

Webinar: Enforcement Best Practices for Effective Implementation of Tobacco Control Laws

Kathy Wright

Senior Program Manager

International Union Against TB and Lung Disease

Why focus on Strengthening Implementation and Enforcement?

Over 4.5 billion people – 63% of the world's population – covered by at least one comprehensive tobacco control measure

Critical to know the extent of implementation and enforcement of adopted policies in the specific setting and the associated levels of compliance.

More than one fifth of the Parties consider better enforcement of FCTC measures to be an imperative

More progress needed in effective implementation and enforcement to improve compliance: risk to policy

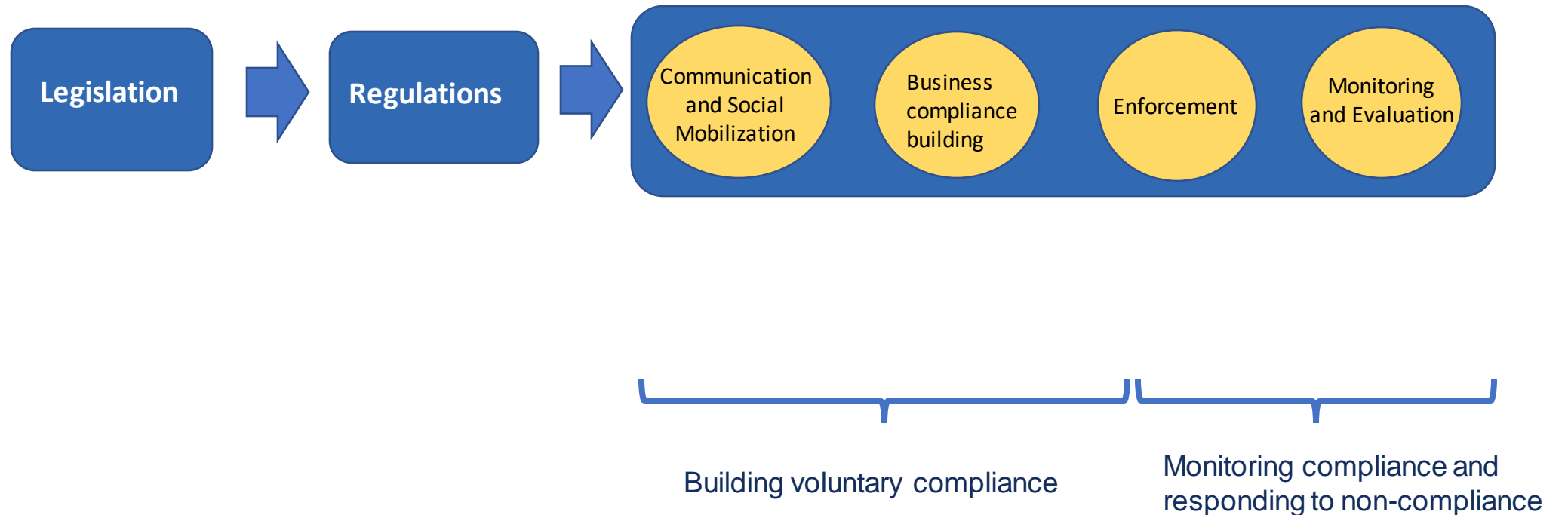
Why focus on Strengthening Implementation and Enforcement?

**Strong policies do not automatically
equal strong compliance**

**Without compliance people are
not protected**

Law implementation overview

Enforcement is part of building compliance



Key elements of effective enforcement systems

1. Resources
2. Management
3. People
4. Processes

Webinar Outline

Case Studies

- **Ir. H. Imam Budi Hartono**, Vice Mayor of Depok City, Indonesia
- **Dr. Hafsa Lukwata Sentongo**, Assistant Commissioner Mental Health and control of Substance Use, Kampala
- **Dr Sandra Marques**, Technical Director of Health at the Reference Center for Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs-CRATOD, Sao Paulo

Showcase of useful tools – The Union's [Tobacco Control Implementation Hub](#)

Questions and Answers will follow the presentations.



Lesson Learned: Implementation of Tobacco Advertising, Promotion, and Sponsorship Ban

Ir. H. Imam Budi Hartono
Vice Mayor of Depok city, Indonesia

DEPOK CITY PROFILE

- Population: 2 million
- The population of productive age 71.5%
- Geographically, Depok City is directly adjacent to areas in Greater Jakarta, It becomes a strategic area in the economic development of Depok City.



SALINAN



LEMBARAN DAERAH KOTA DEPOK

NOMOR 2

TAHUN 2020

WALI KOTA DEPOK
PROVINSI JAWA BARAT

PERATURAN DAERAH KOTA DEPOK
NOMOR 2 TAHUN 2020

TENTANG

PERUBAHAN ATAS PERATURAN DAERAH
NOMOR 3 TAHUN 2014
TENTANG KAWASAN TANPA ROKOK

DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA
WALI KOTA DEPOK,

- Menimbang : a. bahwa dalam rangka mewujudkan Kawasan Tanpa Rokok (KTR) sebagai upaya pengendalian dampak rokok terhadap kesehatan di Kota Depok telah ditetapkan Peraturan Daerah Kota Depok Nomor 3 Tahun 2014 tentang Kawasan Tanpa Rokok;
- b. bahwa untuk melaksanakan amanat Pasal 6 Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 59 Tahun 2019 tentang Penyelenggaraan Koordinasi Perlindungan Anak, Peraturan Daerah sebagaimana dimaksud dalam huruf a, perlu dilakukan penyesuaian dan perubahan;
- c. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam huruf a dan huruf b, perlu menetapkan Peraturan Daerah tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Daerah Nomor 3 Tahun 2014 tentang Kawasan Tanpa Rokok;
- Mengingat : 1. Pasal 18 ayat (6) Undang-Undang Dasar Tahun 1945;

Depok Smokefree Regulation

Smokefree has been regulated since 2014. In 2020, Depok advancing our regulation which includes:

1. The expansion of cigarette types including sisha, vapes, and/or other electronic cigarettes;
2. Strengthening tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship ban including to ban tobacco product display at the point of sales;
3. Strengthening the administrative sanction which include removal of tobacco ads



Smokefree Areas



Public places



Health Facilities



Places of Worship



Children playground



Work places



Education facilities



Public transport

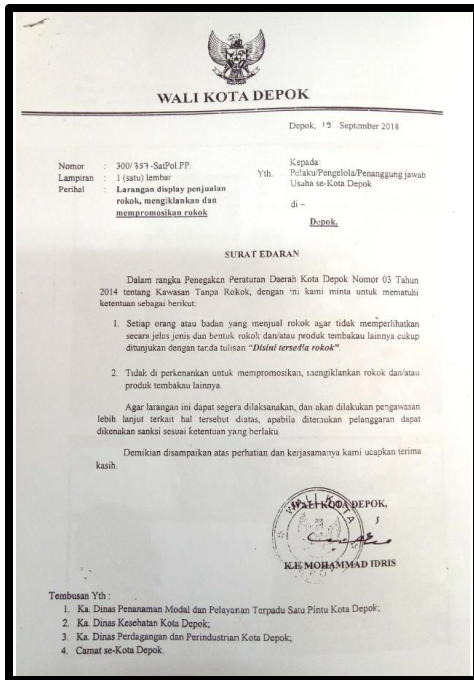
Depok Smokefree Policy



- In 2021 World No Tobacco Day, Depok City Government declared a Commitment to Implement Smokefree Policy
- The implementation of smokefree policy is the responsibility of state through the local government to protect everyone's right to a healthy living environment, and the right to access health services.



