



WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING BODY A/FCTC/INB2/WG3/Conf.Paper No.1 Add.1
ON THE WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION 4 May 2001
ON TOBACCO CONTROL
Second session
Agenda item 4

WHO framework convention on tobacco control

Additional textual proposal from Working Group 3 on section M of document A/FCTC/INB2/2

[Extract from document A/FCTC/INB2/2]

M. Conference of the Parties

1. A Conference of the Parties is hereby established. The first session of the Conference shall be convened by the Director-General of the World Health Organization not later than one year after the entry into force of this convention. Thereafter, ordinary sessions of the Conference shall be held every year [and convened in conjunction with the World Health Assembly] unless otherwise decided by the Conference.

[End of extract]

Text proposed by the United States of America

1. A Conference of the Parties is hereby established. The first session of the Conference shall be convened by [INSERT] not later than ... [no change].

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INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING BODY
ON THE WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION
ON TOBACCO CONTROL

A/FCTC/INB2/WG1/Conf.Paper No.3
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WHO framework convention on tobacco control

Textual proposals made in the third meeting of Working Group 1,
Wednesday, 2 May 2001, on sections G1(e), G.2, G.3-4 and H of
document A/FCTC/INB2/2

[Extract from document A/FCTC/INB2/2]

G. *Non-price measures to reduce the demand for tobacco*

1.

(Education, training and public awareness)

(e) facilitation and strengthening of education, training, and public awareness campaigns, including counter-advertising. To this end, each Party shall, as appropriate:

- (i) develop and assure universal access to effective and comprehensive educational and public awareness programmes on the health risks of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke, that include the use of various print and audiovisual media;
- (ii) ensure that the general public and, notably, children, young persons, and vulnerable groups are fully informed about the health risks of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke, and about the benefits of smoking cessation and tobacco-free lifestyles;
- (iii) facilitate public access to information on the tobacco industry;
- (iv) develop and implement effective and appropriate training programmes on tobacco control for health professionals, educators and other concerned persons;
- (v) develop and implement effective and appropriate promotion and prevention measures for tobacco control designed for students at various levels of education;
- (vi) endeavour to promote the participation of public agencies and nongovernmental organizations in the development of strategies for tobacco control.

[End of extract]

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Text proposed by Argentina

- (i) promote and develop appropriate educational, training and public awareness programmes;
- (ii) ensure that the general public and, notably, children, young persons, and vulnerable groups are fully informed about the health risks of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke, and about the benefits brought about by smoking addiction cessation as well as about tobacco-free lifestyles;

Text proposed by Australia

- (i) develop effective, comprehensive and accessible educational and public awareness programmes on the health risks of tobacco consumption, exposure to environmental tobacco smoke and the benefits of smoking cessation;
- (ii) develop and implement effective and appropriate promotion and prevention measures for students at various levels of education;
- (iii) develop and implement effective and appropriate education and training programmes for health professionals and educators;
- (iv) promote the participation of public agencies and nongovernmental organizations in the development of strategies for education, training and public awareness;

Text proposed by Bosnia and Herzegovina

- (e) facilitation on strengthening of public education and training, as such programmes can help reduce tobacco use among both young people and adults, public awareness campaigns including counter-advertising. To this end, each Party shall, as appropriate:

Text proposed by Canada

- (i) develop and promote widespread public access to effective and comprehensive educational and public awareness programmes on the health risks of tobacco consumption, exposure to tobacco smoke and the benefits of quitting through the use of appropriate and effective media;
- (ii) take steps to ensure that the general public and notably children, young persons and vulnerable groups are fully informed about the health risks of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke and about the benefits of smoking cessation and tobacco-free lifestyles;
- (iii) facilitate public access to information on the tobacco industry which it is permissible to disclose under domestic law;

Text proposed by Chile

- (e) facilitation and strengthening of education, training, and public awareness programmes, including counter-advertising. To this end, each Party shall, as appropriate:
- (v) develop and implement effective and appropriate promotion, prevention and training measures for tobacco control designed for the entire population, especially children and young people;
 - (vi) endeavour to promote the participation of public agencies and nongovernmental organizations in the development of training and implementation strategies for tobacco control;
 - (vii) develop qualitative and quantitative evaluations of the promotion and prevention programmes so as to promote those which are successful in tobacco control.

Text proposed by China

- (iv) develop and implement effective and appropriate training programmes on tobacco control for health professionals, educators, government personnel and other concerned persons;

Text proposed by Croatia

- (i) develop and assure universal access to effective and comprehensive educational and public awareness programmes on the health risks of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke based on specialized and recognized scientific manuals, that include the use of various print and audiovisual media;
- (iv) develop and implement effective and appropriate training programmes on tobacco control based on specialized and recognized manuals for health professionals, educators and other concerned persons;

Text proposed by Cuba

- (iii) facilitate public access to information on the tobacco industry that is publicly available and useful for national tobacco control programmes;

Text proposed by El Salvador

- (ii) change in the Spanish text the final phrase in the subparagraph "los modos de vida" to read: "los estilos de vida";
- (iii) facilitate public access to information on the tobacco industry, in particular information that can be used to promote and encourage tobacco consumption prevention, control and reduction programmes;

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- (iv) develop and implement effective and appropriate training programmes for health professionals, educators and other personnel participating in the implementation of tobacco consumption prevention and control programmes;
- (v) develop and implement effective and appropriate promotion measures for tobacco consumption prevention and reduction designed and aimed at students of all levels of education;
- (vi) promote the participation of public agencies and nongovernmental organizations in the development of programmes and strategies for tobacco consumption control, reduction and prevention.

