

## Supplementary Material

### Reflexivity Statement

While GGA is a PhD student, GGA also advocates for tobacco and alcohol control. GGA has been actively engaged in national, regional and global advocacy efforts for tobacco and alcohol control, including in consultations with the health ministries in the Philippines and Singapore, as well as with the World Health Organization through her involvement in the Global Alcohol Policy Alliance and the Asia Pacific Alcohol Policy Alliance.

### Supplementary Method: Protocol for the Interviews

GGA conducted qualitative in-depth interviews with 30 participants recruited through purposive and snowball sampling from October 2019 to August 2022 (Lee & Hawkins, 2016).

GGA is a PhD student involved in tobacco and alcohol control research and civil society organisations working on alcohol and tobacco control in both countries, with academic and professional knowledge of the actors involved. GGA sent out interview requests to 30 potential interviewees for the purposive sample. GGA compiled the list of potential interviewees based on:

- (1) the official profiles or titles of those involved in tobacco and alcohol control on government websites, and,
- (2) online academic profiles of local researchers who have published on tobacco and alcohol control in Singapore and the Philippines.

GGA also sent interview requests to private sector representatives through their corporate communications offices as published on their corporate websites. GGA emailed the interview requests and sent at least two follow-up emails to non-respondents. For the snowball sample, GGA asked each respondent for at least one recommendation of another potential interviewee whom we could contact. No representatives from the alcohol and tobacco industry agreed to do an interview. Through this snowball sampling method, we collected the names of 10 potential participants and interviewed the five respondents who agreed (17% of 30).

Note that no formal civil society organisations are working on tobacco or alcohol control in Singapore. Most health-related civil society organisations in the Philippines focus only on tobacco control. There is also an imbalance in the representation of international organisations promoting and helping countries implement tobacco control but less on alcohol control.

We developed a study protocol, an interview guide and an informed consent form, which the National Ethics Committee (NEC) in the Philippines approved on 11 November 2019 (NEC Code 019-016-Amul-EXIIT) and the National University of Singapore Institutional Review Board (IRB) approved on 27 September 2019 (IRB Reference Number S-19-279). GGA conducted 10 in-person interviews (including one joint interview with two interviewees) from October to December 2019 in Singapore, seven virtual interviews with respondents from Singapore, and 13 virtual interviews with respondents from the Philippines, from January 2020 to August 2022. GGA conducted the virtual interviews after a change in the research protocol to accommodate COVID-19 restrictions. GGA reported these changes in the research protocol (which included virtual informed consent and virtual interviews) to the National Ethics Committee in the Philippines to accommodate the COVID-19 restrictions that restricted in-person interviews in the Philippines. The interview questions only served as a general guide, and the questions asked depended on the official role or affiliation of the interviewee.

Critical points of inquiry include :

- (i) the participants' general perception of the alcohol or the tobacco industry's role in shaping policy;
- (ii) their experience of interaction with the alcohol or the tobacco industry;
- (iii) their perception of progress or regression in alcohol or tobacco control policies in the country;
- (iv) their perception of current alcohol or tobacco control policies in the country;
- (v) insights on the role of the alcohol or tobacco industry in the policy process;
- (vi) insights on their experience with the policy process for tobacco or alcohol control; and

- (vii) recommendations on how to protect policies from the influence of the alcohol or tobacco industry.

### **Thematic Analysis**

GGA transcribed and thematically coded all recorded interviews using Atlas.ti. For participants who did not consent to interview recording, GGA took notes and prepared an interview memo for each, and these memos were also thematically coded using Atlas.ti. GGA anonymised all interview transcripts to only refer to interviewees by their general affiliation – for example, as a government official, a civil society organisation representative, a researcher, or an advocate. GGA sent each interviewee a transcript for their review and validation. See section below for more details about the research protocol for the interviews.

GGA processed the interviews using a reflexive approach to thematic analysis: (a) data familiarisation; (b) systematic coding and re-coding; (c) generating initial themes; (d) developing and reviewing themes; (e) refining, defining and naming themes; and (f) writing the analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2022). GGA coded the interviews using induction (data-driven) and deduction (theory or framework-driven) at both semantic and latent levels (Braun & Clarke, 2022). GGA generated initial or candidate themes from the final set of codes and developed and reviewed themes using coded extracts from the interviews (Braun & Clarke, 2022). We integrated the thematic analysis into a narrative synthesis.

### **Anonymised Interviews**

We conducted 29 interviews with 30 people, 13 from the Philippines and 17 from Singapore. To safeguard the confidentiality of the interviews and comply with privacy laws, we anonymised all interview transcripts including interview memos (for those who consented to the interview but did not consent to the audio recording). We cannot report their profession, the organisation they work for, their age or sex.

## Supplementary Table 1

### Literature search results

Search terms in Title/Abstract on PubMed	Search results <i>n</i> = 13	Duplicate titles removed, <i>n</i> = 4	References	Strategies, tactics and activities
<b>power AND political determinants of health AND tobacco OR alcohol</b>	<i>n</i> = 2		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Barlow, P., &amp; Stuckler, D. (2021). Globalisation and health policy space: Introducing the WTOhealth dataset of trade challenges to national health regulations at World Trade Organization, 1995–2016. <i>Social Science &amp; Medicine</i>, 275, 113807. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2021.113807">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2021.113807</a>.</li> <li>2. Chaufan, C., &amp; Saliba, D. (2019). The global diabetes epidemic and the nonprofit state corporate complex: Equity implications of discourses, research agendas, and policy recommendations of diabetes nonprofit organizations. <i>Social Science &amp; Medicine</i>, 223, 77–88. <a href="https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2019.01.013">https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2019.01.013</a></li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of challenges to national health regulations at the WTO Technical Barriers to Trade Committee</li> <li>• Between 1995 and 2016, 10.4% of 244 trade challenges centred on alcohol policies, 4.2 % centred on tobacco policies</li> <li>• LMIC members were disproportionately challenged by HIC members</li> <li>• NPOs actively contribute to these inequities through normalising discourses and practices that legitimise establishment views, poor public policies and existing relations of power</li> <li>• Become instruments of corporate power, even as they see themselves as representing “civil society”, i.e., independent from political influences and challenging corporate power on behalf of the public good.</li> <li>• Use of philanthropy by the tobacco industry – example of how corporate social actors utilise donations to leverage policymakers, fund health research, and support health promotion campaigns to enhance their status as good “corporate citizens” and as a source of credible information.</li> <li>• Funds health promotion programs, illustrates how corporate social actors can sponsor initiatives that appear to be socially desirable, such as smoking cessation programs, designed to address health problems of global significance, i.e., smoking, yet all too often are caused precisely by the profit-seeking activities of these industries.</li> </ul>
<b>power AND commercial determinants of health AND tobacco OR alcohol</b>	<i>n</i> =5		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Brown, T. (2019). Legislative capture: A critical consideration in the commercial determinants of public health. <i>Journal of Law and Medicine</i>, 26(4), 764–785..</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective capture by the industries of the crucial legislative process associated with the harm prevention initiatives</li> <li>• Predicated on a finding of significant encroachment of the public interest (PI) by special interest groups and reciprocating beneficial conduct between the lawmakers and the group</li> <li>• Legislative capture and associated clientele corruption</li> <li>• Commodification of the public interest</li> </ul>

Search terms in Title/Abstract on PubMed	Search results <i>n</i> = 13	Duplicate titles removed, <i>n</i> = 4	References	Strategies, tactics and activities
			<p>4. Fitzpatrick, I., Dance, S., Silver, K., Violini, M., Hird, T.R. (2022) Tobacco industry messaging around harm: Narrative framing in PMI and BAT press releases and annual reports 2011 to 2021. <i>Frontiers in Public Health</i>, 18(10), 958354. <a href="https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2022.958354">https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2022.958354</a>.</p> <p>5. Madureira Lima, J., &amp; Galea, S. (2019). The Corporate Permeation Index – A tool to study the macrosocial determinants of Non-Communicable Disease. <i>SSM - Population Health</i>, 7, 100361. <a href="https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssmph.2019.100361">https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssmph.2019.100361</a></p> <p>6. Hird, T.R., Gallagher, A.W.A., Evans-Reeves, K., Zatoński, M., Dance, S., Diethelm, P.A., Edwards, R., Gilmore, A.B. (2022) Understanding the long-term policy influence strategies of the tobacco industry: two contemporary case studies. <i>Tobacco Control</i> 31(2), 297-307. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2021-057030">https://doi.org/10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2021-057030</a>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Influencing public perception is a key way in which all transnational corporations maintain market dominance and political power</li> <li>• Most common frames assigned were "capacity and resources", "health and safety" and "economic" frames. The overarching themes were individualisation, normalisation, and regulation. These themes capture how both BAT and PMI use particular framings to downplay the role of TTCs in the perpetuation of population- and individual-level harms related to tobacco use. They seek to normalise their role in public discussions of health policy, to cast themselves as instrumental in the redress of tobacco-related inequalities and shift responsibility for the continuation of tobacco-product use onto individual consumers.</li> <li>• Commercial interest as macrosocial determinants of non-communicable diseases</li> <li>• Corporate Permeation Index as a tool for explaining variations in the consumption of products and in the comprehensiveness of health policy regarding these products</li> <li>• Corporate Permeation Index as a composite indicator of the degree to which corporate power is embedded in the social, political and cultural fabric of a country.</li> <li>• Political environment (cluster development, electoral policy, foreign direct investment as % of GDP, foreign ownership of companies, impact of rules on foreign direct investment on business, inward flows of trade, market dominance of firms, outward foreign direct investment as % of GDP, restrictions to trade, trade barriers, trade tariffs, value chain)</li> <li>• Preference shaping (extent of marketing, freedom of the press from economic interests)</li> <li>• Legal environment (anti-monopoly policy, audit reporting standards, efficacy of corporate bonds, investor protection, judicial independence, protection of minority shareholders)</li> <li>• Extra legal environment (corruption, diversion of public funds, ethical behaviour of firms, favouritism of government officials, irregular payments and bribes)</li> <li>• Reputation management strategies</li> <li>• Coalition management strategies</li> <li>• Information management strategies</li> <li>• Discursive strategy – we've changed, we are part of the solution</li> <li>• Growing use of complex and opaque webs of influence</li> </ul>