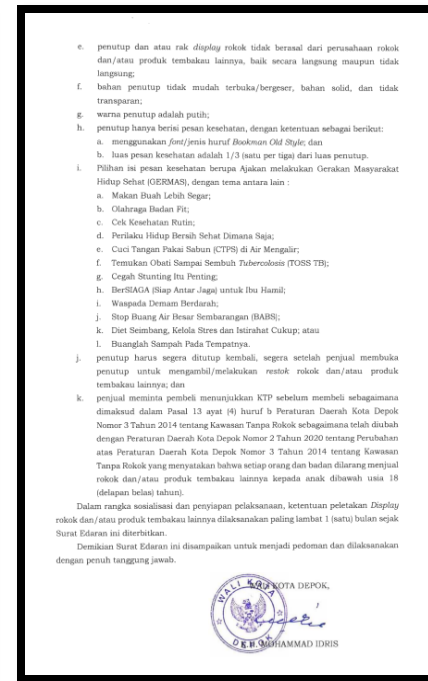
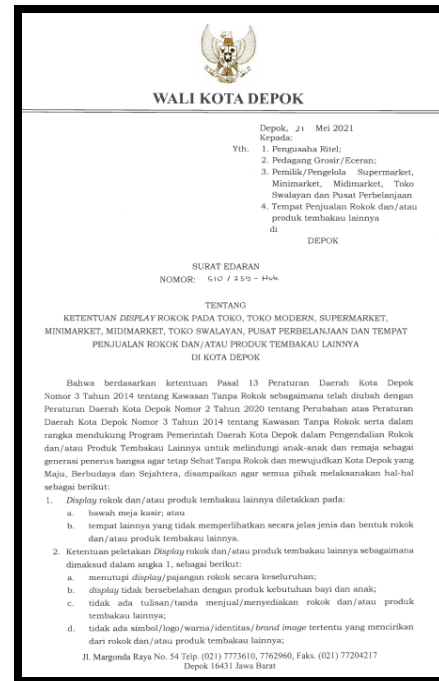
The Journey of Tobacco Advertising, Promotion, and Sponsorship Ban and Tobacco Product Display Ban at the Point of Sale



Circular Letter in 2018 on tobacco advertising and promotion ban and tobacco products display ban

2018

Smokefree local regulation adoption in 2020 followed by Mayor Circular Letter in 2021



Mayor Circular Letter in 2021 on Technical Guidelines on tobacco products display ban in stores, modern market, Supermarkets, and other point of sale

2021

Random Inspection to 169 Modern Retailers



Before



After



Total compliance of 169 retailers to cover tobacco products display increased from 22,9% in 2021 to 42.01% in 2022

Before



After



Tobacco products shelf in modern retail have been replaced with other products. The tobacco products now placed under the cashier's table

Before



After



Tobacco ads tent removal in the Bus Station



Removal of tobacco advertising by Civil Police

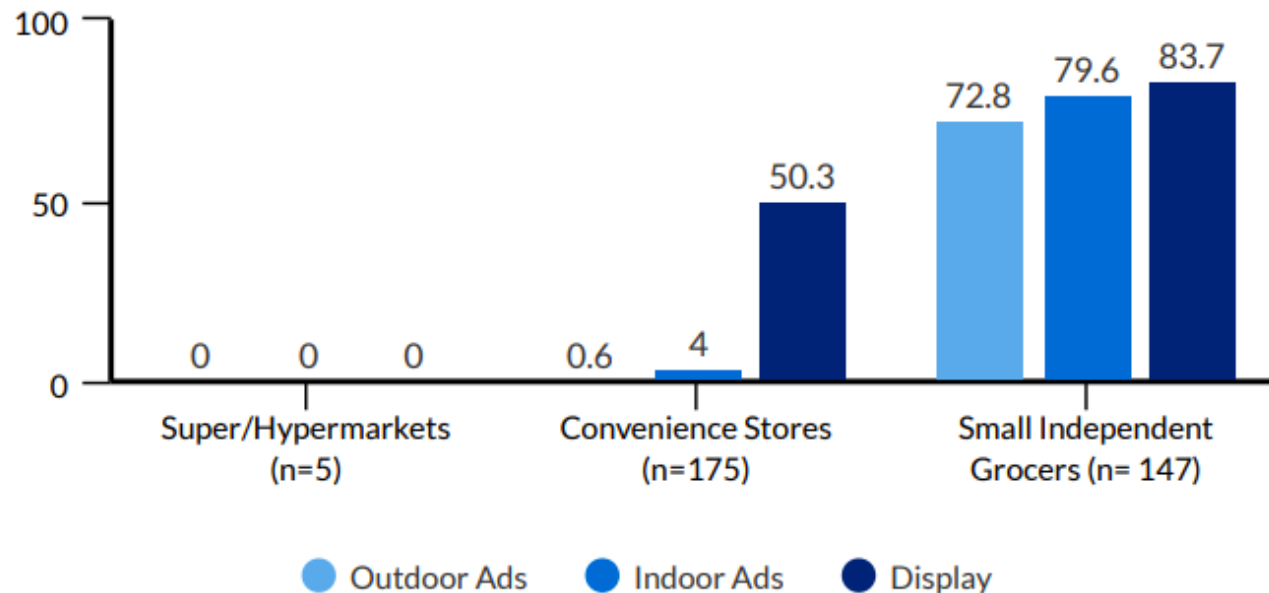


Dissemination of Circular Letter on Tobacco Products Display Ban at the Point of Sale to the Small Kiosk



Compliance with Point-of-Sale Tobacco Advertising, Promotion and Sponsorship (TAPS) and Tobacco Product Display Bans in Depok, Indonesia, between 2019 and 2021

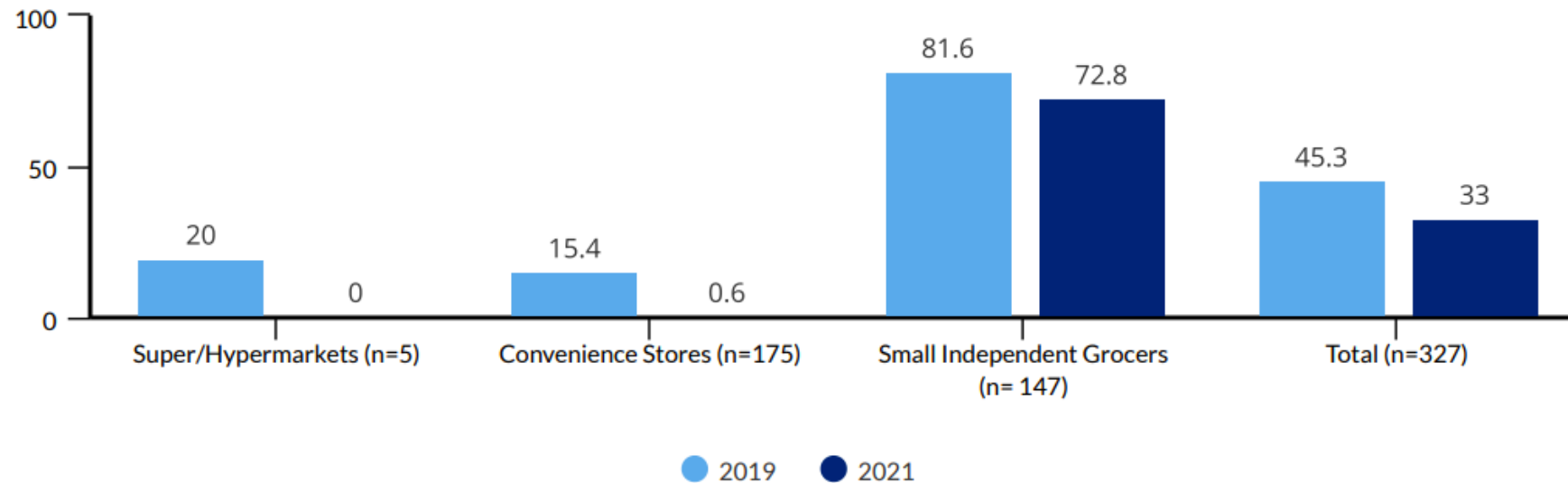
Implementation in convenience stores and super/hypermarkets shows excellent compliance with TAPS bans and promising compliance with the product display ban. Similar implementation efforts are needed in small independent grocers.



