NCD Prevention and Control: Sustainable and Comprehensive Solutions; A Response to Recent Commentaries

Viroj Tangcharoensathien *, Orana Chandrasiri †, Watinee Kunpeuk, Kamolphat Markchang, Nattanicha Pangkariya

*Correspondence to: Viroj Tangcharoensathien, Email: viroj@ihpp.thaigov.net
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The four commentaries on an IJHPM editorial “Addressing NCDs: Challenges from industry market promotion and interferences,” further exemplify the tactics used by tobacco, alcohol and unhealthy food industry in interfering governments’ efforts to counteract the commercial determinants of non-communicable disease (NCD); in particular the best buys interventions. These interventions, in particular increase tax and retail price of tobacco and alcohol; control advertising and marketing and limit the availability of these products, clearly challenge and invite industry’s heavy fight back. The commentaries also raise concerns about the high level of industry interference, focusing on the emerging markets in low- and middle-income countries in Asia and Africa, in particular in the context of poor legislation and weak regulatory environment. Table provides alarming trends of sugar consumption where excessive consumption contributes to NCD, between 2008 and 2027 in selected countries.

Not only four tactics identified by the editorial, the use of ”trade and investment disputes” through the Technical Barrier to Trade platform of the World Trade Organization is powerful in discouraging government making bold efforts. For example, Thailand’s efforts of introducing pictorial health warning on alcohol were challenged by industries and World Trade Organization can synergistically respond to these emerging challenges.

The industry commonly uses the discourse that “alcohol related problems are in the person and not in the bottle.” Unlike other psychotropic substances, alcohol, classified by International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as group 1 carcinogenic to humans, has not yet been controlled by international binding instrument. Despite these gloomy situations; the Scottish government was successful in countering legal threat by alcohol industry in introducing minimum unit price of alcohol to prevent promotion of consumption through lowering price. 

"Alcoholic beverages were declared as group 1 'carcinogenic to humans' by the IARC Monographs Programme, first in 1988 and then again in 2007 and in 2010. Tumour types caused by drinking alcoholic beverages include cancers of the oral cavity, pharynx, larynx, esophagus, liver, colorectum, and female breast. For renal cell carcinoma and non-Hodgkin lymphoma, there is 'evidence suggesting lack of carcinogenicity' for alcohol consumption.”

We strongly support the proposal for a legally binding international agreement. Learning from World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention for Tobacco Control, the WHO Member States should negotiate the development of an international agreement on alcohol control to help foster coherent policies and regulatory measures against industry interferences and aggressive market promotion.

Further, all heath conferences, meetings, events and workshops sponsored or organized by WHO, governments and academia should be alcohol free. This sets the social norm and precedence in addressing harmful use of alcohol through civic actions. We call WHO, as world health leader, leading the “alcohol-free role model.”

We strongly support that government officials shall not engage in or associate with tobacco and alcohol industry even under the so-called corporate social responsibility. The Foundation for a Smoke-Free World, launched in 2017, was vowed as an “independent” research funding body but it was fully funded by Philip Morris Inc. The Foundation can support research and development of new smokeless tobacco products.

