Annual Congress:

ENSP had an exhibition stand at the annual congress of the European Respiratory Society in Glasgow from 4<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> September 2004. As a result of the collaboration with the European Network for Smoke-Free Hospitals, ENSP was able to produce a CD-ROM with the full final reports of each of the ENSP framework projects and the summary version. This CD-ROM was published in time for the ERS conference. The ENSP framework project results 2002-2003 were disseminated onsite, among other materials.

### Proposal for creation of a Regional Network for Tobacco Control:

A proposal was drafted for the creation of a Regional Network for Tobacco Control. The Italian Veneto Region – Brussels Office is co-ordinating a sub-network among European regions for the purpose of disseminating activities and projects promoted by ENSP, in which ENSP is involved for smoking prevention. The main activities are as follows:

- to keep ENSP updated on relevant regional actions and initiatives for tobacco control;
- to keep everyone updated on the initiatives promoted by ENSP and relevant for European regions;
- to develop an exchange of best practices and to gather ideas and projects among European regions for the realisation of new proposals with ENSP.

The sub-network will be established by the following networks and European partners:

- WHO Regions for Health network, comprising 33 regions in 18 European countries;
- European Network of Social Authorities (ENSA), comprising 15 regions in 8 European countries.

It will use the database of the Veneto Region's contacts in the field of public health, comprising nearly 100 European regions.

For the first phase of the pilot action, the Veneto Region suggested undertaking the following activities:

- forwarding a letter to all our partners to check their availability and interest in taking part in this sub-network;
- drafting of a mailing list;
- distribution of a monthly newsletter (which could be based on the ENSP News Bulletin).

## ... Events

### ENSP Network Conference and Technical Stakeholders Meeting:

It was decided by the ENSP Executive Board to merge these two conferences/meetings for maximum efficiency and effectiveness. This event took place in Cracow, Poland from 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> May 2004. It was organised in co-ordination with the Polish coalition of ENSP and a meeting took place on 9<sup>th</sup> February 2004, between Professor Witold Zatoński and the ENSP Board in order to discuss some of the logistical details for the conference.

The dates and venue were significant to the aims of both of the events originally planned in that:

- a) they coincided with the enlargement of Europe (1<sup>st</sup> May 2004) and took place in one of the new EU Member States, thus encouraging the exchange of information, networking and capacity-building amongst the new and old Member States as well as bringing speakers and the latest scientific results to a new Member State;
- b) the participants included policy-makers, non-governmental and governmental organisations from all over Europe;
- c) the organisation included the draft planning of the programme, which focused specifically on various tobacco-control issues; these were primarily the European enlargement process and the work of the new Member States. The following presentations of the latest information regarding tobacco control and the Internet from the United States, the latest ENSP Framework Project results 2002-2003, a policy-based presentation on what we can expect from the changing European Union; and smoke-free places including workplaces were given:
  - *Challenges and opportunities in the Enlarged European Union* by Vesna-Kerstin Petric, WHO Liaison Officer for Slovenia and Advisor to the Minister of Health;
  - *May 2004: Europe and Enlargement* by Heather Grabbe, Centre of European Reform;
  - *The Potential of the Internet to threaten Global Smoking-Prevention Efforts* by Kurt Ribisl, Assistant Professor in Health Behaviour and Education, Cancer Prevention and Control from the University of North Carolina;
  - *Latest Evidence on the Health Effects of Second-Hand Smoke* by Ann McNeill, St George's Hospital Medical School, London;
  - *What can be done at EU level? Should anything be done at EU level?* by Fiona Godfrey, ERS;
  - *Classifying Second-Hand Smoke as a Workplace Carcinogen in Germany* by Friedrich Wiebel, GMASH;
  - *The Irish Example* by Valerie Coghlan, ASH Ireland;
  - *The Dutch Example* by Dominique Hamerlijnc, STIVORO;
  - *Examples from a Southern European and Accession Country* by Elaine Caruana, Health Promotion Department, Malta;
  - *Medical Community Campaign for Smoke-Free Workplaces* by Tanith Muller, BMA, UK;
  - *Trades Union Campaign for Smoke-Free Workplaces* by Tom Mellish, TUC;
  - *Industry Documents on Smoke-Free Workplaces* by Gérard Dubois, France;
  - *Economic Aspects of Smoke-Free Workplaces* by Hana Ross, International Tobacco Evidence Network, USA.