Text proposed by the European Community (and on behalf of its Member States)

- (e) facilitation and strengthening of education, training, and public awareness campaigns. To this end, each Party shall, as appropriate:
 - (iii) facilitate public access to information on the tobacco industry, for example under rules relating to their products, and under company law; use of information technology shall be encouraged for this purpose;
 - (v) develop and implement effective and appropriate health promotion and smoking prevention programmes designed for students at various levels of education, particularly young people and adolescents;

Text proposed by Iran

- (v) develop and implement effective and appropriate promotion and training programmes for tobacco control designed for students at various levels of education;

Text proposed by Kenya (on behalf of Member States of the WHO African Region present at INB2) (see note at the end of the document)

- (e) facilitation and strengthening of education, training, and public awareness campaigns, including counter-advertising to ensure that the general public, notably children and young persons and other vulnerable groups are fully informed about the health risks of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke and about the benefits of smoking cessation and tobacco-free lifestyles. To this end, each Party shall, as appropriate:
 - (i) issue a political declaration and commitment on the dangers of tobacco and measures taken by political leaders at all levels;
 - (iii) provide sound and impartial scientific information about tobacco and its health effects, is essential to public health education at all levels. The tobacco industry's interest in maximizing sales of tobacco products disqualifies tobacco companies, their non-tobacco subsidiaries and agents from participating in design, implementation and

sponsorship of tobacco education programmes including those targeting and/or educating young people about tobacco;

(vii) promote the participation of public agencies and nongovernmental organizations in the development of strategies for tobacco control.

Text proposed by Malaysia

(vii) recoup the costs for education, training programmes and public awareness campaigns from earmarked tobacco taxes;

(viii) ensure that the tobacco industry do not participate in any of the education, training and public awareness activities.

Text proposed by Maldives (on behalf of Member States of the WHO South-East Asia Region)

(i) develop and assure universal access to effective and comprehensive educational and public awareness programmes on health risks of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke, that include the use of various print, electronic and audiovisual media;

Text proposed by Mexico

(ii) ensure that the general public and, notably, children, young persons, and vulnerable groups are fully informed about nicotine addiction, the health risks from tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke, and about the benefits of smoking cessation and tobacco-free lifestyles;

Text proposed by Nepal (on behalf of Member States of the WHO South-East Asia Region)

(v) develop and implement effective and appropriate educational interventions for promoting tobacco control in students at various levels of education as well as other young persons;

Text proposed by Norway

(e) facilitation and strengthening of education, training and public awareness programmes/interventions, including counter-advertising;

Text proposed by Panama

(e) the Parties undertake to facilitate and strengthen the development of educational, training and public awareness programmes and activities, including the use of mass media, the implementation of educational methods appropriate to the population targeted by these messages, and mechanisms for assessing the impact of such activities;

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(v) develop and implement effective and appropriate educational measures for health promotion, prevention, control and treatment of active and passive tobacco consumption, and nicotine addiction. Such measures shall be aimed at young people, students at various levels of education, and the general public as a whole;

(vii) involve parents in the development of educational activities for the promotion of smoke-free lifestyles and for the prevention and control of tobacco consumption, passive exposure to tobacco, and nicotine addiction.

Text proposed by Peru

(e) facilitation and strengthening of education, training and public awareness programmes, including counter-advertising. To this end, each Party shall, as appropriate:

(i) establish and assure universal access to effective and comprehensive educational and public awareness programmes on the health risks of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke, that include the use of various print and audiovisual media, aimed particularly at avoiding the taking up of consumption;

Text proposed by Republic of Korea

(iii) delete;

Text proposed by the Russian Federation

(e) facilitation of the development and implementation of education and public awareness programmes, both nationally and within the framework of international cooperation;

Text proposed by Saint Lucia

(iv) endeavour to promote the participation of public agencies, media and nongovernmental organizations in the development of strategies for tobacco control;

Text proposed by Sri Lanka

(ii) ensure that the general public and notably children, young persons and vulnerable groups are fully informed about the health risks of tobacco consumption in any form and exposure to tobacco smoke and about the benefits of tobacco cessation and tobacco-free lifestyles;

Text proposed by Sudan

(ii) ensure that the general public and, notably, children, young persons, and vulnerable groups are fully informed about the health risks of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke, and about the benefits of smoking cessation and tobacco-free lifestyles

coordinating all health programmes concerning non-communicable diseases including cancer, cardiovascular and respiratory system diseases, emphasizing the importance of healthy and tobacco-free modern ways of living;

Text proposed by Switzerland

- (ii) ensure that the public is fully informed about the health risks of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke, and about the benefits of smoking cessation and tobacco-free lifestyles;

Text proposed by Trinidad and Tobago

- (vii) ensure that the tobacco industry plays no role in any tobacco prevention programmes, especially programmes that are specifically targeted to persons under the age of 18 years;

Text proposed by the United States of America

- (i) develop effective and comprehensive educational and public awareness programmes on the health risks of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke, that include the use of various print and audiovisual media;
- (ii) ensure that the general public and, notably, children, young persons, and vulnerable groups are informed about the health risks of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke, and about the benefits of smoking cessation and tobacco-free lifestyles;
- (v) delete;
- (vii) promote effective education campaigns on smoke-free homes and other environments, with special attention to the health effects of the most vulnerable, such as children and pregnant women;
- (viii) encourage countries to monitor the effectiveness of public awareness programmes.

