Index of Tobacco Control Sustainability

A tool to measure the sustainability of national tobacco control programs

Vital Strategies

The Union

International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease

Acknowledgements:

We would like to thank colleagues at the International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease and Vital Strategies for contributing to this project. We would also like to thank our funders, Bloomberg Philanthropies. Our tobacco control work is supported by the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use.

Table of Contents

SECTION ONE	Introduction	4
SECTION TWO	Index	6
SECTION THREE	Indicators	8
SECTION FOUR	Thresholds	14
SECTION SIX	Key findings	19
SECTION SEVEN	Key Issues	22
SECTION EIGHT	Recommendations	27
SECTION NINE	31 Country Assessments	29
APPENDIX		61
BIBLIOGRAPHY		62

SECTION ONE:

Introduction

The Index of Tobacco Control Sustainability (ITCS) is a tool to assess and guide national tobacco control programs to become sustainable.

The Concept

The Index of Tobacco Control Sustainability (ITCS) is a tool to assess and guide national tobacco control programs to become sustainable. It comprises a series of 31 indicators that have a critical influence on national capacity to deliver effective and sustainable tobacco control into the future. The ITCS identifies the structures, policies and resources that a country already has in place, and thus the country's progress toward establishing a sustainable national tobacco control program.

Importantly, the ITCS also identifies gaps in structures, policies and resources that are required to sustain a national tobacco control program.

The greater the number of indicators a country has in place, the greater its ITCS score. The higher the score, the more likely a country is to have a sustainable tobacco control program.

The ITCS assessment is only the start of the process; the critical work then begins of planning how to fill the system gaps identified and then working to achieve this. The ITCS does not assess the effectiveness of the structures, policies and resources a country may have in place. Rather it is designed to identify and enable the development of these key building blocks. For these components to deliver effectively and reduce tobacco consumption it is essential that they are well implemented. The World Health Organization's Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) has an international monitoring process that supports countries to achieve this. The ITCS is a complementary tool to be used in association with the existing WHO FCTC supports and processes.

The Context

The ITCS was developed at the start of the International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease (The Union)'s second decade working in international tobacco control. As a partner in the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use, we work with governments and civil society in low- and middle-income countries to help introduce and implement policies proven to reduce tobacco use—namely the WHO FCTC's MPOWER measures. MPOWER is a package of

six practical measures designed to help countries implement effective tobacco control. As of 2020, more than 5.6 billion people—71% of the world's population—are covered by at least one MPOWER measure at the highest level of achievement (WHO, 2021).

Globally much progress has been made to reduce tobacco use since the WHO FCTC came into force in 2005. It remains the only legally binding international health treaty (World Health Organization, 2003). There are now 183 parties to the WHO FCTC, and many of these countries have developed or strengthened tobacco control laws and policies to make these compliant with the treaty. A major boost for this work has been funding from Bloomberg Philanthropies and the Gates Foundation (Ross et al, 2012).

Despite this good progress, the work is far from complete. Tobacco use remains the greatest preventable cause of premature death worldwide: It kills more than 8 million people each year, two-thirds of whom live in low- and middle- income countries (IHME, 2019). And even as tobacco control policies take effect, the tobacco industry develops new tactics to counter these trends and recruit new, young users. Adoption and implementation of the most effective tobacco control policies vary considerably between countries. The uptake of certain effective policies, such as tobacco taxation reform and preventing tobacco industry interference in public health policymaking, is slow.

With the specific inclusion of tobacco control in the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (the WHO FCTC is cited in Goal 3 as a measure for reducing noncommunicable diseases) this important part of public health policy is firmly on the agenda (United Nations). In this context, the ITCS was developed to assist governments and civil society in sustaining tobacco control into the future.

Our work has always had a view to establishing effective, robust public health systems after the initial period of donor funding and technical support has ended. Having worked in more than 50 countries over the past 15 years, we have seen the need for sustainability in tobacco control programs become increasingly clear. And we have found that this sustainability is multi-factorial; it is not solely dependent upon financial resources.

MPOWER MEASURES

Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

Protect people from tobacco smoke

Offer to help quit tobacco use

Warn about the dangers of tobacco

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship

Raise taxes on tobacco

SECTION TWO:

Index

The Index of Tobacco Control Sustainability and how it works

The ITCS is a set of 31 indicators: policies, structures and resources that were confirmed as critical or important factors for a sustainable national tobacco control program. The indicators are weighted and listed in descending order based upon their relative importance. The methodology for developing the ITCS is set out in full in the paper "Index of Tobacco Control Sustainability: A Tool to Measure the Sustainability of National Tobacco Control Programmes" (2021). The basic process is as follows:

- Using the indicator definitions, assessors discuss whether the indicator is present or absent in their country.
- When an indicator is present, the points allocation for that indicator are given; if the indicator is absent then it scores zero.
- The points for all the separate indicators are added together to provide a total score.

Note: Please keep in mind that it is not within the scope of the ITCS to assess the qualitative aspects of the measures in place. Therefore, even if the structure, law or policy exists and is not well implemented or is judged to be at a weak level, for the purposes of this report this is still considered present. The ITCS assesses whether the fundamental structures are in place to provide sustainability to tobacco control efforts in a country, even if the level or application need to be improved.

THE INDEX OF TOBACCO CONTROL SUSTAINABILITY:

- Provides a snapshot in time of a country's national tobacco control sustainability, and can show the development of tobacco control over time
- Identifies the presence or absence of key structures, policies and resources that are critical indicators of tobacco control sustainability
- Identifies the overall level of national tobacco control sustainability

THE INDEX OF TOBACCO CONTROL SUSTAINABILITY DOES NOT:

- Indicate the strength or quality of implementation of the policies and structures in place or the work that is required to ensure these are effective and that a country meets its WHO FCTC obligations

Figure 1: Index of Tobacco Control Sustainability

Indicators	Present (P) / Absent (A)	Weighted Score	Country Score
1. Pre-requisite Indicator: >4 MPOWER policies in place		9	
2. National tobacco control budget (annual)		7	
3. National tobacco control law		6	
4. National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building		6	
5. Tobacco taxation at least 75% of retail sales price		6	
6. Tobacco taxation increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth		6	
7. National tobacco control unit		5	
8. Civil society tobacco control network		5	
9. Civil society representation in national tobacco control advisory committees		5	
10. Health promotion fund for, or including, tobacco control		5	
11. National policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility		5	
12. Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity recording system		5	
13. National evaluation framework in place		5	
14. Evaluation built into all major policy implementation plans		5	
15. National tobacco control strategy		4	
16. Tobacco control and non-communicable diseases form part of national health policy		4	
17. Tobacco control forms part of national development plan		4	
18. Human resource for implementation (national)		4	
19. Global Tobacco Surveillance System surveys		4	
20. Inter-governmental co-ordination mechanism		3	
21. Capacity building plan for tobacco control personnel		3	
22. Developmental assistance funding includes tobacco control		3	
23. Code of conduct for government officials and staff		3	
24. Ministry of health WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy		3	
25. WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy across all ministries		3	
26. Economic and social tobacco costs data		3	
27. National focal point post		3	
28. National advisory committee		2	
29. Capacity building plans on research and evaluation		2	
30. Mass media campaigns funded		1	
31. Capacity building plan for non-tobacco control specific personnel		1	
Total Score		**130**	

SECTION THREE:

Indicators

1. Four or more MPOWER policies in place

Countries must have a minimum of 4 MPOWER measures in place at the highest level of achievement*,according to their status in the 2021 WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic(https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240032095). For more detailed information on the criteria applied to assess countries' policies, please refer to Technical Note I of the 2021 WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic.

**MPOWER highest levels of achievement are defined here. A country must have at least four of the seven measures, at the levels described below, to attain this Index indicator:*
Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies
1. Recent, representative and periodic data for both adults and youth.
Protect people from tobacco smoke
2. All public places completely smoke-free (or at least 90 percent of the subnational population covered by complete smoke-free legislation).
Offer help to quit tobacco use
3. National quit line, and both nicotine replacement therapy and some cessation services cost-covered.

2. National tobacco control budget (annual)

An annual allocation of funds within the government budget, set as an amount per capita and proportionate to the size of the population, based on the recommended level of US $0.11 per capita (Eriksen et al, 2015). This level should be considered a lower threshold for middle-income countries and a minimum for high-income countries.

Note: It is recognized that countries with very large populations may currently be making a substantial allocation to a national tobacco control budget, but not yet meeting recommended levels. Targets to progress toward this level over time should be set and can be boosted by mechanisms such as health promotion funds or similar body, as outlined by indicator 10.

3. National tobacco control law

National legislation on tobacco control, enforceable across the whole country. This law may include either multiple areas of tobacco control or just a single area.

Note: A law regulating multiple aspects of tobacco control is preferable and should be a national goal. However, the ITCS is assessing whether a legal framework is in place establishing the legal principle of protecting public health by regulating tobacco. This may then be built upon with amendments and supplementary laws.

4. National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building

A specific amount of the national tobacco control budget is earmarked for capacity building in tobacco control.

Note: For ITCS purposes, "capacity building" is defined as the process by which awareness, knowledge and skills in relation to tobacco control are provided to stakeholders. This capacity building goes beyond clinical training in cessation and must encompass wider aspects of MPOWER.

5. Tobacco taxation AT LEAST 75% of retail sales price

Tobacco taxation is one of the most powerful policies for reducing tobacco consumption

(World Health Organization, 2015). Indicators 5 and 6 are complementary; each is a crucial mechanism for ensuring tobacco taxation is set and remains at an appropriate level. This first taxation-related indicator—tobacco taxation at least 75% of retail sales price—is to ensure that tobacco tax, and price paid per packet, increases faster than prices for other goods so that tobacco remains relatively more expensive as compared to other items.

The 2015 WHO FCTC report recommends that tobacco taxation should be at least 75% of the retail sales price. This may be increased in future if the WHO recommendation changes (World Health Organization, 2015). An example of the calculation can be found in the technical notes of the WHO Global Report for 2015 (World Health Organization, 2015). One method is to use an average price across all tobacco brands sold in a country. Alternatively, the price of the most-sold brand can be used. This data is often collected by the ministries of health and finance and reported to the WHO (World Health Organization, 2015, 2013b, 2011, 2009, 2008).

Table A in the appendix, page 61, shows the calculations for each of the 31 countries that feature in the report section of this document for indicators 5 and 6.

6. Tobacco taxation increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth

The second tax indicator ensures that tobacco taxation increases at a pace to keep ahead of income growth and inflation; if people have more income, they can spend more on all goods, including tobacco. Tobacco taxes should increase faster than inflation to make tobacco more expensive compared to other goods.

Gross domestic product is used as an effective income proxy as data on average incomes can be difficult to obtain. An increase in gross domestic product per capita (measured over any period, here over two years) per price of 100 packs indicates that it takes more income to buy a pack, and/or the price of cigarettes has increased faster than prices of other goods (inflation), so cigarettes are less affordable. Examples of the calculation can be found at World Health Organization, 2015.

Data sources for gross domestic product per capita: World Bank, International Monetary Fund and UNSTAT.

7. National tobacco control unit

A government unit of staff, mandated by law, designated specifically to develop, lead and manage national tobacco control policy, plans and implementation. The unit staff hold permanent government positions.