### ENSP Research Co-ordination Workshop (6<sup>th</sup>/7<sup>th</sup> December 2004):

The aim of the workshop was to foster collaborative efforts between the ongoing ENSP projects and between ongoing and future projects, to explore the current situation for each action and how they inter-relate, and also to explore the functional and need-based linkage. During the workshop evidence was provided on the basic research linkage. At the conclusion of the workshop the following recommendations were made by the group:

- Disseminate the presentations made at the workshop and also include the interim reports of ongoing projects for 2003/2004.
- Proposal to prepare a database of project partners listing all the project participants and their involvement in the respective projects (to be done on the ENSP website).
- Co-ordinators should attend each other's meetings, at least relating to the projects on the same research topic.
- A communication of research co-ordination via LOCALink.
- A pure research observatory could be established.
- Create an ENSP research strategy.

As far as the project-building procedure is concerned:

- Make sure scientists continue to be included in reviewing or project proposals.
- After reviewing of EOIs by the panel of experts, feedback (both positive and negative) should go to the co-ordinators.
- Clarification of the criteria of acceptance of project proposals by the Commission.
- Proposal for a European conference gathering all ENSP project co-ordinators, which will be more cost-effective and will send out a clear message.
- The future role of ENSP as a facilitator instead of a framework project co-ordinator was also explained.

## ... Evaluation

### VIG Evaluation Study of ENSP (2001 – 2004):

This evaluation study was carried out by the Flemish Institute for Health Promotion (VIG), Belgium.

By way of summary, the purpose of the evaluation was:

1. to assess the extent to which ENSP has addressed recommendations to improve its functioning;
2. the extent to which it has met its formal objectives within the scope of the EC Public Health Programme (i.e. distribute information, enhance collaboration, promote activities, stimulate joint projects of national coalitions, support the creation of new alliances in the new Member States);
3. consider internal strengths/weaknesses;
4. examine the quality of sub-projects commissioned by ENSP within the scope of the EC Public Health Programme.

The following aspects were examined in detail:

- evaluation of objectives;
- evaluation of the visibility and perceived utility of ENSP by the network members;
- ENSP sub-projects;
- visibility of ENSP;
- information distribution;
- balance between northern, southern, central and eastern European countries;
- European Framework Projects;
- policy;
- staff.

The most important realisations of ENSP in the 2001-2004 period were identified as being:

- improvement of ENSP's role in realisation of the FCTC;
- ENSP expansion to almost entire EU;
- ENSP's involvement to support policy recommendations;
- professionalisation of projects;
- revamping of website.

The following recommendations were made by way of conclusion:

1. Realisation of objectives
  - increase of synergy and promotion of collaboration on national and European levels, while respecting the specificity of all members;
  - intensify support to tobacco-control organisations in CEE countries;
  - stimulate and co-ordinate projects on a European level;
  - deliver more information about the activities of other coalitions and networks about legislation and general EU matters.
2. ENSP's network capacities
  - enhance the efficient use of partners' in-kind resources by recruiting, retaining and motivating partners;
  - give members more opportunities to participate in and influence network activities;
  - obtain financial and non-financial resources.
3. Visibility and perceived utility of ENSP
  - distribute ENB to all members/project co-ordinators and encourage them to pass it on to members of their own coalitions/networks;
  - more participation at meetings of project co-ordinators' organisations;
  - increase organisation of meetings dedicated to projects and capacity building.

4. Staff

- ENSP staff was generally regarded as highly competent, very efficient, accessible and available when needed and also relatively cost-efficient;
- the staff of the ENSP Secretariat has become more visible for the members of the network;
- the previous evaluation study (2001) recommended to give more priority to increasing the efficiency of the administration and management of the network; this recommendation had been met by continuously improving the administrative tasks, which increased every year.

