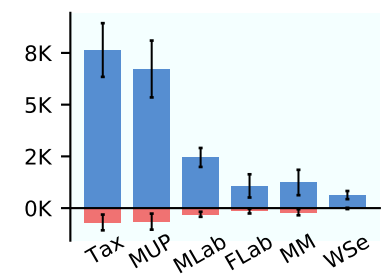


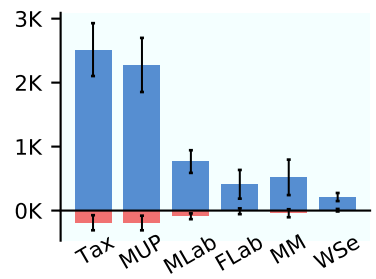
■ Cancer cases avoided (unrelated)

■ Cancer cases avoided (related)

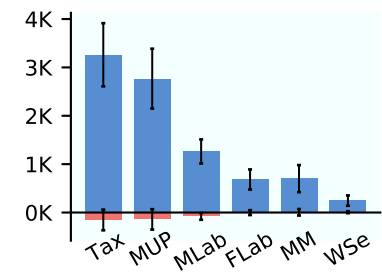
Australia



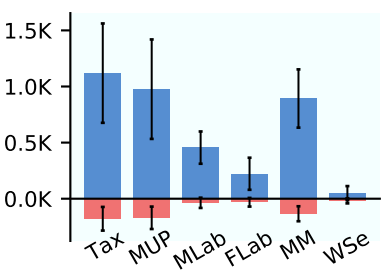
Austria



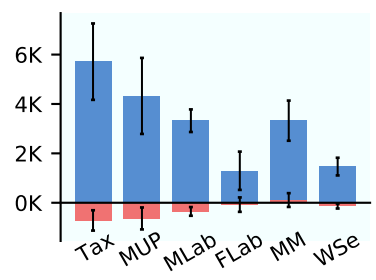
Belgium



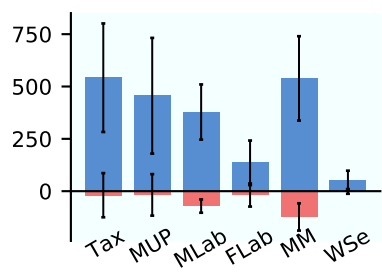
Bulgaria



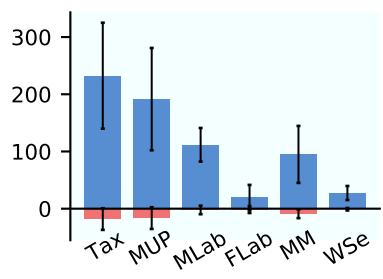
Canada



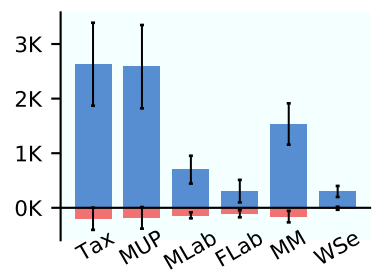
Croatia



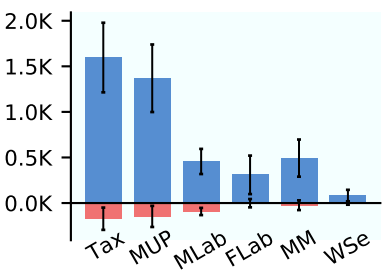
Cyprus



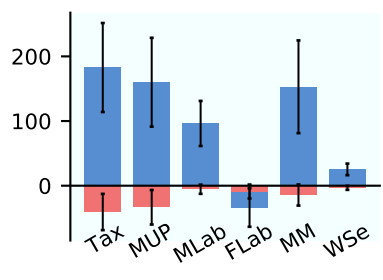
Czech Republic



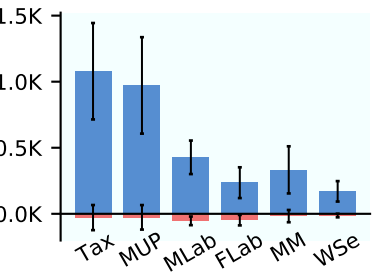
Denmark



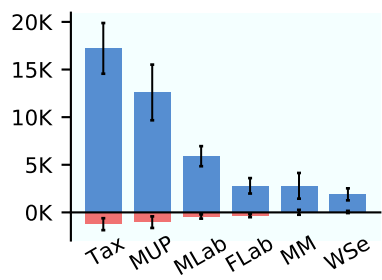
Estonia



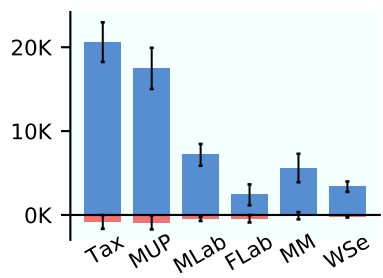
Finland



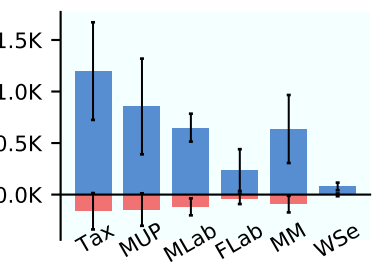
France



