



## Key references

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Most of these references are available in full text on the Internet. If you need assistance in obtaining a hard copy of the reference, please contact your WHO country office or the Tobacco Free Initiative, WHO Western Pacific Regional Office (see contact information on the back cover).

### General references

#### **WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control**

World Health Organization 2003

This WHO website contains information on the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, including the full text of the Convention and World Health Assembly resolution 56.1, with links to official translations in Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian, and Spanish.

<http://www.who.int/entity/tobacco/framework>

#### **The Tobacco Atlas**

World Health Organization 2002

WHO's tobacco atlas provides detailed data from countries on the differences and similarities of the global tobacco control struggle.

[http://www.who.int/tobacco/resources/publications/tobacco\\_atlas/en/](http://www.who.int/tobacco/resources/publications/tobacco_atlas/en/)

#### **Tobacco Control Country Profiles**

Edited by Shafey O, Dolwick S, Guindon GE. Second Edition 2003

Collectively these country profiles present a composite picture of the status of the tobacco pandemic in the early 21st century.

[http://www.who.int/tobacco/global\\_data/country\\_profiles/en/](http://www.who.int/tobacco/global_data/country_profiles/en/)

### Policy and economics research

#### **Curbing the Epidemic: Governments and the Economics of Tobacco Control**

World Bank 1999

This report outlines effective policy interventions to reduce smoking in developing countries. It discusses tobacco use and its consequences on both health and the economy, and highlights the relationship between smoking and poverty.

<http://www1.worldbank.org/tobacco/reports.htm>

#### **Tobacco Control in Developing Countries**

*Curbing The Epidemic Governments And The Economics Of Tobacco Control* draws on this book of background papers

Jha P and Chaloupka F.2000

<http://www1.worldbank.org/tobacco/tcdc.asp>

#### **Tobacco Control Policy: Strategies, Successes and Setbacks**

Edited by Waverly Brigden L, de Beyer, J, World Bank 2003

This book contains the stories of six countries – Brazil, Bangladesh, Canada, Poland, South Africa, and Thailand. These countries, selected to provide global geographical representation, are in different stages of the tobacco epidemic and the strength and history of their tobacco control policies vary considerably. Each has achieved notable success in tobacco control policy-making, basing advocacy and policies on sound research and evidence.

[http://publications.worldbank.org/ecommerce/catalog/product?item\\_id=1485821](http://publications.worldbank.org/ecommerce/catalog/product?item_id=1485821)

#### **Confronting the Tobacco Epidemic in an Era of Trade Liberalization**

World Health Organization 2001

This paper examines the links between international trade liberalization and tobacco consumption. It explores new horizons for econometric and other economic research focusing on trade, investment and tobacco, and considers the legal and political issues involved in proposed efforts to address the liberalization of trade in tobacco within the WHO's Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.

[http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2001/WHO\\_NMH\\_TFI\\_01.4.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2001/WHO_NMH_TFI_01.4.pdf)



## Key references

### Regulating tobacco products

The WHO Study Group on Tobacco Product Regulation (TobReg), formerly the Scientific Advisory Group on Tobacco, is a group of scientists in the fields of product regulation and laboratory analysis of tobacco ingredients and emissions, tasked with advising on effective and evidence-based means to achieve a coordinated regulatory framework for tobacco products. This website includes information and recommendations on regulating tobacco products, such a review of the role of toxicity testing in tobacco product testing, biomarkers of exposure and effect, and testing methods for smokeless tobacco.

[http://www.who.int/tobacco/global\\_interaction/tobreg/en/](http://www.who.int/tobacco/global_interaction/tobreg/en/)

### Epidemiological research

#### 2004 United States Surgeon General's Report: The Health Consequences of Smoking

United States Department of Health and Human Services 2004

This website contains full text access to the 2004 Surgeon General's Report: *The Health Consequences of Smoking*, as well as an interactive database that includes abstracts of more than 1600 key cited articles, and an interactive animation outlining the effects of smoking on the different organs of the body based on the findings of the 2004 Surgeon General's Report. The report reviews only active smoking.

[http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/sgr/sgr\\_2004/index.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/sgr/sgr_2004/index.htm)

#### IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) is part of the World Health Organization. Its mission is to coordinate and conduct research on the causes of human cancer, the mechanisms of carcinogenesis, and to develop scientific strategies for cancer control.