Capacity of government alone is inadequate to respond to market promotion and sales through internet. This fosters the needs for international instrument and collective efforts across countries. Rampant global and cross-border market promotion through internet sales via application in smart phone by tobacco industries; their website promotes sales through coupons, games, social activities/events and sweepstakes or contests. Strong national capacity, international collaboration and vigilance by civil society organization can synergistically respond to these emerging challenges.
| Consumption (kg) | Growth (%) | Per Capita (kg) | Growth (%) |
|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| Average 2015-2017est | 2027 | 2008-2017 | 2018-2027 | Average 2015-2017est | 2027 | 2008-2017 | 2018-2027 |
| World | 167,118 | 197,870 | 1.66 | 1.48 | 22.3 | 23.7 | 0.47 | 0.51 |
| North America | 11,416 | 12,871 | 1.16 | 1.07 | 31.8 | 33.2 | 0.38 | 0.35 |
| Canada | 1,175 | 1,263 | -0.09 | 0.73 | 32.4 | 31.8 | -1.11 | -0.09 |
| United States | 10,241 | 11,608 | 1.31 | 1.11 | 31.8 | 33.4 | 0.56 | 0.40 |
| Latin America | 26,660 | 29,906 | 0.04 | 1.07 | 41.8 | 42.6 | -1.09 | 0.21 |
| Argentina | 1,658 | 1,983 | 0.23 | 1.69 | 37.8 | 41.1 | -0.80 | 0.84 |
| Brazil | 11,038 | 11,952 | -1.10 | 0.82 | 53.2 | 53.7 | -1.99 | 0.22 |
| Chile | 7,80 | 879 | 1.23 | 1.02 | 43.6 | 45.5 | 0.33 | 0.35 |
| Colombia | 1,849 | 2,214 | 2.44 | 1.66 | 38.0 | 42.2 | 1.44 | 1.01 |
| Mexico | 4,462 | 4,997 | 0.30 | 1.03 | 35.0 | 34.7 | -1.11 | -0.04 |
| Paraguay | 134 | 157 | 1.58 | 1.38 | 20.0 | 20.6 | 0.24 | 0.25 |
| Europe | 27,113 | 26,830 | 0.29 | -0.15 | 36.0 | 35.6 | 0.19 | -0.14 |
| European Union | 18,502 | 17,910 | 0.60 | -0.36 | 36.4 | 34.9 | 0.43 | -0.41 |
| Russia | 5,173 | 6,011 | 0.18 | 0.48 | 39.7 | 42.4 | 0.10 | 0.65 |
| Ukraine | 1,639 | 1,639 | -1.94 | -0.21 | 36.9 | 39.1 | -1.46 | 0.32 |
| Africa | 19,191 | 26,926 | 3.63 | 3.07 | 15.7 | 16.9 | 0.99 | 0.66 |
| Egypt | 3,508 | 4,739 | 3.89 | 2.65 | 36.7 | 41.3 | 1.72 | 1.02 |
| Ethiopia | 491 | 704 | 3.75 | 3.32 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 1.10 | 1.03 |
| Nigeria | 1,593 | 2,347 | 5.32 | 3.59 | 8.6 | 9.6 | 2.56 | 1.03 |
| South Africa | 1,931 | 2,189 | 1.32 | 1.09 | 34.5 | 34.8 | -0.02 | 0.06 |
| Asia | 81,254 | 99,681 | 2.37 | 1.75 | 18.2 | 20.5 | 1.31 | 1.01 |
| China* | 16,145 | 20,234 | 2.38 | 1.90 | 11.5 | 14.0 | 1.84 | 1.70 |
| India | 24,717 | 31,124 | 1.94 | 1.99 | 18.7 | 21.1 | 0.69 | 0.10 |
| Indonesia | 6,622 | 8,343 | 4.06 | 1.93 | 25.4 | 28.8 | 2.77 | 1.02 |
| Iran | 2,492 | 2,652 | 0.99 | 0.51 | 31.0 | 30.3 | -0.23 | -0.23 |
| Japan | 2,108 | 2,039 | -0.46 | -0.35 | 16.5 | 16.5 | -0.37 | -0.00 |
| Kazakhstan | 498 | 546 | 1.44 | 0.81 | 27.7 | 27.4 | -0.06 | -0.06 |
| Korea | 1,591 | 1,784 | 3.06 | 0.88 | 31.3 | 34.0 | 2.65 | 0.60 |
| Malaysia | 1,792 | 2,203 | 3.81 | 1.73 | 57.5 | 61.7 | 2.03 | 0.50 |
| Pakistan | 5,085 | 6,748 | 2.69 | 2.63 | 26.3 | 28.9 | 0.58 | 0.90 |
| Philippines | 2,203 | 2,850 | 2.59 | 2.39 | 21.3 | 23.6 | 0.94 | 0.97 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1,225 | 1,597 | 3.70 | 2.31 | 38.0 | 41.8 | 0.92 | 0.85 |
| Thailand | 2,965 | 3,142 | 3.03 | 0.43 | 43.1 | 45.1 | 2.60 | 0.35 |
| Turkey | 2,395 | 2,624 | 1.56 | 0.62 | 30.1 | 30.2 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| Vietnam | 1,561 | 1,960 | 5.03 | 1.89 | 16.5 | 18.8 | 3.89 | 1.01 |
| Oceania | 1,483 | 1,656 | 1.60 | 1.10 | 37.8 | 36.7 | 0.02 | -0.15 |
| Australia | 1,163 | 1,294 | 1.73 | 1.05 | 48.2 | 47.2 | 0.22 | -0.08 |
| New Zealand | 220 | 236 | 0.35 | 0.70 | 47.2 | 46.2 | -0.72 | -0.11 |
| Developed countries | 46,337 | 48,216 | 0.61 | 0.33 | 32.6 | 32.8 | 0.20 | 0.04 |
| Developing countries | 120,781 | 149,654 | 2.09 | 1.88 | 19.9 | 21.8 | 0.70 | 0.75 |
| Least developed countries | 7,573 | 10,928 | 5.23 | 3.19 | 9.5 | 10.7 | 2.77 | 0.91 |
| OECD** | 43,683 | 45,850 | 0.83 | 0.39 | 32.8 | 32.8 | 0.27 | -0.00 |
| BRICS | 59,545 | 71,511 | 1.24 | 1.60 | 19.0 | 21.4 | 0.39 | 1.03 |