### 3 Financial Report

#### \*\*\* Annual Accounts

E.N.S.P. a.i.s.b.l.  
Chaussée d'Ixelles 144  
1050 BRUSSELS

#### MANAGEMENT REPORT TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETING

Dear Members,

As prescribed in the statutes of the International Association, it is our honour to lay before you the annual report for the year ended on December 31, 2004.

Please find hereafter a synthesis of the result of the last four social years.

	<u>RESULTS</u> <u>2004</u> €	<u>RESULTS</u> <u>2003</u> €	<u>RESULTS</u> <u>2002</u> €	<u>RESULTS</u> <u>2001</u> €
<b><u>A. OPERATING INCOMES</u></b>				
Membership fee	52,875.00	46,700.00	49,550.00	38,931.83
E.C. subsidies Framework Project 99 (99-2000) (EC Finalisation)	24,450.02		22,669.42	-2,000.00
E.C. subsidies FWP 2000 (2000-01) (Final report)	16,172.97	16,354.36	103,979.14	1,123,213.34
E.C. subsidies FWP 2000 (2000-01) (EC Audit -> Possible Rbt to EC / Non Rbt from Coor)	-9,495.75	-9,495.75		-2,000.00
E.C. subsidies FWP 2001 (2001-02) (Final report)	27,704.58	-5,988.46	1,758,269.90	103,574.70
E.C. subsidies FWP 2001 (2001-02) (EC Audit -> Possible Rbt to EC)	-4,000.00		-5,142.50	
E.C. subsidies FWP 2002 (2002-03) (Final report)	6,000.00	1,984,432.89	108,949.26	
E.C. subsidies FWP 2002 (2002-03) (EC Audit -> Possible Rbt to EC)	-6,000.00			
E.C. subsidies FWP 2003 (2003307) (01/12/03-28/02/05)	386,459.25	23,238.03		
E.C. subsidies FWP 2003 (2003307) (EC Audit -> Possible Rbt to EC)	-5,000.00			
E.C. subsidies FWP 2003 (2004323) (01/03/05-28/02/06)	1,125.00			
E.C. subsidies ASPECT (tender SI2.371544)	34,234.26			
Financial participation WHO	0.00	189.98	-15,758.35	2,136.45
Financial participation EC	2,052.16	5,404.83	1,690.61	225.24
Extraordinary contributions	3,532.89	17,071.75	2,865.54	8,448.91
Recovering personnel cost provisions	942.85	2,841.04	1,607.58	
Recovering expenses and miscellaneous operating incomes	2,326.46	194.88	542.85	
Financial Income	10,542.24	7,698.62	9,200.33	4,548.67
<b>TOTAL INCOMES</b>	<b>543,921.93</b>	<b>2,088,642.17</b>	<b>2,047,423.78</b>	<b>1,278,172.80</b>
<b><u>B. CHARGES</u></b>				
Services and other goods	284,730.53	1,837,390.01	1,853,247.42	1,119,250.57
Remuneration	239,714.79	218,825.81	186,387.79	156,012.48
Depreciation	1,179.44	3,238.31	3,027.04	3,244.55
Other Operating Charges	170.39	167.30	165.00	50.32
Amounts written off			980.77	
Recovery of amounts written off			-15,561.79	-18,950.91
Financial Charges	10,692.31	17,481.42	17,028.91	11,335.23
<b>TOTAL CHARGES</b>	<b>536,487.45</b>	<b>2,077,102.85</b>	<b>2,045,275.14</b>	<b>1,270,942.24</b>
<b>Result before taxes A-B=C</b>	<b>7,434.48</b>	<b>11,539.32</b>	<b>2,148.64</b>	<b>7,230.56</b>
<b>D. TAXES (précompte mobilier)</b>	<b>-1,516.75</b>	<b>-1,149.55</b>	<b>-1,364.61</b>	<b>-673.80</b>
<b>Result for the period</b>				
<b>To be brought forward C-D=E</b>	<b>5,917.73</b>	<b>10,389.77</b>	<b>784.03</b>	<b>6,556.76</b>