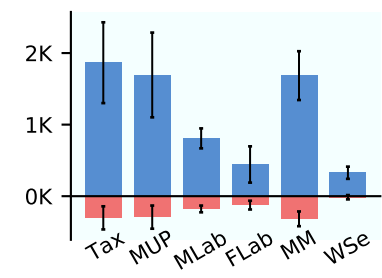
Germany



Greece



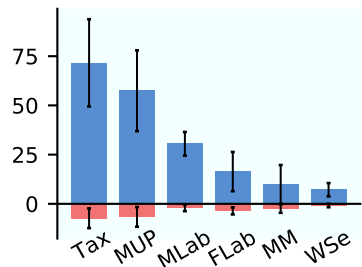
Hungary



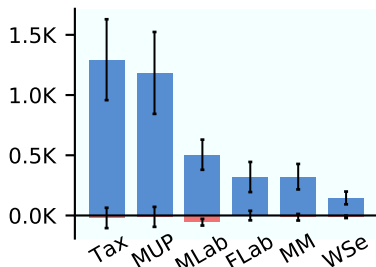
Cancer cases avoided (unrelated)

Cancer cases avoided (related)

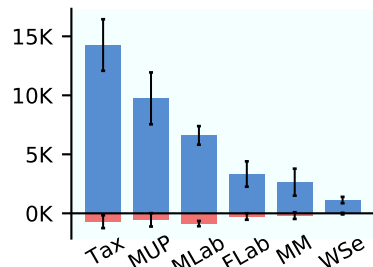
Iceland



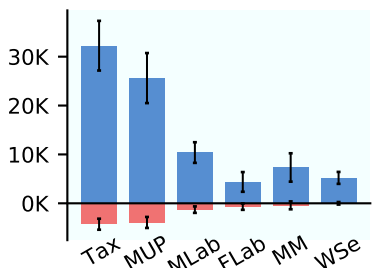
Ireland



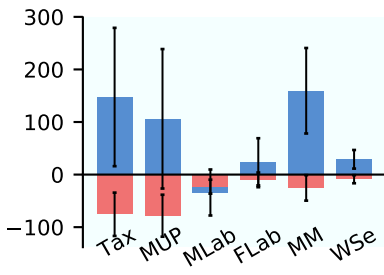
Italy



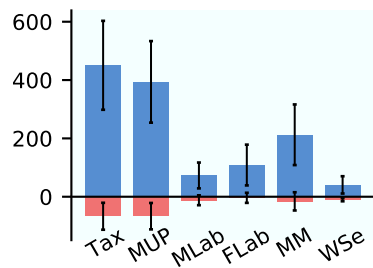
Japan



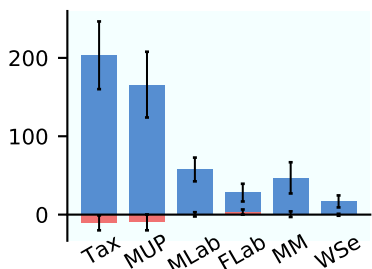
Latvia



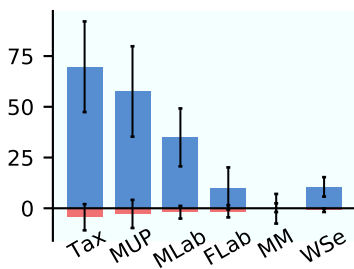
Lithuania



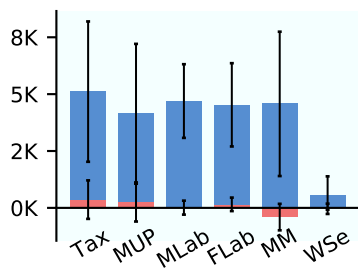
Luxembourg



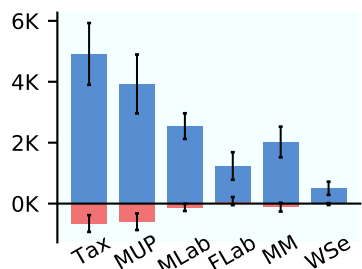
Malta



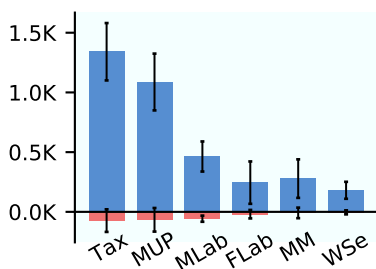
Mexico



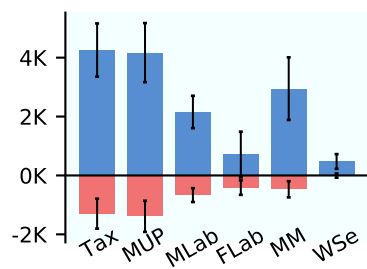
Netherlands



Norway



Poland



■ Cancer cases avoided (unrelated)