Search terms in Title/Abstract on PubMed	Search results <i>n</i> = 13	References	Strategies, tactics and activities
	Duplicate titles removed, <i>n</i> = 4	<p>7. McCambridge, J., Mitchell, G., Lesch, M., Filippou, A., Golder, S., Garry, J., Bartlett, A., &amp; Madden, M. (2023). The emperor has no clothes: a synthesis of findings from the Transformative Research on the Alcohol industry, Policy and Science research programme. <i>Addiction</i>, 118(3), 558-566. <a href="https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1111/add.16058">https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1111/add.16058</a>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industry involvement in science (cardiovascular health and alcohol research)</li> <li>• Industry involvement in policymaking (minimum unit pricing)</li> <li>• Public relations programme developed in close connection with the tobacco industry</li> </ul>
power AND legal determinants of health AND tobacco OR alcohol	<i>n</i> = 0		
<i>References removed after screening titles and abstracts</i>	<i>n</i> = 2		
<i>PubMed Total</i>	<i>n</i> = 7		
Search terms used in Google Scholar	<p>Search results</p> <p>Initial search, <i>n</i> = 27</p> <p>Results after screening and reviewing abstracts, <i>n</i> = 6</p>	References	Strategies, tactics and activities

Search terms in Title/Abstract on PubMed	Search results <i>n</i> = 13	Duplicate titles removed, <i>n</i> = 4	References	Strategies, tactics and activities
<p>"power" AND "alcohol industry" OR "tobacco industry" AND "determinants of health" AND "Philippines" OR "Singapore"</p> <p>Period: 2017 to 2022 Filter: Review articles only</p>	8.	<p>Hill, S. E., &amp; Friel, S. (2020). 'As Long as It Comes off as a Cigarette Ad, Not a Civil Rights Message': Gender, Inequality and the Commercial Determinants of Health. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i>, 17(21). <a href="https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17217902">https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17217902</a></p>	<p>Corporate practices and gender inequalities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unhealthy commodity industries exploit gendered ideals to promote their products.</li> <li>• Tobacco and alcohol companies have responded to changing gender norms by appearing to align themselves with female empowerment and the promotion of women's causes.</li> <li>• Such promotions have helped create new markets among female consumers—thus increasing profits—while portraying these industries as progressive, supporting their image as important social partners and reducing the likelihood of regulatory controls on their activities.</li> <li>• These practices associate women's emancipation with consumption of potentially addictive substances while reinforcing gendered expectations and stereotypes.</li> </ul> <p>Corporate strategies and gender inequalities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategies through which they maintain their structural power are largely invisible, reinforced by neoliberal ideologies that interpret freedoms and responsibilities in terms of individual actions, allows corporations to highlight their more visible practices while deflecting attention from the extent to which their core activities reinforce gender inequities at a structural level</li> <li>• Strategies: active expansion of their markets and tactics for resisting state regulation (e.g., voluntary marketing codes, campaigns led by social aspect organisations, and exploitation of weak state regulation via dubious lobbying and marketing strategies in LMICs) - allow corporations to maintain their privileged position in domestic and international systems of trade and commerce, thus reinforcing the gender-biased system of globalised capitalism"</li> <li>• "CDoH reinforce and exacerbate unequal gender relations of power though the active promotion and protection of their market and social domination"</li> <li>• Facilitating trade in goods can increase flows of affordable unhealthy imports; while potentially altering revenues for public service provision and reshaping domestic economies and labour markets-both of which distribute and redistribute resources for healthy lifestyles.</li> <li>• The facilitation of cross-border trade in services and investment can drive foreign investment in unhealthy commodities, which in turn, influences consumption of these products; while altering accessibility to pharmaceuticals that may mediate ncds outcomes that result from increased consumption.</li> </ul>	
	9.	<p>Schram, A., Ruckert, A., VanDuzer, J. A., Friel, S., Gleeson, D., Thow, A.-M., Stuckler, D., &amp; Labonte, R. (2017). A conceptual framework for investigating the impacts of international trade and investment agreements on noncommunicable disease risk factors. <i>Health Policy and Planning</i>, 33(1), 123–136. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1093/heapol/czx133">https://doi.org/10.1093/heapol/czx133</a></p>		

Search terms in Title/Abstract on PubMed	Search results <i>n</i> = 13	Duplicate titles removed, <i>n</i> = 4	References	Strategies, tactics and activities
			<p>10. Amul, G. G. H. (2020). Alcohol advertising, promotion, and sponsorship: A review of regulatory policies in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. <i>Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs</i>, 81(6), 697–709. <a href="https://doi.org/10.15288/jsad.2020.81.697">https://doi.org/10.15288/jsad.2020.81.697</a>.</p> <p>11. Elliott, L. M., Dalglis, S. L., &amp; Topp, S. M. (2020). Health taxes on tobacco, alcohol, food and drinks in low- and middle-income countries: A scoping review of policy content, actors, process and context. <i>International Journal of Health Policy and Management</i> 11(4), 414–428.. <a href="https://doi.org/10.34172/ijhpm.2020.170">https://doi.org/10.34172/ijhpm.2020.170</a>.</p> <p>12. Mialon, M., Vandevijvere, S., Carriedo-Lutzenkirchen, A., Bero, L., Gomes, F., Petticrew, M., McKee, M., Stuckler, D., &amp; Sacks, G. (2020). Mechanisms for addressing and managing the influence of corporations on public health policy, research and practice: A scoping review. <i>BMJ Open</i>, 10(7), e034082. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2019-034082">https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2019-034082</a>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade and investment provisions that influence the policy-making process, set international standards, and restrict policy-space, may alter a state's propensity for regulating unhealthy commodities and the efficacy of those regulations.</li> <li>• Expanding operations in Southeast Asia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Setting up new breweries</li> <li>○ Acquiring local alcohol companies as subsidiaries</li> <li>○ Entering joint ventures</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Voluntary industry marketing codes</li> <li>• Negative framing</li> <li>• Retaliation by industry, vested interests</li> <li>• Governmental policy disjuncture.</li> </ul> <p>'Corporate Political Activity'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coalition management (influence on third parties such as health organisations, communities and the media);</li> <li>• Information management (manipulation of the evidence base, through the funding of research, ghost-writing, and so on);</li> <li>• Direct and indirect involvement in policy-making;</li> <li>• Litigation or the threat of legal actions; and discursive</li> <li>• Strategies seeking to frame the dominant narrative in their favour</li> </ul>
<b>Google Scholar Total</b>				
				<b><i>n</i> = 5</b>

**Supplementary Table 2**

***List of former and current government officials in boards of tobacco and alcohol companies and their CSR arms in the Philippines and Singapore***

<b>Country</b>	<b>Company/CSR arm</b>	<b>Member of the Board of Directors/Trustees/Advisors Executive Leadership</b>	<b>Previous and current positions in government</b>	<b>Source</b>
<b>Singapore</b>	Asia Pacific Breweries Foundation	Lim Chuan Poh	Singapore Food Agency (current chairman)	(Asia Pacific Breweries (Singapore), 2022)
		Chiang Chie Foo	Public Utilities Board (current chairman)	
		Tommy Koh	Ambassador-at-Large, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (current)	
		Ang Bee Lian	Director of Social Welfare, Ministry of Social and Family Development (current)	
		Timothy Chin	Director (Arts and Heritage), Ministry of Culture, Community and Youth	
<b>Philippines</b>	San Miguel Brewery (San Miguel Corporation)	Reynato S. Puno	Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines	(San Miguel Brewery Inc., 2021; San Miguel Corporation, 2022)
		Ginebra San Miguel (San Miguel Corporation)	Leo S. Alvez	
	San Miguel Corporation	Francis H. Jardeleza	Associate Justice	(San Miguel Corporation, 2022)
		Aurora S. Lagman	Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals	
		Martin S. Villarama, Jr.	Associate Justice of the Supreme Court	
		Jose de Venecia, Jr	Member and Speaker of the House of Representatives (Philippine Congress)	
	San Miguel Corporation	Diosdado Peralta	Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines	(San Miguel Corporation, 2022)
		Reynato S. Puno	Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines	
		Margarito Teves	Secretary of the Department of Finance Member of the House of Representatives	



Country	Company/CSR arm	Member of the Board of Directors/Trustees/Advisors Executive Leadership	Previous and current positions in government	Source
		Teresita J. Leonardo-de Castro	Chief Justice of the Supreme Court	
		Estelito P. Mendoza	Solicitor General Justice Minister Member of the Batasang Pambansa Governor of Pampanga	
		Joselito D. Campos, Jr	Consul General in the Philippines for the Republic of Seychelles (current)	
	Lucio Tan Group – Philip Morris Fortune Tobacco Corporation/ Asia Brewery/ Tanduay Distillers	Florencia G. Tarriela (LTG)	Undersecretary of Finance	(Lucio Tan Group, 2021)
		Marivic T. Moya	National Bureau of Investigation  Philippine Overseas Employment Administration  Philippine Medical Care Commission (now Philippine Health Insurance Corporation)  Office of the Deputy Ombudsman for Luzon	
	Lucio Tan Group – Tan Yan Kee Foundation	Artemio V. Panganiban	Chief Justice of the Philippines	(Tan Yan Kee Foundation, 2022)
		Amando M. Tetangco, Jr.	Governor of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Central Bank of the Philippines)  Chairman of the Monetary Board	
		Cesar E.A. Virata	Prime Minister (1981-1986)  Finance Minister (1970-1986)  National Economic and Development Authority	
	Emperador Inc. (Alliance Global Group)	Jesli A. Lapus	Secretary of the Department of Trade and Industry	(Emperador Inc., 2021)
			Secretary of the Department of Education	

Country	Company/CSR arm	Member of the Board of Directors/Trustees/Advisors Executive Leadership	Previous and current positions in government	Source
			President of the Land Bank of the Philippines  Undersecretary of the Department of Agrarian Reform  Member of Philippine Congress (1998-2007)	

**Supplementary Table 3**

***Research Literature, Government and Corporate Documents and Relevant Search Terms for Each Type of Document***

<b>Country</b>	<b>Policy case</b>	<b>Type of documents: Contribution</b>	<b>Number of documents searched</b>	<b>Number of documents included in the analysis</b>	<b>Source</b>
		Research literature: the research literature provided the basis of the conceptual framework and an initial list of the tactics used by the alcohol and tobacco industry.	PubMed search results: <i>n</i> = 14	After screening the titles and abstracts: <i>n</i> = 12	
			Google Scholar search results: <i>n</i> = 27	After citation search: <i>n</i> = 25	
<b>Philippines</b>		Legislative records: The legislative proceedings provided the political and legal context for the alcohol and tobacco control policy cases in the Philippines.			
	Tax reforms for tobacco, alcohol, and e-cigarettes	Congressional Records (18 <sup>th</sup> Congress)	<i>n</i> = 223	Relevant documents from search results that refer to legislation on “tobacco,” “electronic cigarettes,” or “heated tobacco products”:  <i>n</i> = 33	(House of Representatives, n.d.)
				Relevant documents from search results that refer to legislation on “alcohol”:  <i>n</i> = 21	

