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Cigarette labeling policies in Latin America and the Caribbean: progress and obstacles

Ernesto M Sebríe, MD, MPH,⁽¹⁾ Adriana Blanco, MD,⁽²⁾ Stanton A Glantz, PhD.⁽³⁾

Sebríe EM, Blanco A, Glantz SA.
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Salud Publica Mex 2010;52 suppl 2:S233-S243.

Abstract

Objetivo. To describe cigarette labeling policies in Latin America and the Caribbean as of August 2010. **Material and Methods.** Review of tobacco control legislation of all 33 countries of the region; analysis of British American Tobacco (BAT)'s corporate social reports; analysis of information from cigarette packages collected in 27 countries. **Results.** In 2002, Brazil became the first country in the region to implement pictorial health warning labels on cigarette packages. Since then, six more countries adopted pictorial labels. The message content and the picture style vary across countries. Thirteen countries have banned brand descriptors and nine require a qualitative label with information on constituents and emissions. Tobacco companies are using strategies commonly used around the world to block the effective implementation of WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC)'s Article 11. **Conclusions.** Since 2002, important progress has been achieved in the region. However, countries that have ratified the FCTC have not yet implemented all the recommendations of Article 11 Guidelines.

Keywords: health communication; health legislation; public policy; tobacco industry; tobacco labeling; tobacco packing

Sebríe EM, Blanco A, Glantz SA.
Políticas de etiquetado de cigarrillos en América Latina
y el Caribe: progreso y obstáculos.
Salud Publica Mex 2010;52 suppl 2:S233-S243.

Resumen

Objetivo. Describir las políticas de etiquetado de cigarrillos vigentes en América Latina y el Caribe en agosto de 2010. **Material y métodos.** Revisión de la legislación para el control del tabaco en vigencia en los 33 países de la región; análisis de reportes sociales corporativos del grupo BAT; análisis de información de paquetes de cigarrillos recolectados en 27 países. **Resultados.** En 2002, Brasil se convirtió en el primer país de la región en implementar etiquetas de advertencias sanitarias pictoriales en los paquetes de cigarrillos. Desde entonces, otros seis países adoptaron advertencias pictoriales. El contenido del mensaje y el estilo de la fotografía varía entre los países. Trece países prohibieron descriptores de marca y nueve requieren una advertencia cualitativa con información de constituyentes y emisiones. Las compañías tabacaleras están utilizando estrategias comúnmente usadas alrededor del mundo para bloquear la implementación efectiva del Artículo 11 del Convenio Marco para el Control del Tabaco (CMCT) de la OMS. **Conclusiones.** Desde 2002, se ha alcanzado un importante progreso en la región. Sin embargo, los países que han ratificado el CMCT aún no han implementado todas las recomendaciones de las directrices del Artículo 11.

Palabras clave: comunicación en salud; legislación sanitaria; políticas públicas; industria del tabaco; etiquetado de productos derivados del tabaco; envasado de productos derivados del tabaco

(1) Department of Health Behavior, Roswell Park Cancer Institute. Buffalo, New York, USA.

(2) Advisor, Tobacco Control, Pan American Health Organization, Washington DC, USA.

(3) Center for Tobacco Control Research and Education, University of California. San Francisco, USA.

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Address reprint requests to: Ernesto M Sebríe, MD, MPH. Roswell Park Cancer Institute. Elm & Carlton Streets. 14263 Buffalo, NY, USA.

E-mail: ernesto.sebríe@roswellpark.org

Beginning with the United States (US) in 1966,¹ governments have required printing health warning labels (HWLs) on cigarette packages to warn smokers about the risks of tobacco use. Since then, at least 116 countries have adopted similar measures with a variety of characteristics.² As more and more countries ban tobacco advertising, tobacco industry marketing increasingly relies on the cigarette package to communicate with consumers and potential consumers.³

A 1993 study⁴ evaluated the presence, the content, and the design of HWLs on cigarette packages in 28 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and found that 25 of the countries either had a small size, unspecific and weak warning such as "Smoking is harmful to health" printed on the lateral side of the pack similar to the 1966 US warning, or had no warnings at all. A 1999 study⁵ of cigarette labeling legislation in 45 countries, including 6 from Latin America, assessed the content (developing a scale based on a 10-point content score for 10 specific themes), size and location of HWLs. The study found that packs from developed countries had a higher content score reflecting the presence of multiple and specific warnings, compared to those from developing countries. HWLs in developed countries were also 27% larger and appeared more frequently on both front and back of the packs compared to those from developing countries, where they were on the lateral side of the packs.