- Super/hypermarkets had fully eliminated tobacco advertisements and product display.
- Convenience stores had nearly eliminated tobacco advertisements, however, half of them displayed tobacco products.
- The majority of small independent grocers had tobacco advertising outside and inside the retailer and displayed tobacco products.

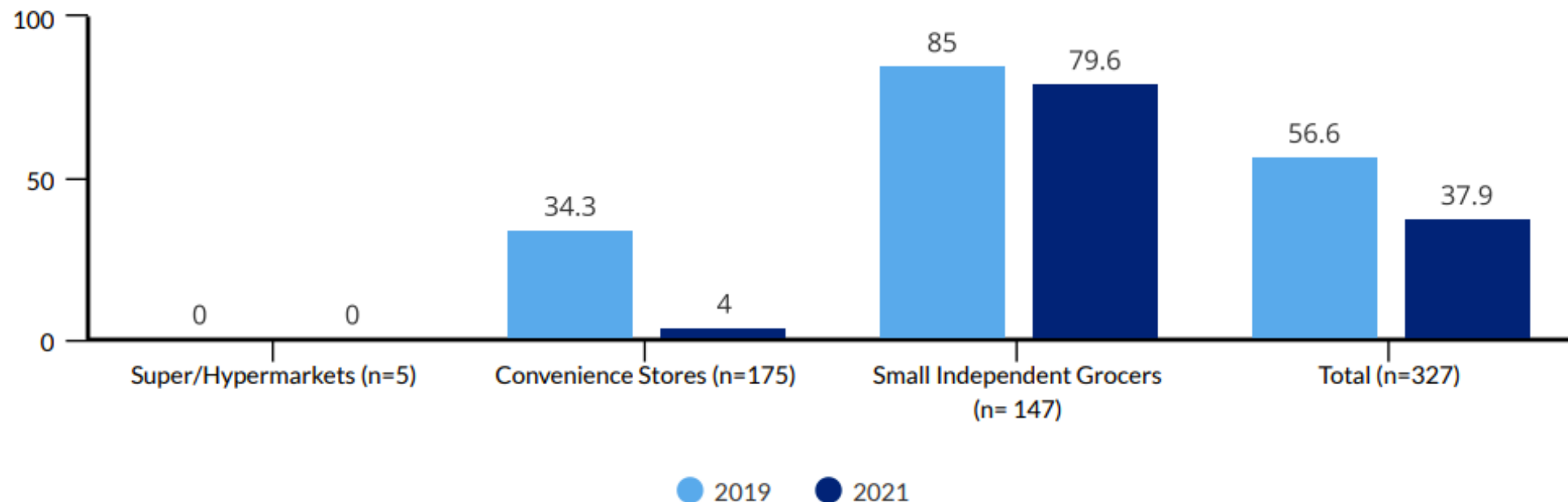
Comparasion Before and After Intervention

Overall, the percentage of retailers with outdoor tobacco advertising decreased from 45% in 2019 to 33% in 2021 among all retailers observed. A decrease in outdoor tobacco advertising was found in each retailer type.



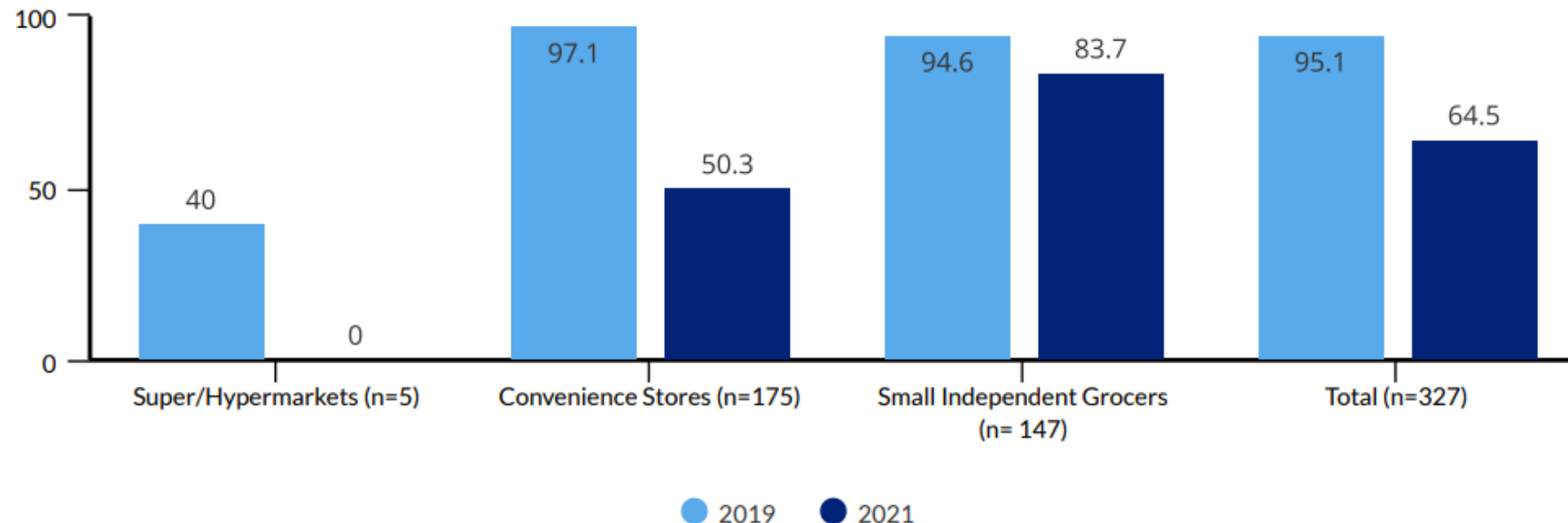
Comparasion Before and After Intervention

Overall, the percentage of retailers with indoor tobacco advertising decreased from 57% in 2019 to 38% in 2021 among all retailers observed. No indoor ads were observed in super/hypermarkets in either years, and a decrease in indoor tobacco advertising was found in convenience stores and small independent grocers.



Comparasion Before and After Intervention

Overall, the percentage of retailers with tobacco product display decreased from 95% in 2019 to 65% in 2021 among all retailers observed. A decrease in tobacco product display was found in each retailer type.