Country	Policy case	Type of documents: Contribution	Number of documents searched	Number of documents included in the analysis	Source
		Senate Journals (18 <sup>th</sup> Congress)	<i>n</i> = 179	Relevant documents from search results that refer to legislation on “tobacco,” “electronic cigarettes,” or “heated tobacco products”:  <i>n</i> = 16	(Senate of the Philippines, n.d.)
				Relevant documents from search results that refer to legislation on “alcohol”:  <i>n</i> = 12	
		Annual reports (which included corporate social responsibility reports) and press releases of tobacco and alcohol companies: these documents provided insight into the tactics that the alcohol and tobacco companies in the Philippines have utilised in the Philippines.	Corporate websites searched:  <i>n</i> = 7	Relevant documents from search results that refer to related tax reforms:  <i>n</i> = 30 annual reports; <i>n</i> = 11 press releases.	
<b>Singapore</b>		Legislative records: the legislative proceedings provided the political and legal context for the alcohol and tobacco control policy cases in Singapore.			
	Plain Packaging of Tobacco Products	Legislative records - Official Reports – Parliamentary Debates (12 <sup>th</sup> to 13 <sup>th</sup> Parliament)	<i>n</i> = 134	Relevant documents from search results that refer to “tobacco”:  <i>n</i> = 14	(Parliament of Singapore, 2022)

Country	Policy case	Type of documents: Contribution	Number of documents searched	Number of documents included in the analysis	Source
		Public consultation submissions: These documents provided details and insight into the corporate actors and types of policy actors who have tried to influence tobacco control in Singapore.	<i>n</i> = 88	Number of submissions included in the analysis:  <i>n</i> = 79	(Amul, 2022)
	Liquor Control Act	Legislative records - Official Reports – Parliamentary Debates (12 <sup>th</sup> to 13 <sup>th</sup> Parliament)	<i>n</i> = 135	Relevant documents from search results that refer to “alcohol” or “liquor”: <i>n</i> = 21	(Parliament of Singapore, 2022)
		News articles: Media coverage provided political context into the salience of the policy measure and to the corporate actors involved in the policy process.	News websites searched:  <i>n</i> = 3	Relevant news articles related to legislation:  <i>n</i> = 7	
		Annual reports (which included corporate social responsibility reports) and press releases of alcohol companies: these documents provided insight into the tactics utilised by the alcohol companies in Singapore.	Corporate websites searched:  <i>n</i> = 8	Relevant press releases related to legislation:  <i>n</i> = 5	

Supplementary Table 4

**Exercise of Instrumental Power and Tactics used by Tobacco and Alcohol Industries**

Tactic: Definition	Tobacco Industry	Alcohol Industry
<p><b>Lobbying:</b> defined as “business representatives’ communication with policymakers (legislators and bureaucrats) in attempts to influence political and regulatory decision-making (Fuchs, 2007)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Philippine Tobacco Institute is one of the most powerful tobacco lobbies in the world and represents the interests of both transnational and local tobacco companies in the Philippines (Amul et al., 2021).</li> <li>• According to interviewees with representatives of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in the Philippines, the tobacco lobby is the most common challenge for tobacco control.</li> <li>• Through allies like the Federation of Philippine Industries, the tobacco industry has been actively framing tobacco as a trade issue by using illicit trade to lobby against tobacco tax increases in the Philippines (Galvez, 2019).</li> <li>• The strong tobacco lobby in the Philippines is attributed to the Philippines being a tobacco-producing country and the joint ventures of local tobacco companies with transnational tobacco companies (government official, personal communication, July 22, 2022).</li> <li>• In Singapore, the tobacco industry and its allies from other sectors and countries framed tobacco as an issue for trade and investment, intellectual property rights, threatened litigation, and mobilised third-party support to oppose plain packaging. They also claimed policy failure in countries that implemented plain packaging. See Amul, 2022, for a detailed analysis.</li> <li>• In Singapore, observers still have concerns about the lack of transparency in the interactions between the tobacco industry and the government. An academic in Singapore argued that the government should make its internal meetings public beyond those in public consultations and forums. He also called for reporting mechanism to the public on all its</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distilled Spirits Association of the Philippines (DSAP; composed of Consolidated Distillery Inc., Far East Alcohol Inc., Central Azucarera de Tarlac, Berbac Chemicals, Destileria Limtuaco, San Miguel Corp., Ginebra San Miguel Inc., Tanduay Distillers Inc., Emperador Distillers, and Alcohol Distilleries-Absolute Chemicals Inc., as members) called for equitable treatment on all types of alcoholic beverages in the then-proposed liquor tax hike. DSAP also argued that the proposal imposes a higher tax burden on distilled spirits but a lower levy on wines (<i>ad valorem</i> tax exemption for wines). They further argued that the proposed taxes would unfairly penalise low-income consumers, citing the low purchasing power of consumers in 2019 (Villanueva, 2019). During the public hearings to increase the excise tax rates on alcohol products and e-cigarettes, the Philippine Senate allowed the alcohol industry to present its position (Senate of the Philippines, 2019). DSAP framed the taxes as a “deprivation” of happiness of poor consumers in the public hearing for alcohol and e-cigarette excise tax increase (Senate of the Philippines, 2019). The chair of the Senate Ways and Means Committee responded that Filipinos “deserve a better kind of happiness” that does not deprive them of good health and well-being (Senate of the Philippines, 2019). The committee chair warned the industry and the media not to mislead the public into thinking that increasing alcohol taxes would harm those employed by the alcohol industry (Senate of the Philippines, 2019).</li> <li>• Of the 26 bills related to alcohol control that were filed in the House of Representatives and the Senate from 2019 to 2022, only the consolidated House and Senate bill that increased alcohol excise taxes became law in 2020. Of the 26 bills related to alcohol control, the House of Representatives approved only one bill on increasing penalties for drunk driving on Third Reading. The bill did not move beyond the Senate’s committee after it was sent to the Senate for concurrence in 2021 (See Supplementary Note 1 for a description of the legislative process</li> </ul>

Tactic: Definition	Tobacco Industry	Alcohol Industry
	<p>meetings with the tobacco industry (academic, personal communication, July 7, 2020).</p>	<p>in the Philippines). Bills that aim to prohibit access to alcohol by minors and children, mandate labelling of alcoholic beverages, provide prevention and treatment of alcohol abuse among high-risk youth, prohibit alcohol consumption in public places, prohibit alcohol advertising, and mandate health warnings on alcoholic beverages did not even move beyond their respective legislative committees. See Supplementary Table 8 for a complete list of alcohol-related bills filed in the 18<sup>th</sup> Congress.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To dissuade public opinion against the tax increase, DSAP issued public statements countering the proposed increases in alcohol taxes, which drew comprehensive media coverage. DSAP laid out conditions on which it will support higher taxes: only if it “promotes a level-playing field among industry players,” citing the exemption of wines from the <i>ad valorem</i> tax (Padin, 2019). DSAP also submitted a paper to the Senate Ways and Means Committee warning that over-taxing alcoholic beverages will “cripple demand, lower revenues, and lower tax yields (de Vera, 2019).”</li> <li>• Only a handful of interviewees, mostly government officials and health policy advocates, mention alcohol industry influence “behind closed doors” with non-health sectors in the policy process as a concern. No specific local NGO actively monitors the alcohol industry in the Philippines or Singapore, which they cited as a factor in the lack of political salience (government official, Philippines, personal communication, September 3, 2021).</li> <li>• When the government proposed the Liquor Act, the alcohol industry in Singapore (composed of Asia Pacific Breweries Singapore, Heineken Asia Pacific, Carlsberg Singapore, and the Wine and Spirits Committee of the European Chamber of Commerce as members) framed the restrictions to retail sale hours of alcohol as a penalty to “responsible consumers.” The Wine and Spirits Committee of the European Chamber of Commerce comprises Diageo, Bacardi-Martini, Moët Hennessy Diageo Singapore, Pernod Ricard, and Remy Cointreau.</li> </ul>

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**Tactic: Definition****Tobacco Industry****Alcohol Industry**

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**Litigation:** “legal action to contest, obstruct legislation and regulation” (Ulucanlar et al., 2016).

- The tobacco industry has legally challenged the Philippines’ tobacco control law, regulations on advertising, promotion, and sponsorship (2007, 2008, 2011 and 2012), and graphic health warnings (2010; Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, 2022).
- The Philippine Tobacco Institute also challenged the authority of the Philippines’ Food and Drugs Authority (under the Department of Health) over tobacco product regulation (Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, 2022).
- The Philippine Tobacco Institute (PTI) filed cases against a local government unit for its tobacco-free generation and smoke-free policies in 2019 at the Regional Trial Court and Court of Appeals (Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, 2022)
- **Singapore Government enforcement action.** Philip Morris Singapore was not found guilty of violating the Tobacco (Control of Sale and Advertisement) Act when it placed a display case with Marlboro cigarettes at an outdoor tent near the 2009 Singapore Formula One Grand Prix site. The court based its decision on Philip Morris’ “good faith mistake in believing that the display and sale of tobacco products in the area was approved” (Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, 2023b).
- **Singapore Government enforcement action:** Japan Tobacco conspired with Ultra Singapore and Pico Art International to supply cigarettes without a licence at two concierge booths during a music festival. The court fined Japan Tobacco S\$15,000 in violation of sections of the Tobacco Act on licensing, advertisements, and promotions (Tang, 2020).
- DSAP filed for a temporary restraining order (TRO) from the local court to stop the implementation of the alcohol tax increase in 2012, arguing that the law implies double taxation on both raw material and compounded liquors that would lead to substantial losses for the industry (Rappler, 2013a). The local court denied DSAP its petition and argued that the courts have no authority to restrain tax collection under the National Internal Revenue Code (Rappler, 2013b). Similarly, DSAP does not have a right to be protected from the right of the state to collect taxes (Rappler, 2013b).
- San Miguel Brewery and Ginebra San Miguel brought the Philippines’ Bureau of Internal Revenue to court to claim for excise tax refunds on “erroneous” tax assessments in successive years since the tax reforms (Ginebra San Miguel Inc., 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; San Miguel Brewery Inc., 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021).



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**Tactic: Definition****Tobacco Industry****Alcohol Industry**

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**Revolving door:**

corporate-state connections where corporations have “access to and influence over” policymaking elites through the same business and political elite circles (Mikler, 2018), often done through switching between ministries or regulatory agencies to companies and vice-versa (George, 2015)

- Heineken’s Asia Pacific Breweries CSR arm, Asia Pacific Breweries Foundation, has incumbent government officials on its Board of Trustees and Advisory Committee (Asia Pacific Breweries, 2022).

