



Sustainable financing of health promotion services in selected countries: Best experience for developing countries

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Abstract

Background: Sustainable health financing is one of the main challenges of policymakers in the health system. Thus, this study aimed to investigate the sustainable financing of health promotion services in 7 selected countries and to analyze the related documents in Iran in 2018.

Methods: This was a comparative and qualitative study (document analysis). In the comparative phase, the studies related to the selected countries- Australia, England, Germany, Japan, Turkey, Sweden, and Denmark- were investigated. In the second phase of the study, through a qualitative method of content analysis, 60 related documents were examined from 2005 to 2018. The initial evaluation of the documents was done using the Scott method and data were analyzed using Nvivo 8 software.

Results: Based on the main findings of the study, there were a variety of approaches to the sustainable financing of health promotion services: excise taxes on goods; health-related behaviors regarding tobacco and alcohol consumption and gambling; using the capacities of social insurance funds in Germany and Turkey; and relying on the government budget in all the studied countries. According to the results of documents analysis related to the sustainable financing of health promotion in Iran, 3 main issues and 11 sub issues were identified.

Conclusion: Using any of these methods or a combination of them depends on the political, social, and cultural structure of each country. The provisions of the law seem to be almost comprehensive; however, implementation, operationalization and monitoring of these elements are of significant importance.

Keywords: Health promotion, Iran, Excise tax, Sustainable financing, Sin tax

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Introduction

Non-communicable diseases account for 43% of the worldwide burden of diseases and they are expected to account for 60% of the total burden of diseases by 2020 and 73% of all deaths. These diseases account for 50% of the annual deaths and 60% of the burden of diseases in the

Eastern Mediterranean region. Thus, cardiovascular diseases, chronic pulmonary diseases, stroke, and type 2 diabetes account for 3 causes of the first 6 causes of mortality (1). In Iran, non-communicable diseases are responsible for 45% and 33% of the burden of diseases in men and

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↑What is “already known” in this topic:

Resources allocated to health promotion are not sustainable and change according to the country's budget policies and priorities. The accumulation of taxes/ sin tax of harmful goods and services and allocating them to health promotion can improve the public health and reduce the burden of diseases and imposed costs on the health system.

→What this article adds:

There are a variety of approaches to sustainable financing of health promotion services in Iran: taxes/sin tax on unhealthy foods, sweetened beverages & services; using the capacities of social insurance funds; and relying on government's budget.

women with any causes. Obesity and overweight, hypertension, inadequate physical activity, hypercholesterolemia, and addiction are among the first 5 risk factors that account for 11% of the total burden, 68% of the burden of risk factors, and 1.6 million of DALYs (2). Tobacco use, unhealthy diet, inadequate physical activity, and alcohol abuse are among the most important risk factors for non-communicable diseases. Therefore, designing public and private interventions, such as health promotion programs, are necessary to reduce the contribution of these factors (3).

Health promotion is one of the principals of the community health development that helps to improve health. Health promotion not only involves direct actions to strengthen the skills and abilities of individuals, but also focuses on changing social, environmental, and economic situations to reduce their impact on the health of individuals and the general population (4). With this comprehensive definition of health promotion, the 1986 Ottawa Declaration urged countries and organizations to align their health services with basic infrastructure, such as shelter, education, food, income, social justice and justice, and resources, to redirect to health promotion. In 1997, the Jakarta Declaration emphasized the importance of shifting resources towards health promotion. In 2005, the Bangkok Declaration encouraged countries to promote health promotion as the primary responsibility of governments by shifting the priority of investments inside and outside the health sector and providing sustainable resources for health promotion (5).

Funding resources are vital elements of health care; however, spending more does not necessarily have better health outcomes (6). By changing the lifestyle and the age pyramid of the society, attention is paid to preventive approaches and health promotion (7, 8). Health promotion, which is a cost-effective method to improve and maintain the population health, needs support; however, health financing has not been sufficiently considered, and this issue has not gained importance compared to health care services (9, 10). On the other hand, in many countries, funding is limited to hospitals and health care organizations; for example, in Asia and Oceania, 70% of the essential interventions, including primary prevention and care, account for less than 10% of the resources (11).

