

Rauchen fügt Ihnen und den Menschen in Ihrer Umgebung erheblichen Schaden zu

BSH

Burton Rauchen

Rauchen fügt Ihnen und den Menschen in Ihrer Umgebung erheblichen Schaden zu kann tödlich

CABINET

Rauchen kann tödlich sein



kann tödlich sein



sein

Rauchen kann tödlich sein

BENSON & HEDGES Rauchen

kann tödlich sein

TAWA No2

sein

Rauchen kann tödlich sein

MARWIN

RED

Goldfield

Rauchen kann tödlich sein

Rauchen kann tödlich sein

West

PRO

Nº1

CIGARETTE

Rauchen fügt Ihnen und den Menschen in Ihrer Umgebung erheblichen Schaden zu



Rauchen fügt Ihnen und den Menschen in Ihrer Umgebung erheblichen Schaden zu



Rauchen fügt Ihnen und den Menschen in Ihrer Umgebung erheblichen Schaden zu



Rauchen kann tödlich sein



Rauchen fügt Ihnen

und den Menschen in Ihrer Umgebung erheblichen Schaden zu Rauchen kann tödlich sein

M



Rauchen fügt Ihnen und den Menschen in Ihrer Umgebung erheblichen Schaden zu



Ihrer Umgebung erheblichen Schaden zu



Rauchen kann tödlich sein



CO FEE

Rauchen kann tödlich sein



Rauchen fügt Ihnen und den Menschen in Ihrer Umgebung erheblichen Schaden zu



Rauchen fügt Ihnen und den Menschen in Ihrer Umgebung erheblichen Schaden zu





BALANCED BLUE

Rauchen kann tödlich sein



und den Menschen in Ihrer Umgebung rheblichen Schaden zu



Rauchen fügt ihnen und den Menschen in ihrer Umgebung erheblichen Schaden zu



Rauchen fügt Ihnen und den Menschen in Ihrer Umgebung erheblichen Schaden zu



Rauchen kann tödlich sein



Rauchen fügt Ihnen und den Menschen in Ihrer Umgebung erheblichen Schaden zu



Rauchen kann tödlich sein

Rauchen kann tödlich

PANAMA







KUR Rauchen kan tödlich sein Development Of

Technical Regulations
Of Tar, Nicotine And Carbon Monoxide
For Tobacco Products
In

The European Union
In The Last Decade Till Today
With Special Focus On Cigarettes

009(63) - Document not peer-reviewed

In 1990 the European Parliament regulated for the first time the maximum levels of cigarette smoke components.

Effective since	Directive	Tar r	Nic. ng/cig	СО
31 st Dec. 1992	1990/239/EC	15		
31 st Dec 1997	1990/239/EC	12		
1 st Jan. 2004	2001/37/EC	10	1	10

EU-DirectiveArt. 1: Aim

The aim of this directive is to...

- ajust the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide yields of cigarettes and the warnings regarding health and other information to appear on packet units
- provide a basis of high level of health protection.

EU-Directive Art. 3: Maximum yields

- 1st January 2004
- Tar ceiling of 10 mg/cig.
- Nicotine ceiling of 1 mg/cig.
- Carbon monoxide ceiling of 10 mg/cig.
- Same limits for cigarettes exported from EU

EU-Directive

Art. 4: Measurement methods

- Tar: ISO standard 4387.
- Nicotine: ISO standard 10315.
- Carbon monoxide: ISO standard 8454.
- The accuracy of the tar and nicotine yields shall be verified with ISO standard 8243.

EU-Directive Art. 4: Measurement methods

- The tests shall be carried out or verified by laboratories which are approved and monitored by the competent authorities of the Member States.
- Basis for approved laboratories (proposal)
 - certified in accordance to ISO 17025
 - to participate in routine tests; organised by authorities of the Member States or independent organisations.

EU-DirectiveArt. 6: Further product information

- List of all ingredients by brand name and type.
- Data on ingredients in burnt or unburnt form as appropriate to their effects on health and taking into account inter alia addictive effects.

What does the parties have to do?

EU guideline requires a "Harmonized data collection of tobacco product ingredients"

Obligation of

- tobacco industry to submit ingredient data
- regulators to control submitted data
- regulators to send a copy to EU Commission
- public dissemination of non-confidential data

Status:

Expected to the end of 2009 the Electronic Model Tobacco Control (EMTOC) is running for data transfer.

What does the parties have to do? (cont.)

The regulatory bodies have the obligation to set up binding guidelines for measuring and evaluation of toxicological data

Status

- For most additives in unburnt form: data are available in literatur.
- No binding guidelines for testing additives in burnt form are available. But research work for additives in burnt form is in process.
- Target: Use of international standardised test methods (ISO)

EU-DirectiveArticle 7 Product descriptions

Since 30. Sept. 2003 it is not allowed to use texts, names, or trademarks like "Low-Tar", "Light", "Mild".

EU-Directive Article 9 - 11

The Commission shall be assisted by experts

Summary EU Product Directive (Cigarettes)

- limits for 3 smoke constituents
- additional tests in the member states are possible
- size and position of smoke constituent labelling
- size and wording for warnings
- ingredients (disclosure, toxicological data unburnt/burnt conditions)
- prohibition of descriptors

Organizations involved in tobacco regulation

European Parliament
EU Directive

Member States

National law

ISO/TC126

National
Standardization
Organizations:
ANSI, DIN, etc.

European Network of Government Tobacco Laboratories (GOTOLAB)

WHO
TobLabNet

Cooperation of GoToLab and TobLabNet

EUROPEAN NETWORK OF GOVERNMENT LABORATORIES FOR TOBACCO AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS GoToLab

Establishment in 2002

In total 21 Member States have nominated representatives into GoToLab

Bulgaria

Cyprus

Czech Republik

Finland

France

Germany

Great Britain

Greece

Hungary

Ireland

Italy

Latvia

Lithuania

Netherlands

Poland

Romania

Slovak Rebublik

Slovenia

Spain

Sweden

(plus EC, WHO and

Switzerland)

- Scientific collaboration between Government Labs in Europe
- Supporting of unexpirienced Government Labs
- Collaboration of scientific experts
- Harmonisation of methods for smoke analyses
- Independend development of methods for smoke constituents other than tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide
- Independend development of methods for other tobacco products
- Support to and cooperation with WHO

WHO "Tobacco Laboratory Network" (TobLabNet)

- established 2005
- testing and measuring tobacco products at the national level are essential to monitor compliance of tobacco products concerning their contents and emissions testing and disclosure obligations under the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC).
- similar to GoToLab on worldwide level

The Evaluation of the Toxicological Data of Additives A Proposed Strategy?

Unburnt ingredient

Pyrolysis

Smoke chemistry

substance itself

pyrolysis products

Increased smoke constituents

Toxicological evaluation (hazard indices / In vitro systems / In vivo systems)

Database Literature Determined assay
Test battery

Decision on ban or admission

Cigarette regulation: A Proposed Strategy?

Determination of mainstream smoke constituents:
Acetaldehyde, Formaldehyde, Acrolein
1,3 Butadien, Benzene
NNN, NNK
Benzo(a)pyren
Hydrogene Cyanide

Hazard Indices

Limitation for the sum of the "Hazard Points"

Max. values for single substances

Additional requirements possible:

To reduce the "Hazard points" in a period of time