- San Miguel Corporation, the Lucio Tan Group’s Tanduay Distillers, and Alliance Global Group’s Emperador exercise their instrumental power through the “revolving door” system between industry and government. Key political and economic actors are on their Board of Directors, including former legislators, ministers of justice and finance, diplomats, and former military commanders (Emperador Inc., 2021; Lucio Tan Group, 2021; San Miguel Corporation, 2022b).

**Marketing:** practices to promote sales of products or services and increase the demand for and consumption of products by changing physical and information environments (Gilmore et al., 2023)

- The tobacco industry exploits point-of-sale advertising, which is still allowed in the Philippines. Policy loopholes allowed them to use “entire shops, buildings and cigarette booths painted with brand colours, illuminated brand advertisements and branded parasols, and the use of promotional girls to sell cigarettes” (Amul et al., 2021).
- Philip Morris Fortune Tobacco celebrated Marlboro’s 100<sup>th</sup> year for 100 days with limited pack editions and retailers with APPwards, the company’s digital retailer engagement platform (Lucio Tan Group, 2020). The company also rolled out new Philip Morris variants (Lucio Tan Group, 2020). The company’s digital trade engagement recruited 64,000 retailers to its “unique pack codes” program to digitise its empty pack redemption and involved limited-time promotions to incentivise retailers with display challenges (Lucio Tan Group, 2020). The company also “pivoted” to an electronic order customer service system with a hotline for wholesalers (Lucio Tan Group, 2020).

- To formally mark its expansion and boost marketing in the Philippines, Heineken Philippines established its sales and marketing operations to increase its market share (Business World, 2022). The strategy is buttressed by Heineken’s partnership with Lucio Tan Group’s Asia Brewery (after their failed joint venture), which will manufacture and distribute Heineken and Tiger beer in the Philippines (Business World, 2022; Lucio Tan Group, 2020).
  - Health policy advocates have raised concerns about alcohol advertising in the Philippines. A health policy advocate noted the lack of alcohol marketing regulations in the Philippines and how visible alcohol marketing is “everywhere, on Instagram, on Facebook, in the streets, in the market, in all groceries and supermarkets, on television (representative of non-governmental organisation, personal communication, December 21, 2020).”
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**Tactic: Definition****Tobacco Industry****Alcohol Industry**

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- “At Formula 1, Philip Morris’ and Ferrari’s partnership posed a problem since tobacco advertising is banned in Singapore” (academic, Singapore, personal communication, July 7, 2020).
  - “Increasing the legal or minimum age of tobacco use is a policy trap. This policy has two problems: First, a minimum legal age implies an age at which smoking is acceptable. It gives out confusing and mixed messaging. It is not convincing that it is for a health benefit. It feels more like youth control rather than tobacco control. Second, it assumes that such age is the age of maturity. The tobacco industry is keen to support minimum age laws because it is a great marketing tool” (academic, Singapore, personal communication, July 7, 2020).
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**Supplementary Table 5**

***Exercise of Structural Power and Tactics used by Tobacco and Alcohol Industry in the Philippines and Singapore***

Tactic: Definition	Tobacco Industry	Alcohol Industry
<p><b>Market dominance:</b> also referred to as market power, where “a corporation which is a substantial oligopolist or near monopolist becomes significant in its ability to offer access to the relevant market” with substantial discretion (Wilks, 2013).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Philip Morris Fortune Tobacco Corporation, a joint venture between Philip Morris and the Lucio Tan Group with 60% of the market share and Japan Tobacco with 37% of the market share, dominate the tobacco market in the Philippines (Japan Tobacco, 2021; Lucio Tan Group, 2021). The Philippines is one of the top ten sources of tobacco leaf for Philip Morris, and the country hosts two of the ten largest Philip Morris factories globally (Philip Morris International, 2018).</li> <li>The tobacco industry in Singapore has a long history that dates to the British colonial period (Amul, 2020; Amul et al., 2021; Amul &amp; Pang, 2018a). Philip Morris, British American Tobacco, and Japan Tobacco are Singapore’s key tobacco industry players (Amul &amp; Pang, 2018a). British American Tobacco still has a manufacturing facility in Singapore. Despite these products being banned in Singapore, Philip Morris has a research and development facility for heated tobacco products in the country (Amul &amp; Pang, 2018a).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The alcohol industry behemoth in the Philippines – the diversified San Miguel Corporation – has historically dominated the beer and spirits market in the Philippines, capturing at least 70% of this market for decades (Ginebra San Miguel Inc., 2021; San Miguel Brewery Inc., 2021).</li> <li>The Lucio Tan Group is part of both the tobacco and alcohol industries in the Philippines; it owns part of the Philip Morris Fortune Tobacco Corporation, owns Tanduay Distillers, and Asia Brewery, which had a joint venture with Heineken since 2016 (Lucio Tan Group, 2018).</li> <li>For San Miguel Corporation, the corporate income tax reforms led to a reduction in the company’s regular corporate income tax rate from 30% to 25%, a decrease of the minimum corporate income tax rate from 2% to 1% and the repeal of imposition of improperly accumulated earnings tax (San Miguel Brewery Inc., 2021).</li> <li>Transnational alcohol companies – Heineken’s Asia Pacific Breweries (34% in 2018), Carlsberg (20% in 2018), Anheuser-Busch InBev (5% in 2018) and Diageo (3% in 2018) dominate the alcohol market in Singapore (Euromonitor International, 2019). Singapore also serves as the regional headquarters for Heineken and Diageo’s operations in the Asia Pacific (Amul, 2020).</li> <li>Heineken’s history of violating competition laws because its outlet-exclusivity practices “prevented retail outlets from selling draught beers from competing suppliers and restricted the choices available to consumers (Competition Commission of Singapore, 2015).</li> </ul>
<p>Public-private and private-private partnerships (PPPs): business “participation in rule-setting allowing business to influence agenda-setting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partnerships include joint monitoring programs between the tobacco industry and the Philippines’ Bureau of Customs and Bureau of Internal Revenue under the Department of Finance, which the industry lauds as a factor in the increase of intercepted and seized illicit cigarettes (Lucio Tan Group, 2020, 2021).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>San Miguel Brewery, through its Polo Brewery, is one of the biggest partners of the government in rehabilitating the Tullahan River and has partnered with city governments in Metro Manila and the Metro Manila Development Authority for various waterway cleanup projects (San Miguel Brewery Inc., 2018).</li> </ul>

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**Tactic: Definition****Tobacco Industry****Alcohol Industry**

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directly and to set rules and regulations that draw on the “cooperation between business and government actors or civil society to pursue policy objectives” often in the name of “participatory governance” and achieving policy objectives with the use of private sector resources (Fuchs, 2007)

**Self-regulation:** a situation where “business actors design, adopt, implement and enforce their own rules” that increase their “active autonomous rule-setting power” through codes of conduct and private voluntary standards (Fuchs, 2007)

- The tobacco industry cooperates with Singapore Customs in reporting illicit trade intelligence within free trade zones while voluntarily participating in a supply chain security program and being recognised as a lower-risk company with reduced inspections or expedited clearance (Amul, 2021).
- Philip Morris Fortune Tobacco Corporation has engaged law enforcement agencies through 14 virtual and face-to-face training sessions on illicit tobacco trade-related laws and basic authentication techniques for their cigarettes and e-cigarette products (Lucio Tan Group, 2021).
- Philip Morris Fortune Tobacco Corporation partnered with private entities for its Fight IT (Fight Illicit Trade) education and information campaign directed at retailers and consumers, with a social media page for the public to report illicit trade (Lucio Tan Group, 2021).

- San Miguel Brewery has earned an Environmental Partnership Award because of its partnerships with the Environmental Management Bureau of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (San Miguel Brewery Inc., 2019).
  - San Miguel Brewery partnered with farmer groups through the Department of Agriculture to collect spent grain for animal feeds and dewatered sludge for fertiliser. (San Miguel Brewery Inc., 2021).
  - San Miguel Brewery (Davao) supported the Department of Tourism’s community tourism initiative (San Miguel Brewery Inc., 2021).
  - The Philippines’ Advertising Standards Council (ASC), the self-regulatory body which covers alcohol advertising, includes among its members the Philippine Association of National Advertisers (PANA). Asia Brewery, Diageo Philippines, Emperador Distillers, San Miguel Brewery, and Ginebra San Miguel are listed as members of PANA (Advertising Standards Council, 2022). PANA members are current officers and members of the Board of Directors of the Advertising Standards Council (Advertising Standards Council, 2022).
  - The Alcoholic Beverages Alliance of the Philippines (ABAPI) voluntarily pledged with e-commerce platforms to prevent minors from accessing alcohol products online. ABAPI also pledged to promote responsible drinking in virtual drinking sessions through a social media campaign (Malasig, 2021). ABAPI’s members include transnational alcohol producers and distributors like Diageo, Pernod Ricard, Moët Hennessy, and Brown-Forman (Cahiles-Magkilat, 2021). E-commerce platforms that also signed the pledge included Lazada Philippines, Liquor.ph, The Booze Shop, Manila Wine, Winery.ph, Singlemalt.ph and Alcoline/Clink.ph (Cahiles-Magkilat, 2021).
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**Tactic: Definition****Tobacco Industry****Alcohol Industry**

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- The alcohol industry proposed a “holistic strategy on alcohol management” to the Singapore Tourism Board in the context of “the stringent environment for the sale and supply of alcohol and its impact on the food and beverage industry and tourism growth” in 2017 (European Chamber of Commerce Singapore, 2019). See Supplementary Note 2 for a description of the legislative process in Singapore.
  - The alcohol industry proposed voluntary actions for retailers that advocate for a “healthy ecosystem” of “responsible liquor sale and consumption” that will serve as the framework for industry-government collaboration. These voluntary actions included: training and certification of retail store managers on the responsible sale of alcohol, including the responsible sale of alcohol in retailers’ internal audit processes, working with the Singapore Police in the identification of problem hotspots, and introducing responsible measures at targeted stores, prominent display of industry-led communication at stores as a deterrent, and alert the public to liquor restrictions and penalties, use of in-store CCTV monitoring in the identification and deterrence of errant consumers; and voluntary suspension of liquor retail sale license of retail stores that violated restrictions for an agreed period (Today Online, 2015).
  - The advertising industry’s self-regulatory body in Singapore, the Advertising Standards Authority of Singapore (ASAS), is also a self-described advisory council to the Consumer Association of Singapore (CASE; Advertising Standards Authority of Singapore, 2008). ASAS adapted the Singapore Code of Advertising Practice, which adheres to the Advertising and Marketing Communications Code of the International Chamber of Commerce (Advertising Standards Authority of Singapore, 2008). The Code contains six voluntary principles on advertising for alcoholic drinks (Advertising Standards Authority of Singapore, 2008). The council members include advertisers (industry representatives), advertising agencies, government agencies and media organisations (Advertising Standards Authority of Singapore, 2008).
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**Tactic: Definition****Tobacco Industry****Alcohol Industry**

