



Citation for published version:

Savell, E, Fooks, G & Gilmore, AB 2016, 'How does the alcohol industry attempt to influence marketing regulations? A systematic review', *Addiction*, vol. 111, no. 1, pp. 18-32. <https://doi.org/10.1111/add.13048>

DOI:

[10.1111/add.13048](https://doi.org/10.1111/add.13048)

Publication date:

2016

Document Version

Early version, also known as pre-print

[Link to publication](#)

Publisher Rights

CC BY

This is the peer-reviewed version of the following article: Savell, E, Fooks, G & Gilmore, AB 2015, 'How does the alcohol industry attempt to influence marketing regulations? A systematic review' *Addiction.*, which has been published in final form at: [10.1111/add.13048](https://doi.org/10.1111/add.13048). This article may be used for non-commercial purposes in accordance with Wiley Terms and Conditions for Self-Archiving.

University of Bath

Alternative formats

If you require this document in an alternative format, please contact:
openaccess@bath.ac.uk

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

How does the alcohol industry attempt to influence marketing regulations? A systematic review

Savell, E.^{1,2*}, Fooks, G.³, and Gilmore, A.B.^{1,2},

¹ Department for Health, University of Bath, UK

² UK Centre for Tobacco and Alcohol Studies, Bath, UK

³ School of Languages and Social Science, Aston University, UK

* **Corresponding author:** Emily Savell, e.savell@bath.ac.uk

Word count (excluding abstract, tables, boxes, competing interests, references): 4,445

Competing interests and funding

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

This work is supported by the National Cancer Institute of the United States National Institutes of Health (Grant Number R01CA160695). ES is supported by the Economic and Social Research Council (Grant Number ES/I900284/1).

All authors are members of the UK Centre for Tobacco and Alcohol Studies (UKCTAS), a UK Centre for Public Health Excellence which is supported by the British Heart Foundation, Cancer Research UK, the Economic and Social Research Council, the Medical Research Council and the National Institute of Health Research, under the auspices of the UK Clinical Research Collaboration.

The funders played no role in the study design, analysis and interpretation of data, nor writing of the report or the decision to submit the article for publication. The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the views of the funders.

ABSTRACT

Aim: To systematically review, using a qualitative, narrative synthesis approach, articles examining alcohol industry efforts to influence alcohol marketing policy, and compare with those used by the tobacco industry.

Methods: Literature searches were conducted between April and July 2011, and updated in March 2013. Articles were included if they: made reference to alcohol industry efforts to influence a) policy debates concerning marketing regulations or b) new specific marketing policies or c) broad alcohol policy which included marketing regulations; were written in English; and concerned the period 1990-2013. Alcohol industry political activity was categorised into strategies/tactics and frames/arguments. Data extraction was undertaken by the lead author and 100% of the articles were fully second reviewed. Seventeen articles met the review criteria.

Results: Five main political strategies and five main frames were identified. The alcohol industry argues against marketing regulation by emphasising industry responsibility and the effectiveness of self-regulation, questioning the effectiveness of statutory regulation, and by focussing on individual responsibility. Arguments relating to industry responsibility are often reinforced through corporate social responsibility activities. The industry primarily conveys its arguments through manipulating the evidence base and by promoting ineffective voluntary codes and non-regulatory initiatives.

Conclusions: The alcohol industry's political activity is more varied than existing models of corporate political activity suggest. The industry's opposition to marketing regulation centres on claims that the industry is responsible and that self regulation is effective. There are considerable commonalities between tobacco and alcohol industry political activity, with differences potentially due to differences in policy contexts and perceived industry legitimacy.

Abstract word count: 252

Keywords: Systematic review; Alcohol industry; Tobacco industry; Marketing regulation; Marketing policy, Corporate political activity; Corporate policy influence; Framing

INTRODUCTION

Understanding how large corporations seek to shape health policy has been considerably advanced by the release of millions of internal tobacco industry (TI) documents following litigation in the USA[2-4]. Over 850 peer reviewed papers[5] have now been published examining TI political activity, including a growing number of systematic reviews[1, 6, 7] which provide detailed overviews of how the TI seeks to influence policy. Research on alcohol industry (AI) political activity is more case study based and, without access to previously confidential industry documents, awareness of the AI's political activity is less developed[8, 9]. This is reflected in differences in how public institutions, such as the World Health Organisation (WHO), engage with the TI and AI. In respect of the TI, Article 5.3 of the WHO's Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC, the WHO's first global public health treaty) requires all Parties to protect health policies "from commercial and other vested interests of the tobacco industry"[10] and guidelines for this Article identify the need to actively monitor and expose TI conduct[11]. By contrast, the WHO's approach to the AI is more ambiguous; highlighting the importance of protecting the development of health policies from "commercial or vested interests"[12] on the one hand, whilst allowing AI participation[13] on the other. This is despite research illustrating parallels between the political activities of 'Big Tobacco' and 'Big Booze'[14].

This paper aims to systematically review the tactics (political techniques) and arguments the AI uses to influence public policy relating to alcohol marketing. This focus is chosen for two reasons. First AI marketing is known to significantly influence drinking initiation and prevalence[15-18] and restrictions on alcohol marketing are a key element of alcohol control[19-21]. Second, it provides a basis for making comparisons with TI efforts to influence marketing policies which were systematically reviewed in a paper published in 2014[1]. The TI review built on existing methods for categorising corporate political activity in the management literature[22] by classifying both the strategies/tactics and frames/arguments the TI uses in efforts to oppose marketing policies. The present paper applies and develops the TI framework to the AI. It aims to provide a tool for public health advocates and

policymakers to understand, predict, and potentially counter the AI's efforts to influence alcohol policy. Our approach responds to a recent recommendation that "investigations of the strategies of alcohol industry actors may benefit from comparisons with other industries, and particularly with the tobacco industry"[23].

METHODS

This review aimed to identify all articles (based on either primary or secondary data) that examined AI attempts to influence marketing regulation from 1990 to 2013. The AI comprises large multinational companies and tiny specialist brewers, and both on- and off-trade businesses (sales for consumption 'on' the premises and 'off' the premises, respectively). In this review we include tactics and arguments used by alcohol producers or groups representing producers. Marketing encompasses five key variables: product, promotion, price, place, and person[24]. Political activity in respect of tax (which affects price) was excluded from the TI systematic review[1] as a systematic review of TI influence on tobacco tax had already been completed[6], so for comparative purposes it was also excluded from this review. However, efforts to influence minimum unit pricing of alcohol were included under price.

The databases Web of Knowledge (which includes Web of Science, BIOSIS Previews, and MEDLINE), Business Source Premier, and Embase were searched using the search string: *(corporat* OR industr* OR compan* OR busines* OR firm*) AND (alcohol OR drink) AND (marketing OR advertis* OR sponsor*) AND (regulat* OR policy OR legislat*)*. The search engine Google was used to identify grey literature and experts were contacted to identify any additional literature (more information is available in Appendix S1). All searches were conducted between April and July 2011, and were updated in March 2013. Searches were limited to articles from 1990 to 2013 and those written in English. The search protocol was developed in conjunction with a qualified librarian.