Impact of Tobacco Advertising, Promotion, and Sponsorship Ban to the Local Revenue



Before



After



TAPS ban have NO Impact on Depok City Local Revenue

Year	Numbers of Cigarettes Advertisements	Revenue from Cigarettes Advertisements (Rp)	Local-Generated Revenue (Rp)
2011	245	8.101.362.233	282.747.544.886,76
2012	278	8.059.163.214	474.705.361.540,18
2013	247	8.092.292.320	581.207.570.935,26
2014	307	8.778.299.845	659.173.522.492,23
2015	0	10.009.862.247	818.204.601.264,96
2016	0	10.159.113.228	922.297.784.280,15
2017	0	11.438.416.719	1.210.748.605.561,14
2018	0	12.586.819.937	1.059.700.280.693,72
2019	0	20.006.780.752	1.293.003.769.037,00
2020	0	28.672.891.179	1.214.939.201.530,00
2021	0	32.376.819.888	1.541.629.119.039,00

Source: Depok Finance Agency 2022



THANK YOU



**KAWASAN
TANPA
ROKOK**



OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF TOBACCO SMOKE FREE LAW IN KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY AUTHORITY:

SUCSESSES, CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT

Dr. Hafsa Lukwata Sentongo
National Tobacco Control Focal Person
Ministry of Health-Uganda



Background

- Uganda is signatory to the WHO-FCTC and enacted the Tobacco Control Act 2015 which came into full force on 18th May 2017.
- The law comprehensively bans tobacco smoking in both indoor and outdoor spaces of all public places, workplaces and public transport.
- It gives powers to enforcers including Local governments and other authorized officers to implement the provisions of the Act under the supervision of the National Tobacco Control Committee.
- The Kampala Capital City Authority was formed in 2010 to streamline operations, improve service delivery and restore good urban governance in the City.
- implementation and enforcement of the TCA was placed under Directorate of Public Health and Environment.

Successful implementation

- Stakeholder engagement meetings eg community dialogues, activation meetings with business owners
- Development and dissemination of TC messages (Print, social, audio and video)
- Identification of enforcement teams
- Training and deployment of thee teams
- Supervision and compliance monitoring meetings
- Enforcement activities
- Legal conclusion of cases
- Destruction of impounded products



USE THE N-REPORT TOOL TO SEND US YOUR VIDEO, AUDIO, OR PICTURE STORY. T&C APPLY **NTV** A MAN HAS





- Enforcement team impounds shisha pots/flavours during the routine monitoring activities at night.
- Complaints received through the KCCA toll free line: 0800 990 000
- All impounded shisha pots are recorded on a Seizure Notice.
- Statements made and over 350 offender forwarded to charge office for prosecution.
- **Over 9000 shisha pots and the associated paraphernalia** have been impounded and destroyed.





Lesson Learnt

- Stakeholder engagement and participation helps in achieving compliance
- Importance of integration of TC activities into existing structures of government for sustainability.
- Continuous monitoring and supervision of regulated community is paramount
- The project was very important as it kick started the implementation of the TC law and created a lot of awareness about the dangers of tobacco use.



GOVERNO DO ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO

SP Experience in smoke free environments

Dra Sandra S. Marques

CRATOD-SES



CRATOD is a unit of the São Paulo State Health Department, created by Decree No. 46.860, of June 25, 2002, which has as one of its attributions the definition of public policy for health promotion, prevention and treatment of disorders resulting from the misuse of psychoactive substances, also acting as:

- responsible for training and managing the units that make up the State Treatment Network of the National Tobacco Control Program (PNCT),
- is accredited as a CAPS AD III in the central region for the care of dependent users and their families.



Presidência da República
Casa Civil
Subchefia para Assuntos Jurídicos

DECRETO Nº 5.658, DE 2 DE JANEIRO DE 2006.

Promulga a Convenção-Quadro sobre Controle do Uso do Tabaco, adotada pelos países membros da Organização Mundial de Saúde em 21 de maio de 2003 e assinada pelo Brasil em 16 de junho de 2003.

O PRESIDENTE DA REPÚBLICA, no uso da atribuição que lhe confere o art. 84, inciso IV, da Constituição, e

Considerando que o Congresso Nacional aprovou o texto da Convenção-Quadro sobre Controle do Uso do Tabaco, por meio do Decreto Legislativo nº 1.012, de 27 de outubro de 2005;

Considerando que o Governo brasileiro ratificou a citada Convenção em 3 de novembro de 2005;

Considerando que a Convenção entrou em vigor internacional em 27 de fevereiro de 2005, e entra em vigor para o Brasil em 1º de fevereiro de 2006;

DECRETO:

Art. 1º A Convenção-Quadro sobre Controle do Uso do Tabaco, adotada pelos países membros da Organização Mundial de Saúde em 21 de maio de 2003, e assinada pelo Brasil em 16 de junho de 2003, apensa por cópia ao presente Decreto, será executada e cumprida tão inteiramente como nela se contém.

Art. 2º São sujeitos à aprovação do Congresso Nacional quaisquer atos que possam resultar em revisão da referida Convenção ou que acarretem encargos ou compromissos gravosos ao patrimônio nacional, nos termos do [art. 49, inciso I, da Constituição](#).

Art. 3º Este Decreto entra em vigor na data de sua publicação.

Brasília, 2 de janeiro de 2006; 185ª da Independência e 118ª da República.

LUIZ INÁCIO LULA DA SILVA
Celso Luiz Nunes Amorim

MPOWER



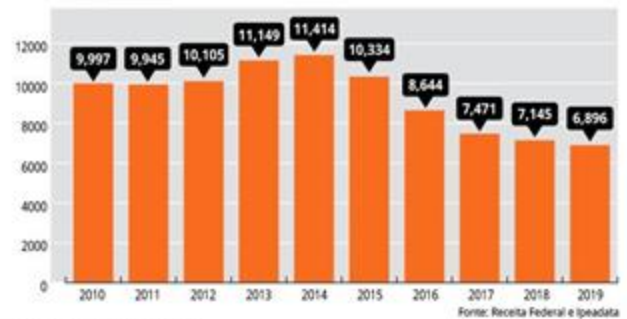
POR QUE OS CIGARROS TÊM SABORES E EMBALAGENS COLORIDAS?

PARA ATRAIR CRIANÇAS E ADOLESCENTES.

#LIMITE TABACO

ARRECAÇÃO FEDERAL COM CIGARROS

Em R\$ bilhões de 2019 (IPCA)



Arte: Thiago Fagundes/Agência Câmara



Ampliação do acesso

Crescimento da Rede de Cessação do Tabagismo no SUS



Alguns dados nacionais

I LEVANTAMENTO NACIONAL DE UNIVERSIDADES

BRASIL

OBID

I LEVANTAMENTO NACIONAL DE UNIVERSIDADES

COMPORTAMENTO RISCO - MULHERES USUÁRIAS DE CRACK

ILLEN

É proibido fumar neste local.



Para informar o descumprimento da lei, ligue 0800 771 3541 ou acesse www.leiantifumo.sp.gov.br
Lei Estadual 13.541 de 07 de maio de 2009.