E.N.S.P. a.i.s.b.l.  
 Chaussée d'Ixelles  
 144  
 1050

<b>ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2004</b>									
<b>BALANCE SHEET (in Euro)</b>									
<b><u>ASSETS</u></b>	<b><u>2004</u></b>	<b><u>2003</u></b>	<b><u>2002</u></b>	<b><u>2001</u></b>	<b><u>LIABILITIES</u></b>	<b><u>2004</u></b>	<b><u>2003</u></b>	<b><u>2002</u></b>	<b><u>2001</u></b>
<b>Fixed Assets</b>	<b><u>1,221.57</u></b>	2,401.01	4,309.31	5,554.48	<b>Own Capital</b>	<b><u>34,800.32</u></b>	<b>28,882.59</b>	<b>18,492.90</b>	<b>17,708.87</b>
					out of reported profit/loss	<u>34,800.32</u>	28,882.59	18,492.90	17,708.87
<b>Floating Assets</b>	<b><u>1,065,254.23</u></b>	1,194,469.79	774,227.03	430,830.34	<b>Debts</b>	<b><u>1,031,675.48</u></b>	<b>1,167,988.21</b>	<b>760,043.44</b>	<b>418,675.95</b>
					Debts (> 1 year)	<u>11,921.75</u>	6,421.75	6,421.75	4,480.25
Amounts due (< 1 year)	<b><u>94,843.78</u></b>	61,009.42	38,277.83	24,520.07	Debts (< 1 year)	<u>237,317.35</u>	236,904.12	91,518.74	122,146.58
Current investments					Regularization (* <sup>2</sup> )	<u>782,436.38</u>	924,662.34	662,102.95	292,049.11
Term accounts	<b><u>917,324.28</u></b>	491,701.19	209,318.90	195,499.99					
Cash at bank and in hand	<b><u>17,203.65</u></b>	98,642.95	17,082.22	13,388.11					
Regularization (* <sup>1</sup> )	<b><u>35,882.51</u></b>	543,116.23	509,548.08	197,422.18					
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b><u>1,066,475.80</u></b>	<b>1,196,870.80</b>	<b>778,536.34</b>	<b>436,384.82</b>	<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b><u>1,066,475.80</u></b>	<b>1,196,870.80</b>	<b>778,536.34</b>	<b>436,384.82</b>

(\*<sup>1</sup>) Expenses incurred in 2004 but corresponding funds to be received in 2005.

(\*<sup>2</sup>) Activities carried out in 2004 but invoices to be received in 2005.

**REPORT OF THE AUDITOR TO THE MEMBERS ON THE ANNUAL**

**ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 , 2004**

In accordance with the mission you assigned us, we report on our audit of the annual accounts for the year ended 2004.

We have examined the annual accounts which comprise the balance sheet , the income statement and the notes.

Our examination has been made in accordance with the auditing standards and included a general review of the A.I.S.B.L.'s administrative and accounting procedures and system of internal control, which we have considered adequate for the purpose of our audit.

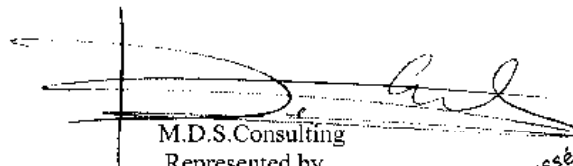
We have received all information and explanations that, in our opinion, were necessary for the purposes of our examination.

The accounting records are maintained and the annual accounts are prepared in conformity with the legal and statutory requirements applicable in Belgium.

We are not aware of any actions or decisions taken by the association that do not comply with the statutes or the applicable regulations.

In our opinion the annual accounts for the year ended December 31, 2004 have been prepared in accordance with the relevant legal requirements and present fairly, on that basis, the financial position of the company as per December 31, 2004 and the results of its operations for the year then ended.