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**Regulatory capture:** a form of co-optation of public agencies, policymakers, or regulators to serve the interests of commercial actors they oversee and regulate (Stigler, 1971)

- The Philippine Tobacco Institute and the National Tobacco Administration are members of the Inter-Agency Committee on Tobacco (IACT; Congress of the Philippines, 2003). There have been proposals from civil society and pro-health policymakers to amend the Tobacco Regulation Act to remove the tobacco industry from the IACT (Acop, 2019). The bill has not moved from the committee level (Acop, 2019).
  - Instead of the Department of Health, the Department of Trade and Industry has regulatory authority over electronic cigarettes, vaporised nicotine and non-nicotine and heated tobacco products (Congress of the Philippines, 2022).
  - The current Marcos administration's ties to the tobacco industry were evident with Philip Morris International executives (including the CEO Jack Olcza) being hosted at the Malacañan Palace (the official residence of the President of the Philippines) by President Marcos Jr and his family in a lunch meeting (Romero, 2022). Marcos hails from the tobacco-growing Ilocos region in the Philippines (Romero, 2022).
  - The Singapore Alliance for Responsible Drinking is a joint initiative of the EuroCham Wine & Spirits Committee, Heineken, Carlsberg, and the Singapore Nightlife Business Association. The alliance works toward "advancing awareness-raising campaigns to tackle the misuse of alcohol, including binge drinking [and] promoting responsible consumption of alcohol through targeted consumer campaigns...including collaborations with schools and universities and public engagement activities through media, social media and trade outlets" (Singapore Alliance for Responsible Drinking, 2022).
  - Public-private partnerships. The discursive power of the alcohol industry is also evident in the public-private partnerships for "home-grown" branding in the Philippines for San Miguel Beer and Singapore for Tiger Beer in national and global marketing campaigns (CNN Philippines Life Staff, 2017; Heineken, 2023). These companies' histories and brands are deeply embedded in each country's colonial history, culture, and society (Amul, 2020).
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## Supplementary Table 6

### *Exercise of Discursive Power and Tactics used by Tobacco and Alcohol Industry in the Philippines and Singapore*

Tactic: Definition	Tobacco Industry	Alcohol Industry
<p><b>Framing:</b> a strategy to influence policy that strategically uses arguments to position themselves as vital actors in the policy process, to define the policy problem and to legitimise their policy positions (McCambridge et al., 2018)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smoke-free framing: “We’ve built the world’s most successful cigarette company, with the world’s most popular and iconic brands. Now we’ve made the decision to go smoke-free. We are building PMI’s future on smoke-free products that – while not risk free – are a far better choice than cigarette smoking. Indeed, our vision – shared by all at PMI – is that these products will one day replace cigarettes” (Philip Morris International, 2022).</li> <li>• Responsible corporate citizen framing: “Philip Morris Fortune Tobacco Corporation is strongly committed to the development and growth of communities. Its CSR program, called Embrace, partners with various governmental institutions, NGOs, and local stakeholders to support programs that are based on needs assessment and are aimed at contributing to the realisation of the United Nations Sustainable</li> <li>• Development Goals” (Lucio Tan Group, 2020).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The alcohol industry framed itself as a legitimate political actor when it mobilised to promote voluntary action by alcohol retailers, alcohol manufacturers, and nightlife business operators when the government proposed liquor control zones through the Liquor Control Act in Singapore (Today Online, 2015).</li> <li>• Alcohol lobby groups include the Alcoholic Beverages Alliance of the Philippines, the Asia Pacific International Spirits and Wines Alliance (APISWA) and the European Chamber of Commerce (Eurocham) Singapore’s Wine and Spirits Committee. The Eurocham Wine and Spirits Committee represents transnational spirits and wine producers (Asia Pacific International Spirits and Wines Alliance, 2021; European Chamber of Commerce Singapore, 2019; Manila Standard, 2020).</li> <li>• Public consultations and hearings allowed their legal and corporate representatives, and third parties, including business associations and sectoral organisations, to submit their written views on specific policies affecting their commercial interests and meet government officials (Amul, 2022; European Chamber of Commerce Singapore, 2019).</li> <li>• The alcohol industry through the European Chamber of Commerce Singapore had direct interactions through meetings with the Trade and Industry Minister – who was also the Home Affairs Minister – who proposed the Liquor Control Act in the Singapore Parliament (European Chamber of Commerce Singapore, 2019).</li> <li>• After the government implemented the Liquor Control Act, the alcohol industry, through the European Chamber of Commerce and the Singapore Alliance for Responsible Drinking, initiated and conducted activities to frame itself as a socially responsible industry (European Chamber of Commerce</li> </ul>

Tactic: Definition	Tobacco Industry	Alcohol Industry
		<p data-bbox="1193 177 1928 236">Singapore, 2019; Singapore Alliance for Responsible Drinking, 2022).</p> <ul data-bbox="1149 268 1928 1361" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1149 268 1928 560">• Because of high alcohol taxes, time-based restrictions on the sale of alcohol, liquor control zones, and restricted public consumption of alcohol, most interviewees involved in public health and public health research did not recognise public health problems attributable to alcohol in Singapore, except for two interviewees involved in mental health research and practice (public health researcher, personal communication, November 26, 2019; mental healthcare professional, personal communication, December 3, 2019).</li> <li data-bbox="1149 592 1928 783">• The diversity of views reflects the alcohol industry’s effective framing and more pervasive norm of alcohol’s deep-seated roots in culture and their role in society, policy, and economy (public health researcher, personal communication, August 3, 2020; academic, personal communication, June 12, 2020; academic, personal communication, November 19, 2019).</li> <li data-bbox="1149 815 1928 1038">• While both alcohol and tobacco control are politically sensitive issues in the Philippines and Singapore, most interviewees recognised the lack of attention to the impact of alcohol on public health and the power of the alcohol industry. The seeming lack of attention to alcohol can also be related to the small pool of medical professionals and public health experts willing to be interviewed about alcohol control.</li> <li data-bbox="1149 1070 1928 1361">• The push for alcohol tax reform was considered only a by-product of the movement for tobacco tax reforms as part of the push for “sin taxes” (representative of a non-government organisation, personal communication, July 10, 2020). However, the alcohol tax reform was not exactly a key focus of civil society organisations pushing for tax reforms, nor was there a civil society organisation focused on alcohol control in the Philippines (representative of a community organisation, personal communication, October 5, 2022).</li> </ul>



Tactic: Definition	Tobacco Industry	Alcohol Industry
<p><b>Corporate social responsibility:</b> a reputational management practice (Gilmore et al., 2023) that “enhances profitability (or adds value), manages risk (or manage trust, public perception, and reputation), to respond to government policy preferences and to pre-empt regulation, and to exercise corporate leadership and sustain corporate legitimacy” (Wilks, 2013).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Lucio Tan Group mobilised PhP200-million for its COVID-19 response package, which included donating 20,000 litres of alcohol to the Department of Health for distribution to government medical facilities (Dumlao-Abadilla, 2020a). The Lucio Tan Group donated a bio-molecular laboratory to the Philippine Red Cross (Dumlao-Abadilla, 2020b). The Lucio Tan Group donated thousands of COVID-19 vaccines to local governments in the Philippines (Lucio Tan Group, 2021). PMFTC provided relief assistance to typhoon victims worth PhP130-million and replenished public rescue and response teams in several local government units and national government agencies with fully equipped ambulances (Lucio Tan Group, 2021).</li> <li>• The Lucio Tan Group’s Tan Yan Kee Foundation has projects across four “advocacies”: education, health services, social welfare, and the environment through its EMBRACE CSR program (Lucio Tan Group, 2020, 2021).</li> <li>• During the Congressional hearings on the Vaporized Nicotine and Non-Nicotine Products Regulation Act (Republic Act No. 11900), the media extensively covered the tobacco industry’s COVID-19-related and typhoon relief donations to legislators and those in their political families (Reyes, 2021). Moreover, the committee proceedings happened in a virtual session and were closed to the public (Reyes, 2021). The law puts regulatory power over electronic cigarettes and heated tobacco products under the Department of Trade and Industry, which was previously with the Department of Health’s Food and Drug Administration and lowered the minimum legal age for the purchase, sale and use of vape</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alcohol companies in the Philippines have their philanthropic arms – San Miguel Corporation’s San Miguel Foundation and Lucio Tan Group’s Tan Yan Kee Foundation which have been operating before COVID-19 (Ginebra San Miguel Inc., 2018, 2019; Lucio Tan Group, 2018, 2019; San Miguel Brewery Inc., 2018, 2019). See Supplementary Table 2 for pre-COVID-19 CSR activities.</li> <li>• Tanduay Distillers adopted a waterway for clean-up drives in 2021. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources awarded the company for the initiative. Tanduay Distillers also adopted five hectares of upland plantation under the National Greening Program for rehabilitation and donated materials to construct a police substation in a rural area (Lucio Tan Group, 2021).</li> <li>• Legislative support to boost the role of the private sector culminated in the move to institutionalise CSR through the consolidated CSR bill based on three bills in the Philippines in the 18th Congress. The CSR bill incentivises all business entities to boost their “corporate citizenship” through their CSR programs (Cervantes, 2020; House of Representatives Committee on Trade and Industry, 2020). While the CSR bill did not become law in the 18th Congress, the House Committee on Trade and Industry cleared a similar version in November 2022 (Montecillo, 2022).</li> <li>• Heineken’s Tiger Beer started the COVID-19 #SupportOurStreets initiative with a pledge of SGD1-million and called for the public to pledge monetary contributions to local F&amp;B outlets in exchange for two bottles of Tiger beer that can be redeemed once the outlet re-opens after the government lifts the lockdown measures (Heineken, 2020).</li> <li>• During COVID-19 lockdowns which effectively ceased nightlife business operations in Singapore, alcohol companies, including Asia Pacific Breweries Singapore, Pernod Ricard Singapore, Moet Hennessy Diageo, William, Grant and Sons, Remy Cointreau, Edrington, Carlsberg Singapore and Bacardi,</li> </ul>