8. Civil society tobacco control network

A national-level coalition or network of civil society organizations that work on, or have an interest in, tobacco control. The coalition or network is independent of government and exists to enable collaboration among civil society organizations working together to reduce tobacco use.

9. Civil society representation in national tobacco control advisory committees

Civil society membership of one or more representatives is formally required in policy, law or a related notification for each official national committee established on tobacco control. This includes any national advisory committees relating directly or indirectly to tobacco control convened by the government, as well as any specific or short-lived committees.

10. Health promotion fund for, or including, tobacco control

A health promotion fund or any other body mandated and acting as a permanent national mechanism.

This should be established in law, specifically for funding health activities on an ongoing basis, and receiving funds from a source other than the mainstream government budget, such as a specific type of earmarked taxation, or fines or levies.

11. National policy against tobacco industry "corporate social responsibility"

National legislation or policy exists to address and limit "corporate social responsibility" programs by the tobacco industry.

Note: Corporate social responsibility can be used by the tobacco industry as a loophole to circumvent tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship bans. The range of policies extends from an outright ban on tobacco industry corporate social responsibility programs (the ideal level) to more limited regulation that restricts promotion of corporate social responsibility by the tobacco industry.

12. Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity recording system

A national data system enabling collection of data on mortality and morbidity associated with tobacco use based on clinical patient records.

Note: This does not need to be tobacco control specific or purpose-built but be capable of providing epidemiologists with a dataset of tobacco use data relating to the national population.

13. National evaluation framework in place

An official national framework that sets out a plan for evaluation across the full range of current tobacco control policy and implementation. This framework should be a public document and be part of, or sit alongside, the national tobacco control strategy.

14. Evaluation built into all major policy implementation plans

Evaluation mechanisms are integrated with each key tobacco control policy and program, enabling monitoring and assessment of progress and effectiveness.

15. National tobacco control strategy

An official national strategy on tobacco control, approved by the government and developed in collaboration with other stakeholders. This document sets out a road map of actions, time scales and targets to be undertaken by various stakeholders with the aim of reducing tobacco consumption.

16. Tobacco control and noncommunicable diseases form part of the national health policy

Both tobacco control and noncommunicable disease reduction strategies and targets are formally included in national health policy.

17. Tobacco control forms part of national development plan

A national development plan is the strategy document produced by low- and middle-income country governments to identify their priorities for international aid support. Tobacco control should be identified as one of the national priorities for aid funding to improve population health.

18. Human resources for implementation (national)

Permanent government staff posts funded from the health budget specifically to work on tobacco control at national level. This includes staff within a national tobacco control unit.

Staff positions may be full or part time and should be dedicated to lead and guide national implementation of the tobacco control strategy.

19. Global tobacco surveillance system surveys

A country should have undertaken at least one round of either the Global Adult Tobacco Survey or the Global Youth Tobacco Survey and should have a repeat of one of the surveys identified in the national strategy or action plan to take place within a given time frame.

Note: The Global Tobacco Survey System is an internationally recognized and standardized process for monitoring tobacco use (www.cdc.gov/tobacco/global/gtss). Some countries may have their own national surveys; however, we have opted to assess using the Global Tobacco Survey System internationally standardized survey tools, which are of verified quality and robustness and importantly enable constructive comparisons between countries that can be a spur to tobacco control development.

20. Inter-governmental coordination mechanism

A national level committee (or other appropriate structure) that enables communication and collaboration among relevant government ministries on tobacco control—health, finance, industry, commerce, agriculture, education, for example. This should be a permanent structure within government.

21. Capacity building plan for tobacco control personnel

Government budget allocation specifically earmarked for capacity building (training, competency development, and updating of knowledge and skills in relation to current developments in the field) of staff whose job specifically entails a remit to work on tobacco control.

22. Development assistance funding includes tobacco control

Development assistance is international funding support, sometimes known as aid funding, received by low- and middle-income countries to achieve specific national development goals within a national development plan. By including tobacco control as a national priority within this national plan, some of the development assistance funding received can be specifically allocated for tobacco control and contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

23. Code of conduct for government officials and personnel

This is a general code of conduct for government staff that regulates all relationships, links, communication and funding between government employees and external organizations and corporations. The code of conduct sets down terms on which these external organization and corporation links may take place, requiring them to be publicly declared, for example. The is not specific to tobacco control but would include government interactions with the tobacco industry.

24. Ministry of Health WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy

Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC requires governments to protect tobacco control policies from the commercial and vested interests of the tobacco industry. An Article 5.3 policy within the ministry of health is critical. This means that the government sets rules to achieve this in law or official policy. Two vital aspects are:

i. To insulate policy development and implementation from tobacco industry involvement and interference.

ii. To ensure transparency of any interactions that do occur. Interactions are only allowed if strictly necessary for regulation of the industry and its products—communication with the tobacco industry on how it must apply a new policy, for example.

25. WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy across all ministries

Beyond the ministry of health, various ministries relate to and contribute to tobacco control policy, for example education, trade, industry, environment and agriculture. It is therefore important that each relevant ministry also understands and abides by the same rules as ministry of health officials. This will ensure insulation and transparency, as above, so that the tobacco industry cannot seek to influence tobacco control policy through another government ministry.

26. Economic and social tobacco use costs data

Data on the costs of tobacco use to the economy and society should be available to enable a full understanding of the national impact of tobacco use. National surveys should include questions to capture such costs and enable national quantification and understanding. Examples include economic loss due to morbidity and mortality due to tobacco; household budget loss to tobacco; substitution of family spending on quality nutrition and family welfare due to tobacco expenditure.

27. National focal point post

A government staff member with specific responsibility for leading and coordinating national tobacco control under the national strategy. This post ideally should lead and be based within the national tobacco control unit. When a specific unit does not exist, the post should be clearly identified as the national focal point for tobacco control.

28. National advisory committee

The primary national committee to steer the direction of national tobacco control policy and strategy and with a leading role to ensure effective implementation. This committee

is constituted by the government and supported by the tobacco control unit and focal point. It includes stakeholders from a range of government departments and nongovernmental organizations.

29. Capacity building plans on research and evaluation

The national strategy includes activities to build capacity for tobacco control research and evaluation. This will strengthen and ensure the effectiveness of national tobacco control policy, strategy and implementation. A budget should also be assigned to deliver this.

30. Mass media campaigns funded

Mass media campaigns are a key component of an effective national tobacco control program. Funds specifically to deliver this should be assigned in the government's annual tobacco control budget.

31. Capacity building plan for non-tobacco control specific personnel

The national strategy should allocate a budget to deliver capacity building for personnel whose role is not focused on tobacco control, but who have important indirect involvement. For example: environmental health inspectors and police enforcing tobacco control laws; officials within ministries of finance and trade who have a key role in tobacco taxation and customs regulation; media professionals who interpret and communicate issues, investigating and presenting facts to the public. Awareness, knowledge and training in tobacco control are critical for those fulfilling these roles.

SECTION FOUR:

Thresholds

Thresholds—low, progressing and sustainable

The ITCS provides an overall indication of the level of sustainability of tobacco control in a country within the bands set out in Figure 2. The sustainability level was set based on the results of country assessments. To be considered sustainable, a country must score 100 or more and have at least four MPOWER policies in place. A country with a high ITCS score may still have gaps in its policies and structures. Completing an assessment identifies these gaps and creates a baseline from which to work.

Having established that these building blocks are in place, countries must then ensure that they are functioning at a level that will reduce tobacco use effectively. Policies that were initially established at a lower level must be strengthened to reduce tobacco consumption, and budgets allocated for tobacco control must be maintained.

Countries that score below the threshold of tobacco control sustainability require further efforts to put in place the structures and policies that will improve the durability of national tobacco control. These countries can use the ITCS assessment to identify gaps and to prioritize future actions.

Figure 2: ITCS Thresholds

SECTION FIVE:

Method

ITCS country assessments in 31 countries with the world's largest smoker populations.

The primary intention for the ITCS is that it be used by bodies such as national tobacco control units, national advisory committee working groups, and national tobacco control coalitions to assess and monitor the sustainability of their tobacco control programs and plan action accordingly.

A recommended mode of completing an assessment is to assemble a group including representatives from a range of government and nongovernmental organizations who have tobacco control knowledge and an interest in developing their national tobacco control programs. The group can be facilitated to discuss each indicator and arrive at consensus on whether it should, according to the definitions (page 8 to 13), be rated present or absent. They can then make an action plan to address the gaps identified.

Second Round of Assessments

Following development of the ITCS, The Union undertook in 2016 an initial round of assessments, comprising 24 countries with the world's largest smoker populations. In 2022 and 2023, The Union undertook a second round of assessments, comprising 31 countries, with 11 repeat assessments and 20 countries conducting the assessment for the first time.

The countries span high smoking prevalence low- and middle-income countries as well as two high-income countries. They are listed in Figure 3 (page 16) according to the total adult male smoker population. The 31-country total of adult male smokers comes to over 629 million, which illustrates the scale of the issue. This second wave of assessments was undertaken with the assistance of national experts in each country. An additional cadre of international tobacco control experts advised on specific issues—we extend our gratitude to them.

The 31 countries share the common challenges associated with large smoker populations. The majority are low- and middle-income countries (World Bank), except for Poland and Uruguay, and there is considerable variation in terms of their overall population size and political, economic, social and cultural environments.

These factors have a major influence on tobacco control, especially as regards the policies, structures and resources included in the ITCS.

Figure 3: Number of Male Adult Smokers

Country	Number of Male Adult Smokers (Millions)	World Bank Income Classification
Bangladesh	25.04m	LMIC
Brazil	9.00m	UMIC
Bulgaria	1.14m	UMIC
Burkina Faso	1.03m	LIC
Cambodia	2.08m	LMIC
Cameroon	1.19m	LMIC
Chad	0.60m	LIC
China	318.00m	UMIC
Colombia	2.63m	UMIC
Costa Rica	0.27m	UMIC
Cote Ivoire	1.89m	LMIC
Ecuador	1.55m	UMIC
Ethiopia	2.83m	LIC
Georgia	0.71m	UMIC
Ghana	0.92m	LMIC
India	116.00m	LMIC
Indonesia	58.02m	LMIC
Madagascar	2.05m	LIC
Mexico	12.17m	UMIC
Myanmar	7.69m	LMIC
Nepal	2.93m	LMIC
Niger	0.82m	LIC
Pakistan	15.69m	LMIC
Philippines	16.06m	LMIC
Poland	4.94m	HIC
Tanzania	2.48m	LMIC
Thailand	11.56m	UMIC
Timor Leste	0.26m	LMIC
Uruguay	0.39m	HIC
Viet Nam	18.13m	LMIC
Zambia	1.27m	LMIC

Assessment Process

STAGE 1:

Tobacco control experts in each country were identified and asked to complete an assessment using the ITCS. These stage 1 assessors consulted with colleagues where the status of an indicator required clarification or additional information was required to make the judgement on whether present or absent. Stage 1 assessors provided information to explain whether a certain indicator was problematic, and provided an explanation of the rationale behind their assessment.

