



Smoke-free environments' provisions and policies are outlined in the 2009 Council Recommendation on smoke-free environments.

Most countries reported a high level of implementation of the Council Recommendation. However, some have only implemented it partially, with specific environments and product types posing challenges

		Traditional products for smoking	E-cigarettes	Heated tobacco products
General workplaces	Indoor workplaces	Very good	Moderate	Moderate
	Outdoor workplaces	Moderate	Low	Low
Enclosed public spaces (e.g. town hall, public library)		Very good	Moderate	Very good
Health care facilities	Indoors	Very good	Moderate	Moderate
	Outdoors (e.g. outside, but on facilities' grounds)	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Residential care facilities		Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Educational facilities	Schools (e.g. primary and secondary)	Very good	Very good	Very good
	Adult learning premises (e.g. universities and vocational learning centres)	Very good	Very good	Very good
Public transports		Very good	Very good	Very good
Prisons		Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Hotels and accommodation	Hotels	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
	Private home rentals	Low	Low	Low
Eating and drinking establishments	Restaurants and eating establishments, indoors	Very good	Moderate	Moderate
	Bars and drinking establishments, indoors	Very good	Moderate	Moderate
	Eating and drinking establishments, outdoors (e.g. terraces, garden seating)	Low	Low	Low
Outdoor public places	Playgrounds or other spaces frequented by children and young people	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
	Public parks	Low	Low	Low
	Public beaches	Low	Low	Low
Private areas	Cars	Low	Low	Low
	Homes	Very low	Very low	Very low



Very good Good Moderate Low Very low

NB: this table is based on self-reported data from Member States.

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Varying levels of compliance based on the environment considered

Lower compliance with rules concerning e-cigarettes & heated tobacco products

Difficult enforcement when national legislations include provisions for exceptions

Difficult enforcement when there is ambiguity in definitions

Lack of financial and human resources for monitoring & enforcement



Since 2013, countries have continued to increase the level of protection for children and adolescents, as stated in the Recommendation.

- Protection measures have been reinforced in educational establishments.
- Some countries reported having extended the ban to other places where children might be present such as sport venues, playgrounds and open stadiums.
- Some countries reported having introduced a smoking ban in private cars when minors are present.

However, there were some concerns raised about the comprehensiveness of provisions to protect children and adolescents, for example:

- Outdoor areas are not covered by the Council Recommendation.
- There is a gap in the legislation of exposure to smoking in multi-unit housing.
- Smoke-free measures are difficult to monitor in private places (for example homes and cars).



Almost all countries reported having comprehensive and integrated guidelines, media campaigns to promote smoking cessation and telephone quit lines.

Half of the countries also reported having low-cost schemes or reimbursement schemes for Nicotine Replacement Therapy.

There have been a few challenges with cessation schemes, such as differences between countries in terms of treatment possibilities (such as access and reimbursement).



Most countries reported having multi-sectoral tobacco control policy programmes since 2013.

However, most countries did not report specifically on the multi-sectoral aspect of tobacco control.



The 2009 Council Recommendation is limited.

- It only covers 'tobacco smoke' and does not include vapour from e-cigarettes and the emissions of heated tobacco products or other products such as water pipes or tobacco surrogates.
- It does not explicitly include some types of environments, such as specific outdoor public spaces/private areas.

Extending the scope of the Recommendation and of national legislation in terms of both products and types of environments covered is recommended.

The 2009 Council Recommendation is limited.

- ▶ There is a need to increase financial and human resources available for monitoring and enforcing rules on smoke-free environments.
- ▶ Greater cooperation between countries is also needed (including exchange of best practices, discussion on challenges faced and steps taken to overcome them).
- ▶ Enforcement of rules should go hand in hand with strong communication and advocacy campaigns explaining the benefits of such rules.