ARTICLE 8 - TOBACCO FREE ENVIRONMENTS BACKGROUND PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTATION



1- FEDERAL LAW No. 9294/96

2- BROAD DISCUSSION ON THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF STATE LAW BY LEGAL SUPPORT OF ILO
CONVENTION 162 (INTERNATIONAL LABOR
ORGANIZATION)

3- DECREE 54,311 OF 05/07/2009 - INSTITUTES
THE STATE SMOKING CONTROL POLICY

PROJETO Ambientes Saudáveis e Livres do Tabaco





PROJETO

- 1- SUPPORT TO THE REGULATION OF THE LAW
- 2- INSTITUTIONAL INTERLOCUTION (HEALTH, PROCON, CITIZENSHIP, JUSTICE)
- 3- DIALOGUE WITH THE ECONOMIC SECTORS SUBJECT TO REGULATIONS AND WITH SOCIETY IN GENERAL
- 4- LOGISTICS AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT
- 5- SELECTION AND TRAINING OF TECHNICAL PROFESSIONALS
- 6 - MOBILIZATION OF THE HEALTH SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
- 7 - DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS
- 8 - SUPPORT OF UNIVERSITY RESEARCH

Certification will be valid for stores, buildings and companies interested in curbing smoking.

To qualify for the seal, establishments must be completely smoke-free.



Imagem 1: Campanha: "Qualquer ambiente fechado é pequeno demais para o cigarro" lançada em 2008



WORKER'S LAW



Smoking in common areas involves contamination not only of residents, but also of employees such as doormen, janitors, cleaning staff, etc.

The International Labor Organization (ILO) estimates that around 200,000 workers die each year as a result of exposure to tobacco smoke in the workplace.

The Consolidation of Labor Laws (CLT) provides in article 157 the protection of workers in relation to occupational diseases. Added to this is the regulatory standard NR - 09, on Health and Safety at Work, which establishes the obligation to implement an environmental risk prevention program.

There are no safe levels of exposure, as no engineering mechanism can protect individuals from exposure to tobacco smoke.

Effective measures to provide protection from exposure require the total elimination of smoking and smoke in certain spaces or environments, in order to create environments that are 100% smoke-free.



SECONDARY SMOKING

SECONDARY SMOKING - 3RD MAJOR CAUSE OF AVOIDABLE DEATH IN THE WORLD
10 YEARS OF THE LAW: WE HAD 2 MILLION INSPECTIONS IN ABOUT 4000 NOTICES.

PAPER FROM HCFMUSP:



73.5% IN CARBON MONOXIDE LEVELS IN CLOSED ENVIRONMENTS
AND 52.6% CONTAMINATION OF NON-SMOKING WORKERS' ORGANISM

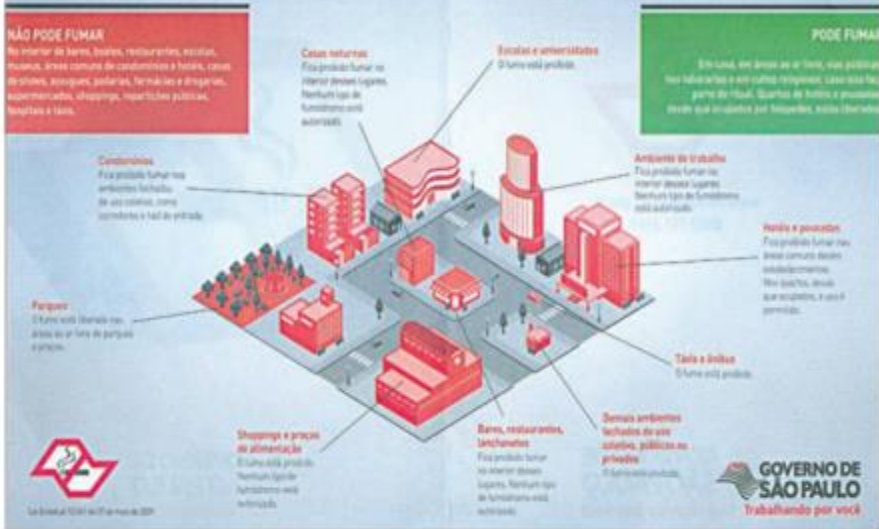
ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEASURES FOR THE PREVENTION, PROMOTION AND
PROMOTION OF PEOPLE'S HEALTH.

POSTERS AND FOLDERS

A Lei Antifumo, que entra em vigor no dia 7 de agosto, proíbe o uso de cigarros e demais produtos fumígenos nos ambientes fechados de uso coletivo em todo o Estado de São Paulo. A nova lei alinha São Paulo com a tendência internacional de combate aos males causados pelo tabagismo, principalmente em relação ao fumo passivo. Cidades como Nova York, Paris e Buenos Aires já adotaram com sucesso medidas similares.

A fiscalização será realizada por agentes da Vigilância Sanitária e do Procon, atingindo exclusivamente os estabelecimentos que descumprirem a nova lei. Não haverá sanção contra os fumantes, já os estabelecimentos poderão ser multados e até interditados temporariamente. Os responsáveis por esses locais deverão advertir os fumantes e afisar avisos sobre a proibição em pontos visíveis. O Governo de São Paulo manterá um canal para denúncia da população sobre locais que desrespeitam a nova legislação - 0800 771 3541. (Mais informações no site: www.leiantifumo.sp.gov.br)

A experiência internacional já demonstrou que medidas de restrição ao fumo têm impacto significativo na melhoria da saúde pública. Para fumantes e não fumantes. Pesquisas demonstraram que 74% dos paulistas concordam com a lei de restrição ao fumo. E é com o apoio da população que São Paulo dará esse importante passo em defesa da saúde de todos.



Folder da Lei Antifumo

Agora é lei.
É proibido fumar em ambientes fechados de uso coletivo em todo o estado.