STAGE 2:

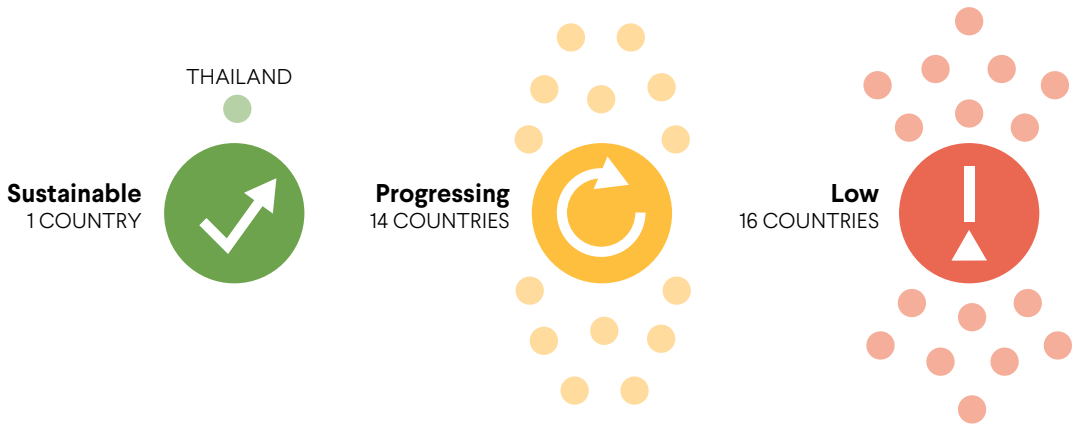
The Union's Department of Tobacco Control compiled the stage 1 assessments and data. The Department then checked all present/absent designations.

Based on feedback from stage 1 assessors, clarification was sought on indicators flagged as problematic. This process required some input from additional national experts.

STAGE 3:

A final review was conducted for each of the 31 countries against published data and information sources and discrepancies resolved with final consultation from tobacco control experts in each country.

Figure 4: Snapshot of results



Methodological Aims And Limitations

The multi-stage assessment was designed as a rigorous process: prioritizing in-country experience and understanding of policies and structures, while adding the objectivity of external checks to ensure consistency across the 31 countries. It was designed to reflect as accurately as possible the situation in each country, based on the advice and input received.

The rationale for the ITCS' binary rating system present/absent is a strong one. It places emphasis on ensuring critical structures, policies and resources are in place. This enables assessment to take place across vastly varied countries. And it clearly identifies gaps. Our overarching aim is to enable countries to draw out the information needed to strengthen and sustain their tobacco control systems.

Nonetheless we recognize that this binary rating system cannot reflect the complex realities of tobacco control. While "policies," "structures" and "resources" may sound clear, in practice some factors are open to interpretation and judgement calls are required. If the sum of evidence suggests that an indicator is not fully present, then it must be rated absent—this is a prompt for progress. The recommendation is that countries convene multi-stakeholder focus groups to discuss the presence or absence of indicators.

It is important to note that during the assessments, policies, structures or resources flagged as pending—under consideration, or undergoing a formal review prior to coming into force—are designated as absent. An ITCS assessment should be viewed as a snapshot in time, capturing a moment in an evolving situation. As such, repeat assessments can be useful for gauging progress over time.

During the assessment process it was necessary to reiterate to assessors that the binary rating system precludes judgements about the quality or implementation of a policy, resource or structure.

The central purpose of the ITCS is to ensure the critical building blocks for tobacco control sustainability are in place. The ITCS should therefore not be seen as a standalone tool and will be most effective to complement the core international processes for WHO FCTC monitoring and Global Tobacco Surveillance Systems.

SECTION SIX:

Key Findings

Key findings and their significance

Sustainable Tobacco Control

Of the 31 countries assessed, only Thailand scored over 100, achieving the sustainability threshold.

Thailand still needs to address gaps highlighted by the ITCS to ensure it can meet the present and future challenges posed by tobacco consumption. For example, Thailand still has yet to achieve a tobacco tax rate that is at least 75% of retail price, and must still include tobacco control as part of its national development plan, and implement Article 5.3 policy across government ministries to protect against tobacco industry interference.

Tobacco Control Sustainability: Progressing (70-99)

Fifteen countries are in this category: Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, Chad, Ethiopia, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mexico, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Uruguay and Viet Nam.

Four countries scored between 90 and 98—India, Madagascar, Nepal and Viet Nam—showing strong progress toward sustainability. India, Nepal and Viet Nam have yet to put in place important indicators including the prerequisite indicator "Four or more MPOWER polices" and raising the tobacco tax so the rate is at least 75% of retail price and increases faster than inflation plus GDP growth. While Madagascar has these important indicators in place, it still must develop a tobacco control law. All four countries need to develop a tobacco control-related mortality and morbidity recording system.

All 15 countries in this category have a range of valuable measures and structures in place, yet important gaps must be addressed to ensure tobacco control programs are robust and sustainable.

Common policy gaps among this group are:

- Four or more MPOWER policies at the required level
- Tax rates at least 75% of retail price and increasing faster than inflation plus GDP
- Article 5.3 policy that applies across government ministries to protect health programs
- Tobacco control-related mortality and morbidity recording systems

The following were also frequently lacking: a national tobacco control budget, a health promotion fund, a national policy against "corporate social responsibility," and capacity building

plans for research and evaluation and capacity building for a broader cadre of non-tobacco control specific personnel.

Tobacco Control Sustainability: Low (0-69)

Fifteen countries are in this category: Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Ghana, Niger, Pakistan, Poland, Tanzania, Timor Leste and Zambia.

The majority are missing critical indicators such as at least four MPOWER polices at the required level, dedicated tobacco control budgets, and strong tobacco taxation mechanisms. Costa Rica is the exception, having all these important indicators in place and showing strong policy progress.

None of the 15 countries has in place 5.3 policies across all ministries and only Ecuador has a ministry of health 5.3 policy.

All countries in the "low" sustainability bracket have indicators in place that provide valuable foundations to build from. It is hoped that highlighting areas for development will encourage national dialogue on how best to address and prioritize gaps.

Figure 5: Bar graph of indicators

Indicators	Number of Countries
1. Pre-requisite Indicator: ›4 MPOWER policies in place	9
2. National tobacco control budget (annual)	9
3. National tobacco control law	27
4. National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity-building	13
5. Tobacco taxation ›75% of retail sales price	5
6. Tobacco taxation increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth	7
7. National tobacco control unit	26
8. Civil society tobacco control network	27
9. Civil society representation in national tobacco control advisory committees	19
10. Health promotion fund for, or including, tobacco control	12
11. National policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility	12
12. Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity recording system	9
13. National evaluation framework in place	15
14. Evaluation built into all major policy implementation plans	13
15. National tobacco control strategy	21
16. Tobacco control and non-communicable diseases form part of national health policy	30
17. Tobacco control forms part of national development plan	18
18. Human resource for implementation (national)	28
19. Global Tobacco Surveillance System surveys	29
20. Inter-governmental co-ordination mechanism	20
21. Capacity building plan for tobacco control personnel	13
22. Developmental assistance funding includes tobacco control	23
23. Code of conduct for government officials and staff	18
24. Ministry of health WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy	12
25. WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy across all ministries	4
26. Economic and social tobacco costs data	22
27. National focal point post	29
28. National advisory committee	22
29. Capacity-building plans on research and evaluation	7
30. Mass media campaigns funded	20
31. Capacity building plan for non-tobacco control specific personnel	11

SECTION SEVEN:

Key Issues

MPOWER

It is positive that nine of the 31 countries have achieved the primary indicator of at least four MPOWER policies at the required level: Brazil, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Georgia, Madagascar, Mexico, Thailand and Uruguay.

The ITCS results highlight that MPOWER policies—critical for effective tobacco control—need to be strengthened in many countries to meet WHO FCTC compliant levels. The range of measures must also be increased to reach the four or more target.

The countries that have at least four MPOWER policies in place should be recognized for their achievements. This is a solid foundation for tobacco control; the eight countries that have four or more MPOWER policies but score under 100 now need to work on additional indicators to reach the sustainability threshold.

Budgets

A key piece of infrastructure that many countries lack is an officially stipulated allocation for an annual national tobacco control budget. Some assessors indicated that their country allocated a budget on an ad hoc basis, or that tobacco control was part of a more general "pot" of funding. Both of these scenarios mean that budget levels for tobacco control can fluctuate considerably—newer political priorities, public health emergencies or disaster relief can all lead to funds being reassigned. Such arrangements hinder effective planning and reduce the scope for strong long-term actions.

Nine countries did have an earmarked annual tobacco control budget that met the per capita threshold: Bangladesh, Chad, Costa Rica, Georgia, India, Madagascar, Nepal, Thailand and Viet Nam. This stable funding creates capacity to work on other structural and policy developments.

It is noted that countries with large populations, especially those with low- and middle-income status, face greater challenges to assign a budget sufficient to cover the per capita requirement. As discussed below, this provides a strong rationale for developing some of the other indicators relating to structural mechanisms that can boost the funding available for tobacco control.

National legislation

A positive finding is that most countries have national-level legislation for tobacco control in place, providing a vital legal cornerstone to build upon. Cameroon, China, Madagascar and Zambia must still adopt national legislation.

Tax

Tobacco taxation has been assessed as one of the highest-impact MPOWER policies to reduce tobacco use (World Health Organization, 2015, Levy et. al., 2013). The ITCS uses two taxation indicators: tobacco taxation at least 75% of retail sales price, and tobacco taxation increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth. Together they ensure that tobacco tax levels make cigarettes relatively more expensive compared to other goods and stay ahead of income growth.

Eleven of the 31 countries have at least one of these tax measures in place. But just one country—Madagascar—has both tax indicators in place. Ideally, both need to be present to prevent these tax levels being undermined by other economic factors. Along with these two indicators, which will be adjusted if the WHO-recommended level increases, policymakers must ensure that the basic price of tobacco is not so low that the impact of tax levels is entirely negated.

Health promotion funds

As well as reducing tobacco use, taxation measures can be harnessed to provide the funds needed to deliver and develop effective tobacco control programs. Several countries have legislation that allocates a specific percentage of tax revenue for tobacco control. Other countries have created health promotion funds or similar body to receive and manage tobacco tax funding and assign these funds for use in delivering tobacco control (The Union, 2014). Twelve of the 31 countries have developed such funds: Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Philippines, Tanzania, Thailand, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zambia.

Health promotion funds are particularly useful when government budgets are under pressure, or where there are multiple priority issues to address. In low- and middle-income countries this may well be the issue where the communicable disease burden remains high while the noncommunicable disease burden also increases.

Preventing tobacco industry interference

Twelve countries have a full Article 5.3 policy for their ministry of health, which insulates health policy as well as making all tobacco industry interactions transparent: Brazil, Cambodia, Chad, Ecuador, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines and Thailand.

Four countries have a cross-government Article 5.3 policy. This would cover all ministries as regards to public health policy, creating an important firewall to prevent tobacco industry interference in public health policy via other government departments.

Governments in 18 countries have a general code of conduct that regulates interaction with any commercial or nongovernmental body. This can be useful for ensuring interactions are publicly declared and formally setting down a culture where it is not acceptable to accept gifts or financial recompense from the tobacco industry. This measure alone does not deliver the insulation required to protect public health policy, however. Transparency alone, though a positive start, is inadequate (World Health Organization, 2013). Governments that are either

owners or partial owners of a national tobacco industry face a complex context for Article 5.3 and should actively work to remove this gap.