Initial study inclusion/exclusion criteria were piloted and were discussed extensively between all three authors. The final inclusion/exclusion criteria used in this review can be seen in Box 1. In total 917

articles were identified, of which 670 were excluded based on their title and abstract alone. 239 articles were downloaded for full analysis (8 articles could not be located despite efforts to contact the authors). 222 articles were excluded for not meeting the inclusion criteria. The remaining 17 articles met all of the criteria and were included within the review.

(BOX 1)

Data extraction (Appendix S1) was undertaken by the lead author, and 100% of the included articles were second-reviewed by either the second or third author to check that all the inclusion criteria were met and to agree tactic and argument categorisation. Any differences were discussed between all three authors. Disagreements related only to categorisation, more often in relation to the categorisation of arguments than tactics. Where disagreement occurred, all evidence falling under that particular category was re-reviewed by all three authors until agreement had been reached. Narrative synthesis was undertaken to combine the evidence from the articles.

Unlike the TI review[1] which was based solely on secondary data, this review is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data came predominantly from a UK parliamentary inquiry into alcohol where four producers and their communications agencies were asked to provide documents relating to five brands and were questioned by MPs from the Health Select Committee; many additional companies, trade groups and social aspect organisations (SAOs) also provided written evidence[25-27]. Additionally, due to a lack of evidence focusing specifically on AI efforts to influence marketing *regulations*, the review was expanded to include AI influence on marketing *policy debates* alongside their influence on specific marketing regulations as per the TI review[1].

FRAMEWORK OF CLASSIFICATION

AI political activity was divided into ‘strategies’ containing individual ‘tactics’ (the methods by which a corporation attempts to exert influence) and ‘frames’ containing individual ‘arguments’ (the reasons given by a corporation as to why they oppose one idea or support another). The system of

classification developed in an earlier systematic review of TI political activity[1] (which in turn had partly been based on Hillman and Hitt's (1999) paper[22]) was used as an initial framework to code AI political activity. Coding categories (strategies/tactics and frames/arguments) were amended and developed via 'emergent coding'[35]. This was an iterative process and the frameworks were only finalised after all the papers had been reviewed as described above. Once the framework of political activity was finalised, the strategies/tactics and frames/arguments used by the AI were compared to those identified in the systematic review of TI political activity[1].

The geographical distribution of where tactics and arguments were used was also recorded. If the article included was transnational, the geography of where the individual tactics and arguments were used was listed. For example, the article by Casswell and Thamarangsi[28] is a transnational study, but the 'free market economy' argument was used in France.

RESULTS

GEOGRAPHY

In total 17 articles met our inclusion criteria. A quarter (24%) of the articles focussed on Europe, and a further quarter (24%) were transnational (Table 1). No articles focussed on AI conduct in South America.

(TABLE 1)

ARGUMENTS AND TACTICS

AI tactics used to influence marketing regulation

This review identified 20 separate tactics falling under five main strategies (Table 2) which we have termed as follows: 'Information' (providing or misrepresenting evidence), 'Constituency building' (forming alliances with other sectors, organisations, or the public to give the impression of larger support for the industry's position), 'Policy substitution, development and implementation'

(proposing, supporting or helping to implement alternative policies), ‘Legal’ (using the legal system), and ‘Financial incentive or disincentive’ (offering direct or indirect monetary incentives or threatening financial withdrawal) (see further details included in Appendix S1).

(TABLE 2)

A variety of Information strategies were used across multiple jurisdictions. These include direct[29-31] and indirect[29] lobbying of policymakers and establishing collaborative working arrangements with policymakers[29], and a variety of efforts aimed at shaping and manipulating the evidence base. The latter included commissioning, writing or disseminating research/publications[27, 30, 32] or more technical reports[30-32], the selective citation[27, 32] and omission of evidence[29], contesting the evidence used to support policy[27, 32], and the efforts to remove “troubling” phrases such as “alcohol and other drugs” from the official lexicon[32]. The AI-funded International Center for Alcohol Policies (ICAP) has played a key part in such efforts: commissioning and publishing a large number of books, monographs, briefing papers, in-depth reviews of alcohol policy issues, journal articles, and policy guides on all manner of alcohol-related issues[32]. These activities have populated the evidence base with non-peer reviewed research which, amongst other things, tends to highlight the health *benefits* of alcohol[27, 32] and omit evidence of its negative health and social effects[29].

Constituency Building was often linked to indirect lobbying. The AI creates front groups, astroturf organisations¹, or SAOs (such as ICAP[32], the Portman Group[34], The DrinkAware Trust[27], and the Federation on Alcohol Concern of Thailand (FACT) established during the formation of an advertising ban in 2006[30]) to lobby on its behalf[30, 35]. It also forms alliances with other industry sectors or trade organisations[30, 35, 36], and civil society organisations, consumers, or employees[30, 35] in order to oppose public health measures[36]. In Thailand the AI worked with groups such as the Thai Retail Association, the Hotel Association, the Restaurant Association, the Tourism Association, and the

¹ Astroturf organisations can be defined as “fake grassroots organizations usually created and/or sponsored by large corporations to support any arguments or claims in their favor, or to challenge and deny those against them”[33]

Marketing Association of Thailand[30], and in the USA it reached out to the Federal Trade Commission[35] and built partnerships with government departments, NGOs, universities, researchers, and physicians[35]. The AI also uses media advocacy, such as press launches[31] and seminars[30], to shape the news and public agenda.

Policy substitution, used to prevent the implementation of formal marketing regulations, appears to be a key strategy and has been documented globally[27-32, 34, 35, 37-39]. For example, in Lesotho, Malawi, Uganda and Botswana SAB-Miller Africa was given *de facto* responsibility for drafting national alcohol policy documents[29]. These policy documents focussed on self-regulatory measures, education campaigns, and gave responsibility for the policy's implementation to a National Alcohol Council on which AI representatives served[29]. The promotion of self-regulatory measures is designed to reduce political pressure for and pre-empt formal regulation and was identified in numerous jurisdictions. For example, we found evidence of voluntary codes being developed and promoted by individual companies[27, 35] and by industry groups in the UK[27, 34], Ireland[31], the Netherlands[38], and transnationally[28]. Another technique involves the promotion of non-regulatory initiatives such as education programmes[27, 29, 32, 35, 39] delivered through stand-alone websites (for example, SABMiller's www.TalkingAlcohol.com[27]) or more developed corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives. For example, Diageo's Responsible Drinking Fund, which in 2009 claimed to have led or supported over 130 prevention programmes in over 40 countries, covering "education, public awareness, and responsible retail practices"[35].

Using or raising the prospect of legal action against a proposed regulation was only documented in Thailand[30] and France[28], but there is also evidence of the AI attempting to shape international trade and investment agreements (specifically the General Agreement on Trade in Services with a view to reducing restrictions on alcohol distribution and advertising[28]). We also documented one example of the AI using its marketing budget as a lever of policy influence (financial disincentive); in

Thailand the AI "threatened to withdraw sports sponsorship in retaliation for [an] advertising ban"[30].