Article 11 of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC), in effect since 2005, establishes provisions on tobacco product packaging and labeling, including HWLs, removal of misleading information, and constituent and emissions labeling.⁶ In November 2008, the third Conference of the Parties (COP3) approved the Guidelines for the implementation of Article 11⁷ (Table I). As of August 30, 2010, all LAC countries but Argentina, Cuba, El Salvador,

Dominican Republic, Haiti, Saint Kitts & Nevis, and Saint Vincent & the Grenadines, have ratified the WHO FCTC. Three years after becoming Parties, these countries are legally obligated to implement Article 11.

This article describes current cigarette labeling policies implemented in LAC countries and the progress achieved in light of the FCTC. It also reports on tobacco industry interference, primarily by British American Tobacco (BAT) and Philip Morris International (PMI), the two transnational tobacco companies that have the greatest market share in the region, as well as their local subsidiaries.

Material and Methods

This is a cross-country, comparative analysis of HWLs printed on cigarette packages, as well as other important characteristics of cigarette package labeling, among the 33 countries of LAC. Information collected for this research came from governmental regulations on packaging and labeling for tobacco products of each of the 33 countries, tobacco industry corporate social responsibility reports, and cigarette packages sold in the participating countries.

Tobacco labeling legislation

We reviewed current tobacco control legislation (e.g., laws, executive decrees, ministerial resolutions, etc.) as of August, 2010 for the 33 LAC countries (Table II) available at the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)'s legislation database PATIOS <http://www.paho.org/tobacco/PatiosHome.asp>. We analyzed mandatory HWLs printed on tobacco products, other warnings and messages, removal of misleading information, tobacco constituents and emissions labeling, and any other labeling regulations required by the government.

Table I
SUMMARY OF THE KEY PROVISIONS OF THE GUIDELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 11

Health warning labeling [Article 11.1(b)]	Removal of misleading information [Article 11.1(a)]	Constituents & emissions labeling [Article 11.2]
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Location: main faces, top 2. Size: at least 50% 3. Use of pictorials 4. Color: contrast 5. Rotation system 6. Message content: health risks, economic & social impact, environmental effects, tobacco industry tactics 7. Language: local/s 8. Source attribution 9. Plain packaging 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ban use of terms, descriptors, trademarks or other signs that can imply that a brand is less harmful (e.g. "light", "mild", "low-tar", "extra", "ultra", etc.). 2. Ban figures of emissions yields as part of a brand name or trademark. 3. Ban expiration dates. 4. Ban use of logos, colors, brand images or promotional information (plain packaging) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relevant qualitative statements. 2. Ban quantitative statements (e.g., figures of tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide). 3. Ban qualitative statements that may imply that a brand is less harmful (e.g., contain reduced levels of nitrosamines).

SOURCE: Reference 7

Table II
SUMMARY OF CIGARETTE PACKAGING & LABELING LEGISLATION IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (AS OF AUGUST, 2010)