Text proposed by Uruguay

- (ii) ensure that the general public and, notably, children, young persons, and vulnerable groups are fully informed about the health risks of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke, and about the benefits of giving up tobacco consumption and of tobacco-free lifestyles;

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[Extract from document A/FCTC/INB2/2]

(Advertising, promotion and sponsorship)

2. In addition to obligations related to other non-price measures specified in Article [INSERT], all Parties shall commit themselves specifically to:

- (a) prohibiting all forms of direct and indirect tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship targeted at persons under the age of 18;
- (b) imposing strict restrictions on all forms of direct and indirect tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship targeted at persons 18 years of age and older, including incentives such as gifts, coupons, rebates, competitions and frequent-purchaser programmes, with the aim of reducing the appeal of tobacco products to all segments of society;
- (c) requiring that tobacco companies disclose all expenditures on advertising and promotion and make those figures available to the public;
- (d) adopting national measures and imposing appropriate regulatory restrictions to ensure that tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship does not promote a tobacco product by any means that are false, misleading or deceptive or that are likely to create an erroneous impression about its characteristics, health effects, hazards or emissions;
- (e) adopting measures and imposing appropriate regulatory restrictions in order progressively to phase out tobacco sponsorship of sporting and cultural events;
- (f) adopting national measures and cooperating in order to phase out cross-border advertising, promotion and sponsorship, including, *inter alia*, tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship on cable and satellite television, the Internet, newspapers, magazines and other printed media.

[End of extract]

Text proposed by Argentina

- (b) imposing strict restrictions on all forms of direct and indirect tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship targeted at persons 18 years of age and older, including incentives, with the aim of reducing the appeal of tobacco products to all segments of society;

Text proposed by Australia

- (a) prohibiting all forms of direct and indirect tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship, including incentives such as gifts, coupons, rebates, competitions and frequent flyer-purchaser programmes, with the aim of reducing the appeal of tobacco products;
- (b) requiring that tobacco companies disclose all expenditures on advertising and promotion and make those figures available to the public;

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- (c) ensuring that tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship are not false, misleading or deceptive or that are likely to create an erroneous impression about its characteristics, health effects, hazards, or emissions;
- (d) adopting measures and imposing appropriate regulatory restrictions in order progressively to phase out tobacco sponsorship of sporting and cultural events;
- (e) adopting national measures and cooperating in order to phase out cross-border advertising, promotion and sponsorship, including, *inter alia*, tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship on cable and satellite television, the Internet, newspapers, magazines and other printed media.

Text proposed by Belarus

- (a) prohibiting all forms of direct and indirect tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship;
- (b) imposing strict restrictions on all forms of direct and indirect tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship, including incentives such as gifts, coupons, rebates, competitions and frequent-purchaser programmes, with the aim of reducing the appeal of tobacco products to all segments of society;
- (c) requiring that tobacco companies disclose all expenditures on advertising and make those figures available to the public, unless they are official or commercial secrets;

Text proposed by Canada

- (a) prohibiting:
 - (i) incentives for the purchase of tobacco products such as gifts, coupons, rebates, competitions, frequent-buyer programmes, prizes, etc.;
 - (ii) promotion of tobacco products by means of lifestyle advertising or advertising that could be reasonably construed as appealing to young persons;
 - (iii) the promotion of tobacco products by way of sponsorship promotion;
- (b) strictly restricting all other forms of tobacco promotion;
- (c) requiring that tobacco companies disclose aggregate advertising and promotion expenditure data and make those figures available to the public consistent with domestic laws;
- (e) delete
- (f) adopting strict national measures and cooperating in order to reduce the extent of cross-border advertising, promotion and sponsorship, including, *inter alia*, tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship on cable and satellite television, the Internet, newspapers, magazines and other printed media.

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Text proposed by Chad

- (a) prohibiting all forms of direct and indirect tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship, including incentives such as gifts, coupons, rebates, competitions and frequent-purchaser programmes, with the aim of reducing the appeal of tobacco products to all segments of society;

Text proposed by China

- (b) imposing strict restrictions on all forms of direct and indirect tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship targeted at persons 18 years of age and older with the aim of reducing the appeal of tobacco products to all segments of society;
- (c) delete

Text proposed by Colombia

- (f) adopting national measures and cooperating in order to phase out cross-border advertising, promotion and sponsorship, including, *inter alia*, tobacco and advertising, promotion and sponsorship on radio, cable and satellite television, the Internet, newspapers, magazines and other printed media.

Text proposed by Cuba

- (a) prohibiting all forms of direct and indirect advertising, promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products targeted at minors;
- (b) imposing strict restrictions on all forms of direct and indirect advertising, promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products targeted at adults, with the aim of reducing the appeal of tobacco products to all segments of society;

Text proposed by Dominican Republic

- (a) prohibiting all forms of direct and indirect tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship targeted at both adults and minors, allowing the necessary time for this to be accomplished;
- (b) imposing strict restrictions on incentives and frequent-purchaser programmes, with the aim of reducing the appeal of tobacco products to society as a whole;
- (c) that expenditures on advertising and promotion by tobacco companies not be known to our people, since that could in the end have an adverse effect;
- (d) that national measures to impose appropriate regulatory restrictions to ensure that tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship do not promote a tobacco product by any means that are

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false, misleading or deceptive or that are likely to create an erroneous impression about its characteristics;

(e) adopting appropriate measures in order that tobacco sponsorship of sporting and cultural events end;

(f) adopting national measures and cooperating in order to reduce and end cross-border advertising, promotion and sponsorship, on cable and satellite television, the Internet, newspapers, magazines and other printed media.

Text proposed by Ecuador

(a) delete;

(b) imposing strict restrictions on all forms of direct and indirect tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship targeted at persons 18 years of age and older, including incentives, with the aim of reducing the appeal of tobacco products to all segments of society;

Text proposed by Honduras

(a) restricting all forms of direct and indirect tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship, including incentives such as gifts, coupons, rebates, competitions and frequent-purchaser programmes, with the aim of reducing the appeal of tobacco products to all segments of society;

Text proposed by Hungary

(a) prohibiting all forms of direct and indirect tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship targeted at persons under the age of 18, without prejudice to stricter national rules;

Text proposed by Iceland

(a) prohibiting all forms of direct and indirect advertising, promotion and sponsorship;

(b) imposing strict restrictions on all forms of direct and indirect tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship, including incentives such as gifts, coupons, rebates, competitions and frequent-purchaser programmes, with the aim of reducing the appeal of tobacco products to all segments of society;

(g) banning any direct or indirect Internet advertising for tobacco products or tobacco-related items like logos, etc.