AI arguments used to influence marketing regulation

This review identified 20 separate arguments grouped into five main frames (Table 3): 'Regulatory Redundancy' (asserting that proposed policies are unnecessary) , 'Legal' (questioning the legality of policies (the implicit cost for government)), 'Negative Unintended Consequences' (direct and indirect compliance costs associated with proposed policies), 'Complex Policy Area' (policies, and the issues surrounding them, are presented as highly complicated), and 'Insufficient Evidence' (questioning the strength of evidence supporting policies) (see Appendix S1 for further details).

(TABLE 3)

The argument that population-level health measures are unnecessary (regulatory redundancy frame) is developed through a wide range of mutually reinforcing arguments which rest on industry claims of its own responsibility, its ability to market alcohol responsibly, and its distinction between responsible and irresponsible consumption. This frame included arguments that the AI is responsible[27, 36, 40, 41] (for example that industry always encourages "responsible consumption"[40] and recognises "that responsible drinking is important both to [its] business interests and to society's interests"[27]), that self-regulatory codes are "sufficient"[42], "robust"[40], "effective"[30, 40], "extraordinarily successful"[37], "faster"[27], and "better"[30] allowing the AI to deal quickly with, and rectify, any complaints or regulatory breeches[27, 41] and close regulatory "gaps"[27], and that the industry only markets to those of legal drinking age[27, 35, 36, 41]. Further, the AI appears to overstate the parallels between voluntary and statutory regulation for example by emphasising the independence of their (industry-funded) monitoring and adjudication groups[27].

This set of arguments overlaps with claims around personal responsibility and responsible drinking. The AI frequently attempts to shift the blame for alcohol misuse to the consumer and away from their products and marketing[32], arguing that there should be an individual-level focus on education and the promotion of responsible consumption[27, 29, 32] (and even that AI marketing itself has this aim[36]) and that their SAOs such as the DrinkAware Trust and the Portman Group provide information and education so that consumers can make “informed judgements” about how they use alcohol[27]; “misuse is caused by certain drinkers who clearly misuse alcohol and by some under 18s who are clearly breaking the law. This therefore is not a problem about problem drinks but about problem drinkers”[27]. The focus on a small number of alcohol misusers provides the AI with a frame that has the potential to invalidate the current focus of health policy; the AI argues that population-level approaches, such as taxation or restrictions on advertising, penalises moderate drinkers because of a “few people” who consume alcohol in an irresponsible way and that these approaches do not tackle alcohol misuse effectively[27, 32, 41]. This supports AI claims that “existing regulation is satisfactory”[27, 40] or that it simply “requires better enforcement”[27, 30, 31]; “the panoply of powers available to the police and local authorities should be used much more effectively both against individuals who misuse alcohol and those who wilfully seek to break the law in obtaining alcohol underage, as well as against those retailers who sell alcohol irresponsibly”[27].

The argument that regulations are disproportionate and more extensive than necessary also rests on claims of personal responsibility and the inherent health risks of alcohol. In relation to health warnings in the UK it was stated that it is not “necessarily appropriate to have a health warning on a drink of alcohol. Alcohol is not like cigarettes; it is capable of being misused but when drunk in moderation it is perfectly compatible with a healthy lifestyle”[27]. This argument has also been used regarding minimum pricing[27], dealing with alcohol misuse[27], and raising the legal drinking age[32].

Additionally the AI argues that the industry, its marketing, and alcohol itself, has a positive impact and should therefore not be regulated further: In Lesotho the AI argued that when used in moderation alcohol has a “positive role to play in socialisation” and that the industry is a “major contributor to the economy”[29]. In Milwaukee, USA, Miller Brewing argued that a product (beer) which forms a significant part of the local history should not be ‘demonised’[43]. In Australia the AI argued that “responsible advertising can have a positive cultural impact”[40] and highlighted the importance of the AI to communities as “funders of events”[41]. And in the UK the wine company Constellation argued that marketing could be used “to promote a more responsible approach to alcohol consumption”[27] (a very similar statement was also made in the USA by Philip Morris (tobacco) when they owned Miller Brewing[36]).

Whilst actual legal action is rarely reported in the literature (see above), arguments questioning the legality of policies to curb AI marketing are more common. These arguments aim to shift the focus of the debate away from public health and consumer protection, with the AI contesting advertising regulations and minimum pricing proposals under international trade and investment agreements (UK[27] and Thailand[30]), national constitutions (USA[36]), and international law (UK[27]).

The AI often argues that regulation would have negative unintended consequences for manufacturers[27, 30, 39, 41], associated industries[30, 41], the public revenue[41], and public health[27, 36, 40]. For example, in both Australia[40] and the UK[27], it was argued that advertising restrictions would make it impossible to introduce new, lower-strength products to the marketplace thereby stopping producers from developing and selling healthier products, and in the USA, the Beer Institute argued that mandated health warnings on alcohol products could “undermine the credibility of other government campaigns to provide information about serious risks which are not commonly known”[36]. The AI commonly avoids citing evidence to support such claims, suggesting that the aim

may simply be to exaggerate the broader political and economic risks associated with public health measures.

The AI also emphasises the complications involved in addressing problems associated with alcohol consumption with a view to highlighting the value of industry-government co-operation[27, 29, 31, 40]; it has “a unique capacity to access those responsible for promoting and selling alcohol as well as to those who consume their products”[29] and “partnership working can deliver a more responsible drinking culture”[27]. Although the AI advocate being closely involved in policymaking and alcohol harm reduction initiatives, they also stress that some issues are beyond the AI’s control; for example, preventing individual retailers from offering certain price promotions[27] that may be deemed irresponsible. Similarly the AI regularly characterises policymakers and public health actors as authoritarian (“the health lobby’s approach is to ban everything, and if it cannot be banned, regulate it severely”[40]) with the Thai government being labelled a ‘dictatorship’ because of an advertising ban[30], and the Australian government being described as a “‘nanny state’ needlessly interfering with people’s choices”[41].

Questioning the strength of evidence favourable to public health policies is another common technique that has been used to oppose advertising bans transnationally[36], in Thailand[30], Australia[41], Ireland[31] and in the UK[27], minimum pricing in the UK[27], and health warning labels in the USA[39]. This argument is used to reinforce the other arguments made by the AI.

Comparison between TI and AI political activity

We identified 13 common tactics used by both the AI and TI[1] when attempting to influence marketing regulation, in addition to five tactics used only by the TI and seven unique to the AI. Similarly we also identified 13 common arguments used by both industries, along with four arguments unique

to the TI, and seven (three of which formed the new frame 'complex policy area'), which had only been used by the AI (see further details included in Appendix S1).

DISCUSSION

This systematic review illustrates the varied nature of AI political activity used in attempts to influence marketing regulation or marketing-related policy debates, and highlights similarities with TI political activity.