COUNTRY (years of approval)	FCTC's Article 11 Requirements					Deadline for Article 11 (3 years after entry force)
	Style	Location	Size	Language	Removal of misleading information	Constituents & emissions labeling
Antigua & Barbuda ^{2,8}	1 text-only	Lateral	-	English	-	Quantitative yields of T & N
Argentina (1986) ⁹	1 text-only	lateral back [‡]	- 30% [§]	Spanish	-	Quantitative yields of T, N, & CO [‡]
Bahamas (1977) ¹⁰	1 text-only	Lateral	-	English	-	-
Barbados ^{5,11}	1 text-only	Lateral	-	English	-	Quantitative yields of T & N
Belize ^{6,12}	1 text-only	Lateral	-	English	-	Quantitative yields of T & N
Bolivia ⁸ (2007) ¹³ , (2009) ¹⁴	6 rotating pictorial text-only	front back	50% 50%	Spanish	Ban brand descriptors, yields of T, N, & CO as part of a brand name, claims of additive-free, 100% natural and organic tobacco	Qualitative lateral (T, N, CO, & arsenic) Ban of quantitative yields of T, N, & CO
Brazil (2001) ¹⁵ , (2003) ¹⁶ , (2008) ¹⁷	10 rotating pictorial	back	100%	Portuguese	Ban brand descriptors including numbers	Qualitative lateral (4,700 toxic substances & N) Quantitative yields of T, N, & CO [‡]
Chile (2006) ^{18, 19} , (2007) ²⁰ , (2008) ²¹ , (2009) ²²	1 pictorial 1 text-only	front back	50% 50%	Spanish	Ban brand descriptors	Qualitative lateral (T, N, CO, & arsenic) Quantitative yields of T, N, & CO [‡]
Colombia (2009) ^{23, 24}	6 rotating pictorial	front back	30% 30%	Spanish	Ban brand descriptors Ban expiration date	-
Costa Rica (1995) ²⁵	2 text-only	lateral back [‡]	- 30% [§]	Spanish	-	-
Cuba (2003) ²⁶	4 rotating text-only	back	60%	Spanish	Ban brand descriptors	Quantitative yields of T, N, & CO
Dominica (2002) ²⁷	1 text-only	lateral	-	English	-	Quantitative yields of T & N
Dominican Republic (2000) ²⁸	1 text-only	lateral	-	Spanish	-	-
Ecuador (2006) ²⁹	2 text-only 1 text-only 1 text-only	front back lateral	40% 40% -	Spanish	-	-
El Salvador (1988) ³⁰	1 text-only	lateral	-	Spanish	-	-
Grenada (1997) ³¹	1 text-only	lateral	-	English	-	Quantitative yields of T & N
Guatemala (2001) ³²	5 rotating text-only 1 text-only	front lateral	25% -	Spanish	-	-
Guyana (2004) ³³	1 text-only	lateral	-	English	-	Quantitative yields of T & N
Haiti ⁵	1 text-only	lateral	-	French & Creole	-	-
Honduras ³⁴ (2010) ³⁴	Rotating pictorial	front back	80% 80%	Spanish	Ban brand descriptors	Quantitative yields of T, N, & CO
Jamaica (2006) ³⁵	12 rotating text-only	front back	30% 30% 30%	English	-	Quantitative yields of T, N, & CO
Mexico ³⁶ (2008) ³⁶ , (2009) ^{37, 38}	8 rotating pictorial text-only text-only	front back lateral	30% 100% 100%	Spanish	Ban brand descriptors	Qualitative back (thallium, T, 4,000 poisonous substances & carcinogens, ammonia, N, cadmium, cyanide, polonium, and toluene)
Nicaragua (1996) ³⁹ , (2000) ⁴⁰	1 text-only	lateral	-	Spanish	-	-
Panama (2008) ⁴¹⁻⁴³ , (2009) ⁴⁴ , (2010) ⁴⁵	5 rotating pictorials 1 text-only	front back lateral	50% 50%	Spanish	Ban brand descriptors	Qualitative lateral (T, N, CO, and benzo-pyrene) Ban of quantitative yields
Paraguay ⁴⁶ (2010) ⁴⁶	4 rotating pictorials	front back	50% 40% [¶]	Spanish	Ban brand descriptors	Qualitative lateral (4,000 toxic substances, and carcinogens)
Peru ⁴⁷ (2006) ⁴⁷ , (2008) ^{48, 49} , (2010) ^{50, 51}	10 rotating pictorials	front back	50% 50%	Spanish	Ban brand descriptors	Qualitative lateral (4,000 toxic substances, carcinogens, arsenic, phosphorus, cyanide, and ammonia)
Saint Kitts & Nevis ⁵	1 text-only	lateral	-	English	-	Quantitative yields of T & N
Saint Lucia (1992) ⁵²	1 text-only	lateral	-	English	-	Quantitative yields of T & N
Saint Vincent & the Grenadines ⁵³	1 text-only	lateral	-	English	-	Quantitative yields of T & N
Suriname ⁵⁴	1 text-only	lateral	-	Dutch	-	Quantitative yields of T & N
Trinidad & Tobago ⁵⁵ (2010) ⁵⁵	-	-	-	English	Ban brand descriptors	List of constituents & additives
Uruguay (2008) ⁵⁶⁻⁵⁸ , (2009) ^{59, 60}	6 rotating pictorial	front back	80% 80%	Spanish	Ban brand descriptors, including colors and numbers	Qualitative lateral (T, N, & CO)
Venezuela (2004) ⁶¹ , (2009) ⁶²	10 rotating pictorial 1 text-only	back lateral	100% -	Spanish	Ban brand descriptors	Qualitative lateral (T, N, & CO)

(*) Non- Parties of the FCTC as of August, 2010

[‡] Caribbean Community Bureau of Standards (1992)

[§] Voluntary by the tobacco industry

[#] Belize Bureau of Standards (not located)

[&] Legislation partially implemented as of August, 2010

[¶] New legislation not implemented as of August, 2010

[∞] Size will increase to 50%/50% in 2011 and 60%/60% in 2012

T: tar; N: nicotine; CO: carbon monoxide

Tobacco industry reports

We analyzed information on cigarette labeling in the "social reports" published by BAT's affiliates in some LAC countries (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Peru, Trinidad & Tobago, and Venezuela), which are part of their corporate social responsibility campaign, and are available at the BAT website <http://www.bat.com/global> (accessed between July 2007 and May 2010).