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Text proposed by India

- (a) prohibiting all forms of tobacco advertising, both direct and indirect, including through subbrands, promotion and sponsorship including incentives such as gifts, coupons, rebates, competitions and frequent-purchaser programmes, with the aim of reducing the appeal of tobacco products to all segments of the society.
- (b) delete;
- (c) delete;
- (d) delete;
- (e) delete;
- (f) delete;

Text proposed by Israel

- (a) prohibiting all forms of indirect and indirect tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship likely to influence persons under the age of 18;
- (b) imposing strictest possible restrictions on, and ban as feasible, all forms of direct and indirect tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship;
- (c) requiring that tobacco companies disclose all expenditures on direct and indirect advertising and promotion and make those figures available to the public;
- (e) adopting measures and imposing appropriate regulatory restrictions in order to phase out tobacco sponsorship of sporting and other events;

Text proposed by Jamaica

- (a) prohibiting all forms of direct and indirect tobacco advertising, promotion, sponsorship and incentives of any kind with the aim of reducing the appeal of tobacco products to all segments of society;
- (c) requiring that tobacco companies disclose all expenditures on advertising, marketing and promotion, giving a detailed breakdown of such expenditures, and make those figures available to the public;
- (d) delete;
- (f) formulating and adopting international/global, regional and national measures and cooperation in order to phase out cross-border advertising, marketing, promotion, sponsorship and incentives of any kind, including, *inter alia*, tobacco advertising, promotion and

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sponsorship on cable and satellite television, the Internet, newspapers, magazines and other printed media.

Text proposed by Jordan

- (e) adopting measures and imposing appropriate regulatory restrictions in order progressively to eliminate tobacco sponsorship of national events or activities;

Text proposed by Latvia

- (a) imposing appropriate restrictions and working towards gradual introduction of total prohibition on all forms of advertising, marketing, promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products, including a ban on cross-border advertising and without prejudice to stricter national rules, with the aim in particular of reducing the appeal of these products to children and adolescents;
- (b) delete;

Text proposed by Mexico

- (b) imposing strict restrictions on all forms of direct and indirect tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship targeted at persons 18 years of age and older, including incentives such as gifts, coupons, rebates, competitions and purchaser programmes, with the aim of reducing the appeal of tobacco products to all segments of society;

Text proposed by New Zealand

- (a) prohibiting all forms of direct and indirect tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship;

Text proposed by Norway

- (a) prohibiting all forms of direct and indirect tobacco advertising, marketing, promotion and sponsorship, including incentives such as gifts, coupons, rebates, competitions and frequent-purchaser programmes, with the aim of reducing the appeal of tobacco products to all segments of society;
- (b) delete;
- (e) adopting measures and imposing appropriate regulatory restrictions in order progressively to phase out tobacco sponsorship of sporting and cultural events within five years after the convention has entered into force;
- (f) adopting national measures and cooperating in order to phase out cross-border advertising, promotion and sponsorship, including, *inter alia*, tobacco advertising, promotion

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and sponsorship on cable and satellite television, the Internet, newspapers, magazines and other printed media, within five years after the convention has entered into force.

Text proposed by Oman

- (a) prohibiting all forms of direct and indirect tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship including incentives, coupons, rebates, competitions and frequent-purchaser programmes, with the aim of reducing the appeal of tobacco products to all segments of society;
- (b) imposing strict restrictions on all forms of direct and indirect tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship targeted at persons 18 years of age and older, including incentives such as gifts, coupons, rebates, competitions and frequent-purchaser programmes, with the aim of reducing the appeal of tobacco products to all segments of society;
- (e) seeking to put an end to all tobacco sponsorship of sporting and cultural events once and for all within [two years] of the ratification of this convention;
- (f) adopting national measures and cooperating in order to eliminate completely cross-border advertising and promotion of tobacco products, including advertising, promotion and sponsorship by the tobacco industry in all programmes and in the printed and audiovisual media.

Text proposed by Peru

- (a) prohibiting all forms of direct and indirect tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship, except in sales points for adults;

Text proposed by Philippines

- (a) prohibiting all forms of direct and indirect advertising, promotion and sponsorship and all other schemes and strategies employed by the tobacco industry to increase the appeal of tobacco products to all segments of society;
- (b) delete;
- (c) delete;
- (d) delete;
- (e) delete;
- (f) delete;

Text proposed by Qatar

(a) prohibiting all forms of direct and indirect tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship targeted at minors, including incentives such as gifts, coupons, rebates, competitions and frequent-purchaser programmes, with the aim of reducing the appeal of tobacco products to all segments of society;

(e) adopting measures and imposing regulatory restrictions in order to entirely eliminate tobacco sponsorship of sporting and cultural events;

Text proposed by Republic of Korea

(c) requiring that tobacco companies disclose total expenditures as an aggregate on advertising and promotion and make those figures available to the public;

Text proposed by Rwanda

(new title) *(Advertising, "counter-publicity", promotion and sponsorship)*

(g) allowing governmental and nongovernmental organizations specialized in tobacco control to provide the public with counter-publicity arguments for situations in which advertising has not been completely eliminated.