www.leiantifumo.sp.gov.br
0800 771 3541

GOVERNO DE SÃO PAULO
Trabalhando por você

GOVERNO DE SÃO PAULO
Trabalhando por você

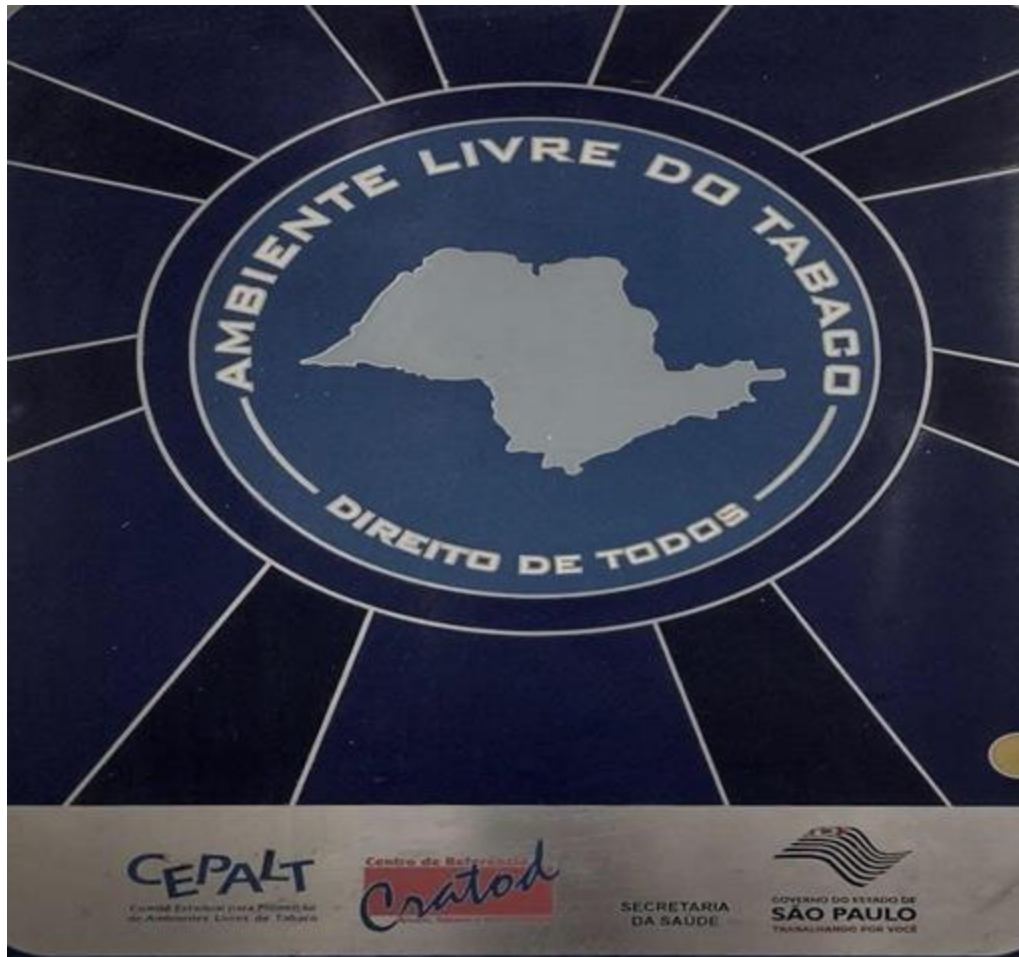


CEPALT was a collegiate body, of a permanent and deliberative nature, composed of Government Institutions, Civil Society Organizations, Class Associations and Universities. The Tobacco Control Alliance – ACT was elected to the CEPALT presidency. The Brazilian Society of Cardiology (SBC) and the Brazilian Cancer Association (ABCâncer) occupy the first and vice-presidencies, respectively. CRATOD occupies the executive secretariat:

POPULATION AWARENESS OF THE HARMFULNESS OF PASSIVE SMOKING

The proposal was launched on August 27, 2007 and since then 86 companies from São Paulo received the stamp.

TOBACCO FREE ENVIRONMENTS SEAL



Certification will be valid for stores, buildings and companies interested in curbing smoking.

To qualify for the seal, establishments must be completely smoke-free.

1- BRONZE SEAL: ADMISSION TO THE PROGRAM

2-SILVER SEAL: ALT, TREATMENT AND SMOKING ROOM.

3-GOLDEN SEAL: ALT, TREATMENT OF WORKERS



Lei Antifumo

Agora é lei. É proibido fumar em ambientes fechados de uso coletivo em todo o Estado de São Paulo

Denúncias

0800 771 3541

Sobre a Lei

Notícias

Campanha

Males do Fumo

Downloads

Fiscalização

Perguntas Frequentes

[Consulta de Protocolo](#)

Preencher Denúncia

Os campos marcados com asterisco (*) são obrigatórios.

Dados do Estabelecimento

(opcional) Embora de preenchimento opcional, as informações contidas nestes campos são importantes, pois facilitam e agilizam as ações de fiscalização e as medidas administrativas. Se houver consumo no estabelecimento, peça nota fiscal, onde constam as informações abaixo.

Estabelecimento:*

Razão social: opcional

CNPJ: opcional

Inscrição estadual: opcional

Tipo:* [selecione uma opção] ▾

Tipo de logradouro:* [selecione uma opção] ▾

CEP: digite apenas números



Sobre a Lei

A lei proíbe fumar em ambientes fechados de uso coletivo como bares, restaurantes, casas noturnas e outros estabelecimentos comerciais.



Downloads

É obrigatório o uso da placa de aviso da proibição do cigarro em ambientes total ou parcialmente fechados em São Paulo.



Fiscalização

Fiscais percorrem bares, restaurantes, boates e hotéis, entre outros locais, para conferir se os estabelecimentos estão em acordo com a lei.



Perguntas Frequentes

Tire todas as dúvidas sobre a Lei nº 12.546 de 2011



Males do Cigarro

O fumo passivo é um grave problema de saúde pública. Já está comprovado que não existem níveis seguros de inalação da fumaça de cigarros.



Denuncie

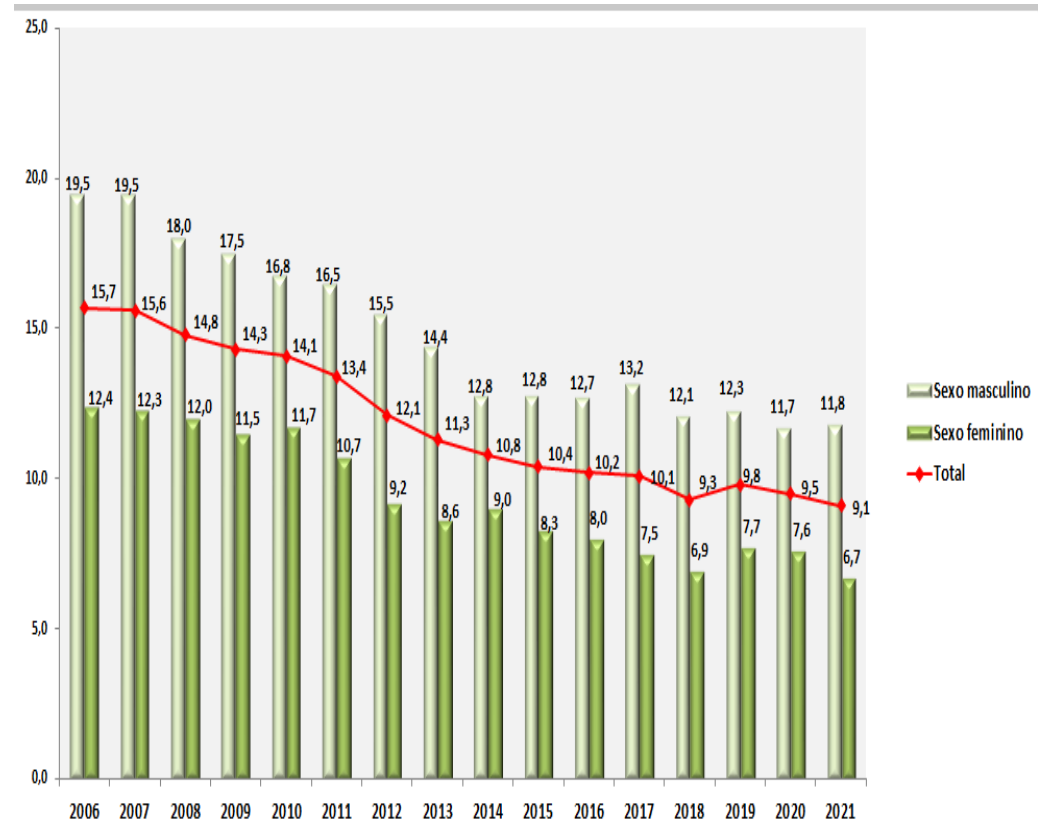
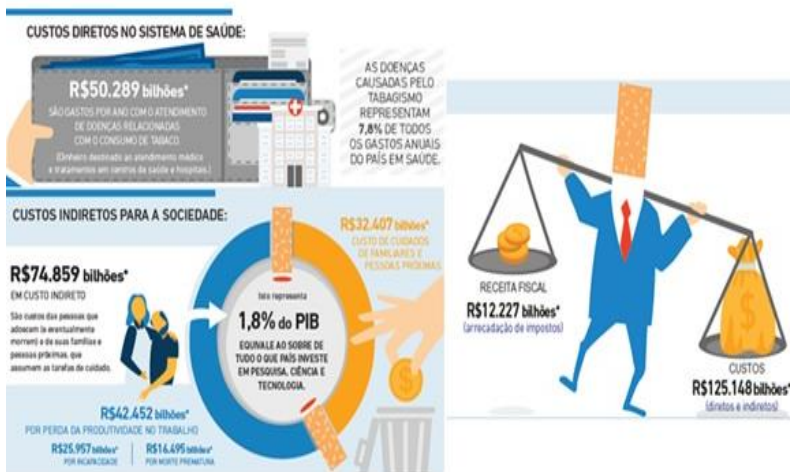
Faça sua denúncia pelo telefone 0800 771 3541 ou