"Corporate social responsibility" bans

A national policy that either limits or prevents "corporate social responsibility" activities by the tobacco industry is present in 12 countries at some level. Ideally this measure should be strengthened to prevent these activities altogether, rather than simply banning advertisements and promotions relating to this work. This is a loophole frequently used by the tobacco industry to overcome bans on advertising and promoting its products.

Development plans and funds

Two indicators focus specifically on low- and middle-income countries: development plans include tobacco control and development assistance includes tobacco control. Importantly, they highlight that tobacco control is vital for preventing the negative impact of tobacco use on national development.

In a very practical sense these measures can also boost the finances available for implementing effective tobacco control. Eighteen countries in the sample include tobacco control in their development plans. This indicates recognition that the tobacco epidemic is a development issue and highlights the potential to harness international aid funding to address this. Twenty-three countries are receiving development assistance for tobacco control, indicating that international funders see tobacco control as an important issue.

National strategy

All 31 countries of the sample have a national tobacco control strategy, a national unit or cell, and/or a focal point to lead and guide national tobacco control. Eighteen countries have all three indicators in place. The absence of these core structures in a small number of countries can undermine the effectiveness of other policies and strategies through a lack of coordination between government ministries and stakeholders.

Capacity building

A key deficit appears to be the undervaluing of capacity building. Capacity building instills the awareness, knowledge and skills required by various stakeholders for tobacco control to be effective. Four indicators relate to this: an allocated budget, capacity building for tobacco control personnel, capacity building for non-tobacco control specific personnel, and plans to build capacity for research and evaluation. Twelve countries had none of these four indicators in place: Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ecuador, Georgia, Ghana, Mexico, Niger, Pakistan, Poland and Timor Leste. Six countries have recognized the importance of capacity building as foundational for effective tobacco control—they have at least three of the four indicators in place: Bangladesh, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, India, Thailand and Viet Nam.

Civil society

Another notable gap in 12 of the 31 countries is the absence of formal civil society representation on the national tobacco control advisory committee. Civil society tobacco control networks are an important stakeholder in any national policy debate and should be included in all relevant forums. A majority of countries have formalized policies to include civil society organization representatives.

Some countries currently only issue ad hoc invitations, and so fail to benefit from the strengths civil society organizations can add to policies and strategic processes through their expertise, experience and perspectives.

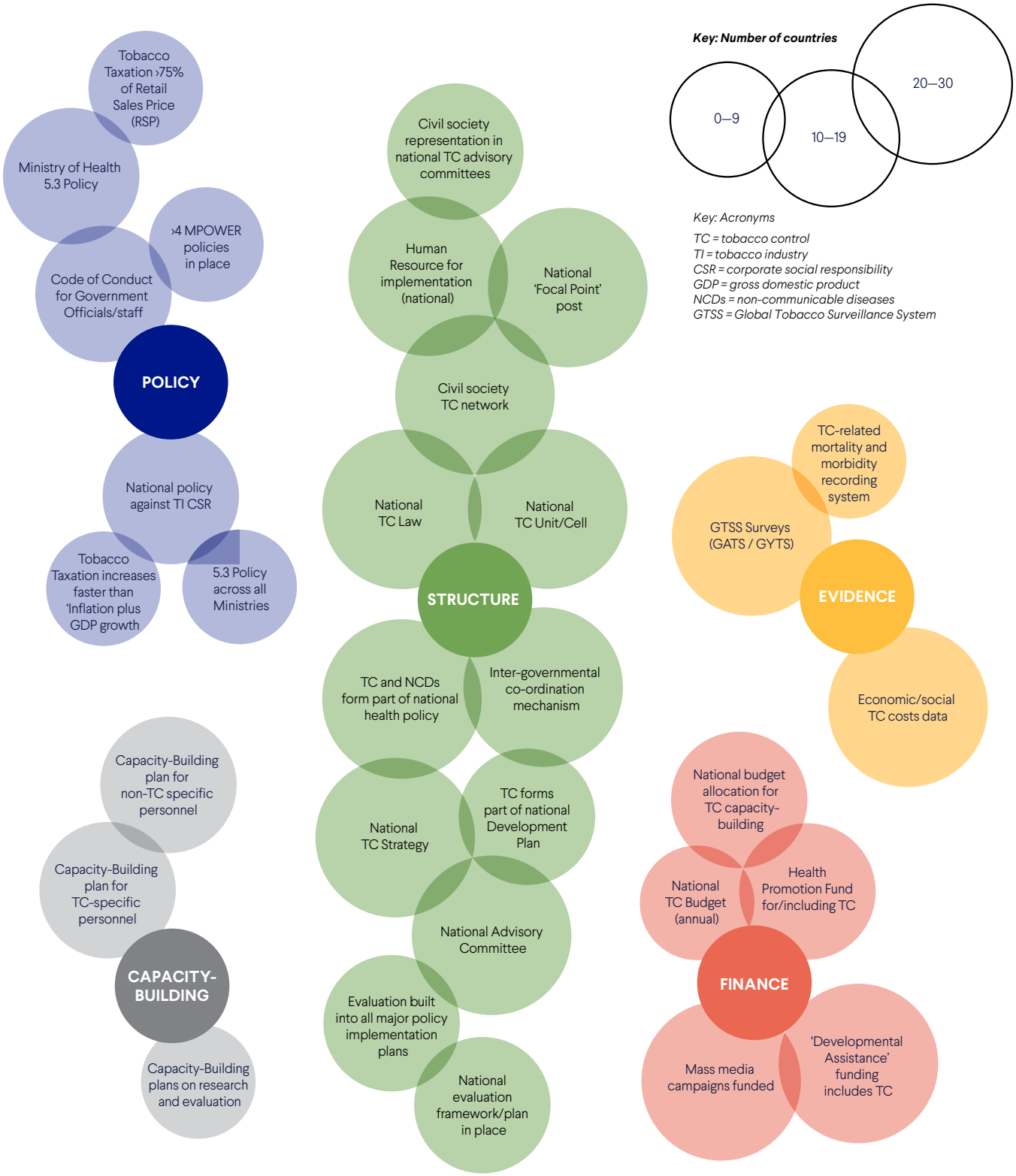
Evaluation frameworks

Fifteen countries have a national tobacco control evaluation framework in place. This is important, along with the other data and evidence measures for strengthening and enhancing tobacco control programs and policies to suit the needs on the ground.

Changes among countries with two assessments

Eleven countries of the sample conducted two rounds of assessments, one in 2016 and a second in 2022 or 2023. The majority saw a positive change in their sustainability scores with Indonesia and Myanmar increasing their scores significantly to move out of the low threshold category to the sustainable category. Four countries saw decreases in their scores: Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, and Viet Nam. Countries may have lost progress on tax indicators, for example, or lost progress in MPOWER policies at the required level. Some also simply lost points as they fixed incorrect scoring from the first assessment.

Figure 6: Indicators grouped by subject



SECTION EIGHT:

Recommendations

Conclusions and Recommendations

This ITCS report captures a snapshot in time, identifying both strengths and areas requiring action in the development of national tobacco control in 31 countries in 2022 and 2023.

Thailand's success in achieving the sustainable threshold can be a model for other countries.

Evidently, several of the "progressing" countries are working toward effective tobacco control systems, and their efforts deserve acknowledgment. In particular, the four countries with scores above 90—India, Madagascar, Myanmar and Viet Nam—are showing strong progress. It is notable that these are all low- and middle-income economies, illustrating that financial resources may not be the sole or even the primary factor, for sustainable tobacco control. The key is now to use the ITCS' findings to address gaps and prioritize action.

These countries should also work with the WHO FCTC Secretariat and other international bodies to ensure tobacco control measures are robust.

Considerable effort has gone into establishing a national legal framework for tobacco control in an encouraging number of countries. Having four or more MPOWER policies is far from universal, however, and implementation of these vital policies may require strengthening. It is also notable that tax measures on at least one of the two ITCS indicators are being implemented in many countries. Again, this represents a strong foundation for one of the most effective strategies to reduce tobacco consumption.

Several areas stand out as requiring action by many countries. These include critical measures for preventing tobacco industry interference: Only four countries have both robust Article 5.3 policies in ministries of health and across government departments, and 13 countries are still missing laws banning tobacco industry corporate social responsibility programs. These indicators are essential to ensure other tobacco control measures are effective. This gap identified by the ITCS should encourage governments to develop these protective policies as a priority, ensuring their investment in other areas of tobacco control will not be undermined.

Other factors highlighted for action include earmarking a national tobacco control budget and developing health promotion funds or similar to achieve this; involvement of civil society organizations in an official capacity within national tobacco control committees; and prioritizing capacity building for policymakers, the implementation workforce and associated stakeholders.

Aside from the primary purpose of the ITCS, an important additional benefit was commonly reported by assessors and advisors: The process substantially enhanced their understanding of tobacco control in their country and provided new perspectives on familiar issues. We therefore endorse the ITCS as a process for creating insight and clarity into national tobacco control programs. It shines a light on aspects that are delivering effective tobacco control, as

well as factors that need development to function with impact. We hope it will also encourage all stakeholders to take a holistic approach to tobacco control.

We strongly recommend that the ITCS assessment be completed by countries every two years to gauge progress. This should be undertaken by a multi-stakeholder focus group that can help refine national action plans. It is hoped that governments, civil society, researchers and other stakeholders seriously consider the findings of this report and seek to work together to address the policy gaps identified to make tobacco control sustainable in their respective countries.

SECTION NINE:

31 Country Assessments

The ITCS assessments in 31 countries with the highest tobacco burden

1. Bangladesh

PROGRESSING

ITCS TOTAL **77**/130

Sustainability Indicators Achieved

POLICIES

- National tobacco control law
- Code of conduct for government officials and staff

STRUCTURAL

- Tobacco control and noncommunicable diseases are part of national health policy
- National tobacco control unit and focal point
- National advisory committee, with civil society representation
- Civil society tobacco control network
- Inter-governmental co-ordination mechanism
- Human resource for implementation
- Global Tobacco Surveillance System
- Economic and social tobacco costs data
- Tobacco control forms part national development plan
- Capacity building plan for both tobacco control specific and wider personnel

FINANCIAL

- National tobacco control budget
- National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building
- Mass media campaigns funded
- National health promotion fund
- Developmental assistance funding includes tobacco control
- Sustainability Indicators for Further Development

Sustainability Indicators for Further Development

POLICIES

- Remaining MPOWER policies
- Tobacco taxation—both indicators (at least 75% and increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth)
- National policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility
- WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy in ministry of health and across all ministries

STRUCTURAL

- National strategy
- Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity data system
- Develop national evaluation framework and incorporate evaluation into all policies
- Capacity building plans on research and evaluation

2. Brazil

PROGRESSING

ITCS TOTAL **87**/130

Sustainability Indicators Achieved

POLICIES

- ›4 MPOWER policies
- Tobacco taxation at least 75% of retail sales price
- Code of conduct for government officials and staff
- National tobacco control law
- FCTC Article 5.3 policy in ministry of health and across all ministries

STRUCTURAL

- National strategy
- Tobacco control and noncommunicable diseases are part of national health policy
- National tobacco control unit and focal point
- Civil society tobacco control network
- National advisory committee, with civil society representation
- Inter-governmental co-ordination mechanism
- Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity data system and tobacco control data on economic and social costs
- National evaluation framework and incorporate evaluation into all policies
- Human resource for implementation
- Global Tobacco Surveillance System