The results support the findings of the TI review[1] in highlighting the varied nature of industry political activity and provides further confirmation that Hillman and Hitt's[22] model of corporate political activity, which is the most widely cited attempt to analytically categorise the tactics used by corporations, considerably under-represents the range of tactics corporations use to shape policy outcomes and debates. By identifying tactics/strategies, such as the promotion of self-regulatory codes and raising the prospect of litigation, the results also challenge Hillman and Hitt's[22] assumption that corporate political activity represents one side of a mutually beneficial exchange relationship in which corporations offer policymakers support and information in return for influencing policy.

The existing literature challenges the validity of many of the arguments identified in this review (see examples in Table 4). For example, despite the AI's assertion that self-regulatory codes negate the need for formal regulation and that industry collaboration would be beneficial for policymakers, there is no evidence that self-regulation and industry-government partnerships lead to reductions in alcohol-related harm[19, 20, 25, 44]. Arguing that there is insufficient evidence supporting the need to curb AI marketing and that marketing does not change behaviour is also false as much research has found a significant link between AI marketing and drinking initiation and drinking prevalence[15-18]. Similarly, arguing that the AI does not market to children is misleading as research shows that AI marketing often targets and appeals to youth and those below legal drinking age[19, 34, 45, 46].

(TABLE 4)

This review identifies marked similarities between TI and AI political activity[1]. Differences in the observed political activities of each industry may be due to a number of factors. First, raising concerns about compensation or debating which body has power to regulate (as the TI has done), for example, are arguments likely to be made in the face of impending regulation by companies which have lost the ability to exercise insider influence over policy discussions, reflecting greater TI regulation and differences in alcohol and tobacco policy contexts. Second, differences in framing may reflect variations in how different industries make similar points. For example, while the AI may not directly contest the health impacts of alcohol consumption, questions about the degree of harm caused by alcohol consumption are implicit in claims concerning individual responsibility and the health *benefits* of alcohol consumption. Third, differences may reflect differences in access to data; because of the availability of TI documents, information on lower visibility political activity, such as raising the prospect of legal action, is more available on the TI. Finally, differences may reflect the broader inclusion criteria used for the AI review (i.e. covering policy debates concerning marketing regulations generally rather than just new specific marketing policies), the inclusion of both primary and secondary evidence in the AI review, and differences in alcohol and tobacco policy contexts. For example, despite not being identified in the TI review there is evidence of the TI attempting to shape the evidence base[47-50], influencing international regulations[51, 52], and focussing on individual responsibility[53].

Consistent with the TI review findings[1], many of the individual arguments fall within a larger ‘cost-benefit’ meta-frame which promotes the economic and social costs of proposed public health policies and underplays their benefits. Arguments claiming that regulation is more extensive than necessary and likely to produce negative unintended consequences are used to increase uncertainty about the likely benefits of regulation, and highlight the potential future costs for the industry, retailers, and the public revenue. This is also observed through the omission of a ‘health’ frame[54]; this review found

little evidence of the AI making reference to the dangers of drinking alcohol (only in terms of references to ‘problem drinkers’), although multiple examples of the AI highlighting the potential health *benefits* of alcohol consumption were identified[27, 32]. The review also found that many arguments were supported by CSR activities. CSR tends to be used strategically by an industry to prevent the introduction of legislation[55]. By acting as vehicles for the promotion of arguments, CSR activities such as self-regulatory codes work politically as agenda setting devices which frame issues and shape policy debates[55]. The AI’s emphasis on CSR highlights its value in maintaining industry credibility and forming relationships (CSR partnerships are likely to create further opportunities for co-operation[56]) ahead of regulation.

Strengths and limitations

This review has a number of limitations. First, although a broad search strategy and search string was used when initially identifying articles it is still possible that some relevant articles may have been missed. To minimise this, we worked with a librarian, searched online research repositories, and contacted experts in the field to identify additional articles. Second, interpretive coding of arguments and tactics is ultimately subjective. To mitigate this, all three authors reviewed and re-reviewed the coding at various points during the systematic review process and second-reviewed all of the included articles to ensure consistency. Third, the identification of tactics and arguments, and the jurisdictions in which they are used, is dependent on the available literature, its quality, and any publication bias. As such, it is possible that some tactics and arguments are not identified in or used more frequently than the literature would suggest. Closely related to this is the fact that the review focuses only on marketing policy and the AI may use a more diverse set of tactics and arguments in other policy areas. For these reasons the number of articles listed next to each tactic and argument (the ‘count’) should be used only as an indication of the reliance the AI places on particular tactics and arguments. Finally, due to limited information in the papers identified, it was not possible to reliably determine which tactics or arguments were most persuasive or successful in defeating marketing-related regulations.

The main strength of this review is its systematic approach, which provides a comprehensive and geographically diverse overview of AI tactics and arguments. Its attempt to rigorously categorise industry strategies/tactics and frames/arguments is, to our knowledge, along with our first paper[1], the first attempt to do so. Whilst care needs to be taken in assuming that tactics and arguments used in one jurisdiction will be used elsewhere, this and our previous review[1] suggest that the findings will be broadly applicable across different jurisdictions.

Implications for policy, practice, and research

This systematic review has identified strategies/tactics and frames/arguments used by the AI between 1990 and 2013 to shape policy debates and prevent the implementation of restrictions on alcohol marketing. Policymakers need to be aware of these in order to understand how the AI may try to influence the policy-making process, and public health actors can use this information to prepare effective counter strategies and arguments. This review has also confirmed substantial commonalities between AI and TI political activity: particularly the use of obfuscating tactics such as misrepresenting the evidence base and using third parties and front groups to lobby. The similarities suggest that alcohol policy may benefit from reproducing efforts in tobacco control aimed at excluding corporate actors from the policy process and enhancing transparency. Additionally, as differences between the two industries are likely, at least in part, to be due to differences in alcohol and tobacco policy contexts, the findings from the TI review[1] may provide an indication of how AI political activity is likely to develop under conditions of increased regulatory risks.

The current review has further developed the frameworks for classifying corporate political activity outlined in the earlier TI review[1], and shown the policy and scholarly value of applying them to other industries. Future work could apply these frameworks to other industries or policy areas. Based on limitations in the studies reviewed, we again recommend that future research on corporate policy influence should, where possible, include contextual information, ensure all claims made within the

paper are supported by empirical evidence, and that the receptivity of stakeholders to and the success or failure of individual tactics and arguments are recorded.