[Clique aqui](#)

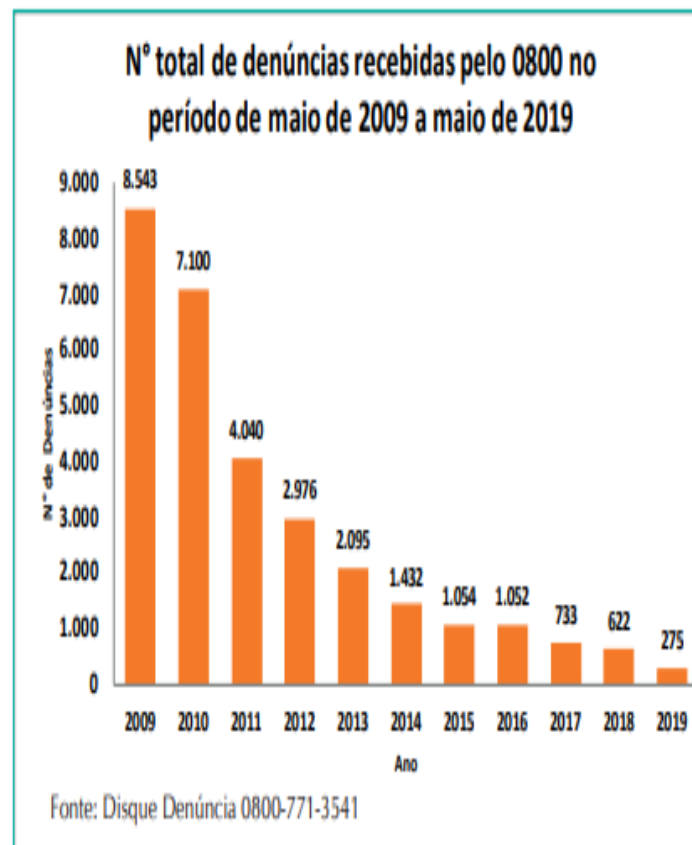
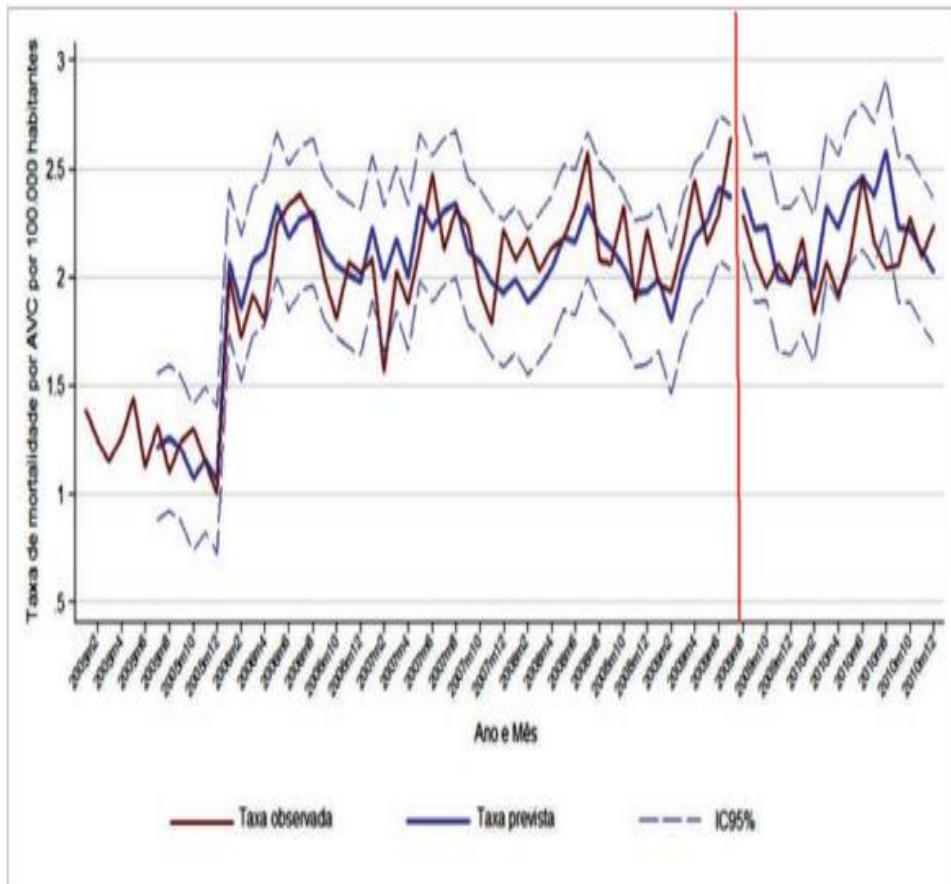
10 YEARS STATE LAW



Figura 1 - Custos diretos e indiretos do tabagismo



Fonte: IECS.2020





LESSONS LEARNED

- 1 - THE IMPACT OF PASSIVE SMOKING AS A SOCIAL, PROTECTIVE AND NON-PROHIBITIVE COMMITMENT WAS IMPORTANT
- 2- HEALTH COMMUNICATION
- 3 - INTERSECTORAL WORK
- 4 - POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT
- 5 - PROMOTION OF PARTICIPATION AND SOCIAL CONTROL
- 6 - SUSTAINABLE POLICY - TAX REFORM



RDC 46 DE 2009 - ANVISA

Anvisa proíbe comércio e importação de cigarro eletrônico

A Anvisa proibiu formalmente o comércio e a importação do cigarro eletrônico, dispositivo eletrônico usado para simular o ato de fumar. A resolução publicada no Diário Oficial da União no dia 31/8 é resultado de decisão tomada em reunião da Anvisa no dia 25/8.

segunda-feira, 31 de agosto de 2009



E-cigarro

Anvisa proíbe comércio e importação de cigarro eletrônico



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A proibição de produtos que se apresentem como alternativa ao tratamento do tabagismo é válida para todo o país e levou em consideração a falta de comprovação científica sobre a eficácia e segurança do produto. O cigarro eletrônico nunca teve registro no país. Depois de uma consulta pública, que contou com a participação de órgãos de defesa do consumidor, a Anvisa decidiu pela proibição.