Cigarette packages repository

We collected 200 cigarette packages from 27 LAC countries through PAHO and the Comité Latino Americano Coordinador del Control del Tabaquismo (CLACCTA, Latin American Coordinating Committee on Smoking Control), the Latin America network of tobacco control researchers and advocates, maintained by the Inter-American Heart Foundation. The cigarette packages are from different brand families belonging to the primary tobacco companies in each country, which are part of a collection maintained at Roswell Park Cancer Institute at: <http://www.tobaccolatinamerica.org>.

Results

Packaging and labeling policies

Following the Guidelines for implementing FCTC Article 11,⁷ the information is presented under the three subareas.

Health warning labeling

We located local regulations related to packaging and labeling on cigarettes for 19 of 20 countries in Latin American (all except Haiti), and 7 out of 13 non-Latin Caribbean countries (Table II). While we did not locate regulations for Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Saint Kitts & Nevis, Saint Vincent & the Grenadines, and Suriname, cigarette packages from those countries did have a single text-only warning as recommended by the CARICOM (the Caribbean Community) Bureau of Standards.⁶³

Style

Most of the countries in the region (n=21) have text-only warnings on tobacco products (Table II). Following Canada's example (2001), seven Latin American countries adopted a combination of text and pictorial-based HWLs: Brazil (2002), Venezuela (2004), Uruguay (2006), Chile (2006), Panama (2006), Peru (2009), and Colombia

(2010). In addition, Bolivia, Mexico, and Paraguay have passed legislation mandating pictures as part of their health warnings to be implemented by 2010. Honduras will follow suit in 2011. The seven countries that have implemented graphical warnings have adopted different types of photographs including diseased body parts, symbolic images (an abstract representation of a condition), and testimonial pictures (image of a face with or without personal identifying information) (Figure 1).

Number of warning messages and rotating system

Almost half of the LAC countries (n=19) have only one warning message printed on all cigarette packages. The other 17 countries have more than one message, ranging from 2 in Ecuador to 12 in Jamaica (Table II). Uruguay has adopted four sets of multiple and concurrent pictorial warnings (in 2006, 2007, early 2009, and late 2009), Brazil has adopted three sets (in 2002, 2004, and 2009), and so Panama (in 2006, 2009, and 2010) and Venezuela implemented two sets (in 2005 and 2009). Since 2006, Chile has a pair of two warnings (one pictorial in the front and one text-only in the back) printed at the same time in all cigarette packs and a new pair is introduced every year (4th set in 2009).

Location and size

In almost half of the LAC countries (n=17) HWLs mostly appear on the lateral side of the packs or less frequently, in the back (BAT voluntary). The rest of the countries (n=15) have different regulations, ranging from both main sides (e.g., front and back) and lateral side to only one main side, which is generally the back. The size (measured as a percentage of the principal display areas) ranges from 80% of both front and back in Uruguay (Figure 1) to 25% of the front in Guatemala (Table II).

Message content

Almost half (n=16) of the LAC countries have a weak and unspecific warning label message that only warns about the danger or risk to health similar to the 1966 US warning "Caution: Cigarette Smoking May be Hazardous to Your Health". Almost half (n=15) require warning label messages with themes related to specific diseases and/or other health effects or conditions (Table III). The 2009 Venezuelan's warnings also include a logo with the message "Venezuela Libre de Humo de Tabaco" [Smoke-free Venezuela] (Figure 1), which may help promote the public support of the adoption of smokefree policies in the country. A toll-free telephone "quit line" number is required in Brazil, Uruguay, and Mexico. In addition,