Tactic: Definition	Tobacco Industry	Alcohol Industry
	<p>products from 21 to 18 years of age (Gita-Carlos, 2022).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the 18th Congress, there was no movement in a House Bill filed in 2019 to reorganise the Inter-Agency Committee on Tobacco to ensure compliance with Article 5.3 of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control and amend the Tobacco Regulation Act of 2003 (Acop, 2019).</li> <li>• Various policymakers supported the tobacco and alcohol industry's CSR initiatives and criticised an existing policy protecting the bureaucracy from tobacco industry interference which bans government offices from receiving donations from the tobacco industry (Inquirer, 2021). This support has translated into bills attempting to institutionalise CSR (Cervantes, 2020; House of Representatives Committee on Trade and Industry, 2020). These policymakers highlighted the role of the private sector as supporting and supplementing the government's pandemic response, such that the political dynamics between the government and the private sector had been more of a partnership (Inquirer, 2021).</li> <li>• A representative from an intergovernmental organisation anticipated that pro-industry legislators would "Revive the CSR bill until it becomes law while the alcohol and tobacco industries continue donating to local governments and to national government agencies" (personal communication, July 20, 2022).</li> <li>• CSR through research: The Foundation for a Smoke-Free World, established in 2017, is a foundation solely funded by Philip Morris International and has framed itself as a source of</li> </ul>	<p>partnered with and supported the Singapore Nightlife Business Association (Singapore Nightlife Business Association, 2022)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Asia Pacific International Spirits and Wines Alliance, through the Eurocham Wine and Spirits Committee, offered free meals and mental health support to food and beverage industry workers during COVID restrictions. (Asia Pacific International Spirits and Wines Alliance, 2021)</li> <li>• The Asia Pacific Breweries Foundation donated SGD75,000 to the Migrant Workers' Assistance Fund of the Migrant Workers' Centre to support migrant workers in isolation during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown (Mui, 2020).</li> <li>• Heineken's €1.2-million water treatment plant was built in a joint development project between Asia Pacific Breweries Singapore, the Public Utilities Board (PUB) and the National University of Singapore (NUS; Heineken, 2019).</li> <li>• Through Tiger Beer, Heineken's Socialise Responsibly initiative invested in social media campaigns to promote social distancing in the Asia Pacific region (Heineken, 2021).</li> <li>• Donations to government agencies for anti-smuggling efforts (pre-COVID19): San Miguel Foundation's donation of PhP126-million worth of four Rapiscan mobile x-ray units to the Bureau of Customs in 2018 (San Miguel Corporation, 2019); San Miguel Foundation's donation of 50 units of BMW motorcycles to the Philippine National Police in 2018 (Gonzales, 2018)</li> <li>• Support to government agencies for COVID-19 initiatives: San Miguel Corporation deployed its doctors and nurses "on loan" to local government units to support the government's vaccination program (San Miguel Corporation, 2021)</li> </ul>

Tactic: Definition	Tobacco Industry	Alcohol Industry
<p><b>Public-private partnerships</b> (see definition in Supplementary Table 5)</p>	<p>independent research, as a supporter of the WHO FCTC, a supporter of social justice (smokers, farmers and LMICs), and a supporter of measured regulation (harm reduction approach to tobacco; Tobacco Tactics, 2020).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• San Miguel Corporation supported the Department of Health's primary and booster COVID-19 vaccination campaigns (San Miguel Corporation, 2022a).</li> <li>• The Singapore Tourism Board (a statutory board) and Asia Pacific Breweries (Heineken) Tiger Beer marketing partnership did not publicly disclose how much each entity allocated for the tourism campaign, which was essentially an alcohol marketing campaign (Khong, 2019). Branding partnerships are also common in the Philippines, where the Department of Tourism officially recognised and promoted the San Miguel Oktoberfest (an annual beer festival) as an official festival in the country (CNN Philippines Life Staff, 2017).</li> </ul>

## Supplementary Table 7

### Challenges for Alcohol and Tobacco Control based on Thematic Analysis of the Interviews

Challenges		Extracts from the Interviews <sup>a</sup>
<b>Political determinants of health</b>	Promoting alcohol as part of the global health agenda	“Alcohol has not been the target of the World Health Organization, which to my mind, is scandalous, tragic, and sad. Alcohol companies should be held to account for alcoholism and early-age drinking” (Mental health care practitioner, Singapore, personal communication, December 3, 2019).
	Promoting mental health as part of the alcohol and health policy agenda	“I think more education about alcohol abuse is probably warranted. Again, I do not see a lot of it, especially in the news educationally. We worry about the impact on children - when they do not seem to worry much about children with poor mental health. I also like to see more policies about the determinants of this, and we just saw an article about youth suicides at the highest levels. I sense that rising rates of smoking and alcohol abuse are markers along the same trajectory, right? So ultimately, I think if we address youth mental health a little bit better, we will see a reduction in smoking and alcohol, and I think that is also a policy that we have been very neglectful of” (Academic, Singapore, personal communication, August 3, 2020).
	Simplifying the agenda for policy formulation and implementation	“The WHO Global Strategy is very complicated. There is so much jargon. There are so many strategies. It is important for us that it can be simplified to implement the recommendation. Based on the first draft [of the Alcohol Action Plan], there was so much jargon and recommendations for member states, non-state actors, and industry. What is important for me is that I need a summary: what is important for us to push. I am comparing it with tobacco because it is simple. For example, I understand SAFER better. Just provide all the details under the package of initiatives for SAFER; it would be better understood. While it needs to be threshed out, if they can simplify it for implementation, it would be really helpful for us. It is really long; they should just make it as simple as possible” (Government official, Philippines, personal communication, September 3, 2021).
	Managing conflict of interest in whole-of-government tobacco control approaches	“First, why did they call it Interagency Committee on Tobacco? It sounds like it is for tobacco and not for tobacco control. Second, our main concern is that it is being led by the Department of Trade and Industry instead of the Department of Health. It also has one of the front groups of the tobacco companies, the Philippine Tobacco Institute. So, what have they accomplished in the past 17 years? They have not achieved anything. They only meet once in a blue moon. And the complaints that get sent to them about the violations of the law (Republic Act 9211), they have not acted on these violations. Nothing happens even if they are reported to the committee. That is the problem [ <i>translated from Filipino</i> ]” (Representative of a non-government organisation, Philippines, July 2, 2020).
<b>Legal determinants of health</b>	Promoting regional alcohol health governance	“As a member state, we have been involved in the discussion, although sometimes, the discussion in the global action plans is quite high up there. So, I think it is more important for us to engage at the regional level, which is here at the WHO based here in Manila. So more important would be our actions also at the regional level in terms of ASEAN. In ASEAN, there is a cluster on promoting a healthy lifestyle, and alcohol is in the prevention of tobacco and alcohol abuse. And I think there are currently

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## Challenges

## Extracts from the Interviews<sup>a</sup>

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Promoting global alcohol control law and governance

plans that they are doing in terms of realizing this. With the global action plan, we have been involved in some of the discussions and provided some input. But I think the action would be more on the regional ones, and I think that is where we are more engaged” (Government official, Philippines, personal communication, July 22, 2022).

“Alcohol advertising here is like tobacco advertising thirty (30) years ago: it is sexy, enticing, and makes it look cool, young, and hip. One problem with alcohol is not just at the national level; even at the level of WHO, there seems to be this hesitancy to control it as strictly as tobacco, even from the very first language you would see on alcohol. It is always the ‘excessive’ use of alcohol or the ‘unhealthy’ use of alcohol. It is like they are saying there is a ‘non-excessive’ use of alcohol and a ‘healthy’ use of alcohol. You have to realize it is also very difficult for countries to regulate something so strictly if there is no global move to do the same thing. The trade laws are always the ones that they use against us. For example, if they are not very strict in Australia or Scotland—they make scotch there, and then they export it here—if you are stricter than they are, they make that as an argument against you that you cannot be stricter than international regulation, international laws. For example, there are recommendations for advertising, but it is not as strong as FCTC. FCTC is a commitment: ‘Do graphic warning or go for plain packaging as soon as you can.’ But for alcohol, it says, ‘Okay, we recommend maybe you tone down a little’ on the alcohol advertising, so that makes it just a little less strong. In the Philippines, there are not a lot of legislators, for example, or even people who would work against alcohol, and you do not even have advocacy groups against alcohol. *There are groups for road safety against drunk driving [translated from Filipino]*, But we do not have the FCTC Alliance or SEATCA for alcohol. We do not have people making such a big argument against alcohol which is also why probably the government is not as strong on alcohol as they are on tobacco” (Intergovernmental organisation official, Philippines, personal communication, July 20, 2022).

“The Global Strategy [to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol] needs to be strengthened; many of its provisions need to be strengthened, primarily the conflict-of-interest provisions, or address the lack thereof. There must be a strong conflict of interest provision. There need to be consistent references to the global NCD agenda, the SDGs, and human rights in the global strategy. There should be references to the international framework, human rights framework, NCD framework and conflict of interest” (Representative of a civil society organisation, Philippines, personal communication, December 21, 2020)

Using the law to protect policies from industry interference

“We cannot remove the industry from the IAC-T; simply because their membership in the Committee is provided by law. So, it will take another law to remove them from that Committee. However, the Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) that the Civil Service Commission and the Department of Health issued is independent of the Tobacco Regulation Act because the JMC was based on the Framework Convention of Tobacco Control, and Article 5.3 of that treaty mandates that the State must endeavour to protect their tobacco control policies from any form of interference that will come from the industry.

And that is why the CSC and the DOH acted to give effect to that provision of the FCTC. We could even say this is a landmark administrative measure because it did not require legislation to implement that provision of the FCTC. In other countries that are party to the FCTC, they cannot do that because they need a law that their legislature will pass; they call it local law. They will need a local law to implement the treaty effectively. In our case, we did it through an administrative issuance, which is done easier than legislation. So, the two agencies agreed to issue that JMC and which they did, and effectively, we have a regulation that will tell our agencies not to have any transactions with the industry. And I think, notwithstanding the fact that no cases moved yet, as I was saying earlier, I think agencies have this in mind. They think twice before entertaining any offers coming from the industry. I think that, in itself, is a good development. So, it is not easy for the tobacco industry to deal with any government agency, for that matter, because government agencies will always have the JMC in mind” (government official, Philippines, personal communication, August 23, 2022).

“Our position has always been that 5.3’s a whole-of-government issue, and that is why it is important the civil service was involved with the JMC, and that did produce positive results. Many more government agencies are aware of tobacco industry interference because of this JMC; some have taken proactive steps to prevent industry interference. There is the Department of Education, the Department of Social Welfare and Development, even the Bureau of Customs, and the Department of Labor. So, there are various agencies. And then also at the local government, many local governments are aware of the JMC, so it has been positive. I think the challenge is that not all government agencies support this. The Department of Trade and the Department of Agriculture are not on board. They say they are compliant, but they find ways to circumvent the JMC, and sometimes there are even clear violations. Second, while there have been cases investigated of violations in the JMC, nobody has been prosecuted, which would serve as a good example or deterrent for others. And among these, one of the challenges is political appointees. They are not elected, and even elected officials are not under the Civil Service’s purview regarding sanctions. They are under the purview of the Ombudsman or the appointing authority, or if it were legislators, it would be Congress at large. So, getting their commitment is challenging” (Representative of a civil society organisation, Philippines, personal communication, August 6, 2020).