Sustainability Indicators for Further Development

POLICIES

- Tobacco taxation increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth
- National policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility

STRUCTURAL

- Capacity building plan for both tobacco control specific and wider personnel
- Capacity building plans on research and evaluation
- Tobacco control forms part of national development plan

FINANCIAL

- National tobacco control budget
- Developing a health promotion fund or similar body and including tobacco control in development assistance funding may assist in providing a sustainable national budget
- National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building
- Mass media campaigns funded

3. Bulgaria

LOW

ITCS TOTAL **40**/130

Sustainability Indicators Achieved

POLICIES

- MPOWER policies
- National tobacco control law
- Tobacco taxation at least 75% of retail sales price
- Code of conduct for government officials and staff

STRUCTURAL

- Civil society tobacco control network
- Tobacco control and noncommunicable diseases are part of national health policy
- National focal point post
- Global Tobacco Surveillance System

Sustainability Indicators for Further Development

POLICIES

- Tobacco taxation increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth
- WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy in ministry of health and across all ministries
- National policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility

STRUCTURAL

- National tobacco control unit
- National advisory committee, with civil society representation
- Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity data system, and tobacco control data on economic and social costs
- Develop national evaluation framework and incorporate evaluation into all policies
- National strategy
- Tobacco control forms part of national development plan
- Human resource for implementation
- Inter-governmental co-ordination mechanism
- Capacity building plan for both tobacco control specific and wider personnel
- National advisory committee

FINANCIAL

- National tobacco control budget
- National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building
- Developing a health promotion fund or similar body may assist in providing a sustainable national budget
- Developmental assistance funding includes tobacco control
- Mass media campaigns funded

4. Burkina Faso

LOW

ITCS TOTAL **53**/130

Sustainability Indicators Achieved

POLICIES

- National tobacco control law

STRUCTURAL

- Civil society tobacco control network
- National advisory committee, with civil society representation
- Tobacco control and noncommunicable diseases are part of national health policy
- National tobacco control unit and focal point
- Evaluation built into all policies
- National strategy
- Human resource for implementation
- Global Tobacco Surveillance System
- Economic and social tobacco costs data

FINANCIAL

- Developmental assistance funding includes tobacco control

Sustainability Indicators for Further Development

POLICIES

- MPOWER policies
- Tobacco taxation—both indicators (at least 75% and increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth)
- WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy in ministry of health and across all ministries
- National policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility
- Code of conduct for government officials and staff

STRUCTURAL

- Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity data system
- Develop national evaluation framework
- Tobacco control forms part of national development plan
- Capacity building plans on research and evaluation
- Inter-governmental co-ordination mechanism
- Capacity building plan for both tobacco control specific and wider personnel

FINANCIAL

- National tobacco control budget
- National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building
- Developing a health promotion fund or similar body may assist in providing a sustainable national budget
- Mass media campaigns funded

5. Cambodia

PROGRESSING

ITCS TOTAL **81**/130

Sustainability Indicators Achieved

POLICIES

- National tobacco control law
- National policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility
- Code of conduct for government officials and staff
- Ministry of health WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy

STRUCTURAL

- Civil society tobacco control network
- Tobacco control and noncommunicable diseases are part of national health policy
- National advisory committee
- National tobacco control unit and focal point
- Develop national evaluation framework and evaluation built into all policies
- National strategy
- Tobacco control forms part of national development plan
- Human resource for implementation
- Global Tobacco Surveillance System
- Inter-governmental co-ordination mechanism
- Capacity building plan for tobacco control personnel
- Economic and social tobacco costs data

FINANCIAL

- National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building
- Developmental assistance funding includes tobacco control
- Mass media campaigns funded

Sustainability Indicators for Further Development

POLICIES

- MPOWER policies
- Tobacco taxation—both indicators (at least 75% and increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth)
- WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy across all ministries

STRUCTURAL

- National advisory committee, with civil society representation
- Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity data system
- Capacity building plans on research and evaluation
- Capacity building plan for non-tobacco control specific personnel

FINANCIAL

- National tobacco control budget
- Developing a health promotion fund or similar body may assist in providing a sustainable national budget

6. Cameroon

LOW

ITCS TOTAL **50**/130

Sustainability Indicators Achieved

POLICIES

- National policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility
- Code of conduct for government officials and staff

STRUCTURAL

- Civil society tobacco control network
- National advisory committee, with civil society representation
- Tobacco control and noncommunicable diseases are part of national health policy
- National tobacco control unit and focal point
- Tobacco control forms part of national development plan
- Human resource for implementation
- Global Tobacco Surveillance System
- Inter-governmental co-ordination mechanism

FINANCIAL

- Developmental assistance funding includes tobacco control

Sustainability Indicators for Further Development

POLICIES

- MPOWER policies
- National tobacco control law
- Tobacco taxation—both indicators (at least 75% and increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth)
- WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy in ministry of health and across all ministries

STRUCTURAL

- Develop national evaluation framework and evaluation built into all policies
- National strategy
- Capacity building plan for both tobacco control specific and wider personnel
- Capacity building plans on research and evaluation
- Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity data system
- Economic and social tobacco costs data

FINANCIAL

- National tobacco control budget
- National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building
- Developing a health promotion fund or similar body may assist in providing a sustainable national budget
- Mass media campaigns funded

7. Chad

PROGRESSING

ITCS TOTAL **77**/130

Sustainability Indicators Achieved

POLICIES

- National tobacco control law
- National policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility
- Code of conduct for government officials and staff
- WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy in ministry of health and across all ministries

STRUCTURAL

- Civil society tobacco control network
- National advisory committee, with civil society representation
- Evaluation built into all policies
- Tobacco control and noncommunicable diseases are part of national health policy
- National tobacco control unit and focal point
- National strategy
- Global Tobacco Surveillance System
- Developmental assistance funding includes tobacco control
- Economic and social tobacco costs data

FINANCIAL

- National tobacco control budget
- National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building
- Mass media campaigns funded

Sustainability Indicators for Further Development

POLICIES

- MPOWER policies
- Tobacco taxation—both indicators (at least 75% and increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth)

STRUCTURAL

- Develop national evaluation framework
- Tobacco control forms part of national development plan
- Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity data system
- Inter-governmental co-ordination mechanism
- Human resource for implementation
- Capacity building plan for both tobacco control specific and wider personnel
- Capacity building plans on research and evaluation

FINANCIAL

- Developing a health promotion fund or similar body may assist in providing a sustainable national budget

8. China

LOW

ITCS TOTAL **64**/130

Sustainability Indicators Achieved

POLICIES

- Code of conduct for government officials and staff

STRUCTURAL

- National strategy
- National advisory committee, with civil society representation
- Tobacco control and noncommunicable diseases are part of national health policy
- National tobacco control unit and focal point
- Civil society tobacco control network
- National evaluation framework
- Inter-governmental co-ordination mechanism
- Human resource for implementation
- Capacity building plan for tobacco control personnel
- Global Tobacco Surveillance System
- Tobacco control forms part of national development plan
- Economic and social tobacco costs data

FINANCIAL

- National allocated budget specifically for tobacco control
- Mass media campaigns funded
- National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building

Sustainability Indicators for Further Development

POLICIES

- Remaining MPOWER policies
- National tobacco control law
- Tobacco taxation—both indicators (at least 75% and increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth)
- Law against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility
- WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy in ministry of health and across all ministries

Note: For countries such as China where the government owns/manages the tobacco industry, a context-specific Article 5.3 policy is critical to insulate health policy and tobacco control (reference Article 5.3). A context-specific policy on tobacco industry corporate social responsibility is also required.

STRUCTURAL

- Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity data system
- Evaluation built into all major policy implementation plans
- Capacity building plans on research and evaluation
- Developmental assistance funding includes tobacco control
- Capacity building plan for non-tobacco control specific personnel

FINANCIAL

- Developing a health promotion fund or similar body in conjunction with addressing tobacco taxation and including tobacco control in development assistance funding may assist in providing a sustainable national budget

9. Colombia

LOW

ITCS TOTAL **42**/130

Sustainability Indicators Achieved

POLICIES

- National tobacco control law
- Tobacco taxation increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth

STRUCTURAL

- Civil society tobacco control network
- Tobacco control and noncommunicable diseases are part of national health policy
- National tobacco control unit and focal point
- National strategy
- Capacity building plan for both tobacco control specific and wider personnel
- Capacity building plans on research and evaluation

FINANCIAL

- Developmental assistance funding includes tobacco control

Sustainability Indicators for Further Development

POLICIES

- MPOWER policies
- Tobacco taxation at least 75% of retail sales price
- National policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility
- Code of conduct for government officials and staff
- WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy in ministry of health and across all ministries

STRUCTURAL

- National advisory committee, with civil society representation
- Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity data system
- Develop national evaluation framework and evaluation built into all policies
- Tobacco control forms part of national development plan
- Human resource for implementation
- Inter-governmental co-ordination mechanism
- Global Tobacco Surveillance System
- Economic and social tobacco costs data

FINANCIAL

- National tobacco control budget
- National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building
- Developing a health promotion fund or similar body may assist in providing a sustainable national budget
- Mass media campaigns funded

10. Costa Rica

LOW

ITCS TOTAL **64**/130

Sustainability Indicators Achieved

POLICIES

- MPOWER policies
- National tobacco control law

STRUCTURAL

- Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity data system
- Evaluation built into all policies
- Tobacco control and noncommunicable diseases are part of national health policy
- National tobacco control unit and focal point
- Human resource for implementation
- Global Tobacco Surveillance System

FINANCIAL

- National tobacco control budget
- National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building
- Developing a health promotion fund or similar body may assist in providing a sustainable national budget
- Mass media campaigns funded

Sustainability Indicators for Further Development

POLICIES

- Tobacco taxation—both indicators (at least 75% and increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth)
- National policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility
- Code of conduct for government officials and staff
- WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy in ministry of health and across all ministries

STRUCTURAL

- Civil society tobacco control network
- National advisory committee, with civil society representation
- Develop national evaluation framework
- National strategy
- Inter-governmental co-ordination mechanism
- Tobacco control forms part of national development plan
- Capacity building plan for both tobacco control specific and wider personnel
- Economic and social tobacco costs data
- Capacity building plans on research and evaluation

FINANCIAL

- Developmental assistance funding includes tobacco control

11. Côte d'Ivoire

LOW

ITCS TOTAL **69**/130

Sustainability Indicators Achieved

POLICIES

- National tobacco control law

STRUCTURAL

- Civil society tobacco control network
- Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity data system
- Develop national evaluation framework and evaluation built into all policies
- National strategy
- Tobacco control and noncommunicable diseases are part of national health policy
- National tobacco control unit and focal point
- Human resource for implementation
- Global Tobacco Surveillance System
- Capacity building plan for both tobacco control specific and wider personnel
- Economic and social tobacco costs data
- Capacity building plans on research and evaluation

FINANCIAL

- National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building
- Developmental assistance funding includes tobacco control
- Mass media campaigns funded

Sustainability Indicators for Further Development

POLICIES

- MPOWER policies
- Tobacco taxation—both indicators (at least 75% and increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth)
- National policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility
- Code of conduct for government officials and staff
- WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy in ministry of health and across all ministries

STRUCTURAL

- National advisory committee, with civil society representation
- Inter-governmental co-ordination mechanism
- Tobacco control forms part of national development plan