REFERENCES

1. SAVELL, E., GILMORE, A.B., and FOOKS, G., 2014. How Does the Tobacco Industry Attempt to Influence Marketing Regulations? A Systematic Review. *PLOS ONE*. 9(2)
2. BERO, L., 2003. Implications of the tobacco industry documents for public health and policy. *Annual Review of Public Health*. 24(1)
3. MALONE, R.E. and BALBACH, E.D., 2000. Tobacco industry documents: treasure trove or quagmire? *Tobacco Control*. 9(3)
4. LEE, K., GILMORE, A.B., and COLLIN, J., 2004. Looking inside the tobacco industry: revealing insights from the Guildford Depository. *Addiction*. 99(4)
5. UCSF LIBRARY, 2014. *Tobacco Documents Bibliography* [Online]. Available from: <http://www.library.ucsf.edu/tobacco/docsbiblio>. [Accessed: 08/2014]
6. SMITH, K.E., SAVELL, E., and GILMORE, A.B., 2013. What is known about tobacco industry efforts to influence tobacco tax? A systematic review of empirical studies. *Tobacco Control*. 22(2)
7. LEE, S., LING, P.M., and GLANTZ, S.A., 2012. The vector of the tobacco epidemic: tobacco industry practices in low and middle-income countries. *Cancer Causes and Control*. 23(1)
8. HAWKINS, B. and HOLDEN, C., 2014. 'Water dripping on stone'? Industry lobbying and UK alcohol policy. *Policy & Politics*. 42(1)
9. HAWKINS, B., HOLDEN, C., and MCCAMBRIDGE, J., 2012. Alcohol industry influence on UK alcohol policy: a new research agenda for public health. *Critical Public Health*. 22(3)
10. WHO, 2008. *Guidelines for implementation of Article 5.3* [Online]. Available from: http://www.who.int/fctc/guidelines/adopted/article_5_3/en/. [Accessed: 02/2012]
11. WHO, 2014. *Guidelines for implementation of Article 13 of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control* [Online]. Available from: http://www.who.int/fctc/guidelines/adopted/article_13/en/index.html. [Accessed: 01/2014]
12. CHAN, M., 2013. *WHO Director-General addresses health promotion conference* [Online]. Available from: http://www.who.int/dg/speeches/2013/health_promotion_20130610/en/. [Accessed: 07/2014]
13. WHO, 2010. *Global strategy to reduce the harmful use of alcohol* [Online]. Available from: http://www.who.int/substance_abuse/alcstratenglishfinal.pdf. [Accessed: 09/2011]
14. BOND, L., DAUBE, M., and CHIKRITZHA, T., 2010. Selling addictions: similarities in approaches between Big Tobacco and Big Booze. *Australasian Medical Journal*. 3(6)
15. GORDON, R., MACKINTOSH, A.M., and MOODIE, C., 2010. The impact of alcohol marketing on youth drinking behaviour: a two-stage cohort study. *Alcohol and Alcoholism*. 45(5)
16. SMITH, L. and FOXCROFT, D., 2009. The effect of alcohol advertising, marketing and portrayal on drinking behaviour in young people: systematic review of prospective cohort studies. *BMC Public Health*. 9(1)
17. ANDERSON, P., DE BRUIJN, A., ANGUS, K., GORDON, R., HASTINGS, G., 2009. Impact of Alcohol Advertising and Media Exposure on Adolescent Alcohol Use: A Systematic Review of Longitudinal Studies. *Alcohol and Alcoholism*. 44(3)
18. MEIER, P., et al., 2008. *Independent review of the effects of alcohol pricing and promotion. Part A: systematic reviews*. Department for Health.
19. BABOR, T., et al., 2010. *Alcohol: No Ordinary Commodity - research and public policy (Second Edition)*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
20. VAN DEN BROECK, A. and DE BRUIJN, A., 2010. *Effective alcohol marketing regulations: policy report* [Online]. Available from: <http://www.eucam.info/content/bestanden/policy-report-alcohol-marketing.pdf>. [Accessed: 07/2014]
21. JERNIGAN, D., 2013. Why South Africa's proposed advertising ban matters. *Addiction*. 108(7)

22. HILLMAN, A.J. and HITT, M.A., 1999. Corporate political strategy formulation: A model of approach, participation, and strategy decisions. *Academy of Management Review*. 24(4)
23. MCCAMBRIDGE, J., HAWKINS, B., and HOLDEN, C., 2013. Industry Use of Evidence to Influence Alcohol Policy: A Case Study of Submissions to the 2008 Scottish Government Consultation. *PLOS Medicine*. 10(4)
24. ENNEW, C.T., 1993. *The Marketing Blueprint*. Oxford: Blackwell Business.
25. HASTINGS, G., et al., 2010. Alcohol advertising: the last chance saloon. *British Medical Journal*. 340
26. HASTINGS, G., 2009. "They'll drink bucket loads of the stuff": An Analysis of Internal Alcohol Industry Advertising Documents. The Alcohol Education and Research Council.
27. HOUSE OF COMMONS: HEALTH COMMITTEE, 2010. *Alcohol: First Report of Session 2009-10, Volumes 1, 2 and Written Evidence*. The Stationary Office: London.
28. CASSWELL, S. and THAMARANGSI, T., 2009. Reducing harm from alcohol: call to action. *The Lancet*. 373(9682)
29. BAKKE, O. and ENDAL, D., 2010. Vested Interests in Addiction Research and Policy - Alcohol policies out of context: drinks industry supplanting government role in alcohol policies in sub-Saharan Africa. *Addiction*. 105(1)
30. THAMARANGSI, T., 2008. *Alcohol Policy Process in Thailand*. PhD Thesis: Massey University, Auckland, New Zealand.
31. HOPE, A., 2006. The influence of the alcohol industry on alcohol policy in Ireland. *NORDISK ALKOHOL OCH NARKOTIKATIDSKRIFT*. 23(6)
32. JERNIGAN, D.H., 2012. Global Alcohol Producers, Science, and Policy: the case of the International Center for Alcohol Policies. *American Journal of Public Health*. 102(1)
33. STAUBER, J. and RAMPTON, S., 1995. *Toxic sludge is good for you: Lies, damn lies and the public relations industry: Aware Journalism*.
34. JACKSON, M.C., et al., 2000. Marketing alcohol to young people: Implications for industry regulation and reserach policy. *Addiction*. 95(suppl. 4)
35. MOSHER, J.F., 2012. Joe Camel in a bottle: Diageo, the Smirnoff brand, and the transformation of the youth alcohol market. *American Journal of Public Health*. 102(1)
36. BOND, L., DAUBE, M., and CHIKRITZHA, T., 2009. Access to confidential alcohol industry documents: from 'Big Tobacco' to 'Big Booze'. *Australasian Medical Journal*. 2(3)
37. MUNRO, G. and DE WEVER, J., 2008. Culture clash: Alcohol marketing and public health aspirations. *Drug and Alcohol Review*. 27(2)
38. VAN HOOFF, J., VAN NOORDENBURG, M., and DE JONG, M., 2008. Happy hours and other alcohol discounts in cafes: Prevalence and effects on underage adolescents. *Journal of Public Health Policy*. 29(3)
39. GIESBRECHT, N., 2000. Roles of commercial interests in alcohol policies: recent developments in North America. *Addiction*. 95(12)
40. B&T MAGAZINE, 2012. *Does There Need to be Greater Regulation of Alcohol Advertising?*, in *B&T Magazine*: 62(2773).
41. FOGARTY, A.S. and CHAPMAN, S., 2012. Advocates, interest groups and Australian news coverage of alcohol advertising restrictions: content and framing analysis. *BMC Public Health*. 12(1)
42. PARRY, C.D.H., 2010. Alcohol policy in South Africa: a review of policy development processes between 1994 and 2009. *Addiction*. 105(8)
43. MONARDI, F.M. and GLANTZ, S.A., 1998. *Tobacco Industry Political Activity and Tobacco Control Policy Making in Wisconsin: 1983-1998* [Online]. Available from: <http://tobacco.ucsf.edu/states>. [Accessed: 12/2010]
44. ANDERSON, P., CHISHOLM, D., and FUHR, D.C., 2009. Effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of policies and programmes to reduce the harm caused by alcohol. *The Lancet*. 373(9682)