Brussels, March 22, 2005



M.D.S. Consulting  
Represented by  
N. DE COSTER  
Manager



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### ... Explanatory Notes

The year 2004 accounts presented here-above have been established in accordance with the legal and statutory obligations in Belgium for non-profit associations. The information given within this report goes beyond the minimum legal requirements in order to allow a clear picture of the financial management of ENSP.

In the year 1999, a new dimension had been added to the work of ENSP. To achieve economy of scale and avoid overlapping of projects, the European Commission requested ENSP to develop and co-ordinate large-scale, multinational framework grant applications to the Europe Against Cancer programme in the field of tobacco control. Since the year 2000, ENSP has been responsible for the financial and administrative co-ordination of ENSP framework projects.

<i>Year (grant agreement period)</i>	<i>No. of projects</i>	<i>No. of organisations</i>	<i>No. of countries</i>	<i>Budget (million euro)</i>
1999 (Oct99 – Sept00)	6	40	14	1.95
2000 (Sept00-Sept01)	9	97	18	2.80
2001 (Sept01 – Sept02)	11	88	17	3.14
2002 (Sept02 – Nov03)	11	136	28	3.93
<i>Year (grant agreement period)</i>	<i>No. of projects</i>	<i>No. of associated partners</i>	<i>No. of countries involved</i>	<i>Budget (million Euro)</i>
2003 (Dec03 – Feb05)	6	45	29	2.83

The year 2004 was dedicated to the development and co-ordination of the networking activities, the management of the ENSP core grant priorities, and the financial and administrative co-ordination of the 6 independent projects that will end on 28<sup>th</sup> February 2005, together with the launching of 10 new projects which are to start on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2005.

Considering the fact that the EC financial contribution is tending to diminish every year, ENSP is facing an uncertain financial situation, also as the EC rules are very strict. Funding will also be more limited in future, which will also apply to all projects.

## ... Operating Incomes and Charges

### Incomes

#### Membership fee

In 2004, € 75,000 were invoiced to 25 national coalitions. The difference of membership fees received between 2003 and 2004 consists in credit notes issued in 2004 for unpaid membership fees, some reserve for expected non-payments, and the transfer of the necessary percentage to cover the first 3 months of year 2004.

Invoices	75,000
Credit notes and reserve for possible unpaid membership fees	-32,500
Cover of the 1st quarter 2004 by the 2003-2004 fees and reserves	28,875
Transfer to the 1st quarter of year 2004	- 18,500
Total	€ 52,875

#### E.C. subsidies Framework project (1999-2000)

Complementary EC payment made after ENSP contestation of project coordinators' reported expenses firstly rejected by the EC.

#### E.C. subsidies Framework project (2000-2001)

Reimbursement received from a project coordinator further to the EC approval of the ENSP final report (real expenses minus advance payments received from the EC).

In addition, a reserve of € 9,495.75 is maintained for any possible future reimbursement to the EC resulting from a financial audit.

#### E.C. subsidies Framework project (2001-2002)

Balance between the final payment received from the EC for the 2001/2002 framework project further to the EC analysis of the final financial report and the final amount estimated in year 2003.

In addition, a reserve of € 4,000 is created for any possible future reimbursement to the EC resulting from a financial audit.

#### E.C. subsidies Framework project (2002-2003)

Balance between the reimbursements planned in 2003 to be received in 2004, the reimbursement indeed received in 2004, and the reimbursement to be received in 2005.

In addition, a reserve of € 6,000 is created for any possible future reimbursement to the EC resulting from a financial audit.

#### E.C. subsidies Framework project 2003307 (01.12.2003-28.02.2005)

As recommended by the accountant specialist (MDS Consulting) and considering that, in the scope of the framework projects, large instalments come from the EC and are immediately transferred to the project co-ordinators, thus only transiting through ENSP, the project coordinators' amounts no longer appear in the operating incomes nor in the charges.

