

# 中国公共场所禁止吸烟的现状与进展

## Ban Smoking in Public Places In China

-- Current Situation and Achievements Since 2007

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## 一、我国被动吸烟危害相关情况

### 1. Second-hand smoke exposure

Homes 82%

A survey in 2005 showed that there were 540 million people exposed to second-hand smoke, among which 180 million were youth under 15 years old. Passive smoking places mainly include:

Workplaces 35%

Public places 67%



## 公众对公共场所禁烟的认识

### Attitudes towards smoke-free public places

By August 2007, “International Herald Leader ” online survey had showed that:

For the question ‘Ban smoking in all public places’: approval (88.74%) versus disapproval (10.22%).

For the question ‘Will you persuade other people not smoking in public places?’ : Yes (44.57%) versus No (41.1%).

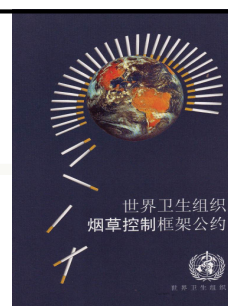
## 二、《烟草控制框架公约》要求

### 2. Framework Convention of Tobacco Control (FCTC) Requests

FCTC came into effect in China on January 9th, 2006.

Article 8 of the treaty requires each party shall adopt and implement effective legislative, executive, administrative and/or other measures, providing for protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor workplaces, public transport, indoor public places, etc.

The guidelines-- Protection from Exposure to Tobacco Smoke, requires that each party should strive to provide universal protection within five years of the FCTC's entry into force for that Party.



### 三、中国相关法规政策 3. Relevant laws and regulations in China

#### 3.1 国家级公共场所禁止吸烟相关政策 3.1 National Policies of banning smoking in public places

**‘Regulation on Public Places Health Management’ (State Council) and its implementation guidelines (Ministry of Health, 1991)’**

《公共场所卫生管理条例》（国务院，1987）及其实施细则（卫生部，1991）。

**Smoking in 13 kinds of public places are banned in the implementation guidelines.**

《实施细则》规定了影剧院等共13类公共场所禁止吸烟。

**Since 2006, Ministry of Health has overseen the revision of the ‘Regulation on Public Places Health Management’.**

**In June 2007, the ‘Revised Regulation on Public Places Health Management (draft)’ was opened for public opinion by the Office of Legislative Affairs, State Council.**

**The revised regulation will strengthen banning smoking in public places, and empower local government’s legislation.**

### 3.2 公共场所禁止吸烟的行业规定

### 3.2 Regulations on smoke free public places for respective industries

**'Regulations of banning smoking in public transportation and their waiting rooms' (co-issued by six ministries,1997) and its implementation guidelines (issued by Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Communication, State General Administration of Civil Aviation respectively,1997 )**

**Civil Aviation is the first industry where smoking is banned. In 1983, all domestic flights banned smoking, and since 2003, smoking has been banned on all domestic and international flights.**

**Along with the sixth railway speed-up, smoking has been banned on bullet trains since April, 2007.**

卫生部  
全国爱卫办

王和性度(2004)15-4

### 关于印发《无烟医疗卫生机构 标识(试行)》的通知

各省、自治区、直辖市卫生厅、局、爱卫办、新建生产建设兵团及计划单列市卫生局、爱卫办、中国疾病预防控制中心。

为贯彻卫生部职能转变的要求，经卫生部卫生行政体制改革，原卫生部卫生组织司和计划财务司合并成立卫生部卫生行政司——（防止职能重叠兼用）要求，在中国控制吸烟协会和中国医院协会多年实践工作经验基础上，自行组织制定了《无烟医疗卫生机构特征标准（试行）》。现呈报贵会，请贵会转请无烟医疗卫生机构中遵照执行。

**Ministry of Health and National Patriotic Health Campaign Committee jointly issued the “Standard of Smoke-Free Health-Care Facilities” on March 11th, 2008, requiring implementation in health-care facilities nationwide.**

