

Supplemental Table 1: Results of the review of Concluding Observations for nations in CESCR sessions 46-56 with a mention of tobacco AND a SR from HRTCEN. A ‘Mention’ indicates that CESCR mentioned tobacco in the “Positive Aspects” section, while a “Recommendation” indicates a discussion of tobacco in the “Principal subjects of concern and recommendations” section. (edited for brevity)

<b>Country (Session)</b>	<b>HRTCEN Recommendations</b>	<b>CESCR Positive Aspects OR Recommendations</b>
Argentina (47)	Ratify the FCTC: Urge Argentina to ratify the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control 2. Clean Indoor Air Laws: Draft and pass national clean indoor air legislation 3. Tobacco Taxes: Increase tobacco excise taxes	Recommendations: The Committee is concerned about the high level of tobacco consumption in the State party, especially among women and youth (art. 12, para. 1). The Committee recommends that the State party ratify and implement the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.
Armenia (52)	The Human Rights and Tobacco Control Network is encouraged that Armenia decided to become party to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control through accession in November 2004. Extend the ban on smoking in public places to include government buildings, restaurants, pubs, and cafés; Increase the size of warning labels on tobacco products to 50% of packaging; Raise taxes on tobacco; Ban tobacco advertising in print media	Positive Aspects: The Committee welcomes the State party’s ratification of the following human rights instruments since the previous review of Armenia by the Committee: (c) The World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, in 2004.
Bulgaria (49)	HRTCEN commends Bulgaria for its early ratification of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control on November 7 2005. Enforcement of comprehensive clean indoor air laws; Increase tobacco excise taxes;	Positive Aspects: The Committee welcomes the State party’s ratification of the following instruments: (c) The amendments introduced to the Health Act in 2012 to prohibit smoking indoor in public places and certain outdoor places.
Cameroon (47)	Cameroon is to be commended for ratifying the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in February 2006. HRTCEN recommends: A national comprehensive smoke free; Increase tobacco excise taxes. Use a portion of the tax income to support tobacco control nationally and regionally; Strengthen and enforce comprehensive advertising bans; Support agriculture transitions from growing tobacco to a sustainable food crop; Establish regular surveillance mechanisms	Positive Aspects: The Committee notes with satisfaction: Ratification of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control; Recommendations: The Committee recommends that the State party design effective policies to combat tobacco consumption, strengthen its prohibition on tobacco product advertising, enact legislation imposing a strict ban on smoking in all closed public areas, and intensify public awareness-raising campaigns. It also recommends that the State party allocate part of its revenue from taxes on cigarettes to discourage smoking.

<p>Indonesia (52)</p>	<p>Ratify the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control:  Pass a comprehensive clean indoor air law:  Increase the size of warning labels on tobacco products and pass comprehensive bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship: Increase taxation of tobacco products to meet regional norms or higher:  Target youth in the prevention of initiation of smoking and offer cessation support for those in need.</p>	<p>Recommendations:  The Committee is concerned at tobacco addiction, which affects almost one third of the State party's population. The Committee recommends that the State party:  Conduct preventive awareness-raising on the serious health risks associated with smoking and illicit substance abuse, targeting primarily youth and women, including in rural areas;  Enact anti-tobacco legislation which prohibits indoor smoking in public buildings and in the workplace and enforces a comprehensive ban on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship; Apply a human rights-based approach to the treatment of tobacco and drug addiction. The Committee also encourages the State party to ratify the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.</p>
<p>Jamaica (50)</p>	<p>HRTCN commends Jamaica for its early ratification of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control on July 7, 2005.  Pass a comprehensive clean indoor air law;  Pass comprehensive bans on tobacco advertising promotion and sponsorship; Increase tobacco excise taxes of tobacco product; Target youth in the prevention of initiation of smoking and offer cessation support for those in need.</p>	<p>Positive Aspects:  The Committee also welcomes the ratification by the State party of the following international human rights instruments:  WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, in 2005</p>
<p>Lithuania (52)</p>	<p>Enact and enforce a comprehensive smoke-free ban in public places Strengthen existing legislation surrounding tobacco packaging to mandate the more effective graphic health warnings and include the quit line number.  Fund a national media campaign to promote smoking Ensure that smoking cessation support is encouraged in health clinics</p>	<p>Positive Aspects:  The Committee also welcomes the ratification by the State party of the following international instruments: (c) WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, in 2004.</p>
<p>New Zealand (48)</p>	<p>Tobacco Disparities: Develop innovative ways to address tobacco-related health disparities that contribute to higher premature morbidity and mortality among Maori and Pasifika communities.</p>	<p>Recommendations:  The Committee recommends that the State party strengthen its measures to counter tobacco consumption, particularly among Māori and Pasifika and improve access to smoking cessation programmes.</p>

Slovakia (48)	National Tobacco Control Strategy: Develop a national strategic plan for tobacco control that identifies priority areas, outlines goals and includes the participation of civil society and professional organizations.	<p>Recommendations:</p> <p>The Committee strongly recommends that the State party step up its efforts to combat tobacco use and to address the implications thereof, especially for young people. The Committee also recommends that the State party adopt a comprehensive national plan or strategy to combat tobacco use and that these include health-care provisions.</p>
Turkmenistan (47)	HRTCN commends Turkmenistan for joining the Framework Convention	<p>Positive Aspects:</p> <p>The Committee welcomes the ratification by the State party of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control</p>
Uzbekistan (52)	Uzbekistan ratified the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in 2012.	<p>Recommendations:</p> <p>The Committee welcomes the ratification: The World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (2012); “...It calls on the State party to address malnutrition and diet-related diseases as well as alcohol and tobacco consumption. Focus should be on preventive care, in particular raising awareness of harmful effects of unhealthy diets and alcohol and tobacco consumption, the monitoring of those practices, the prohibition of the sale of alcohol and tobacco to children and the promotion of healthy lifestyles.”</p>