FINANCIAL

- National tobacco control budget
- Developing a health promotion fund or similar body may assist in providing a sustainable national budget

12. Ecuador

LOW

ITCS TOTAL **57**/130

Sustainability Indicators Achieved

POLICIES

- National tobacco control law
- National policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility
- Ministry of health WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy

STRUCTURAL

- National advisory committee, with civil society representation
- Tobacco control forms part of national development plan
- Inter-governmental co-ordination mechanism
- National evaluation framework in place
- National tobacco control unit and focal point
- Human resource for implementation
- Global Tobacco Surveillance System
- Economic and social tobacco costs data

FINANCIAL

- Developing a health promotion fund or similar body may assist in providing a sustainable national budget

Sustainability Indicators for Further Development

POLICIES

- MPOWER policies
- Tobacco taxation—both indicators (at least 75% and increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth)
- Code of conduct for government officials and staff
- WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy across all ministries

STRUCTURAL

- Civil society tobacco control network
- Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity data system
- Evaluation built into all policies
- National strategy
- Tobacco control and noncommunicable diseases are part of national health policy
- Capacity building plan for both tobacco control specific and wider personnel
- Capacity building plans on research and evaluation

FINANCIAL

- National tobacco control budget
- National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building
- Developmental assistance funding includes tobacco control
- Mass media campaigns funded

13. Ethiopia

PROGRESSING

ITCS TOTAL **81**/130

Sustainability Indicators Achieved

POLICIES

- MPOWER policies
- National tobacco control law
- National policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility
- Ministry of health WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy
- Code of conduct for government officials and staff

STRUCTURAL

- Civil society tobacco control network
- National advisory committee, with civil society representation
- National strategy
- Tobacco control and noncommunicable diseases are part of national health policy
- Tobacco control forms part of national development plan
- Inter-governmental co-ordination mechanism
- National evaluation framework in place
- National tobacco control unit and focal point
- Human resource for implementation
- Capacity building plan for non-tobacco control specific personnel

FINANCIAL

- National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building
- Developmental assistance funding includes tobacco control
- Mass media campaigns funded

Sustainability Indicators for Further Development

POLICIES

- Tobacco taxation—both indicators (at least 75% and increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth)
- WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy across all ministries

STRUCTURAL

- Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity data system
- Evaluation built into all policies
- Global Tobacco Surveillance System
- Capacity building plan for tobacco control personnel
- Capacity building plans on research and evaluation
- Economic and social tobacco costs data

FINANCIAL

- National tobacco control budget
- Developing a health promotion fund or similar body may assist in providing a sustainable national budget

14. Georgia

PROGRESSING

ITCS TOTAL **79**/130

Sustainability Indicators Achieved

POLICIES

- MPOWER policies
- Tobacco taxation at least 75% of retail sales price
- National tobacco control law

STRUCTURAL

- Civil society tobacco control network
- National advisory committee, with civil society representation
- National strategy
- Tobacco control and noncommunicable diseases are part of national health policy
- Inter-governmental co-ordination mechanism
- National evaluation framework in place
- National tobacco control unit and focal point
- Human resource for implementation
- Global Tobacco Surveillance System
- Economic and social tobacco costs data

FINANCIAL

- National tobacco control budget
- Developmental assistance funding includes tobacco control
- Mass media campaigns funded

Sustainability Indicators for Further Development

POLICIES

- Tobacco taxation increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth
- National policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility
- Code of conduct for government officials and staff
- WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy in ministry of health and across all ministries

STRUCTURAL

- Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity data system
- Evaluation built into all policies
- Tobacco control forms part of national development plan
- Capacity building plan for both tobacco control specific and wider personnel
- Capacity building plans on research and evaluation

FINANCIAL

- National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building
- Developing a health promotion fund or similar body may assist in providing a sustainable national budget

15. Ghana

LOW

ITCS TOTAL **57**/130

Sustainability Indicators Achieved

POLICIES

- National tobacco control law
- National policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility

STRUCTURAL

- Civil society tobacco control network
- Civil society representation in national advisory committees
- Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity data system
- Tobacco control and noncommunicable diseases are part of national health policy
- Tobacco control forms part of national development plan
- Inter-governmental co-ordination mechanism
- National tobacco control unit and focal point
- Human resource for implementation
- Global Tobacco Surveillance System

FINANCIAL

- Developmental assistance funding includes tobacco control
- Mass media campaigns funded

Sustainability Indicators for Further Development

POLICIES

- MPOWER policies
- Tobacco taxation—both indicators (at least 75% and increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth)
- Code of conduct for government officials and staff
- WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy in ministry of health and across all ministries

STRUCTURAL

- National strategy
- Develop national evaluation framework and evaluation built into all policies
- Capacity building plan for both tobacco control specific and wider personnel
- National advisory committee
- Capacity building plans on research and evaluation
- Economic and social tobacco costs data

FINANCIAL

- National tobacco control budget
- National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building
- Developing a health promotion fund or similar body may assist in providing a sustainable national budget

16. India

PROGRESSING

ITCS TOTAL **91**/130

Sustainability Indicators Achieved

POLICIES

- National tobacco control law
- Code of conduct for government officials and staff
- Ministry of health WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy

STRUCTURAL

- National strategy
- Tobacco control and noncommunicable diseases are part of national health policy
- National advisory committee, with civil society representation
- National tobacco control unit and focal point
- National evaluation framework
- Civil society tobacco control network
- Inter-governmental co-coordination mechanism
- Global Tobacco Surveillance System
- Tobacco control forms part of national development plan
- Human resource for implementation
- Economic and social tobacco costs data
- Capacity building plans on research and evaluation

FINANCIAL

- National tobacco control budget
- Developing a health promotion fund or similar body
- Capacity building plan for both tobacco control specific and wider personnel
- Mass media campaigns funded
- Developmental assistance funding includes tobacco control

Sustainability Indicators for Further Development

POLICIES

- Remaining MPOWER policies
- WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy across all ministries
- National policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility
- Tobacco taxation—both indicators (at least 75% and increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth)

STRUCTURAL

- Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity data system
- Evaluation built into all major policy plans

17. Indonesia

PROGRESSING

ITCS TOTAL **74**/130

Sustainability Indicators Achieved

POLICIES

- National tobacco control law
- Tobacco taxation increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth
- Code of conduct for government officials and staff
- Ministry of health WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy

STRUCTURAL

- Tobacco control and noncommunicable diseases are part of national health policy
- National strategy
- National tobacco control unit and focal point
- Civil society tobacco control network

FINANCIAL

- National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building
- Developing a health promotion fund or similar body
- Developmental assistance funding includes tobacco control
- Mass media campaigns funded

Sustainability Indicators for Further Development

POLICIES

- Remaining MPOWER policies
- WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy across all ministries
- National policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility
- Tobacco taxation at least 75% of retail sales price

STRUCTURAL

- Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity data system
- National advisory committee, with civil society representation
- Develop national evaluation framework and incorporate evaluation into all policies
- Capacity building plan for both tobacco control specific and wider personnel

FINANCIAL

- National tobacco control budget

18. Madagascar

PROGRESSING

ITCS TOTAL **91**/130

Sustainability Indicators Achieved

POLICIES

- MPOWER policies
- Tobacco taxation—both indicators (at least 75% and increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth)
- Ministry of health WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy

STRUCTURAL

- Civil society tobacco control network
- National advisory committee, with civil society representation
- Develop national evaluation framework and evaluation built into all policies
- National strategy
- Tobacco control and noncommunicable diseases are part of national health policy
- National tobacco control unit and focal point
- Human resource for implementation
- Global Tobacco Surveillance System
- Capacity building plan for non-tobacco control specific personnel
- Economic and social tobacco costs data

FINANCIAL

- National tobacco control budget
- National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building
- Developmental assistance funding includes tobacco control
- Mass media campaigns funded

Sustainability Indicators for Further Development

POLICIES

- National tobacco control law
- National policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility
- Code of conduct for government officials and staff
- WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy across all ministries

STRUCTURAL

- Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity data system
- Inter-governmental co-ordination mechanism
- Tobacco control forms part of national development plan
- Capacity building plan for tobacco control personnel
- Capacity building plans on research and evaluation

FINANCIAL

- Developing a health promotion fund or similar body may assist in providing a sustainable national budget

19. Mexico

PROGRESSING

ITCS TOTAL **78**/130

Sustainability Indicators Achieved

POLICIES

- MPOWER policies
- National tobacco control law
- Tobacco taxation increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth
- National policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility

STRUCTURAL

- National strategy
- Tobacco control and noncommunicable diseases are part of national health policy
- National tobacco control unit and focal point
- Civil society tobacco control network
- National advisory committee, with civil society representation
- Tobacco control forms part of national development plan
- Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity data system, and tobacco control data on economic and social costs
- Human resource for implementation
- Global Tobacco Surveillance System

FINANCIAL

- Including tobacco control in development assistance funding
- Mass media campaigns funded

Sustainability Indicators for Further Development

POLICIES

- Tobacco taxation at least 75% of retail sales price
- FCTC Article 5.3 policy in ministry of health and across all ministries
- Code of conduct for government officials and staff

STRUCTURAL

- Inter-governmental co-ordination mechanism
- Develop national evaluation framework and incorporate evaluation into all policies
- Capacity building plans on research and evaluation
- Capacity building plan for both tobacco control specific and wider personnel

FINANCIAL

- National tobacco control budget
- Developing a health promotion fund or similar body
- National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building

20. Myanmar

PROGRESSING

ITCS TOTAL **82**/130

Sustainability Indicators Achieved

POLICIES

- National tobacco control law
- Tobacco taxation increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth
- National policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility
- Code of conduct for government officials and staff
- Ministry of health WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy

STRUCTURAL

- National strategy
- Civil society tobacco control network
- Tobacco control and noncommunicable diseases are part of national health policy
- National tobacco control unit and focal point
- National advisory committee, with civil society representation
- Incorporate evaluation into all policies
- Tobacco control forms part of national development plan
- Inter-governmental co-ordination mechanism
- Human resource for implementation
- Global Tobacco Surveillance System
- Capacity building plan for both tobacco control specific and wider personnel
- Economic and social tobacco costs data

FINANCIAL

- Including tobacco control in development assistance funding
- Mass media campaigns funded

Sustainability Indicators for Further Development

POLICIES

- Remaining MPOWER policies
- Tobacco taxation at least 75% of retail sales price
- WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy across all ministries

STRUCTURAL

- Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity data system
- Develop national evaluation framework
- Capacity building plans on research and evaluation
- FINANCIAL
- National tobacco control budget
- Developing a health promotion fund or similar body
- National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building

21. Nepal

PROGRESSING

ITCS TOTAL **91**/130

Sustainability Indicators Achieved

POLICIES

- National tobacco control law
- National policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility
- Code of conduct for government officials and staff
- WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy in ministry of health and across all ministries

STRUCTURAL

- Civil society tobacco control network
- National advisory committee, with civil society representation
- National strategy
- Tobacco control and noncommunicable diseases are part of national health policy
- Inter-governmental co-ordination mechanism
- National tobacco control unit and focal point
- Tobacco control forms part of national development plan
- Human resource for implementation
- Global Tobacco Surveillance System
- Capacity building plan for tobacco control personnel
- Economic and social tobacco costs data