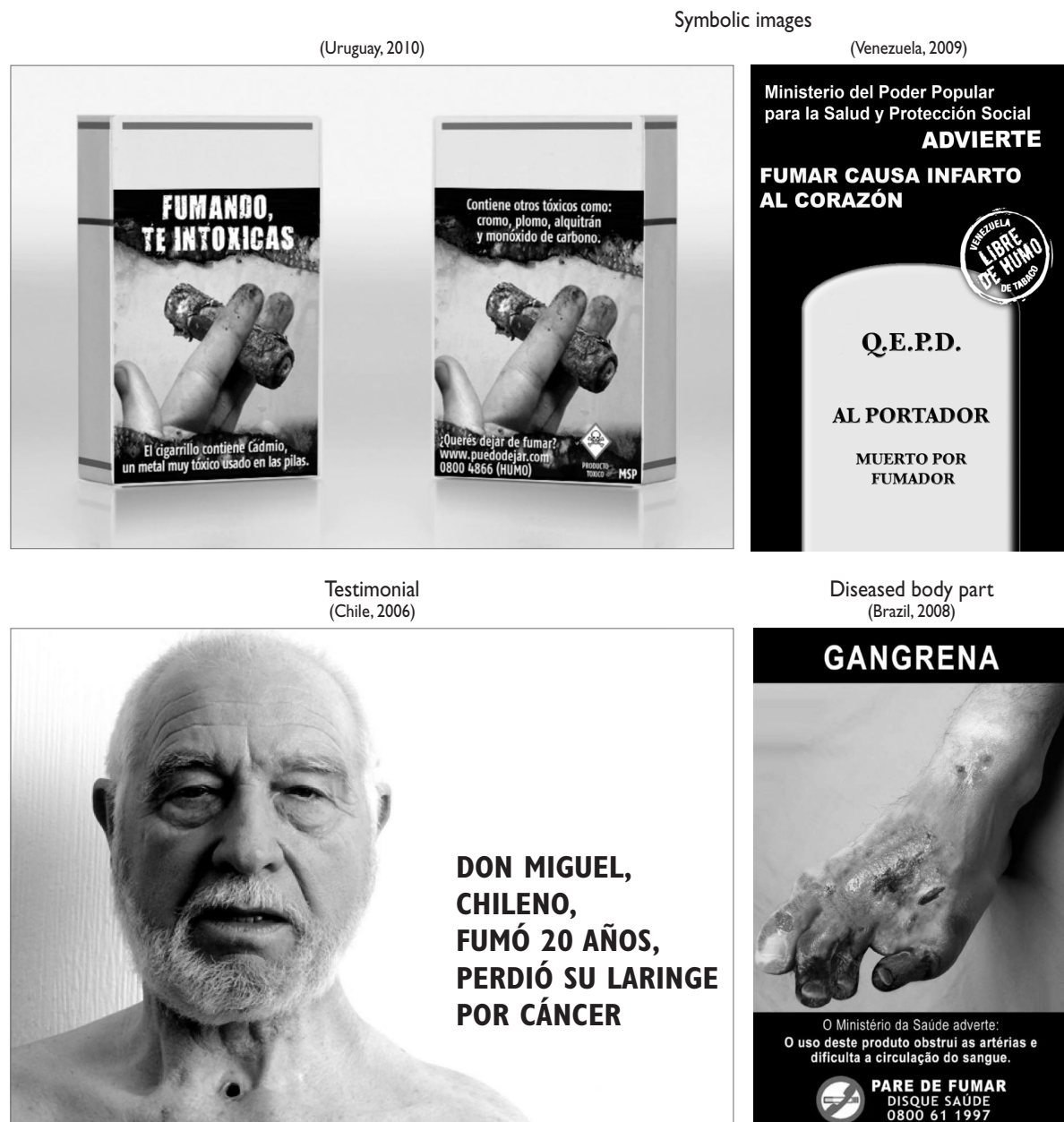


FIGURE 1. TYPES OF PICTORIAL-BASED WARNING LABELS

the Uruguayan's cigarette packages include a website address where smokers can get information on smoking cessation (Figure 1). Honduras and Trinidad & Tobago have not specified the message content of their HWLs as of August, 2010. Despite recommendations of Article 11's Guidelines, as of August 2010, no countries in LAC had adopted non-health messages such as the adverse

economic or social outcomes, the environmental impact of tobacco use, or tobacco industry practices.

Almost a third of the LAC countries ($n=10$) require a marker word in capital letters, sometimes in a different color, at the beginning of the warning, which may draw the reader's attention to the message.⁶⁴ Words used include "ADVERTENCIA" [warning], "PELIGRO"

Table III
CONTENT OF SPECIFIC HEALTH WARNING LABELS BY COUNTRY

Countries	Health effects															
	Cancer	Lung cancer	Mouth cancer	Pharynx cancer	Larynx cancer	Heart disease	Stroke	Impotence	Pregnancy (a)	Thrombosis	Hypertension	Lung disease (b)	Cosmetic effects (c)	Gangrene	Death	Addiction
Bolivia	X					X			X			X			X	X
Brazil		X	X		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Chile	X				X	X						X	X		X	X
Colombia			X					X					X			
Costa Rica		X				X			X			X				
Cuba		X							X							X
Ecuador	X														X	
Guatemala	X	X	X	X		X			X							
Jamaica	X	X				X	X	X	X			X			X	X
Mexico	X	X	X			X			X			X	X	X	X	X
Panama	X	X	X			X			X				X		X	X
Paraguay		X				X	X	X			X	X			X	X
Peru	X	X	X			X	X	X	X			X				X
Uruguay	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X	X
Venezuela		X	X		X	X		X	X	X		X	X		X	X

Premature birth, miscarriage, and abortion
Asthma, emphysema, pneumonia, and bronchitis
Bad breath, wrinkling, yellow teeth, and premature aging skin
Health benefits of quitting smoking

[danger], and “CUIDADO” [careful]. In Brazil the third set of pictorial warnings use the name of a disease such as “GANGRENA” [gangrene].