Therefore, € 386,459.25 is the balance between the two advance payments received from the EC for the grant application 2003307 (ENSP share), minus the portion covering ENSP December 2003 (€ 23,238.03), and including a reserve of € 5,000 created for any possible future reimbursement to the EC resulting from a financial audit.

#### E.C. subsidies Framework project 2004323 (01.03.2005-28.02.2006)

EC cover of expert revision of the annual accounts 2004 (invoice to be received April 2005).

#### E.C. subsidies ASPECT (Tender SI2.371544)

1<sup>st</sup> and final payment invoices sent to the project coordinator to cover ENSP expenses and work done for the "Tobacco or Health in the EU" report from the ASPECT consortium.

**Financial participations EC**

Direct reimbursement of travelling expenses by the inviting international organizations for missions abroad.

**Extraordinary contributions**

Contributions from individual members.

**Recovering of expenses**

Regularisation of provisions made and reimbursement received for French VAT paid in 1998.

**Financial Income**

Interest accrued by current placements.

**Charges****Services and other goods**

This title includes the ENSP core grant expenses (except remuneration), i.e. mainly office and conference rooms rental; reports experts fees, printing and dispatching; travel expenses (GA, BM...), provisions for EC financial audits, payments made and to be made to project co-ordinators.

**Financial charges**

Include the cost of the bank guarantees for framework project advance payments by EC.

**Result for the period**

The annual accounts show a positive result of € 5,917.73 which will be carried forward to 2005.

*Francis Grogna*  
*Director*

### ... Balance Sheet

#### **Assets**

The fixed assets represent € 1,222.

The floating assets amount to € 1,065,254, resulting from:

- The amounts due (< 1 year), representing the unpaid coalition fees and the reimbursements to be received from some project coordinators on 31.12.2004.
- The term accounts, made of part of the ENSP core grant advance payments received from the EC and the advance payments received from the EC but not transferred to the co-ordinators (late withdrawal, no interim report or documents received), anticipated reimbursements from some co-ordinators.
- The cash in the bank and in hand.
- The regularisation: expenses incurred in 2004 but corresponding funds of which are to be received in 2005.

#### **Liabilities**

The reported result amounts to € 34,800.

The debts (> 1 year) represent provisions for possible reimbursement to EC of interest accrued.

The debts (< 1 year) represent suppliers' invoices to be paid, and provisions for any possible reimbursement to the EC in the framework of the ENSP core grant final reports, and provisions for expected non-payments of coalition fees.

The regularisation (€ 782,436) mainly is the balance between the amounts planned in 2003 to be paid to the project co-ordinators and to the EC and corrections further to the approval by the EC of final reports.

### ... Conclusion

I, as the Treasurer of ENSP, would like to express my special thanks to Francis Grogna for the answers he provided during our analysis of the ENSP 2004 annual accounts.

The clarity and precision of his explanations have demonstrated, if it was needed, his expertise and competence in this very difficult task that consists in managing the budgets and the accounts of a non-profit organisation.

At this stage, the hidden workload imposed by this management is also to be underlined. Considering that the tables issued and the explanations provided are only the visible part of the iceberg, they clearly reflect the amount of work and the human involvement provided by the ENSP secretariat.

In conclusion, I propose the approval by the General Assembly of the annual balance and result as fixed on 31.12.2004.