FINANCIAL

- National tobacco control budget
- National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building
- Developing a health promotion fund or similar body may assist in providing a sustainable national budget
- Developmental assistance funding includes tobacco control
- Mass media campaigns funded

Sustainability Indicators for Further Development

POLICIES

- MPOWER policies
- Tobacco taxation—both indicators (at least 75% and increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth)

STRUCTURAL

- Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity data system
- Develop national evaluation framework and evaluation built into all policies
- Capacity building plan for non-tobacco control specific personnel
- Capacity building plans on research and evaluation

22. Niger

LOW

ITCS TOTAL **28**/130

Sustainability Indicators Achieved

POLICIES

- National tobacco control law

STRUCTURAL

- National advisory committee, with civil society representation
- National focal point post
- Tobacco control and noncommunicable diseases are part of national health policy
- Human resource for implementation
- Global Tobacco Surveillance System

Sustainability Indicators for Further Development

POLICIES

- MPOWER policies
- Tobacco taxation—both indicators (at least 75% and increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth)
- National policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility
- Code of conduct for government officials and staff
- WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy in ministry of health and across all ministries

STRUCTURAL

- National tobacco control unit
- Civil society tobacco control network
- Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity data system
- Develop national evaluation framework and evaluation built into all policies
- National strategy
- Capacity building plan for both tobacco control specific and wider personnel
- Capacity building plans on research and evaluation
- Tobacco control forms part of national development plan
- Inter-governmental co-ordination mechanism
- Economic and social tobacco costs data

FINANCIAL

- National tobacco control budget
- National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building
- Developing a health promotion fund or similar body may assist in providing a sustainable national budget
- Developmental assistance funding includes tobacco control
- Mass media campaigns funded

23. Pakistan

LOW

ITCS TOTAL **54**/130

Sustainability Indicators Achieved

POLICIES

- National tobacco control law
- Code of conduct for government officials and staff

STRUCTURAL

- National tobacco control unit and focal point
- Civil society tobacco control network
- National advisory committee, with civil society representation
- Tobacco control and noncommunicable diseases are part of national health policy
- Tobacco control forms part of national development plan
- Inter-governmental co-ordination mechanism
- Human resource for implementation
- Global Tobacco Surveillance System
- Economic and social tobacco costs data

FINANCIAL

- Tobacco control included in development assistance funding

Sustainability Indicators for Further Development

POLICIES

- › 4 MPOWER policies
- Tobacco taxation—both indicators (at least 75% and increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth)
- National policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility
- WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy in ministry of health and across all ministries

STRUCTURAL

- National strategy
- Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity data system
- Develop national evaluation framework and incorporate evaluation into all policies
- Capacity building plans on research and evaluation
- Capacity building plan for both tobacco control specific and wider personnel

FINANCIAL

- National tobacco control budget
- National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building
- Developing a health promotion fund or similar body in conjunction with addressing tobacco taxation
- Mass media campaigns funded

24. Philippines

PROGRESSING

ITCS TOTAL **76**/130

Sustainability Indicators Achieved

POLICIES

- Tobacco taxation increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth
- FCTC Article 5.3 policy in ministry of health and across all ministries
- Code of conduct for government officials and staff
- National tobacco control law

STRUCTURAL

- National strategy
- National advisory committee
- Tobacco control and noncommunicable diseases are part of national health policy
- Civil society tobacco control network
- Inter-governmental co-ordination mechanism
- Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity data system, and tobacco control data on economic and social costs
- National evaluation framework
- Human resource for implementation
- Tobacco control forms part national development plan
- Global Tobacco Surveillance System
- Capacity building plan for tobacco control personnel

FINANCIAL

- Developing a health promotion fund or similar body
- Tobacco control included in development assistance funding
- Mass media campaigns funded

Sustainability Indicators for Further Development

POLICIES

- › 4 MPOWER policies
- Tobacco taxation at least 75% of retail sales price
- National policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility

STRUCTURAL

- National tobacco control unit and focal point
- National advisory committee, with civil society representation
- Incorporate evaluation into all policies
- Capacity building plans on research and evaluation
- Capacity building plan for non-tobacco control specific personnel

FINANCIAL

- National tobacco control budget
- National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building

24. Poland

LOW

ITCS TOTAL **27**/130

Sustainability Indicators Achieved

POLICIES

- National tobacco control law
- Tobacco taxation at least 75% of retail sales price

STRUCTURAL

- Tobacco control and noncommunicable diseases are part of national health policy
- National focal point post
- Human resource for implementation
- Global Tobacco Surveillance System

Sustainability Indicators for Further Development

POLICIES

- Remaining MPOWER policies
- Tobacco taxation increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth
- WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy in ministry of health and across all ministries
- National policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility
- Code of conduct for government officials and staff

STRUCTURAL

- National tobacco control unit
- Civil society tobacco control network
- National advisory committee, with civil society representation
- Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity data system, and tobacco control data on economic and social costs
- Develop national evaluation framework and incorporate evaluation into all policies
- National strategy
- Tobacco control forms part of national development plan
- Capacity building plans for research and evaluation
- Inter-governmental co-ordination mechanism
- Capacity building plan for both tobacco control specific and wider personnel

FINANCIAL

- National tobacco control budget
- Developing a health promotion fund or similar body may assist in providing a sustainable national budget
- National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building
- Developmental assistance funding includes tobacco control
- Mass media campaigns funded

26. Tanzania

LOW

ITCS TOTAL **67**/130

Sustainability Indicators Achieved

POLICIES

- National tobacco control law
- Code of conduct for government officials and staff

STRUCTURAL

- Civil society tobacco control network
- Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity data system
- National focal point post
- Develop national evaluation framework and evaluation built into all policies
- National strategy
- Tobacco control and noncommunicable diseases are part of national health policy
- Human resource for implementation
- Global Tobacco Surveillance System
- Inter-governmental co-ordination mechanism
- Capacity building plan for both tobacco control specific and wider personnel
- Economic and social tobacco costs data

FINANCIAL

- Developing a health promotion fund or similar body may assist in providing a sustainable national budget
- Developmental assistance funding includes tobacco control
- Mass media campaigns funded

Sustainability Indicators for Further Development

POLICIES

- MPOWER policies
- Tobacco taxation—both indicators (at least 75% and increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth)
- National policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility
- WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy in ministry of health and across all ministries

STRUCTURAL

- National tobacco control unit
- National advisory committee, with civil society representation
- Capacity building plans on research and evaluation
- Tobacco control forms part of national development plan

FINANCIAL

- National tobacco control budget
- National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building

27. Thailand

SUSTAINABLE

ITCS TOTAL **117**/130

Sustainability Indicators Achieved

POLICIES

- › 4 MPOWER policies
- Ministry of health WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy
- Code of conduct for government officials and staff
- Tobacco taxation increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth
- National tobacco control law
- National policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility
- Note: Thai regulations do not ban tobacco industry corporate social responsibility activities outright, but do ban associated mass media publicity. They also prohibit corporate social responsibility donations from tobacco companies to government agencies.

STRUCTURAL

- National strategy
- Tobacco control and noncommunicable diseases are part of national health policy
- National tobacco control unit and focal point
- Civil society tobacco control network
- National advisory committee, with civil society representation
- Inter-governmental co-ordination mechanism
- Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity data system, and tobacco control data on economic and social costs
- National evaluation framework in place and evaluation built into all policies
- Capacity building plans on research and evaluation
- Human resource for implementation
- Capacity building plan for both tobacco control specific and wider personnel
- Global Tobacco Surveillance System

FINANCIAL

- National tobacco control budget
- National health promotion fund
- National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building
- Tobacco control included in development assistance funding
- Mass media campaigns funded

Sustainability Indicators for Further Development

POLICIES

- Tobacco taxation at least 75% of retail sales price
- WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy across all ministries

STRUCTURAL

- Tobacco control forms part of national development plan

28. Timor Leste

LOW

ITCS TOTAL **54**/130

Sustainability Indicators Achieved

POLICIES

- National tobacco control law

STRUCTURAL

- Civil society tobacco control network
- Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity data system
- National tobacco control unit and focal point
- Develop national evaluation framework
- Tobacco control and noncommunicable diseases are part of national health policy
- Tobacco control forms part of national development plan
- Human resource for implementation
- Global Tobacco Surveillance System
- Inter-governmental co-ordination mechanism
- Economic and social tobacco costs data

FINANCIAL

- Developmental assistance funding includes tobacco control

Sustainability Indicators for Further Development

POLICIES

- MPOWER policies
- Tobacco taxation—both indicators (at least 75% and increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth)
- National policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility
- Code of conduct for government officials and staff
- WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy in ministry of health and across all ministries

STRUCTURAL

- National advisory committee, with civil society representation
- Evaluation built into all policies
- National strategy
- Capacity building plan for both tobacco control specific and wider personnel
- Capacity building plans on research and evaluation

FINANCIAL

- Developing a health promotion fund or similar body may assist in providing a sustainable national budget
- National tobacco control budget
- National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building
- Mass media campaigns funded

29. Uruguay

PROGRESSING

ITCS TOTAL **73**/130

Sustainability Indicators Achieved

POLICIES

- MPOWER policies
- National tobacco control law
- National policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility

STRUCTURAL

- Civil society tobacco control network
- National advisory committee, with civil society representation
- National tobacco control unit and focal point
- Evaluation built into all policies
- National strategy
- Tobacco control and noncommunicable diseases are part of national health policy
- Tobacco control forms part of national development plan
- Human resource for implementation
- Global Tobacco Surveillance System
- Capacity building plan for tobacco control personnel

FINANCIAL

- Developing a health promotion fund or similar body may assist in providing a sustainable national budget

Sustainability Indicators for Further Development

POLICIES

- Tobacco taxation—both indicators (at least 75% and increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth)
- Code of conduct for government officials and staff
- WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy in ministry of health and across all ministries

STRUCTURAL

- Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity data system
- Develop national evaluation framework
- Inter-governmental co-ordination mechanism
- Capacity building plan for non-tobacco control specific personnel
- Economic and social tobacco costs data
- Capacity building plans on research and evaluation

FINANCIAL

- National tobacco control budget
- National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building
- Developmental assistance funding includes tobacco control
- Mass media campaigns funded

30. Vietnam

PROGRESSING

ITCS TOTAL **93**/130

Sustainability Indicators Achieved

POLICIES

- National tobacco control law
- National policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility
- Note: Vietnamese law does not ban tobacco industry corporate social responsibility activities but does ban the publicity associated with this.
- Code of conduct for government officials and staff

STRUCTURAL

- National strategy
- Tobacco control and noncommunicable diseases are part of national health policy
- National tobacco control unit and focal point
- Civil society tobacco control network
- National advisory committee
- Inter-governmental co-ordination mechanism
- Economic and social tobacco costs data
- National evaluation framework and incorporate evaluation into all policies
- Human resource for implementation
- Capacity building plans on research and evaluation
- Capacity building plan for both tobacco control specific and wider personnel
- Tobacco control forms part of national development plan
- Global Tobacco Surveillance System

FINANCIAL

- National tobacco control budget
- Health promotion fund for, or including, tobacco control
- National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building
- Tobacco control included in development assistance funding
- Mass media campaigns funded

Sustainability Indicators for Further Development

POLICIES

- Remaining MPOWER policies
- Tobacco taxation—both indicators (at least 75% and increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth)
- WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy in ministry of health and across all ministries
- Note: For countries such as Viet Nam where the government owns/manages the tobacco industry, a context-specific Article 5.3 policy is critical to insulate health policy and tobacco control.