Text proposed by Saint Lucia

(a) prohibiting all forms of direct and indirect tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship with the aim of reducing the appeal of tobacco products to all segments of society;

(b) delete;

Text proposed by Sierra Leone

(a) prohibiting all forms of direct and indirect tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship, including incentives such as gifts, coupons, rebates, competitions and frequent-purchaser programmes, with the aim of reducing the appeal of tobacco products to all segments of society;

(b) enact legislation that shall require tobacco companies to disclose all expenditures on advertising and promotion while promotion and advertising are being phased out;

Text proposed by Sweden (on behalf of the European Community and its Member States), Bulgaria, Slovakia and Slovenia

(a) imposing appropriate restrictions on all forms of advertising, marketing, promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products, including a ban on cross-border advertising and without

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prejudice to stricter national rules, with the aim in particular of reducing the appeal of these products to children and adolescents;

- (b) delete;
- (e) delete;
- (f) delete;

Text proposed by Trinidad and Tobago

(a) prohibiting of all forms of direct and indirect tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship, including incentives such as gifts, coupons, rebates, competitions and frequent-purchaser programmes, with the aim of reducing the appeal of tobacco products to all segments of society;

- (d) delete;

Text proposed by United States of America

2. Each Party shall, to the extent possible within the means at its disposal and its capabilities, adopt legislative, executive and administrative measures in order to reduce tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke. In addition to obligations related to other non-price measures specified in Article [INSERT], all Parties shall commit themselves specifically to:

- (a) eliminating, to the extent permitted under domestic law, tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship that has a special appeal to children and adolescents;
- (b) banning outdoor advertising of tobacco products, to the extent that such advertising is targeted at or focused on children, such as within a specified distance of places providing services to children, such as schools, libraries, and day care, health care and early childhood development settings;
- (c) where print advertising is permitted and is accessible to children, limiting it to black/white type format;
- (d) requiring that tobacco companies report all annual expenditures on advertising, marketing, and promotion in the aggregate and make those figures available to the public;
- (e) adopting national measures and imposing appropriate regulatory restrictions to ensure that tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship does not promote a tobacco product by any means that are false, misleading, unsubstantiated, or otherwise deceptive;
- (f) requiring health warnings in any tobacco product advertising.

Text proposed by Venezuela

- (a) prohibiting all forms of direct and indirect tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship target at persons under and over the age of 18, including incentives such as gifts, coupons, rebates, competitions and frequent-purchaser programmes, with the aim of reducing the appeal of tobacco products to all segments of society;
- (g) prohibiting all indirect forms of tobacco advertising;
- (h) prohibiting the free distribution of tobacco products for advertising or commercial purposes.

[Extract from A/FCTC/INB2/2]

(Advertising, promotion and sponsorship)

- 3. The Conference of the Parties shall initiate the preparation of a protocol setting out appropriate rules and procedures in the area of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship.¹
- 4. The Conference of the Parties shall initiate the preparation of a protocol setting out appropriate rules and procedures in the areas of regulation of the contents of tobacco products, tobacco-product disclosures, and packaging and labelling of tobacco products.¹

[End of extract]

Text proposed by Australia

- 3. Delete.

Text proposed by Democratic Republic of the Congo

- 3. The Parties undertake to prepare a protocol on appropriate rules and procedures in the area of advertising, promotion and sponsorship, to be observed by manufacturers.
- 4. The Parties undertake to prepare a protocol relating to the regulation of the contents of tobacco products, the warnings on tobacco-product packaging and labelling and control thereof.

Text proposed by Israel

- 3. The Conference of the Parties shall adopt a protocol setting out appropriate rules and procedures in the area of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship.

¹ This provision would be omitted if the Intergovernmental Negotiating Body prepares a protocol on this subject to be adopted simultaneously with the Convention.

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4. The Conference of the Parties shall adopt a protocol setting out appropriate rules and procedures in the areas of regulation of the contents of tobacco products, tobacco-product disclosures, and packaging and labelling of tobacco products.

Text proposed by Sweden (on behalf of the European Community and its Member States), Bulgaria, Slovakia and Slovenia

3. The Conference of the Parties shall either initiate or take forward, as appropriate, the preparation of a protocol setting out rules and procedures in the area of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship.

4. The Conference of the Parties shall either initiate or take forward, as appropriate, the preparation of a protocol setting out rules and procedures in the areas of regulation of the contents of tobacco products, tobacco-product disclosures, and packaging and labelling of tobacco products.¹

(Extract from document A/FCTC/INB2/2)

H. Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation

1. Each Party shall take all practical and effective measures to treat tobacco dependence and to promote cessation of tobacco use.

2. Taking into account national circumstances and priorities, each Party shall undertake the following measures:

(a) implementation of promotional and educational campaigns aimed at encouraging cessation of tobacco use;

(b) integration of treatment of tobacco dependence and routine advice on cessation of tobacco use into all national health programmes, plans and strategies, including primary care programmes, reproductive health programmes such as "safe motherhood", and tuberculosis control programmes. Support for such actions shall be provided by health professionals, including physicians, health practitioners, nurses, pharmacists, community workers and social workers, based on primary care in rural and urban areas;

(c) establishment, as a priority in health centres, of programmes for diagnosis, medical advice and treatment of tobacco dependence.

[End of extract]

Text proposed by Armenia

(b) bis promote and carry out studies to establish scientifically-based recommendations on forms of treatment and medicaments against nicotine dependence.

¹ This provision would be omitted if the Intergovernmental Negotiating Body prepares a protocol on this subject to be adopted simultaneously with the convention.