Choosing the best method to provide sustainable financial resources is one of the most important challenges of policymakers and health system planners; and this challenge becomes more complicated as the need for public services increases (12, 13). On the other hand, citizen health care costs have increased at a considerable pace, which in turn has created additional pressure on insurers, policymakers, and the public (14). To stabilize the health system, its financing needs to be sustained, and the emphasis on the need for sustainability of health financing sources will make the services available to health applicants without any concern or interruption (15).

Andreyeva et al (2011) have shown that excise taxes on sugar sweetened beverages by the government can directly prevent obesity (16). Moody et al (2013) also pointed out that market interventions and formulation of gen-

eral rules are necessary given the harmful effects of smoking, alcohol, and some foods and drinks, and they also indicated that the benefits of preventing harmful effects should be investigated (17). In the study of Miton (2007), the effect of the value added tax (VAT) on nutrition and health in England was estimated (18). The main challenge of improving the health system in any economy is its financial resources, and policymakers always aim to obtain these sources to improve the health standards of their community. Health promotion resources in different countries can be provided through public budgets, insurance funds, and designing specific interventions to increase the financial capacity of health promotion (19-21).

Therefore, given the mentioned challenges and the necessity of implementing the above rules, identifying sustainable sources of funding for health promotion services is essential. Hence, the present study aimed to compare sustainable financing in the field of health promotion in selected countries and to analyze the existing policy documents in Iran in 2018.

Methods

This was a comparative and qualitative study (policy analysis). Web of Science, PubMed, Science Direct, and Scopus were searched to find relevant studies conducted since 1990. In the comparative phase, the retrieved studies were reviewed. Presence of an English abstract as a search restriction was identified, and searching was done using the search strategies (Table 1).

In the first step, articles were extracted: PubMed: 820, Web of Science: 1212, Science Direct: 752, Scopus: 506.

The articles were given to the authors for review of the abstracts and selection of more related articles; the number of articles was reduced at the end of this step: PubMed: 115, Web of Science: 234, Science Direct: 175, Scopus: 86.

In the next step, the selected articles were fully read and the items were extracted based on the framework of the article.

Furthermore, to find more reports and documents, various databases, such as the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank, and Google search engine, were searched with the following key words: "Financing of Health Promotion Services" and "Health Tax". In this study, there were countries with experiences in sustainable financing of health promotion services, and there were also reliable and accessible sources and articles. The next criterion for choosing countries was their similarity to Iran in gross domestic product (GDP). Samples have also been selected from all economic systems around the world (eg, countries with free market economy, etc.). Therefore, all selected countries had one or more of the mentioned criteria (Australia, England, Germany, Japan, Turkey, Sweden, and Denmark).

In this study, to collect related data from the selected countries, a data extraction form, which was designed based on the purpose of the study, was used. To analyze and compare the data, comparative tables were used in this stage, which included comparing the dimensions obtained from the study of sustainable financing in the area