“I think the JMC is good, but it is being challenged now. It is one of our major challenges right now. It was adopted by other national government agencies, which became the basis of implementation against tobacco industry interference in their agencies. If this is challenged, the validity of the JMC might be revoked, and it might affect the other policies of national agencies for tobacco industry interference. That is what is problematic. We need to institutionalize it or a higher mandate against industry interference. I think the President can provide a higher mandate against industry interference to protect the bureaucracy against this. Another issue is government officials interacting with industry representatives. They do get invited to hearings. Although I think it is a proper forum, as long as it can be transparent, we do not know the other level of interactions with different officials and other

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**Challenges****Extracts from the Interviews<sup>a</sup>**

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Promoting global tobacco laws at the national and local level

government employees, especially in other branches of government. It is difficult. I am unsure if the legislative or executive branches can easily adopt it; we know it has been adopted in various government agencies. So number one, a higher mandate or institutionalizing it. And, number two, its adoption by other branches of government, legislative and the executive branch” (government official, Philippines, personal communication, September 3, 2021).

“Even if we have the Tobacco Regulation Act, the law has many loopholes! It has many problems. There were some ‘wins’ when it was passed, but there are more to be desired with hopefully better outcomes. However, what happened to the Tobacco Regulation Act was that they intended, they planned to pass it just before the Philippines ratified the FCTC. The narrative is that the Tobacco Regulation Act is a national legislation versus the FCTC, an international treaty. So what tobacco companies are doing now is that they are asserting that the Philippines should abide by national law and not the treaty. However, when you ask the legal experts and the advocates, they would say that since we adopted the treaty, it is nationally binding and should be considered national law. It supersedes the Tobacco Regulation Act. That should have been the case. The tobacco companies use that ‘RA 9211 is a national law’ frame of argument when they oppose strict ordinances at the local level, especially at the local government level, where they assume and exploit the lack of legal expertise. So, suppose you are working at the local government level, and you are not a legal expert: The local government leaders pushing for tobacco control measures will be afraid to ‘violate’ the national law on tobacco. The Tobacco Regulation Act was passed in 2003, more than 17 years ago. It is ripe for amendments [*translated from Filipino*]” (Representative of a non-government organisation, Philippines, personal communication, July 2, 2020).

**Commercial determinants of health**

Counter marketing: Getting the evidence of alcohol harms to the public

“It is easy to say that there is no safe level of exposure to tobacco to smoke, but I do not know if we can say the same thing with alcohol. That is the difference because *they* might say there is something positive about alcohol and that it has a role, and you cannot say outright that this is a bad product. But I can see that civil society advocates can frame this around children’s rights, to take care of their future, their health, their road safety or traffic injury prevention because it is the children and women who are most harmed by the action of alcoholics [*translated from Filipino*]” (Representative of a civil society organisation, Philippines, personal communication, December 7, 2020).

Protecting the youth and children from alcohol marketing

“If there is a proposal to regulate and ban advertising, promotion, and sponsorship in the Philippines, they will fight it. However, if we focus on youth drinking and advertising to children, we have a bigger chance of getting advertising, promotions, and sponsorship regulations. Although that is a fine line, right? These industries target young people. They are designed to hook young people so that they have clients who use their product for life. So, one of the better entry points is to focus on youth because parents will not - no one will agree that you should advertise alcohol to young people. Policymakers can defend that. So, let us bring it from the perspective of protecting children and youth

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**Challenges****Extracts from the Interviews<sup>a</sup>**

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Developing consensus on alcohol harms

from exposure to advertising; that is a better argument” (Public health practitioner, Philippines, personal communication, August 31, 2020).

“It is difficult to fight the alcohol industry on their marketing and promotions because, one, alcohol is part of the culture in the Philippines; two, the health arguments for regulating alcohol are not as solid as that for tobacco. That is why pushing for a ban on tobacco advertising seems easier. But, for alcohol, it seems like the easiest rationale to restrict promotions is to restrict access to children and minors, right? It is easier to restrict access to tobacco because it is clear that you can die from smoking. With alcohol, it is difficult because even the doctors are fighting among themselves. There is no consensus among them. The alcohol debate is such a headache. A doctor said, “No level of alcohol drinking is safe.” So, essentially “banning” is the policy implication for that. While another doctor said, “That is not true” because the doctor says it is okay in small, moderate amounts and occasional drinking. So, with that, any campaign to regulate marketing, even among medical practitioners, will be disjointed because they are divided. It would be so easy for the industry to exploit that [*translated from Filipino*]” (Researcher, Philippines, personal communication, August 4, 2022).

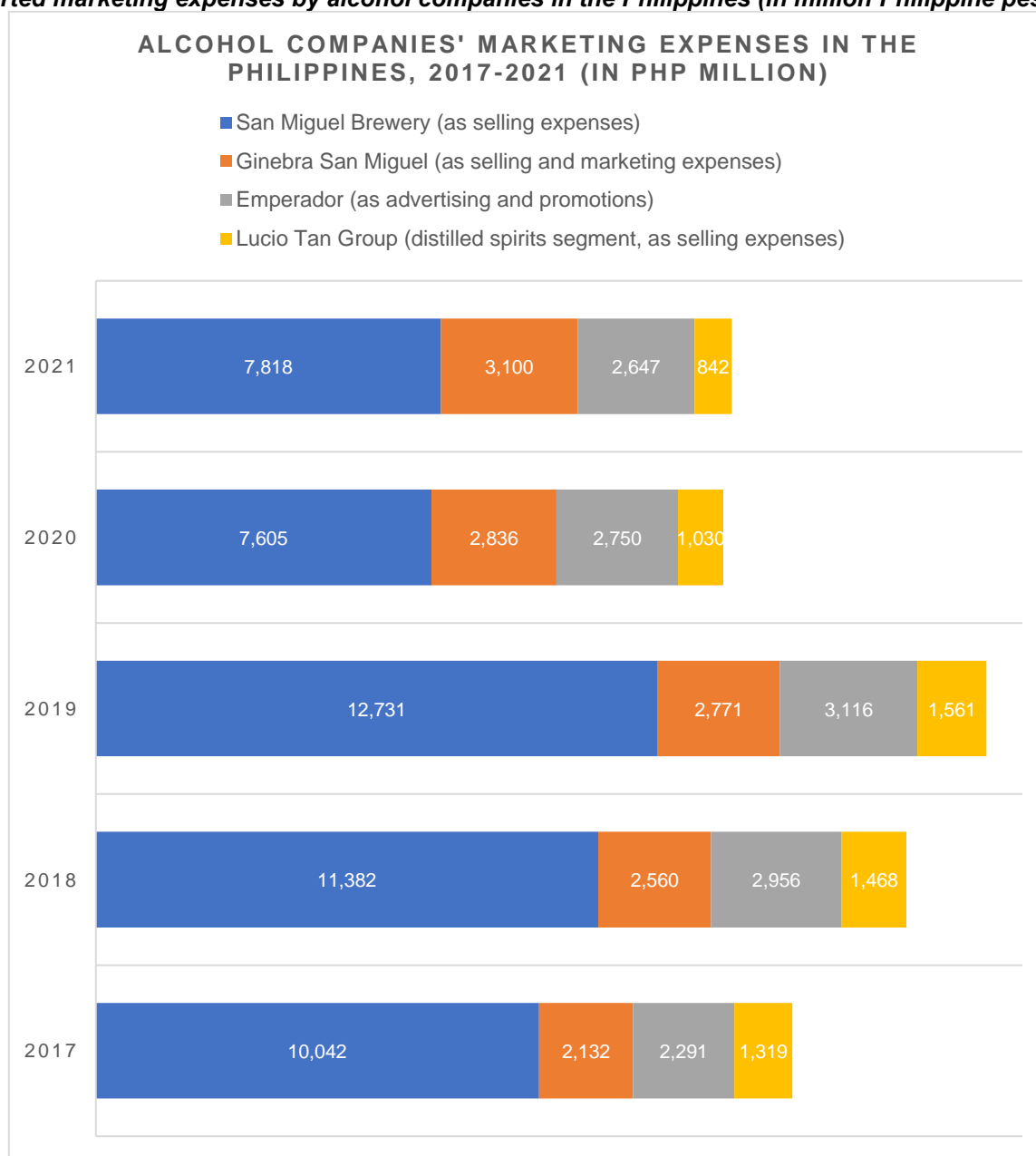
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<sup>a</sup> GGA transcribed, translated and edited the interviews in Filipino for length and clarity



## Supplementary Figure 1

### Reported marketing expenses by alcohol companies in the Philippines (in million Philippine pesos)



### Supplementary Data: Reported marketing expenses by alcohol companies in the Philippines (in million pesos)

Company	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
San Miguel Brewery (as selling expenses)	10,042	11,382	12,731	7,605	7,818
Ginebra San Miguel (as selling and marketing expenses)	2,132	2,560	2,771	2,836	3,100
Emperador (as advertising and promotions)	2,291	2,956	3,116	2,750	2,647
Lucio Tan Group (distilled spirits segment, as selling expenses)	1,319	1,468	1,561	1,030	842
	15,784	18,366	20,179	14,221	14,407

Sources:

San Miguel Brewery, Annual Report 2017; 2018; 2019; 2020; 2021

Ginebra San Miguel, Annual Report 2017; 2018; 2019; 2020; 2021

Emperador, Annual Report 2017; 2018; 2019; 2020; 2021

Lucio Tan Group, Annual Report 2017; 2018; 2019; 2020; 2021

## Supplementary Note 1

### *The Legislative Process in the Philippines*

The legislative process in the Philippines starts with the introduction of a bill in the Philippine Congress – and usually ends with the President of the Philippines signing the bill into law (Caoili, 2006).