Text proposed by Australia

- (b) integration of routine advice on cessation of tobacco use and treatment of tobacco dependence into health programmes in all health care settings and involving all health care professionals;
- (c) Delete

Text proposed by Bosnia and Herzegovina

- (b) integration of treatment of tobacco dependence and routine advice on cessation of tobacco use into all national health programmes, plans and strategies, including primary care programmes, reproductive health programmes such as safe motherhood, tuberculosis and diabetes programmes, health getting old programmes etc.;

Text proposed by Brazil

New title: (Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependent and cessation based on scientific evidences according to economical, social and cultural characteristics of each Party focusing better cost-benefit relation)

- (b) integration of treatment of tobacco dependence and routine counselling on cessation of tobacco use into all national health programmes, plans and strategies, including primary care programmes, reproductive health programmes such as "safe motherhood", and tuberculosis control programmes. Support for such actions shall be provided by health professionals, including physicians, health practitioners, nurses, pharmacists, community workers and social workers, based on primary care in rural and urban areas;

Text proposed by Canada

1. Each Party shall take evidence-based measures to treat tobacco dependence and to promote cessation of tobacco use.

Text proposed by Chile

- (a) implementation of promotional and educational programmes aimed at encouraging cessation of tobacco use;
- (b) integration of treatment of tobacco dependence and routine advice on cessation of tobacco use into all national health programmes, plans and strategies, to ensure accessibility of treatment to all, including primary care programmes, reproductive health programmes such as "safe motherhood", and tuberculosis control programmes. Support for such actions shall be provided by health professionals, including physicians, health practitioners, nurses, pharmacists, community workers and social workers, based on primary care in rural and urban areas;

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- (d) the Parties wish to ensure the training of the different professionals so that they can develop treatment activities and at the same time keep treatment skills updated.

Text proposed by Cuba

- (b) integration of treatment of tobacco dependence and routine advice on cessation of tobacco use into all national strategies and health programmes for smoking-related diseases;

Text proposed by El Salvador

- (a) implementation of promotional and educational campaigns aimed at encouraging cessation of tobacco use;
- (b) integration of routine advice on measures for cessation of tobacco use at all levels and health programmes and the priority implementation in health establishments of diagnostics programmes, treatment and medical advice on tobacco dependence;
- (c) development of programmes for education and training of health professionals with the task of undertaking diagnostics activities, treatment and advice on tobacco dependence.

Text proposed by Iran

- (b) integration of treatment of tobacco dependence and routine advice on cessation of tobacco use into all national health programmes, plans and strategies, including primary care programmes, reproductive health programmes such as "safe motherhood", and tuberculosis control programmes. Support for such actions shall be provided by health professionals, including physicians, health practitioners, nurses, pharmacists, community workers and social workers, based on primary health care in rural and urban areas;

Text proposed by Kenya (on behalf of Member States of the WHO African Region present at INB2) (see note at the end of the document)

- (b) integration of treatment of tobacco dependence and routine advice on cessation of tobacco use into all national health programmes, plans and strategies. Support for such actions shall be provided by health professionals, including physicians, health practitioners, nurses, pharmacists, community workers and social workers, based on primary care in rural and urban areas;

Text proposed by Georgia

- (c) establishment, as a priority in health centres, of programmes for diagnosis, medical advice, treatment of nicotine dependence and rehabilitation.

Text proposed by Mexico

- (b) integration of treatment of tobacco dependence and routine advice on cessation of tobacco use into all national health programmes, plans and strategies, including primary care programmes, and other health problems. Support for such activities shall be provided by health professionals, in particular physicians, dentists, nurses and other health workers, pharmacists, community workers and social workers, based on primary care in rural and urban areas;
- (c) establishment, as a priority in health care centres, of programmes for diagnosis, medical advice and treatment of tobacco dependence, including auxiliary medicaments for this purpose.

Text proposed by New Zealand

1. Each Party shall take all practical and effective measures, based on best practice to treat tobacco dependence and to promote cessation of tobacco use.
2. Taking into account national circumstances and priorities, including the needs of vulnerable groups such as indigenous peoples, each Party shall undertake the following measures.

Text proposed by Norway

- (a) implementation of promotional and educational programmes/interventions aimed at encouraging cessation of tobacco use;
- (b) integration of treatment of tobacco dependence and routine advice on cessation of tobacco use into all national health programmes, plans and strategies, including primary care programmes, reproductive health programmes such as "safe motherhood", and tuberculosis control programmes. Support for such actions shall be provided by health professionals, including physicians, health practitioners, nurses, pharmacists, community workers, social workers, and teachers based on primary care in rural and urban areas;
- (b) bis inclusion of research-based knowledge of tobacco prevention and cessation methods, based on best practise, should be included in basic and postgraduate education of health personnel and teachers;

Text proposed by Panama

New title: (*Education measures in demand concerning nicotine addiction*)

2.
 - (a) implementation of health promotion and education programmes aimed at encouraging cessation of tobacco use and nicotine addiction;
 - (b) integration of treatment of tobacco dependence and routine advice on cessation of tobacco use into national health programmes, plans and strategies, including health control programmes, related to specific morbidity and related to tobacco use. Support for such actions

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shall be provided by health professionals, including physicians, educators, community workers and social workers, as well as other professionals to achieve a complete rehabilitation of nicotine-dependent individuals and occasional users;

(c) establishment, as a priority in outpatient and hospital health centres as well as in rehabilitation centres, of programmes for diagnosis, medical advice for the control of tobacco dependence and treatment of tobacco addiction, for the promotion of smoking-free lifestyles;

(d) establish technical and financial cooperation mechanisms for studying efficient, cost-effective methods for the treatment of nicotine addiction;

(e) draw up protocols for the care of nicotine-addicted patients;

(f) encourage WHO to establish specific negotiation mechanisms with the pharmaceutical companies for the matching of nicotine replacement products used in rehabilitation programmes;

Text proposed by Philippines

2. Each Party shall undertake evidence-based effective measures to treat nicotine addiction through the development and implementation of health promotion programmes and the integration of nicotine addiction treatment in all health programmes at all health settings by teachers, social workers, community workers and all health professionals.