Language

Except in Haiti, where HWLs are written in two languages (French and Creole), in the rest of LAC countries HWLs are written in only one language, either Spanish (most of the Latin American countries), Portuguese (only in Brazil), English (most of the CARICOM countries), or Dutch (only in Suriname) (Table II). However, other languages are spoken and officially recognized in four countries, Bolivia (Quechua or Aymara), Guatemala (distinct Mayan languages), Peru (Quechua or Aymara), and Paraguay (Guarani).

Source attribution

Although not a requirement of Article 11, more than half (n=20) countries attribute their warnings to either a national health authority or a legal provision. Health agencies include the Minister of Health (e.g., Barbados), the Institute for the Prevention of Alcohol and Drugs Addiction (e.g., Honduras), Minister of Public Health and

Social Welfare (e.g., El Salvador), and the Chief Medical Officer (e.g., Jamaica). Costa Rica is the only country that attributes their warnings to a specific legal provision. The use of source of attribution can increase credibility in some countries but also can reduce the impact of the warning if they are too big.⁷

Removal of misleading information

Following FCTC Article 11's Guidelines, thirteen LAC countries have banned brand descriptors with references to implied harm reduction such as “light”, “mild” or “low-tar.” In addition, Bolivia has banned claims of additive-free, 100% natural, or organic tobacco; Brazil and Uruguay have banned the use of numbers as brand descriptors; and Uruguay has banned the use of colors to identify different cigarette types within a brand family (Table II). Colombia has banned the display of the expiration date, which can mislead consumers into think that there is a safe time to consume tobacco.⁷

Toxic constituents and emissions labeling

Toxic constituent information is required by law or voluntarily displayed by tobacco companies in 24 LAC

countries (Table II). Cigarette packs in LAC have two types of constituent labeling: quantitative and qualitative. Quantitative disclosure involves printing the yields of different substances such as tar, nicotine, and carbon monoxide, which in 9 countries is required by law. Nine countries require a legend (lateral or on the back), with qualitative information on toxic constituents (e.g., tar, nicotine, and CO) as recommended by the Guidelines of FCTC's Article 11. Bolivia, Chile, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay also disclose information on carcinogens other than tar (e.g., arsenic, cadmium and polonium). Mexico and Peru also provide information on other toxic substances, such as cyanide, or additives such as ammonia (Table II). Uruguayan cigarette packs require the skull-and-crossbones picture with the legend "Toxic Product", an internationally recognized symbol of poisonous substances (Figure 1). Bolivia and Panama are the only countries in the region that have banned the printing of the yields of tar, nicotine, and carbon monoxide that can be deceptive to the consumers as suggested by the Guidelines.⁷

The tobacco industry interference

Tobacco company arguments and strategies to oppose the implementation of effective cigarette labeling policies are similar across LAC and around the world.¹ Arguments used include: warnings do not work; smokers already know the risks and therefore are not necessary; pictorial-based warnings harass and scare smokers; new warnings would cost too much money to implement; the timeline for implementation is too short and will take much more time; the industry does not have the technology necessary to implement the regulations. Tobacco companies have been using strategies to prevent the approval of laws or to weaken their provisions, as well as to delay implementation of strong HWLs and other effective labeling policies.

Preventing stronger policies

Voluntary measures

In 2005, BAT Argentina increased the size (up to 30% in the back) of the weak and unspecific only-text warning label "Fumar es perjudicial para la salud" [Smoking is harmful to health]. The company launched a campaign on billboards claiming "We increased the [health] warning [label]. We continue to inform clearly and responsibly so you can continue to choose. Nobleza Piccardo" (Figure 2).⁶⁵ Similar measures were developed by BAT in Colombia,⁶⁶ Honduras,^{67,68} Costa Rica,⁶⁹ and Trinidad & Tobago.⁷⁰



FIGURE 2. BAT ARGENTINA CAMPAIGN IN BILLBOARDS (2005)

Tobacco companies also voluntarily print the yields of tar, nicotine, and carbon monoxide on cigarette packs potentially substitute for misleading descriptors such as "light", "ultra-light" and "low-tar" in several countries (n=10).