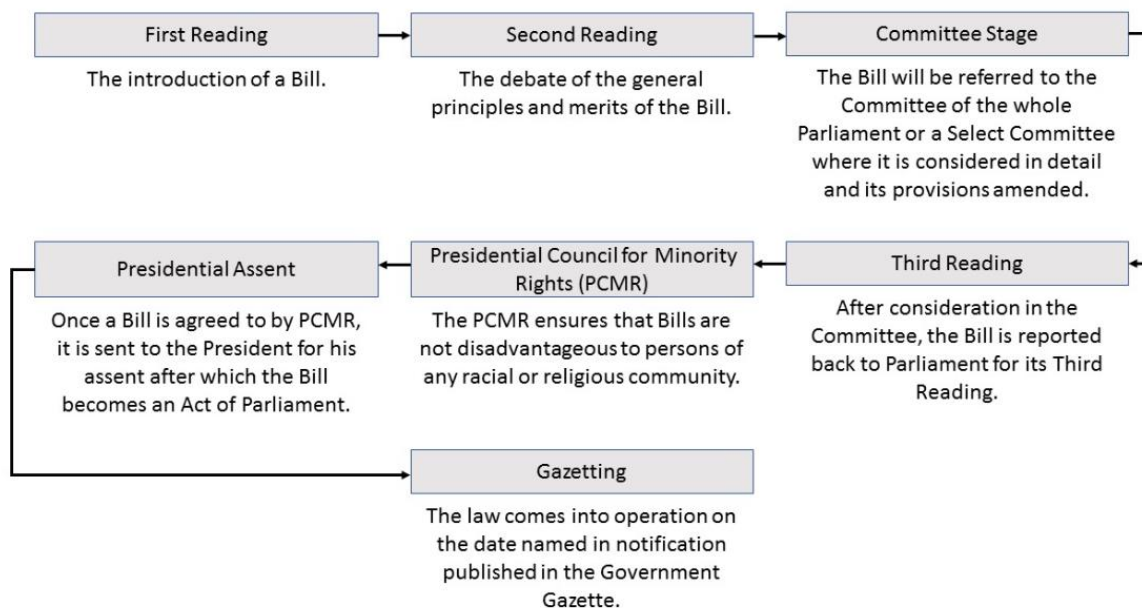
Suppose the President of the Philippines vetoes the bill. In that case, the President will return the bill to the house of Congress that it originated from with objections within 30 days of receiving it (Caoili, 2006). The bill is then reconsidered, put up for a vote, and requires the approval of at least 2/3 of the members of the house of Congress (Caoili, 2006). The bill is then sent for reconsideration and approval to the other house of Congress (Caoili, 2006). A vetoed bill becomes law after approval of the bill by 2/3 of the members in both houses of Congress (Caoili, 2006).



## Supplementary Note 2

### *The Legislative Process in Singapore*

The legislative process in Singapore starts with a Minister introducing a bill in Parliament or any member of the House introducing a bill as a Private Member's Bill. A bill needs to get approved through three readings in Parliament. A bill becomes an Act of Parliament or a law when it receives the President's assent (Government of Singapore, 2023).



**Supplementary Table 8**

***Types of COVID-19 CSR activities by alcohol and tobacco companies in Singapore and the Philippines (2010–2019)***

<b>Company/CSR arm</b>	<b>Pre-COVID19 CSR activities from 2010–2019 (n = 38)</b>	<b>Interaction with government and public sector</b>	<b>Interaction with civil society and private sector</b>	<b>Interaction with both public and private sector</b>
<b>Heineken/Asia Pacific Breweries Foundation (Singapore)</b>	Art, education, water research, poverty, workplace health, drunk driving prevention, energy, water, wildlife conservation, public order, culture/local heritage, environment,	5 (13.15%)	11 (28.95%)	2 (5.26%)
<b>Philip Morris Fortune Tobacco Corporation/Asia Brewery (Lucio Tan Group)/Tan Yan Kee Foundation (Philippines)</b>	Medical education, medical outreach	0	2 (5.26%)	0
<b>Diageo (Philippines)</b>	Road safety	2 (5.26%)	2 (5.26%)	2 (5.26%)
<b>San Miguel Corporation/San Miguel Foundation (Philippines)</b>	Post-conflict development, education, health, anti-smuggling, peace and order, environment, water, community development, post-disaster rehabilitation	13 (34.21%)	7 (18.42%)	3 (7.9%)
<b>Total</b>		20 (52.63%)	22 (57.9%)	7 (18.42%)

The pre-COVID19 (2010–2019) database on CSR activities by alcohol companies in member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations compiled by GGA can be requested from GGA upon reasonable request. The 2020–2021 database on CSR activities by alcohol companies during COVID-19 compiled by GGA in the Philippines and Singapore can be requested from GGA upon reasonable request.

**Supplementary Table 9*****Pending alcohol control-related bills in the 18th Congress in the Philippines***

<b>Bill</b>	<b>Authors</b>	<b>Status</b>
House Bill 1098. An act to effectively instill health consciousness through health warnings on alcoholic beverages and prohibiting the advertisement on the sale and consumption thereof	Representative Ron P. Salo (KABAYAN Party List)	Pending with the Committee on Health since 24 July 2019
House Bill 1165. An act to accelerate the imposition of anti-drunk and drugged driving policies, providing stiffer penalties and sanctions, to promote an effective awareness program, to improve existing security and safety functions, and for other purposes	Representatives Michael L. Romero and Enrico A. Pineda	Substituted by HB08914 Bill Status: Approved by the House on 16 March 2021, transmitted to the Senate on 17 March 2021 and received by the Senate on 17 March 2021
House Bill 1543. An act allocating a portion of the excise tax on alcohol and tobacco for the maintenance and operation of state-run drug rehabilitation centers, amending for the purpose Republic Act 10351	Representatives Alfredo A. Garbin, Jr. and Elizaldy S. Co	Pending with the Committee on Appropriations since 12 February 2020
House Bill 1573. An act providing for stiffer penalties for persons driving under the influence of alcohol, dangerous drugs and similar substances, amending for the purpose Republic Act 10586, otherwise known as the Anti-Drunk and Drugged Driving Act of 2013	Representative Raneo E. Abu (Second District, Batangas)	Substituted by HB08914 Approved by the House on 16 March 2021, transmitted to the Senate on 17 March 2021 and received by the Senate on 17 March 2021
House Bill 1756. An act preventing the dangers of alcohol consumption in causing foetal alcohol syndrome in mothers	Representative Luis Raymund F. Villafuerte, Jr.	Pending with the Committee on Health since 24 July 2019
House Bill 2453. An act prohibiting the access of children to alcohol or alcoholic beverages and prescribing penalties therefor	Representative Angelina DL Tan, MD	Pending with the Committee on Welfare of Children since 30 July 2019
House Bill 3047. An act prohibiting the consumption of alcohol in all public places and providing penalties for violations thereof	Representative Angelina DL Tan, MD	Pending with the Committee on Local Government since 5 August 2019
House Bill 3706. An act prohibiting the access of minors to alcohol and penalizing establishments that furnish alcohol to minors	Representative Faustino A. Dy V	Pending with the Committee on Welfare of Children since 14 August 2019
House Bill 4059. An act mandating the labelling of alcoholic beverages and for other purposes	Representative Rozzano Rufino B. Biazon	Pending with the Committee on Health since 28 August 2019

Bill	Authors	Status
House Bill 4146. An act prohibiting the access of minors to alcohol and penalizing establishments that provide alcohol to minors	Representative Angelo Marcos Barba	Pending with the Committee on Welfare of Children since 2 September 2019
House Bill 4321. An act providing for the prevention and treatment of drug and alcohol abuse among high-risk youth	Representative Bernadette Herrera-Dy	Pending with the Committee on Youth and Sports Development since 9 September 2019
House Bill 5409. An act prescribing the display, selling, promotion and advertising of alcoholic beverages and beverages that contain alcohol and providing penalties for the violation thereof	Representative Rozzano Rufino B. Biazon	Pending with the Committee on Trade and Industry since 13 November 2019
Senate Bill 1208. An act prohibiting facilitation of the use, possession, or access by, or the sale or distribution to minors, of alcohol and tobacco products, and providing penalties therefor	Senator Ralph Recto	Pending in the Committees on Health and Demography, and Trade, Commerce and Entrepreneurship since 10 December 2019
Senate Bill 1248. An act providing penalties for the use, possession, sale or distribution to minors of alcohol and tobacco products, and for other purposes	Senator Imee R. Marcos	Pending in the Committees on Health and Demography, and Trade, Commerce and Entrepreneurship since 19 December 2019
Senate Bill 1710. An act amending Republic Act 10586 otherwise known as an act penalizing persons driving under the influence of alcohol, dangerous drugs, and similar substances, and for other purposes	Senator Ronald dela Rosa	Pending in the Committees on Public Order and Dangerous Drugs, and Public Services since 3 August 2020
House Bill 8288. An Act Amending Republic Act No. 10586 otherwise known as "An act penalizing persons driving under the influence of alcohol, dangerous drugs, and similar substances, and for other purposes"	Representative Luis Raymund F. Villafuerte, Jr.	Pending with the Committee on Revision of Laws since 18 January 2021
House Bill 8396. An act to establish advertising requirements for alcoholic beverages	Representative Luis Raymund F. Villafuerte, Jr.	Pending with the Committee on Trade and Industry since 20 January 2021
House Bill 8489. An act providing for testing for the use, without lawful authorization, of alcohol or controlled substances by the operators of commercial motor vehicles	Representative Luis Raymund F. Villafuerte, Jr.	Pending with the Committee on Transportation since 27 January 2021
House Bill 8638. An act mandating the labelling of alcoholic beverages and for other purposes	Representative Joy Myra S. Tambunting	Pending with the Committee on Health since 8 February 2021

Bill	Authors	Status
House Bill 9126. An act providing for the prevention and treatment of drug and alcohol abuse among high-risk youth	Representative Luis Raymund F. Villafuerte, Jr.	Pending with the Committee on Youth and Sports Development since 25 March 2021
House Bill 8914. An act providing for stiffer penalties for driving under the influence of alcohol, dangerous drugs and/or other similar substances, amending for the purpose Republic Act No. 10586, otherwise known as the Anti-Drunk and Drugged Driving Act of 2013	Representatives Romero, Pineda, Abu, Sarmiento, Barbers, Marquez, Pancho, Marcoleta, Ong (J), Valmayor, Defensor (L), Dy (F), Babasa, Biazon, Teves, Zubiri, Siao, Aumentado, Baronda, Bautista, Cabredo, Saulog, Savellano, Zarate, Ty (A), Estrella, Gato, Sanchez, Paduano, Guico, Bordado, Castelo, Gonzales (A), Martinez, Pichay, Lara, Peña, Cuaresma, Tambunting, Jimenez, Olivarez and Nieto	Committee on Transportation Substitution Bill Indexed 6 March 2021 (Committee Report 819); Approved by the House on 16 March 2021, transmitted to the Senate on 17 March 2021 and received by the Senate on 17 March 2021; Sent to the Senate for concurrence on 24 March 2021; Pending with the Committees on Public Order and Dangerous Drugs and Public Services since 24 March 2021

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