Text proposed by Qatar

(a) implementation of promotional and educational programmes aimed at encouraging cessation of smoking;

(b) integration of treatment of tobacco dependence and routine advice on cessation of tobacco use in all health service locations (hospitals and primary health care centres), and into all national health programmes, plans and strategies. Support for such actions shall be provided by health professionals, including physicians, nurses, pharmacists and social workers;

(c) delete;

Text proposed by Russian Federation

1. Each Party shall take all practical and effective measures, drawing upon international experience, to treat tobacco dependence and to promote cessation of tobacco use.

2.

(b) integration of treatment of tobacco dependence and routine advice on cessation of tobacco use into all national health programmes, plans and strategies, including primary care programmes, reproductive health programmes such as "safe motherhood", and tuberculosis control programmes. Support for such actions shall be provided by government policy,

establishing optimal conditions for promotion of smoking cessation and treatment of tobacco dependency, by health professionals, including physicians, health practitioners, nurses, pharmacists, community workers and social workers, based on primary care in rural and urban areas;

Text proposed by Sweden (on behalf of the European Community and its Member States), Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Latvia, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia

(b) integration of treatment of tobacco dependence and routine advice on cessation of tobacco use into different national health programmes, plans and strategies, including primary care programmes, reproductive health programmes such as "safe motherhood", and tuberculosis control programmes, as well as in treatment of all tobacco-related diseases. Support for such actions shall be provided by health professionals, including physicians, health practitioners, nurses, pharmacists, community workers and social workers, based on primary care in rural and urban areas;

(c) establishment, as a priority in primary health care, of programmes for diagnosis, medical and behavioural advice and treatment of tobacco dependence;

Text proposed by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

(b) integration of treatment of tobacco dependence and routine advice on cessation of tobacco use into all national health programmes, plans and strategies, including primary care programmes, reproductive health programmes such as "safe motherhood", tuberculosis control programmes and prevention of chronic noncommunicable diseases. Support for such actions shall be provided by health professionals, including physicians, health practitioners, nurses, pharmacists, community workers and social workers, based on primary care in rural and urban areas;

Text proposed by the United States of America

2. Taking into account national circumstances and priorities, each Party should undertake the following measures:

(b) integration of treatment of tobacco dependence and routine advice on cessation of tobacco use and support by health professionals, including physicians, health practitioners, nurses, pharmacists, community workers and social workers, based on all health sector programmes this could include, but should not be limited to, the integration of treatment for tobacco dependence into prenatal and neonatal health programmes such as "safe motherhood" programmes;

Note: Member States of the WHO African Region present at INB2: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Éritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, São Tome and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.



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INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING BODY A/FCTC/INB2/WG2/Conf.Paper No.2 Add.1
ON THE WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION 4 May 2001
ON TOBACCO CONTROL
Second session
Agenda item 4

WHO framework convention on tobacco control

Additional textual proposals from Working Group 2 on sections I.13-14 of document A/FCTC/INB2/2

[Extract from document A/FCTC/INB2/2]

(Licensing)

13. The Parties recognize that an effective licensing system for retailers of tobacco products is an important mechanism to curb illicit trade in tobacco products and to prevent sales of tobacco products to children and young persons.
14. Each Party shall, to the extent possible within the means at its disposal and its capabilities, adopt legislative, executive and administrative measures to licence all tobacco-product retailers.

[End of extract]

Text proposed by Indonesia

13. Delete.
14. Delete.

= = =



WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING BODY ON THE WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL
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5 May 2001

WHO framework convention on tobacco control

Additional textual proposals from Working Group 2 on sections I.13-14 of document A/FCTC/INB2/2

[Extract from document A/FCTC/INB2/2]

I. Measures related to the supply of tobacco

(Licensing)

13. The Parties recognize that an effective licensing system for retailers of tobacco products is an important mechanism to curb illicit trade in tobacco products and to prevent sales of tobacco products to children and young persons.

14. Each Party shall, to the extent possible within the means at its disposal and its capabilities, adopt legislative, executive and administrative measures to licence all tobacco-product retailers.

[End of extract]

Text proposed by Trinidad and Tobago

I.14bis Each Party shall take appropriate and other measures to ensure that the holders of licenses for tobacco products are over the age of 18 years. Each Party shall ensure that part of the licensing system include:

- (i) prohibition of the sale of cigarettes individually or in packets of fewer than 20 cigarettes;
- (ii) impose penalties for sales to persons under the age of 18 years.

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WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING BODY A/FCTC/INB2/WG3/Conf.Paper No.1 Add.2
ON THE WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION 4 May 2001
ON TOBACCO CONTROL
Second session
Agenda item 4

WHO framework convention on tobacco control

Additional textual proposals from Working Group 3 on section M of document A/FCTC/INB2/2

[Extract from document A/FCTC/INB2/2]

M. Conference of the Parties

1. A Conference of the Parties is hereby established. The first session of the Conference shall be convened by the Director-General of the World Health Organization not later than one year after the entry into force of this convention. Thereafter, ordinary sessions of the Conference shall be held every year [and convened in conjunction with the World Health Assembly] unless otherwise decided by the Conference.

[End of extract]

Text proposed by Pakistan

1. A Conference of the Parties is hereby established. The first session of the Conference shall be convened not later than one year after the entry into force of this convention. Thereafter, ordinary sessions of the Conference shall be held every year unless otherwise decided by the Conference.