45. MOSHER, J.F. and JOHNSON, D., 2005. Flavored Alcoholic Beverages: An international marketing campaign that targets youth. *Journal of Public Health Policy*. 26(3)
46. JERNIGAN, D.H., et al., 2004. Sex differences in adolescent exposure to alcohol advertising in magazines. *Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine*. 158(7)
47. BERO, L.A., 2005. Tobacco industry manipulation of research. *Public Health Reports*. 120(2)
48. HATCHARD, J.L., et al., 2014. A critical evaluation of the volume, relevance and quality of evidence submitted by the tobacco industry to oppose standardised packaging of tobacco products. *BMJ Open*. 4(2)
49. ROWELL, A., EVANS-REEVES, K., and GILMORE, A.B., 2014. Tobacco industry manipulation of data on and press coverage of the illicit tobacco trade in the UK. *Tobacco Control*. 23(e1)
50. ULUCANLAR, S., et al., 2014. Representation and Misrepresentation of Scientific Evidence in Contemporary Tobacco Regulation: A Review of Tobacco Industry Submissions to the UK Government Consultation on Standardised Packaging. *PLOS Medicine*. 11(3)
51. FOOKS, G. and GILMORE, A., 2014. International trade law, plain packaging and tobacco industry political activity: the Trans-Pacific Partnership. *Tobacco Control*. 23(1)
52. SHAFFER, E.R., BRENNER, J.E., and HOUSTON, T.P., 2005. International trade agreements: a threat to tobacco control policy. *Tobacco Control*. 14(suppl. 2)
53. BALBACH, E.D., SMITH, E.A., and MALONE, R.E., 2006. How the health belief model helps the tobacco industry: individuals, choice, and "information". *Tobacco Control*. 15(suppl. 4)
54. CAIRNEY, P., 2012. *Understanding public policy: theories and issues*: Palgrave Macmillan.
55. YOON, S. and LAM, T.-H., 2013. The illusion of righteousness: corporate social responsibility practices of the alcohol industry. *Bmc Public Health*. 13(1)
56. FOOKS, G.J., et al., 2011. Corporate Social Responsibility and Access to Policy Élites: An Analysis of Tobacco Industry Documents. *PLOS Medicine*. 8(8)
57. NELSON, J.P., 2010. Alcohol advertising bans, consumption and control policies in seventeen OECD countries, 1975-2000. *Applied Economics*. 42(7)
58. VENDRAME, A. and PINSKY, I., 2011. Inefficacy of self-regulation of alcohol advertisements: a systematic review of the literature. *Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatria*. 33(2)
59. FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION, 2014. *Self-Regulation in the Alcohol Industry* [Online]. Available from: <http://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/reports/self-regulation-alcohol-industry-report-federal-trade-commission/140320alcoholreport.pdf>. [Accessed: 10/2014]
60. JONES, S.C. and GORDON, R., 2013. Regulation of alcohol advertising: Policy options for Australia. *Evidence Base*. 2
61. GORDON, R., 2011. An audit of alcohol brand websites. *Drug and Alcohol Review*. 30(6)
62. SEARLE, R., ALSTON, D., and FRENCH, D.P., 2014. Do UK Television Alcohol Advertisements Abide by the Code of Broadcast Advertising Rules Regarding the Portrayal of Alcohol? *Alcohol and Alcoholism*. 49(4)
63. VENDRAME, A., et al., 2010. Assessment of self-regulatory code violations in Brazilian television beer advertisements. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs*. 71(3)
64. JONES, S.C., HALL, D., and MUNRO, G., 2008. How effective is the revised regulatory code for alcohol advertising in Australia? *Drug and Alcohol Review*. 27(1)
65. SMITH, K.C., CUKIER, S., and JERNIGAN, D.H., 2014. Regulating alcohol advertising: content analysis of the adequacy of federal and self-regulation of magazine advertisements, 2008–2010. *American Journal of Public Health*. 104(10)
66. RHOADES, E. and JERNIGAN, D.H., 2013. Risky messages in alcohol advertising, 2003–2007: results from content analysis. *Journal of Adolescent Health*. 52(1)
67. DE BRUIJN, A., VAN DEN WILDENBERG, E., and VAN DEN BROECK, A., 2012. *Commercial promotion of Drinking in Europe: Key Findings of Independent Monitoring of Alcohol Marketing in five European Countries*. The Dutch Institute for Alcohol Policy: Utrecht.
68. BABOR, T.F., et al., 2013. An empirical evaluation of the US Beer Institute's self-regulation code governing the content of beer advertising. *American Journal of Public Health*. 103(10)

69. WINPENNY, E., et al., 2012. Assessment of young people's exposure to alcohol marketing in audiovisual and online media. *Cambridge: RAND Europe*,
70. MERCHLEWICZ, M., 2011. *Report on Youth Exposure to Alcohol Commercials on Television in Europe: Volume of Youth Exposure in Germany in 2010* European Centre for Monitoring Alcohol Marketing: Utrecht.
71. ANDERSON, P., et al., 2009. Impact of alcohol advertising and media exposure on adolescent alcohol use: a systematic review of longitudinal studies. *Alcohol and Alcoholism*. 44(3)
72. ESSER, M.B. and JERNIGAN, D.H., 2014. Assessing Restrictiveness of National Alcohol Marketing Policies. *Alcohol and Alcoholism*,
73. HASTINGS, G., et al., 2010. Failure of self regulation of UK alcohol advertising. *British Medical Journal*. 340
74. O'DONNELL, A., et al., 2014. The impact of brief alcohol interventions in primary healthcare: a systematic review of reviews. *Alcohol and Alcoholism*. 49(1)
75. HOWARD, S.J., GORDON, R., and JONES, S.C., 2014. Australian alcohol policy 2001-2013 and implications for public health. *Bmc Public Health*. 14(1)
76. ADAMS, J., COLEMAN, J., and WHITE, M., 2014. Alcohol marketing in televised international football: frequency analysis. *Bmc Public Health*. 14(1)
77. KNAI, C., et al., 2015. The Public Health Responsibility deal: has a public–private partnership brought about action on alcohol reduction? *Addiction*,
78. KNAI, C., et al., 2015. Are the Public Health Responsibility Deal alcohol pledges likely to improve public health? An evidence synthesis. *Addiction*,
79. PATIL, S., et al., 2014. Youth exposure to alcohol advertising on television in the UK, the Netherlands and Germany. *The European Journal of Public Health*,
80. PINSKY, I. and EL JUNDI, S.A., 2008. Alcohol advertising and alcohol consumption among youngsters: review of the international literature. *Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatria*. 30(4)