Lobby legislative and executive authorities

In 1986, the Congress of Argentina passed a very weak national law that established the current text-only warning label printed on all cigarette packs. However, the original draft of the bill required stronger message content.⁷¹ In 1992, BAT and PMI managed to get the presidential veto to a comprehensive law that Congress had approved and that would have resulted in new, rotating HWLs.⁷¹

Weakening new legislation: Agreement with health authorities

In 2004, BAT & PMI Mexico signed an agreement with the Secretary of Health of Mexico to increase the size of the HWLs from 25 to 50% of the back of the cigarette packages, under the condition that pictures would be excluded. In addition, they agreed to place a lateral warning reading "Currently there is no cigarette that

reduces health risks" apparently to prevent the banning of brand descriptors (as required by the FCTC) that continued to appear on Mexican cigarette packs. Finally, the companies decided to include an onsert in 25% of the packs of each brand sold in the country with "health information" that was technical and difficult to read because of the small font size.^{72,73}

Undermining the implementation

In 2006, before the first pictorial warning label appeared in Chile, BAT Chile began to give away metallic cigarette package covers that could be used to stick the packs inside and which would hide the warning.⁷⁴ In addition, BAT Chile launched new formats of packages ("book pack design") that display two additional surfaces in the interior of the pack and break the warning.⁷⁵ Stickers with cartoon faces to be used to cover the pictorial warning appeared in retail stores as well.

Delaying implementation: Litigation

Tobacco companies have litigated against the new cigarette labeling policies in Uruguay, Brazil, and Paraguay to stop or delay the implementation of pictorial warnings. As of August, 2010 the cases are pending in Brazil and Uruguay.

After the approval of the third set of warning labels in Brazil, four injunctions were filed against the Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária (ANVISA, National Agency of Health Surveillance). In December 2008, the tobacco industry trade unions from the State of Rio Grande do Sul (Sinditabaco/RS) and the State of Rio de Janeiro (Sinditabaco/RJ) filed two injunctions against the new set of warning labels. In March 2009, Souza Cruz (BAT Brazil) filed a new injunction while the Public Minister of the State of Santa Catarina had done the same earlier the same year. After a short period of delay, the Court dismissed both cases and the new warnings began to appear in April 2009. However, the companies appealed to the Supreme Court where the final ruling is pending as of August, 2010.^{76,77} Arguments used were that the images did not represent the smoking associated risks, they may confuse and misinform the population, and that ANVISA should have used real images. In addition they claimed that the pictures hurt human dignity.

In September 2008, BAT Uruguay filed a complaint against Ministerial Ordinance 514⁵⁶ that had been enacted by the Minister of Health of Uruguay on August 18, 2008, which among other provisions, banned tobacco companies from having more than one presentation for each brand. In other words, the law would allow only

one type of Marlboro or other brand name. On October 1, 2008 the case was dismissed by the Court. According to a local newspaper, in October 2009, Montepaz, Abal Hermanos (PM Uruguay), and BAT, the three tobacco companies that share the market in Uruguay, filed a complaint against the Executive Decree that increased the size of the HWLs from 50 to 80 % of the total display areas. The companies called the decree "irrational, illegal, insensate, overbearing, and arbitrary."⁷⁸ On February 19, 2010, PMI sued the government of Uruguay before the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) alleging that the country requirements that banned the use of more than one brand presentation infringed a bilateral Switzerland-Uruguay investment treaty.⁷⁹ According to its website "the primary purpose of ICSID is to provide facilities for conciliation and arbitration of international investment disputes."⁸⁰ According to a representative from Abal Hermanos/PM Uruguay, their goal is "to repair the damage from regulatory measures taken by the Executive Branch during the last two years that harmed PMI investments in the country and curtailed the company's right to use its registered brands, in frank violation of Uruguay's international obligations" and "[to] suspend the application of the recently approved regulations."⁷⁹ As of August 2010, the final ruling was pending.

On December 26, 2009 the Supreme Court of Justice of Paraguay declared null the Ministerial Resolution enacted by the Minister of Health and Social Welfare in May 2009, which sought the implementation of new warning labels in the country. The ruling was a result of an injunction presented by the Tobacco Union of Paraguay (on behalf of representatives of all tobacco companies in Paraguay) on the grounds of unconstitutionality.⁸¹ However, in March, 2010, the President issued a Decree to comply with new HWLs according to the FCTC.⁴⁶

Discussion

In 2002, Brazil became the first country within the region to implement pictorial-based HWLs, which it did before the WHO FCTC entered into force in February 2005. Since then, and in accordance with the recommendations of the WHO FCTC's Article 11 Guidelines, six other LAC countries followed suit and four more have approved legislation to be implemented during 2010 and 2011.