**2008年3月11日**，卫生部和全国爱卫办联合印发《无烟医疗卫生机构标准（试行）》，要求各地在创建无烟医疗卫生机构中遵照执行。

### **3.3 公共场所禁止吸烟的地方法规**

#### **3.3 Local regulations on banning smoking in public places**

**By the end of 2006, there were only 154 cities (45.7%) that have issued regulations on banning smoking in public places.**

截止2006年底年底，大陆154个地级及以上城市颁布了公共场所禁止吸烟规定，仅占45.7%。

**Problems: Banning smoking in limited places; the executive bodies are not clear; and it is difficult to implement.**

问题与差距 地方法规禁止吸烟场所比较局限；法规内容模糊，执法主体不明，可操作性不强。

#### **北京公共场所控烟的良好开端**

#### **Banning smoke in public places in Beijing**

**In April 2007, Beijing Municipal Government launched “Action on Tobacco Control in Restaurants”, all restaurants contracted with the Olympic Games, or located in the venues and the village, are required banning smoke by June 2008.**

**In October 2007, Beijing bans smoking in city's cabs, and prosecutes RMB 200 (about \$28) on drivers caught smoking in cabs.**

**In March 2008, Beijing Municipal Government issued Regulations on Areas of Public Places for Banning Smoke in Beijing. The regulation takes effect in May 2008, and extends smoke-free public places, trying to be in line with the FCTC, to ensure a smoke free Olympic Games and protecting people's health in Beijing.**

**The regulations is widely welcome, and WHO declared that this is the first Gold Medal for China.**

**On March 20th 2008,  
Shanghai announced to  
revise the Regulations on  
Banning Smoke in Public  
Places in Shanghai, trying  
to be in line with the FCTC  
and its implementation  
guidelines.**





## 四、控烟宣传教育和干预

### 4. Communication and Intervention on Tobacco Control

#### 4.1 无烟奥运项目

##### 4.1 Project on Tobacco-Free Olympic Games

Beijing Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games (BOCOG) is responsible for its plan and implementation.

From 2006, a Project of Tobacco-Free Olympic Games has been jointly planned and initiated by the MoH and WHO, implemented by China CDC. 4 training workshops were organized for officials and experts from the Olympic cities in 2007.

To plan and effectively implement a Tobacco-Free Olympic Games has been required by the Official Circulars on World No Tobacco Day in both 2007 and 2008.

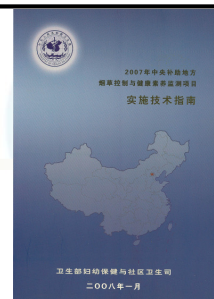
By the way, 3 projects related to a Tobacco-Free Olympic Games were supported by the Bloomberg initiatives from July 2007.

#### 4.2 实施中央补助地方烟草控制项目

##### 4.2 Implementation of the national tobacco control project supported by the central government

Surveillance of tobacco use among teachers and students, pilot practice of creation of some-free public places, especially schools, have been carried out throughout the country in 2008.

Quit and Win Contests have been held throughout the country to create a smoke-free social norm.

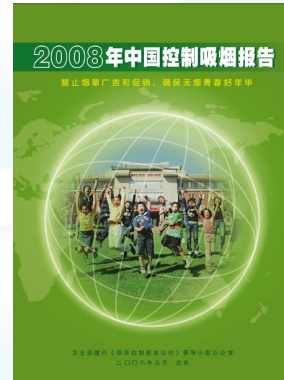


## 4.3 世界无烟日活动

### 4.3 World No Tobacco Day 2008



Official Circular on World No Tobacco Day and further implementation of the WHO FCTC by 4 Ministries Issued in April 2008



2008 China Report on Tobacco Control—Tobacco Free Youth to be issued officially



4.4 Training workshops on the guidelines of Protection from Exposure to Tobacco Smoke





#### 4.5 Training workshops on MPOWER tobacco control strategy



November 2008

#### 4.6 启动控烟大众媒体传播活动

##### 4.6 Launch a media report campaign on tobacco control



Launch a media report campaign on tobacco control in July, 2008

Training workshops on the tobacco control report for the reporter in September, 2008