Box 1

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

To be included in this review, studies and individual arguments/tactics had to fulfil the following criteria:

- Studies must be written in English.
- Studies must cover the period from 1990-2013. In papers that cover both before and after 1990, only those tactics/arguments relating to post-1990 will be recorded and included within this review. Political activity prior to 1990 is excluded to enable valid comparisons with the findings of our earlier review on the TI[1].
- Studies must look at AI efforts to influence a) policy debates concerning marketing regulations generally, or b) new specific marketing policies, or c) broader alcohol policy within which marketing is included (information regarding how the industry attempts to circumvent existing regulation will not be included within the review).
- The tactics/arguments covered must be related to one or more of the following: product (for example, packaging, new products/flavours, branding), price* (for example, price promotions, minimum pricing), promotion (advertising including billboards, point-of-sale, sponsorship), place (for example, restrictions on advertising near schools) or person (for example, restrictions on advertising or selling to youth).
- Each individual claim made regarding AI tactics/arguments used to influence marketing regulation must be directly supported by verifiable evidence (either a clear citation that could be verified by the authors or a direct quote from an AI official or industry affiliated body).
- Tactics/arguments identified must be directly implemented by the AI or by a group where substantiated evidence suggests that they act on the AI's behalf.
- Tactics/arguments which are noted within the included articles are assumed to have been carried through, in the absence of evidence to the contrary. Tactics/arguments which are shown to only have been planned, and not used, will not be recorded.
- Only tactics/arguments directly related to marketing regulation will be recorded. For example, health warning labels are included as they influence the means of packaging as a marketing tool, but they are excluded if the study only looks at, for example, the wording of the warning, as this does not affect marketing.
- Only tactics/arguments that are clearly detailed in the paper(s) are coded.

* Price in the form of tax has been excluded because tax-related lobbying was excluded from the systematic review of TI political activity[1] and we aimed to make the TI and AI reviews

Table 1: Geographical location of articles

Geographical location	Number of articles (%)	Articles
Africa	2 (12%)	Sub-Saharan Africa [29]; South Africa [42]
Asia	1 (6%)	Thailand [30]
Australasia	3 (18%)	Australia [40] [41] [37]
Europe	4 (24%)	UK [27] [34]; Netherlands [38]; Ireland [31]
North America	3 (18%)	USA [35] [43]; Canada and USA [39]
Transnational	4 (24%)	Transnational [28] [36] [32]; OECD [57]
<i>Total</i>	17	

Table 2: Strategies and tactics used by the alcohol industry when attempting to influence marketing regulation

Strategy (total number of uses identified)	Tactic		Total number of articles, by geography*
Information (32)	Direct lobbying (meetings and correspondence with legislators/policymakers)		Africa – 4 [29] [29] [29] [29] Asia – 1 [30] Europe – 1 [31]
	Indirect lobbying (using third parties, including front groups, to lobby on the industry’s behalf)		Africa – 4 [29] [29] [29] [29]
	Establishing industry/government collaboration (e.g. via working group, technical group, advisory group) / work alongside policymakers providing technical support/advice / policy development or implementation		Africa – 4 [29] [29] [29] [29]
	Evidence	Adding to the evidence base or shaping its understanding	Commissioning, writing (or ghost writing), or disseminating research/publications ¹

			Preparing position papers, technical reports or data on impacts (including economic impact studies)	Asia – 1 [30] Europe – 1 [31] Transnational – 1 [32]
			Selective citation of industry-favourable evidence	Europe – 2 [27] [27] Transnational – 1 [32]
			Omission of evidence	Africa – 4 [29] [29] [29] [29]
			Removing troubling phrases	Transnational – 1 [32]
		Contesting nature of the evidence		Europe – 3 [27] [27] [27] Transnational – 1 [32]
Constituency building (16)	External constituency building		Forming alliances with and mobilising other industry sectors/business/trade organisations	Asia – 1 [30] N.America – 1 [35] Transnational – 2 [36] [42]
			Media advocacy (press releases, publicity campaigns, public hearings, interviews)	Asia – 1 [30] Europe – 1 [31]
			Forming alliances with or mobilising unions/civil society organizations/ consumers/employees/the public	Asia – 1 [30] N.America – 1 [35]
			Creation of front groups/astroturf/social aspect organisations	Asia – 2 [30] [30] N.America – 1 [35]

	Internal constituency building	Collaboration between companies / development of pan-industry group or industry trade association ²	Asia – 1 [30] Europe – 2 [27] [34] Transnational – 2 [36] [32]
Policy substitution, development and implementation ³ (28)		Developing/promoting non-regulatory initiative (generally seen to be ineffective/less effective, e.g. education programmes)	Africa – 4 [29] [29] [29] [29] Europe – 3 [27] [27] [27] N.America – 2 [39] [35] Transnational – 1 [32]
		Developing/promoting (new or existing) voluntary code / self-regulation	Africa – 4 [29] [29] [29] [29] Asia – 1 [30] Australasia – 1 [37] Europe – 6 [31] [27] [27] [27] [34] [38] N.America – 1 [35] Transnational – 1 [28]
		Developing regulation from scratch and planning implementation	Africa – 4 [29] [29] [29] [29]
Legal (3)		Using litigation / raising the prospect of legal action	Asia – 1 [30] Europe – 1 [28]
		Shaping international law	Transnational – 1 [28]
Financial incentive or disincentive (1)		Threatening financial withdrawal	Asia – 1 [30]

* This column shows the number of times each tactic was used by geography. If a tactic was referred to more than once (in one or more articles) regarding the *same* policy then it was only

counted once, however if it was referred to more than once about *different* policies then this was counted separately.

¹ Including research/publications intended to undermine or misrepresent existing evidence

² Routine use of a trade association was not counted, industry collaboration must have been more 'active'

³ Includes efforts to prevent the implementation of anticipated policies

Table 3: Arguments used by the alcohol industry when attempting to influence marketing regulation

Frame (total number of uses identified)	Argument	Total number of articles, by geography*
Regulatory Redundancy (40)	Industry adheres to own self-regulation codes / self-regulation is working well or is better than formal regulation	Africa – 1 [42] Asia – 1 [30] Australasia – 3 [40] [41] [37] Europe – 5 [27] [27] [27] [27] [27] Transnational – 1 [57]
	Industry only markets to those of legal age / is actively opposed to minors using product	Australasia – 1 [41] Europe – 1 [27] N.America – 2 [36] [35]
	Existing regulation is satisfactory/Existing regulation is satisfactory, but requires better enforcement	Asia – 1 [30] Australasia – 1 [40] Europe – 3 [31] [27] [27]
	Industry is responsible	Australasia – 3 [40] [40] [41] Europe – 2 [27] [27] N.America – 1 [36]