*Michel Pettiaux*  
Treasurer

... Contributions of the national coalitions on 31.12.2004

	<b>Coalitions</b>	Period	Invoiced		Paid until 31/12/04		Canceled by credit note on 31/12/04			Remaining to be paid	
			Number	Date	Amount	Date	Amount	Number	Date		Amount
1	<b>Austria</b>	2003/2004	2003/01	24.06.2003	3,000	26.05.2004	1,000	2004/02	31.12.2004	2,000	0
		2004/2005	2004/01	12.07.2004	3,000						3,000
2	<b>Belgium</b>	2003/2004	2003/02	16.06.2003	3,000			2004/03	31.12.2004	1,000	2,000
		2004/2005	2004/02	12.07.2004	3,000			2004/04	31.12.2004	1,000	2,000
3	<b>Cyprus</b>	2003/2004	2003/02	16.06.2003	3,000						0
		2004/2005	2004/22	12.07.2004	3,000						3,000
4	<b>Czech Republic</b>	2003/2004	2003/03	16.06.2003	3,000	NA	0	2004/05	31.12.2004	3,000	0
		2004/2005	2004/03	12.07.2004	3,000						3,000
5	<b>Danemark</b>	2003/2004	2003/04	16.06.2003	3,000	27.06.2003	3,000	NA	NA	NA	0
		2004/2005	2004/04	12.07.2004	3,000	17.08.2004	3,000	NA	NA	NA	0
6	<b>Finland</b>	2003/2004	2003/05	16.06.2003	3,000	07.07.2003	3,000	NA	NA	NA	0
		2004/2005	2004/05	12.07.2004	3,000	06.08.2004	3,000	NA	NA	NA	0
7	<b>France</b>	2003/2004	2003/06	16.06.2003	3,000	18.08.2003	3,000	NA	NA	NA	0
		2004/2005	2004/06	12.07.2004	3,000	20.09.2004	3,000	NA	NA	NA	0
8	<b>Germany</b>	2003/2004	2003/07	16.06.2003	3,000	12.09.2003	3,000	NA	NA	NA	0
		2004/2005	2004/07	12.07.2004	3,000						3,000
9	<b>Greece</b>	2003/2004	2003/08	16.06.2003	3,000	14.01.2004	3,000	NA	NA	NA	0
		2004/2005	2004/08	12.07.2004	3,000						3,000
10	<b>Iceland</b>	2003/2004	2003/09	16.06.2003	3,000	17.03.2004	3,000	NA	NA	NA	0
		2004/2005	2004/09	12.07.2004	3,000						3,000
11	<b>Ireland</b>	2003/2004	2003/10	16.06.2003	3,000	01.08.2003	3,000	NA	NA	NA	0
		2004/2005	2004/10	12.07.2004	3,000						3,000
12	<b>Italy</b>	2003/2004	2003/11	16.06.2003	3,000	30.03.2004	3,000	NA	NA	NA	0
		2004/2005	2004/11	12.07.2004	3,000						3,000
13	<b>Latvia</b>	2003/2004	2003/10	16.06.2003	3,000						0
		2004/2005	2004/23	12.07.2004	3,000						3,000
14	<b>Lithuania</b>	2003/2004	2003/10	16.06.2003	3,000						0
		2004/2005	2004/24	12.07.2004	3,000						3,000
15	<b>Luxemburg</b>	2003/2004	2003/12	08.07.2003	1,500	23.07.2003	1,500	NA	NA	NA	0
		2003/2004	2003/22	08.07.2003	1,500	19.08.2003	1,500	NA	NA	NA	0
		2004/2005	2004/12a	12.07.2004	1,500	04.08.2004	1,500	NA	NA	NA	0
		2004/2005	2004/12b	12.07.2004	1,500						1,500
16	<b>Norway</b>	2003/2004	2003/14	16.06.2003	3,000	30.06.2003	3,000	NA	NA	NA	0
		2004/2005	2004/14	12.07.2004	3,000	22.11.2004	3,000	NA	NA	NA	0
17	<b>Poland</b>	2003/2004	2003/20	16.06.2003	3,000	23.07.2003	3,000	NA	NA	NA	0
		2004/2005	2004/20	12.07.2004	3,000						3,000
18	<b>Portugal</b>	2003/2004	2003/15	16.06.2003	3,000	23.01.2004	3,000	NA	NA	NA	0
		2004/2005	2004/15	12.07.2004	3,000						3,000
19	<b>Romania</b>	2003/2004	2003/15	16.06.2003	3,000						0
		2004/2005	2004/25	12.07.2004	3,000						3,000
											0

... Contributions of the national coalitions on 31.12.2004  
(continued)