Abbreviations: OECD, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; BRICS, Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.

Note: Marketing year: See Glossary of Terms for definitions. Average 2015-2017est: Data for 2017 are estimated. Sugar data are expressed on a tel quel basis.

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* Refers to mainland only. The economies of Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong (China) and Macau (China) are included in the Asia aggregate.

* Excludes Iceland but includes all EU28 member countries.

** Least-squares growth rate (see glossary).

Source: OECD (2018), "Table A.23.2 - Sugar projections: Consumption, food," in OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2018-2027, OECD Publishing, Paris, [https://doi.org/10.1787/agr_outlook-2018-table140-en](https://doi.org/10.1787/agr_outlook-2018-table140-en).
Evidence shows neither self-regulation nor collaborative initiatives are effective in achieving public health objectives to prevent NCD in particular in the context of aggressive marketing, conflicts of interest between industries and government officials and weak regulatory capacities in most low- and middle-income countries.

At national level, policy coherence and effective multi-sectoral actions to safeguard health of the population are critical. Philippines have demonstrated an effective collaboration between Department of Finance and Health in introducing sugar sweetened beverage tax through legislation.13 There is a need for improve governance and leadership which translate into political commitment to support whole-of-government and health-in-all-policies approaches. The commitment should be translated into budget allocation for NCD prevention and control. There are good practices on the use of earmarked tax from tobacco and alcohol for active health promotion.14 There is a need to boost the implementation capacity for NCD prevention and control and the application of 16 best-buy interventions.

In addition to multi-sectoral actions; there is an urgent need to mobilize the legal workforce, strengthen legal capacity and support effective use of law at the national level. Legal and regulatory actions are required to be at the centre of national NCD action plans. Strengthening legal capacity requires high-level leadership from global and national leaders, enacting evidence-based legislation and building legal capacities.15 National legal capacity can address the challenges from the use of trade and investment agreement by industry.

**Ethical issues**
Not applicable.

**Competing interests**
Authors declare that they have no competing interests.

**Authors’ contributions**
All authors involved in the conceptualize the paper, design, and analysis. VT proposed the structure and main ideas. OC, WK, KM, and NP summarized key points from four commentaries. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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