			Individuals should consume product responsibly / individual-level approach needed	Africa – 1 [29] Australasia – 1 [41] Europe – 2 [27] [27] N.America – 1 [36] Transnational – 2 [32] [32]
			Industry has positive impact	Africa – 2 [29] [29] Australasia – 2 [40] [41] Europe – 1 [27] N.America – 2 [36] [43]
Legal (8)			Infringes legal rights of company (trademarks, intellectual property, constitutionally protected free speech (e.g. US First Amendment), international trade agreements)	Asia – 1 [30] Europe – 1 [27] N.America – 1 [36]
			Regulation is more extensive than necessary / regulation is disproportionate	Europe – 3 [27] [27] [27] Transnational – 1 [32]
			Interferes with a free market economy	Europe – 1 [27]
Negative Unintended Consequences (16)	Economic	Manufacturers	The cost of compliance for manufacturers will be high / the time required for implementation has been underestimated	N.America – 1 [39]
			Regulation will result in financial or job losses (among manufacturers)	Asia – 1 [30]
			The regulation is discriminatory / regulation will not affect all producers/customers equally	Australasia – 1 [41] Europe – 3 [27] [27] [27]

	Public Revenue	Regulation will cause economic/financial problems (for city, state, country or economic area (e.g. European Union))	Australasia – 1 [41]
	Associated industries	Regulation will result in financial or job losses (among retailers and other associated industries, e.g. printing, advertising, leisure)	Asia – 1 [30] Australasia – 1 [41]
	Public Health	Regulation will have negative public health consequences	Australasia – 1 [40] Europe – 2 [27] [27] N.America – 1 [36]
	Other	Regulation could have other negative unintended consequences	Europe – 2 [27] [27] Transnational – 1 [32]
Complex Policy Area (13)		Complicated/beyond Industry's control	Europe – 2 [27] [27]
		Collaboration with Industry would be beneficial	Africa – 4 [29] [29] [29] [29] Australasia – 1 [40] Europe – 2 [31] [27]
		Characterising policymakers and public health actors as authoritarian/denigrating policymakers and public health actors	Asia – 2 [30] [30] Australasia – 2 [40] [41]
Insufficient Evidence (8)		There's insufficient evidence that the proposed policy will work / marketing doesn't cause or change behaviour (it's only used for brand selection and capturing market share), so regulation will have no effect	Asia – 1 [30] Australasia – 1 [41] Europe – 3 [31] [27] [27] N.America – 1 [39] Transnational – 2 [36] [57]

* This column shows the number of times each argument was used by geography. If an argument was referred to more than once (in one or multiple articles) regarding the *same* policy then it was only counted once, however if it was referred to more than once about *different* policies then this was counted separately.

Table 4: Veracity of alcohol industry arguments

Argument	Commentary, and examples of evidence
Industry adheres to own self-regulation codes / self-regulation is working well or is better than formal regulation	Contrary evidence of the former. Strong contrary evidence of the latter [25, 58-66]
Industry only markets to those of legal age / is actively opposed to minors using product	Strong contrary evidence of the former. Contrary evidence of the latter [63, 66-70]
Existing regulation is satisfactory/Existing regulation is satisfactory, but requires better enforcement	Strong contrary evidence. The available evidence indicates that the contemporary policy environment in Europe and the US is ineffective in limiting both young people’s exposure to alcohol marketing and the general effect of marketing on alcohol related harm [60, 67, 69, 71, 72]
Industry is responsible	Strong contrary evidence. Proxy measures of responsibility such as young people’s exposure to alcohol marketing [67] and the weaknesses of industry self-regulation [60, 73] contradict claims of industry responsibility.
Individuals should consume product responsibly / individual-level approach needed	Partially supported. There is some evidence of the effectiveness of individual-level interventions. Controlled trials of brief alcohol interventions, for example, have reported primarily positive outcomes on weekly drinking and a range of alcohol-related problems [74]. However, this argument is used to imply that population based measures are either ineffective or less effective than individual level interventions. Studies of the relative effectiveness of different types of policy interventions [44, 71] indicate that there is strong contrary evidence of this contention.
Industry has positive impact	No evidence/not researched. This assertion rests on narrow claims of social benefits associated with alcohol and the alcohol industry. There are no systematic analyses of the aggregate costs and benefits of current levels of alcohol consumptions (and, by implication, the alcohol industry as presently constituted).
Infringes legal rights of company (trademarks, intellectual property, constitutionally protected free speech (e.g. US First Amendment), international trade agreements)	No evidence / not researched.

Regulation is more extensive than necessary / regulation is disproportionate	Strong contrary evidence [67, 69, 71, 73, 75]
Interferes with a free market economy	Equivocal. Restrictions on alcohol marketing are designed to manage externalities associated with the alcohol sector.
The cost of compliance for manufacturers will be high / the time required for implementation has been underestimated	No evidence/not researched. There is no publicly available, independently verified evidence of the compliance costs that accompany marketing regulation.
Regulation will result in financial or job losses (among manufacturers)	No evidence/not researched. There is no publicly available, independently verified evidence linking alcohol regulation to jobs losses in the industry. In principle, marketing restrictions may negatively affect employment in the alcohol and advertising sectors. Jobs losses that occur as a result of reduced earnings amongst alcohol producers (resulting from lower consumption), are likely to be offset by the creation of jobs in other parts of the economy which occurs when money which would otherwise be spent on alcohol is disbursed on other products.
The regulation is discriminatory / regulation will not affect all producers/customers equally	Equivocal. Marketing regulation need not be discriminatory if properly designed. However, its effects on producers and consumers is not likely to be equally felt.
Regulation will cause economic/financial problems (for city, state, country or economic area (e.g. European Union))	No evidence/not researched. There is no publicly available, independently verified evidence of these effects.
Regulation will result in financial or job losses (among retailers and other associated industries, e.g. printing, advertising, leisure)	No evidence/not researched. There is no publicly available, independently verified evidence of the compliance costs that accompany marketing regulation.
Regulation will have negative public health consequences	No evidence/not researched. There is no evidence to suggest that alcohol restrictions will have aggregate negative public health consequences.
Regulation could have other negative unintended consequences	No evidence/not researched. Risks of negative unintended consequences resulting from policy innovation cannot be discounted. The important policy questions, however, concern the probability of these risks and whether negative outcomes associated with policy innovation outweigh its social benefits. There is no publicly available, independently verified evidence on these issues.
Complicated/beyond Industry's control	Contrary evidence Alcohol related harm is multiple-causal. However, when viewed against studies on the relationship between marketing and consumption (see above) studies outlining the volume [59] and focus of industry marketing

	[69, 76] suggest that marketing is a key driver of aggregate levels of consumption and, therefore, alcohol related harm.
Collaboration with Industry would be beneficial	Contrary evidence [60, 77, 78]
Characterising policymakers and public health actors as authoritarian/denigrating policymakers and public health actors	Unable to comment.
There's insufficient evidence that the proposed policy will work / marketing doesn't cause or change behaviour (it's only used for brand selection and capturing market share), so regulation will have no effect	Strong contrary evidence [16, 71, 79, 80]

Additional documents

Appendix S1

Flow Diagram S1

Checklist S1