	Coalitions	Period	Invoiced		Paid until 31/12/04		Canceled by credit note on 31/12/04			Remaining to be paid	
			Number	Date	Amount	Date	Amount	Number	Date		Amount
20	<b>Slovakia</b>	2003/2004	2003/21	16.06.2003	3,000	NA	0	2004/06	31.12.2004	3,000	0
		2004/2005	2004/21	12.07.2004	3,000						3,000
21	Spain	2003/2004	2003/16	16.06.2003	3,000	16.07.2003	1,500	2004/07	31.12.2004	1,500	0
		2004/2005	2004/16	12.07.2004	3,000	09.09.2004	3,000	NA	NA	NA	0
22	Sweden	2003/2004	2003/17	16.06.2003	3,000	02.06.2004	3,000	NA	NA	NA	0
		2004/2005	2004/17	12.07.2004	3,000	14.10.2004	3,000	NA	NA	NA	0
23	Switzerland	2003/2004	2003/18	16.06.2003	3,000	04.09.2003	3,000	NA	NA	NA	0
		2004/2005	2004/18	12.07.2004	3,000	26.08.2004	3,000	NA	NA	NA	0
24	The Netherlands	2003/2004	2003/13	16.06.2003	3,000	03.07.2003	3,000	NA	NA	NA	0
		2004/2005	2004/13	12.07.2004	3,000	23.09.2004	3,000	NA	NA	NA	0
25	<b>United Kingdom</b>	2000/2001	2000/16	30.06.2000	3,000	NA	0	2004/01	31.12.2004	3,000	0
		2002/2003	2002/001	08.05.2002	3,000	NA	0	2004/08	31.12.2004	3,000	0
		2003/2004	2003/19	16.06.2003	3,000						3,000
		2004/2005	2004/19	12.07.2004	3,000						3,000
				Invoiced		Paid until 31/12/2004		Canceled by credit note on 31/12/2004		Unpaid	
		2001/2002/2003			6,000	0				6,000	0
	<b>Totals</b>	2003/2004			63,000	47,500				10,500	5,000
		2004/2005			75,000	25,500				1,000	48,500

## BUDGET FORECAST 2005 - 2006

### 01/03/2005 - 28/02/2006

<b>Breakdown of expenditures</b>		
	<u>European coordinated action (*)</u>	<u>ENSP</u>
<b>Direct eligible costs</b>		
E1a. Staff costs not pertaining to national officials	2,032,306.64 €	319,864.70 €
E1b. Staff costs pertaining to national officials	63,537.05 €	0.00 €
E2. Travel and subsistence allowances	548,721.84 €	165,775.64 €
E3. Equipment	31,917.44 €	1,957.79 €
E4. Consumables and supplies	34,879.00 €	13,360.00 €
E5. Subcontracting	673,364.56 €	220,000.00 €
E6. Other costs	537,885.27 €	90,214.50 €
<i>Total for Direct eligible costs</i>	<i>3,922,611.80 €</i>	<i>811,172.63 €</i>
<b>Indirect eligible costs</b>		
E7. Overheads	246,304.25 €	56,782.08 €
<b>Total - Expenditure</b>	<b>4,168,916.04 €</b>	<b>867,954.71 €</b>

<b>Breakdown of incomes</b>		
	<u>European coordinated action (*)</u>	<u>ENSP</u>
I1. Commission funding request	2,499,895.51 €	781,159.24 €
I2. Contribution pertaining to national officials	63,537.05 €	0.00 €
I3. Applicant's financial contribution	1,551,483.48 €	86,795.47 €
I4. Income generated by the projet	10,000.00 €	
I5. Other external resources	24,000.00 €	
I6. Other current funding applications	20,000.00 €	
<b>Total - Incomes</b>	<b>4,168,916.04 €</b>	<b>867,954.71 €</b>

(\*) The European coordinated action budget covers 10 projects of which the ENSP Core Grant.

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**ENSP Framework Projects:  
Budget Distribution**

**Grant 2004323 (2005-2006) : Budget share 10 projects**