■ Cancer cases avoided (related)

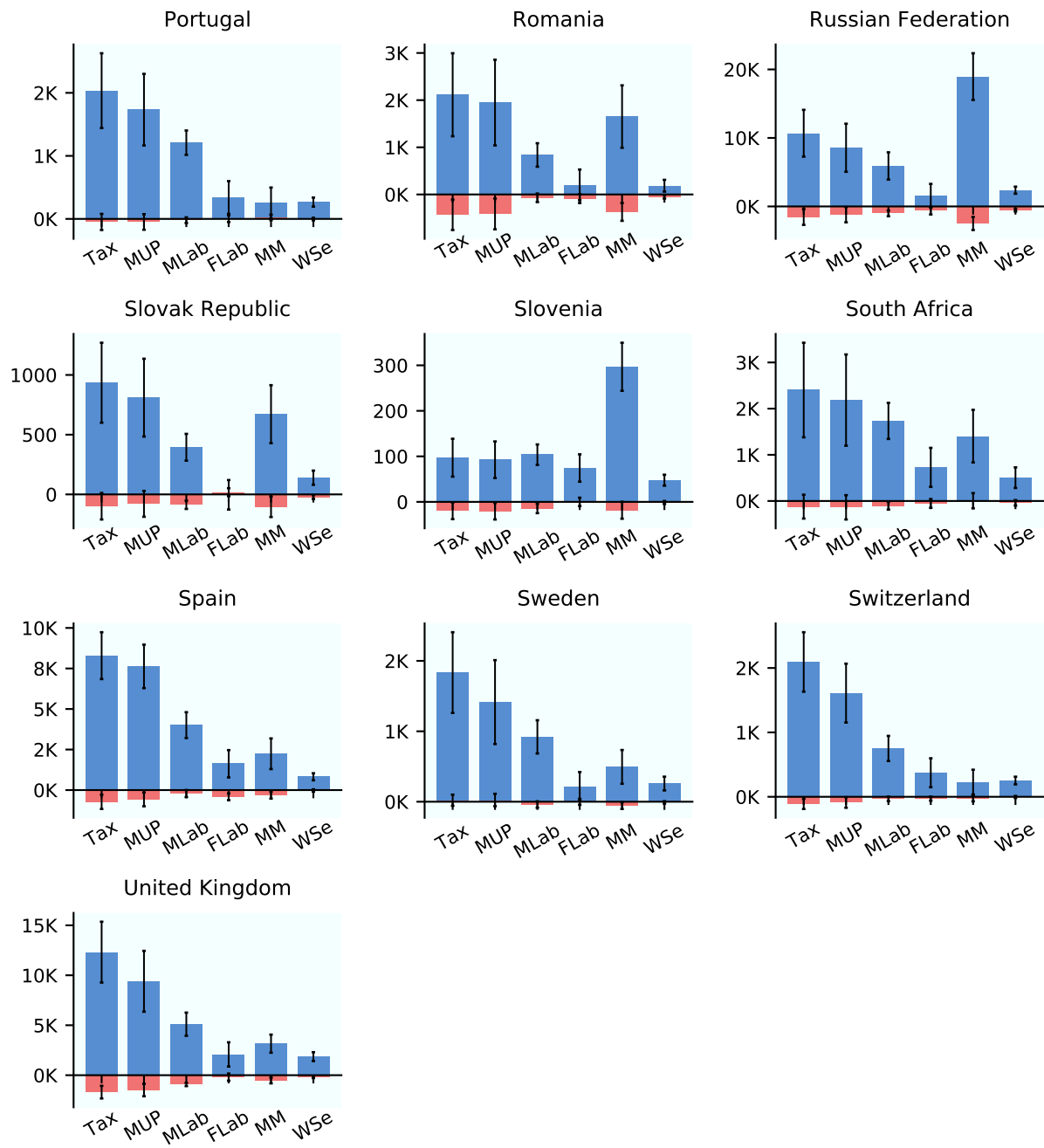


Figure S1 - New cancer cases avoided by country and intervention by year 2050

Note: The y-axis represents the total number of cancer cases avoided combined for years 2020-2050 as a result of each intervention, by country. Cancers cases avoided related to the intervention refer to liver, breast, esophageal and colorectal cancer cases. Cancer cases unrelated to the intervention refer to lung cancer cases. Cancer cases avoided which are negative (i.e. unrelated cancer cases) represent additional cancer cases caused by the intervention, while positive cancer cases avoided (i.e. related cancer cases) represent a decline in cancer cases.

Tax-Alcohol Taxation, MUP-Alcohol Minimum Unit Pricing, MLab-Menu Labelling, FLab-Food Labelling, MM-Mass Media Campaigns, WSe-Workplace Sedentary Behaviour, vertical black lines represent 95% CI

Source: OECD SPHeP-NCD model, 2020