informativo de hoje

Migalhas nº 4.880

apoiadores

A | ALMEIDA
ALVARENGA

fomentadores

F | DISP

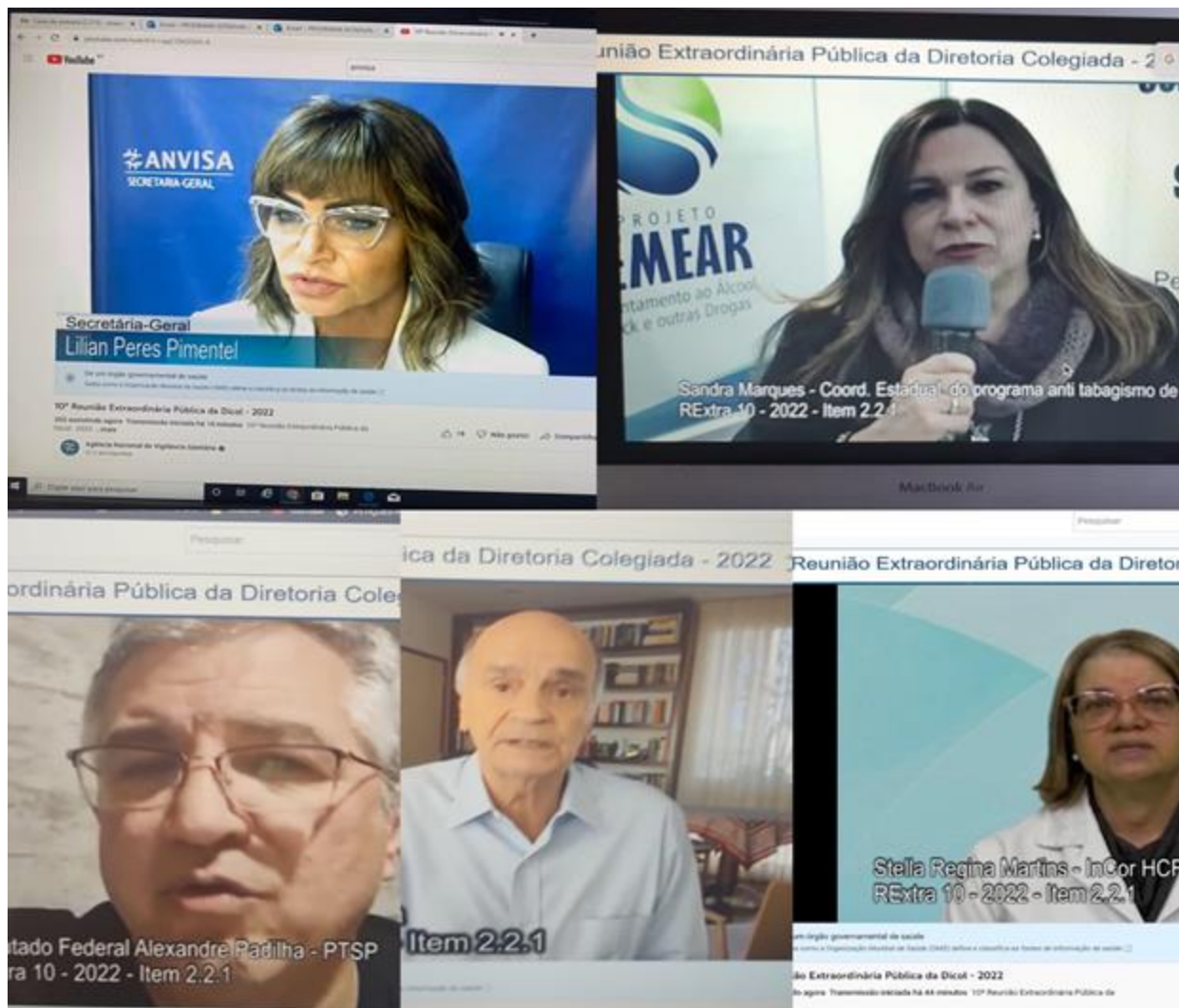
Cadastre-se para receber o informativo **gratuitamente**

E-mail

WhatsApp

Telegram

3rd HEARING OF ANVISA ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES



STATE REGULATIONS



WHICH RATIFICATION TO TOBACCO PROTECTION AND CARE GUIDELINES:

- RESOLUTION SS-100 OF 10/18/2019
- RESOLUTION SS-47 OF 02/07/2020
- SS/SAP RESOLUTION OF 02/03/2021



CHALLENGES: ARTICLE 6 ANTI-SMOKING LAW

- I - to places of religious worship where the use of a smoking product is part of the ritual;
- II - health care institutions that have patients authorized to smoke by the doctor who assists them;
- III - public roads and open-air spaces;
- IV - to the residences;
- V - establishments specifically and exclusively intended for on-site consumption of cigarettes, cigarillos, cigars, pipes or any other smoking product, whether or not derived from tobacco, provided that this condition is clearly announced at the respective entrance.



BAIRRAL INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY



BAIRRAL INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY – ITAPIRA/SP
Almost 1000 beds and an area of more than 400
thousand square meters

MUNICIPAL ANTI-SMOKING LAW IN PARKS

08/30/19



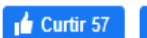
Prefeito sanciona lei que proíbe fumar nos parques públicos municipais

Infratores em ato flagrante estarão sujeitos à multa de R\$ 500,00

12:41 30/08/2019

A+ A-

De Secretaria Especial de Comunicação



O prefeito Bruno Covas sanciona nesta sexta-feira (30) a lei aprovada pela Câmara Municipal de São Paulo, que proíbe fumar nos parques públicos municipais da cidade. Fica proibido o consumo de qualquer tipo de produto fumígeno, derivado ou não do tabaco, como cigarros, cigarrilhas, charutos, cachimbos, narguilés, vape, etc.

"Não combina o uso do cigarro em um espaço que se quer preservar a natureza, conviver com a família, praticar esportes. Não tem nenhuma relação o uso do fumo em espaços como este. Por isso fico muito feliz por sancionar esta iniciativa", disse o prefeito.

Os infratores em ato flagrante estarão sujeitos à multa de R\$ 500,00 (quinhentos reais), aplicada em dobro na reincidência. O valor poderá ser corrigido anualmente, de acordo com a variação do Índice de Preços ao Consumidor Amplo (IPCA). Os detalhes sobre a fiscalização e as formas de autuação serão definidos após a regulamentação da lei, prevista para até 60 dias.

Os parques deverão receber placas em que conste o aviso de que ali é proibido fumar, as sanções aplicáveis e os telefones dos órgãos de fiscalização.

A Secretaria do Verde e do Meio Ambiente deverá criar uma área especial dentro dos parques para atendimento aos fumantes, que deverão ser distantes de parques infantis, áreas esportivas e demais locais de alta aglomeração e circulação de pessoas. Estes locais ainda serão definidos pelo Conselho Gestor de cada unidade.



TOBACCO-FREE ENVIRONMENTS IN RESIDENTIAL CONDOMINIUMS



Cigarette consumption in Brazil increases 34% during pandemic, says Fiocruz - Saúde - iG

SBC CITY PILOT CONDOMINIUM:

- CONDOMINIUM
- 26 SUBSIDYS
- 139 WORKERS
- 14000 RESIDENTS

AMBIENTES LIVRES DE TABACO EM CLUBES





GOVERNO DO ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO

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