[Extract from document A/FCTC/INB2/2]

4. The Conference of the Parties shall keep under regular review the implementation of this convention and its protocols and take the decisions necessary to promote the effective implementation of these instruments [and may adopt protocols, annexes and amendments to the convention, its protocols and annexes in accordance with Article [Development of the convention]]. To this end, it shall:

(a) periodically examine the obligations of the Parties and the institutional arrangements under the convention, in the light of its objective, the experience gained in its implementation, and the evolution of scientific and technological knowledge, as well as prevailing socioeconomic conditions;

(b) promote and facilitate the exchange of information pursuant to Article [Surveillance, Research and Exchange of Information];

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- [(c) facilitate, at the request of two or more Parties, the coordination of measures adopted by them relevant to the implementation of this Convention and any applicable protocols;]
- (d) promote and guide the development and periodic refinement of comparable methodologies, in addition to those provided for in Article [Surveillance, Research and Exchange of Information] and Annexes [INSERT], relevant to the implementation of the Convention and its protocols;
- [(e) promote, in accordance with Articles [INSERT] as appropriate, the harmonization of appropriate strategies, plans, programmes, policies, legislation and other measures;]
- (f) promote programmes to assist Parties in implementing their obligations pursuant to Articles [INSERT];
- (g) assess the implementation of the provisions of this Convention and its protocols by the Parties, on the basis of information made available in accordance with Article [Reporting and Implementation];
- (h) consider and adopt regular reports on the implementation of the Convention and its protocols and arrange for their distribution;
- (i) make recommendations to the Parties, the World Health Organization, other United Nations bodies and other international organizations and bodies on any matters necessary for the implementation of the Convention and its protocols;
- (j) seek to mobilize financial resources to support secretariat services pursuant to Article [Secretariat] and to support the implementation of the Convention and its protocols in accordance with Articles [Financial Resources; Reporting and Implementation];
- [(k) establish such subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary for the implementation of the Convention, review their reports, and provide guidance to them;]
- (l) seek and utilize, where appropriate, the services and cooperation of, and information provided by, competent intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations and bodies as a means of monitoring activities under the convention and its protocols;
- (m) exercise such other functions as are required for achieving the objective of the convention, as well as all other functions assigned to it thereunder.

[5. The United Nations, specialized agencies of the United Nations, regional economic integration organizations not parties to the convention, nongovernmental organizations qualified in matters covered by the convention, as well as any State not party to this Convention, may be represented by observers at meetings of the Conference of the Parties, subject to the relevant Rules of Procedure and decisions of the Conference of the Parties.]

[End of extract]

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Text proposed by Pakistan

4. The Conference of the Parties shall keep under regular review the implementation of this convention and take the decisions necessary to promote the effective implementation of these instruments [and may adopt protocols, annexes and amendments to the convention, its protocols and annexes in accordance with Article [Development of the convention]]. To this end, it shall:

(g) assess the implementation of the provisions of this convention by the Parties, on the basis of information made available in accordance with Article [Reporting and Implementation];

(h) consider and adopt regular reports on the implementation of the convention and arrange for their distribution;

(i) make recommendations to the Parties, the World Health Organization, other United Nations bodies and other international organizations and bodies on any matters necessary for the implementation of the convention;

(l) seek and utilize, where appropriate, the services and cooperation of, and information provided by, competent intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations and bodies as a means of monitoring activities under the convention;

[5] Delete.

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ON THE WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION 4 May 2001
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WHO framework convention on tobacco control

Additional textual proposals from Working Group 2, on sections F.1, F.2, and I.15 of document A/FCTC/INB2/2

[Extract from document A/FCTC/INB2/2]

F. Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco

1. The Parties recognize that price measures are an effective mechanism to reduce tobacco consumption, and that progressive harmonization of tobacco product prices is an important means of discouraging illicit traffic in tobacco products.

[End of extract]

Text proposed by Argentina

1. The Parties recognize that price measures are an effective mechanism to reduce tobacco consumption, and that progressive harmonization of tobacco product prices particularly at regional and subregional levels is an important means of discouraging illicit traffic in tobacco products.

Text proposed by Chile

1. The Parties recognize that the measures related to the increase in prices constitute an effective mechanism to reduce tobacco consumption; each Party will adopt legislative and administrative measures to develop appropriate national policies on tobacco tax, to reduce tobacco consumption and exposure to smoke; such measures must include the prohibition of tax-free sales. These dispositions must be combined with regional and subregional interventions to create disincentives for illegal traffic of tobacco products.

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[Extract from document A/FCTC/INB2/2]

2. Each Party shall, to the extent possible within the means at its disposal and its capabilities, adopt legislative, executive and administrative measures, and cooperate with other Parties in harmonizing appropriate tax policies, in order to reduce tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke. Such measures and policies shall include the following:

- (a) prohibition of tax-free and duty-free sales of tobacco products;
- (b) imposition of taxes on tobacco products so as to achieve a stable and continuous reduction in tobacco consumption;
- (c) adoption of other price and tax measures that may be recommended by the Conference of the Parties.

[End of extract]

Text proposed by Argentina

2. Each Party shall adopt legislative, executive and administrative measures, and cooperate with other Parties in harmonizing appropriate tax policies, particularly at regional and subregional levels, in order to reduce tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke. Such measures and policies shall include the following:

- (c) delete.

Text proposed by India

2.

- (c) delete.

Text proposed by Lesotho

2. Each Party shall adopt legislative, executive and administrative measures, and cooperate with other Parties in harmonizing appropriate tax policies, in order to reduce tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke. Such measures and policies shall include the following:

Text proposed by New Zealand

2.

- (c) delete.

[Extract from document A/FCTC/INB2/2]

I. Measures related to the supply of tobacco

(Government support for tobacco manufacturing and agriculture)

15. Each Party shall gradually eliminate subsidies for tobacco growing and manufacturing of tobacco products and, in accordance with the means at its disposal and its capabilities, promote alternative economic activities for tobacco workers and growers.

[End of extract]

Text proposed by China

15. Each Party shall gradually eliminate subsidies for tobacco growing and manufacturing of tobacco products and, in accordance with the means at its disposal and its capabilities, promote alternative economic activities for tobacco workers and growers. However, it is a long-term task that needs the technology and cooperation provided by the international community.

Text proposed by Democratic Republic of the Congo

15. Each Party shall gradually eliminate tobacco growing and manufacturing of tobacco products and, as far as possible, promote alternative economic activities.

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