Our results indicate that around 27% (9/33) of LAC countries have implemented the minimum provisions of Article 11 in all three sub-policy areas: 1) pictorial warning labels, at least 50% of main faces, specific health effects, rotating, principal/s language/s; 2) ban of brand descriptors; and 3) qualitative content and emissions

label, while 12% (4/33) adopted either one or two of them. However, the majority of LAC countries (n=20) require less than the minimum provisions or none.

Our results also indicate that cigarette package warning content and style of presentation varies significantly across countries. The effectiveness of different approaches is only beginning to be studied. A study conducted as part of the International Tobacco Control Policy Evaluation Project, evaluated the impact of HWLs in Uruguay, Brazil and Mexico and found that Uruguayan smokers were more likely than Brazilian or Mexican smokers to notice regularly HWLs, probably due to Uruguayan warnings were printed in both main faces, whereas Brazilian and Mexican were only on the back. Furthermore, this study indicates that Brazilian warnings had a greater cognitive and behavioral impact than either Mexican or Uruguayan, with Mexican text-only labels doing equal or better than Uruguayan labels. This result suggests that the abstract representation of Uruguayan pictorial HWLs is not as effective as the Brazilian strategy. Finally, the Brazilian pictorials had an inverse association with educational achievement, suggesting that style of pictures could address literacy issues.⁸² The WHO/CDC Global Adult Tobacco Survey conducted in Brazil⁸³ (2008) and Uruguay⁸⁴ (2009) showed that 65% and 45% respectively of current smokers thought about quitting because of a warning label.

A few countries have developed and adopted synergistic measures to enhance the impact of their HWLs, such as mass media campaigns and mandating the placement of the same health warnings on tobacco advertising including point-of-sale. For example, in 2002, the Brazilian government launched 2 TV spots with the stories of "Euclide" and "Renata" victims of larynx cancer and abortion respectively to promote two of the new pictorial warnings.⁸⁵ Since 2006, when it was implemented the first testimonial HWL in Chile⁸⁶ (Figure 1), the Minister of Health of Chile has been launching the new picture in a press conference contributing to the publicity of the health warning. In addition to the cigarette packs, the Chilean law mandates the placement of the same health warning label in 50% of all graphic tobacco advertising (counter-advertising) such as billboards and point-of-sale displays.¹⁸ In Brazil and Uruguay, warnings are also present at point-of-sale.⁵⁷

In 2009, Uruguay became the first country in the world to limit brands to only one presentation per brand name (e.g., Marlboro), which moves in the direction of plain packaging (e.g., completely removal of brand imagery including color).⁸⁷ This regulation aims to help eliminate misleading consumers about relative risk of products. As of August, 2010, the tobacco

industry was not able to successfully challenge this significant progress.

In addition to the information mandated by law, tobacco companies generally print other messages on the cigarette packages either to compete with the mandated health warnings or to mislead the consumers. Legends with a reference to an expiration date such as "Better before..." are printed on several countries of the region voluntary by the tobacco industry. Only Colombia followed recommendations of Article 11's Guidelines and banned it. Underage warnings such as "Only for adults" or "Underage sale prohibited" are also printed voluntarily in cigarette packs from several LAC countries. These legends are part of the tobacco industry's "youth smoking prevention" programs developed in Latin America during the 1990s to portray cigarettes as an adult product while continue marketing to young people.⁸⁸

In 2009, an intergovernmental initiative was developed within the countries from the MERCOSUR (the trade agreement of South America) with the goal of creating and maintaining an electronic-based bank of pictorial warnings, which are available for any country of the region seeking to implement such policy: <http://www.cictmercosur.org/esp/index.php> The Convention Secretariat, following a decision by the COP3 and with the technical assistance of WHO's Tobacco Free Initiative, established a central international database of HWLs, which is available at: <http://www.who.int/tobacco/healthwarningsdatabase/en/index.html>.

Conclusions

Since 2002, important progress has been achieved in the region. However, only Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela meet FCTC's Article 11 minimum requirements. Furthermore, as of August, 2010, 11 countries that are Parties to the WHO FCTC have passed the deadline of 3 years between ratifying and implementing Article 11. The tobacco industry has used predictable arguments and strategies to block, undermine and delay the effective implementation of Article 11. Policymakers who want to implement effective labeling policies in their countries need to be aware and anticipate tobacco industry tactics to counteract them, prevent loopholes in the regulations, and use scientific evidence and experience from other countries.

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We declare that we have no conflicts of interest.

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