STRUCTURAL

- Civil society representation in national tobacco control advisory committees
- Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity data system

31. Zambia

LOW

ITCS TOTAL **61**/130

Sustainability Indicators Achieved

POLICIES

- Code of conduct for government officials and staff

STRUCTURAL

- Civil society tobacco control network
- National tobacco control unit
- Develop national evaluation framework and evaluation built into all policies
- National strategy
- Tobacco control and noncommunicable diseases are part of national health policy
- Inter-governmental co-ordination mechanism
- Tobacco control forms part of national development plan
- Human resource for implementation
- Global Tobacco Surveillance System
- Capacity building plan for non-tobacco control specific personnel
- Economic and social tobacco costs data
- Capacity building plans on research and evaluation

FINANCIAL

- Developing a health promotion fund or similar body may assist in providing a sustainable national budget
- Developmental assistance funding includes tobacco control
- Mass media campaigns funded

Sustainability Indicators for Further Development

POLICIES

- MPOWER policies
- National tobacco control law
- Tobacco taxation—both indicators (at least 75% and increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth)
- National policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility
- WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy in ministry of health and across all ministries

STRUCTURAL

- National focal point post
- National advisory committee, with civil society representation
- Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity data system
- Capacity building plan for tobacco control personnel

FINANCIAL

- National tobacco control budget
- National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building

Appendix

Table A: ITCS taxation indicators 5 and 6 –affordability calculations

Country	Price of 20-cigarette pack of the most sold brand, in local currency (WHO, 2020)	Taxes as a % of price of the most sold brand (WHO, 2020)	Indicator 5: Total taxes as % price › 75%	Price of 20-cigarette pack of the most sold brand, in local currency (WHO figures 2018)	% change price of most sold brand 2018-2020	GDP per capita (local currency nominal) 2018	GDP per capita (local currency nominal) 2020	% change in nominal GDP per capita 2018-2020 (World bank)	Indicator 6: If change in price › change in nominal GDP = P*
Bangladesh	95,00	73%	A	80,00	18,75%	145070,70	158287,50	9,11%	A
Brazil	5,25	82%	P	5,00	5,00%	33437,55	35038,95	4,79%	A
Bulgaria	5,00	85%	P	4,80	4,17%	19516,20	18835,60	-3,49%	A
Burkina Faso	750,00	44%	A	750,00	0,00%	411509,70	420039,00	2,07%	A
Cambodia	2100,00	26%	A	2000,00	5,00%	3297922,60	3343715,10	1,39%	A
Cameroon	700,00	43%	A	700,00	0,00%	860114,10	844676,80	-1,79%	A
Chad	500,00	52%	A	1000,00	-50,00%	335520,00	319563,70	-4,76%	A
China	15,29	54%	A	14,07	8,67%	59903,50	64505,40	7,68%	A
Colombia	5152,00	73%	A	4003,00	28,70%	17330776,50	16047602,10	-7,40%	P
Costa Rica	2200,00	54%	A	1900,00	15,79%	6991450,90	6744269,20	-3,54%	A
Côte d'Ivoire	700,00	35%	A	700,00	0,00%	1282287,00	1321304,60	3,04%	A
Ecuador	5,70	67%	A	5,40	5,56%	4223,80	3768,40	-10,78%	A
Ethiopia	40,00	51%	A	15,00	166,67%	16512,90	17997,80	8,99%	A
Georgia	5,00	81%	P	3,70	35,14%	10300,60	10093,10	-2,01%	A
Ghana	5,00	32%	A	4,99	0,20%	5027,70	5163,30	2,70%	A
India	190,00	58%	A	190,00	0,00%	102212,40	98018,10	-4,10%	P
Indonesia	30625,00	62%	A	29466,00	3,93%	39038361,30	39443387,70	1,04%	P
Madagascar	4000,00	80%	P	4000,00	0,00%	780603,20	719894,30	-7,78%	P
Mexico	66,00	68%	A	50,00	32,00%	149338,50	134976,10	-9,62%	P
Myanmar	1250,00	50%	A	800,00	56,25%	1585653,10	1721661,80	8,58%	A
Nepal	280,00	27%	A	216,00	29,63%	76954,00	77833,30	1,14%	A
Niger	500,00	32%	A	500,00	0,00%	301856,80	307240,20	1,78%	A
Pakistan	80,00	61%	A	48,00	66,67%	165101,60	161579,50	-2,13%	A
Philippines	100,00	56%	A	57,75	73,16%	168236,00	156321,30	-7,08%	P
Poland	16,50	78%	P	15,50	6,45%	54312,40	55694,30	2,54%	A
Tanzania			A			2014779,30	2047439,50	1,62%	A
Thailand	60,00	79%	A	60,00	0,00%	150337,90	143501,30	-4,55%	P
Timor Leste	2,00	22%	A	2,00	0,00%	1257,60	1989,00	58,16%	A
Uruguay	165,00	66%	A	140,00	17,86%	515516,30	486536,70	-5,62%	A
Viet Nam	21500,00	39%	A	20000,00	7,50%	47756108,10	51793317,20	8,45%	A
Zambia	21,20	39%	A	17,50	21,14%	7831,90	7278,00	-7,07%	A

Bibliography

Eriksen, M., Mackay, J., Schluger, N., & Gomeshtapeh, F. I. (2015). The Tobacco Atlas Fifth Edition. Georgia: The American Cancer Society.

Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2014). Global Smoking Prevalence and Cigarette Consumption 1980-2012. Seattle, United States. Retrieved September 13, 2016, from Tobacco Free Union: http://ghdx.healthdata.org/record/global-smoking-prevalenceand-cigarette-consumption-1980-2012

IHME (2019) Global Burden of Disease. Washington, DC: Institute of Health Metrics.

Jackson-Morris, A., & Latif, E. (2016, April 20). Index of tobacco control sustainability (ITCS): a tool to measure the sustainability of national tobacco programmes. Tobacco Control BMJ, 1-9.

Levy, D., Ellis, J., Mays, D., & Huang, A. (2013). Smoking-related deaths averted due to three years of policy progress. Bulletin World Health Organization, 91(7), 509-518.

Ross, H., Stoklosa, M. (2012). Development assistance for global tobacco control. Tobacco Control, 21(15), 465-470.

The Union (Carroll, A., Wood, L). (2014). Sustainable Funding Models for Tobacco Control: a discussion paper. International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease.

The United Nations. Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. Goal 3 targets. Retrieved September 9, 2016, from The UNDP Sustainable Development Goals: http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/health/

The World Bank. World Bank country lending groups. Retrieved September 9, 2016, from Data Help Desk: https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups

World Health Organization. (2003). WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. Geneva: World Health Organization.

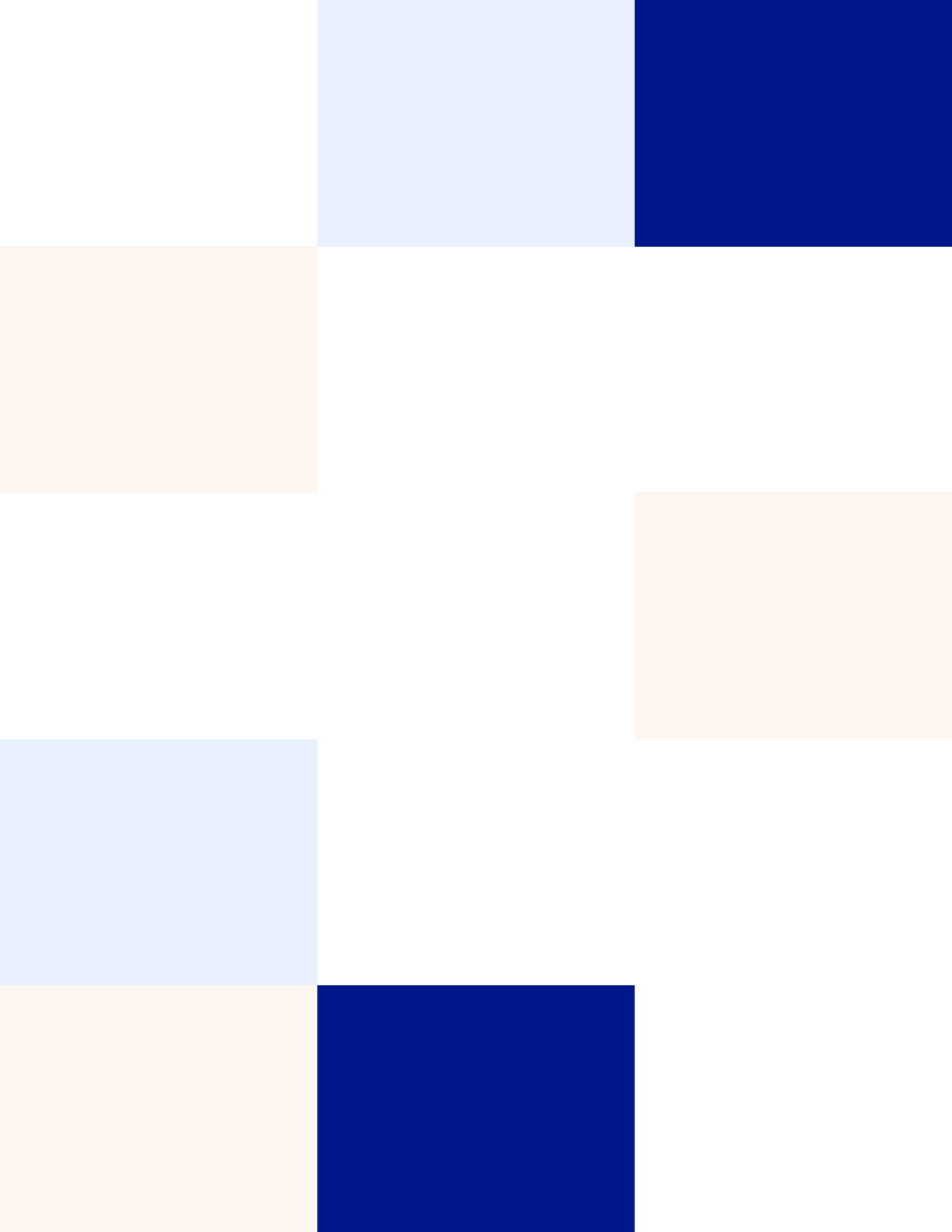
World Health Organization. (2008). WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2008: The MPOWER Package. Geneva: World Health Organization.

World Health Organization (2009). WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2009: Implementing smoke-free environments. Geneva: World Health Organization.

World Health Organization. (2011). WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2011: Warning about the dangers of tobacco. Geneva: World Health Organization.

World Health Organization. (2013). Guidelines for implementation of Article 5.3 of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. Geneva: World Health Organization.

World Health Organization. (2013b). WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2013: Enforcing bans on advertising and sponsorship. Geneva: World Health Organization.

World Health Organization. (2015). WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2015: Raising Taxes on Tobacco. Global report. Geneva: World Health Organization.

WHO (2021) WHO report on the global tobacco epidemic 2021: addressing new and emerging products. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2021. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.