- **Tobacco Smoke and Involuntary Smoking**  
IARC Vol., 83, 2004  
IARC concludes that involuntary smoking (exposure to secondhand or 'environmental' tobacco smoke) is carcinogenic to humans.  
<http://monographs.iarc.fr/htdocs/monographs/vol83/01-smoking.html>  
<http://www.iarc.fr/IARCPress/general/monographvol83.html>
- **Betel-quid and Areca-nut Chewing**  
IARC, Vol. 85, 2004  
In many countries, particularly in the Asia Pacific region, unripe areca nut is chewed with slaked lime and betel inflorescence, sometimes wrapped in betel leaf. Tobacco is often added. In this monograph IARC concludes that betel quid with tobacco is *carcinogenic to humans*, betel quid without tobacco is *carcinogenic to humans*, and areca nut is *carcinogenic to humans*.  
<http://www.cie.iarc.fr/htdocs/monographs/vol85/85-01-betel-areca.html>
- **Smokeless Tobacco Products**  
IARC Vol. 89, 2004  
IARC concluded that smokeless tobacco is carcinogenic to humans.  
[http://www.iarc.fr/ENG/Press\\_Releases/pr154a.html](http://www.iarc.fr/ENG/Press_Releases/pr154a.html)  
[Note: At the time of publication, this IARC monograph was in preparation. Access to the related published article, "Smokeless tobacco and tobacco-related nitrosamines" (Coglian V, et al. 2004) is available through free registration to The Lancet Oncology, Volume 5, Number 12, December 2004  
<http://oncology.thelancet.com/journal>

#### The Smoker's Body Poster

A poster showing some of the effects of tobacco use on health. Available online in English, French and Spanish.

[http://www.who.int/tobacco/research/smokers\\_body/en/](http://www.who.int/tobacco/research/smokers_body/en/)



## Key references

### Youth and women

#### Tobacco and the rights of the child

World Health Organization 2001

This paper examines the major problems posed by tobacco as they relate to the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, particularly in relation to civil rights and freedoms, basic health and welfare, and child labour.

[http://www.who.int/tobacco/resources/publications/rights\\_child/en/](http://www.who.int/tobacco/resources/publications/rights_child/en/)

#### International Consultation on Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) and Child Health

World Health Organization 2000

Experts from developed and developing countries examined the effects of ETS (secondhand smoke or passive smoking) on child health and recommended interventions to reduce these harmful effects and eliminate children's exposure.

[http://www.who.int/entity/tobacco/research/en/ets\\_report.pdf](http://www.who.int/entity/tobacco/research/en/ets_report.pdf)

#### Women and the Tobacco Epidemic: Challenges for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

World Health Organization 2001

This book supports a powerful and important concept - that the rights of women and children to health are basic human prerogatives.

[http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2001/WHO\\_NMH\\_TFI\\_01.1.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2001/WHO_NMH_TFI_01.1.pdf)

#### Seeing Beneath the Surface: The Truth About the Tobacco Industry's Youth Smoking Prevention Programmes

World Health Organization 2002

A WHO brochure on the tobacco industry's efforts to promote ineffective youth smoking prevention programmes.

[http://www.wpro.who.int/tfi/docs/PressReleases/Seeing\\_beneath\\_d\\_surface.pdf](http://www.wpro.who.int/tfi/docs/PressReleases/Seeing_beneath_d_surface.pdf)

### Cessation

#### Policy Recommendations for Smoking Cessation and Treatment of Tobacco Dependence

Edited by da Costa e Silva, V. World Health Organization 2003

This publication was produced following the WHO meeting on Global Policy for Smoking Cessation, in Moscow, in June 2002, and includes recommendations that take into account countries' different national contexts, culture, health-care systems and financing capacity.

[http://www.who.int/tobacco/resources/publications/tobacco\\_dependence/en/](http://www.who.int/tobacco/resources/publications/tobacco_dependence/en/)

### Other

#### Towards Health With Justice

World Health Organization 2002

A review of litigation and public inquiries as tools for tobacco control.

[http://www.who.int/entity/tobacco/media/en/final\\_jordan\\_report.pdf](http://www.who.int/entity/tobacco/media/en/final_jordan_report.pdf)

#### Low Cost Research Advocacy

A guide for organizations and individuals to advocate for effective tobacco control.

Efroymsen D. PATH Canada, August 2002

[http://www.pathcanada.org/library/docs/Eng\\_res\\_Guide.pdf](http://www.pathcanada.org/library/docs/Eng_res_Guide.pdf)

#### Tobacco Industry Strategies to Undermine Tobacco Control Activities at the World Health Organization

World Health Organization 2001

Evidence from tobacco industry documents reveals that tobacco companies have operated for many years with the deliberate purpose of subverting the efforts of the World Health Organization to control tobacco use. The attempted subversion has been elaborate, well financed, sophisticated, and usually invisible.

[http://www.who.int/tobacco/resources/publications/general/who\\_inquiry/en/](http://www.who.int/tobacco/resources/publications/general/who_inquiry/en/)