Table 1. Search strategies

Search Engines and Databases: PubMed Science Direct Scopus Web of Science		
Date: 1990 up to present		
Limits: Language (only resources with at least an abstract in English)		
PubMed	Search #7	Query Search (((health promotion[ti]) AND financing*[ti]) AND sustain* AND ((full text[sb] AND hasabstract[text]))
	#6	Search ((public health[ti]) AND finance*[ti] AND full text[sb]) AND ((full text[sb] AND hasabstract[text]))
	#5	Search ((primary health care[ti]) AND financing*[ti] AND full text[sb]) AND ((full text[sb] AND hasabstract[text]))
	#4	Search ((((((primary health care[ti]) AND financing*[ti] AND full text[sb])) OR ((public health[ti]) AND finance*[ti] AND full text[sb])) OR ((health promotion[ti]) AND financing*[ti] AND full text[sb])) AND (full text[sb] AND hasabstract[text])) AND ((full text[sb] AND hasabstract[text]))
Science Direct	#1	Search (public health[tiab]) AND finance* pub-date > 1989 and (Health Promotion Fund) and (Health tax) [All Sources (- All Sciences -)]
		pub-date > 1989 and (Health Promotion Fund public Sustainable Financing) and (Health tax harmful goods Sin Excise Food Cigarette Beverage Sugar) [All Sources(- All Sciences -)]
		pub-date > 1989 and (Health Promotion) and (Food Cigarette Beverage Sugar tax) [All Sources(- All Sciences -)]
Web of Science	#1	"health promotion" AND "public health" AND finance* AND (LIMIT TO (LANGUAGE , "English")) TS=(Health Promotion AND Financing AND Sustain) Doc Type=Article; Language=English; Databases= SCI-Expand; Timespan=1990-2017
	#2	TS=(Health Promotion AND Financing) Doc Type=Article; Language=English; Databases= SCI-Expand; Timespan=1990-2017

of health promotion in selected countries. Therefore, the comparative table was completed with the extracted data and it was the basis for analyzing and comparing the countries.

In the second phase of the research, by qualitative method of content analysis, the existing documents related to the topic were investigated from the beginning of the fourth program of economic, social and cultural development of IR. Iran (1985-2007). In this phase, all the policy documents dealing with the issue of sustainable financing for the improvement of health and the health system as a whole were purposely selected and analyzed during 2005-2017, which were as follow: fourth, fifth, and sixth programs for social, economic, and cultural development of the country (3 documents); budget laws and their implementing rules (2005-2017) (26 documents); and documents related to sustainable financing and promotion of health, including the law of the incorporation of certain articles into the law of regulating part of the financial regulations of the government, the law of the permanent regulations of the country development plans, the law of value added tax, subsidy programs (5 documents), policies related to the provision of sustainable financing and promotion of health (9 documents), and other laws and documents (17 documents). After collecting the documents, the four-step Scott method (Authentication, Validation, Data Representation, and Meaningfulness) was used to extract the desired documents. The originality of the Scott method means that the reference to these documents, directives, and circulars is authentic. The criterion of validity, referring to the belief in the objective and subjective components, has a source or message. Valid documents should not be misleading; they should be free of errors, and in general, should not have personal and organizational advantage. Representation means that the examined

documents are representative of the general policies or specified keywords. Meaningfulness, the last step in the Scott method, means that the document is transparent and comprehensive and has some form of face and content validity, indicating that all the dimensions of appearance, format, and content are valid. The Scott method, which proposes a 4-step procedure for document review, has been used to extract the related documents in this study.

After implementing the Scott method, documents were explicitly and implicitly analyzed. Nvivo 8 software was used for content analysis.

Results

The findings of the comparative phase were divided into 4 areas: (1) the mode and type of health system budget allocation, (2) taxable goods and services, (3) the rules and regulations for obtaining taxes, and (4) stakeholders involved in sustainable financing of health promotion (22-27) (Table 2).

Based on the results of the analysis of documents related to sustainable financing of health promotion in Iran, 3 main issues and 11 sub issues were identified.

1- Financing

1-1 Sustainable financing: Increasing the health contribution of the GDP and the government budget; providing sustainable health financing in the health sector with an emphasis on transparency of incomes, costs and activities; allocating 40% of the health expenditure to free villagers' insurance program for providing first-level services by the Ministry of Health; increasing the price of drugs with an abusive potential by 100%; using taxes and popular contributions to increase health care revenues; providing 5% of the total health resources from revenues from tourism therapy; allocating 10% refunds of the sin tax in Article

Table 2. Budget allocation, taxable goods, rules and regulations for obtaining taxes, and stakeholders involved in sustainable financing in the selected countries

Country	Mode and type of health system budget allocation	Taxable goods and services	Stakeholders involved in the sustainable financing	Obligations to collect taxes and the way to monitor the implementation
Australia	Global flexible budget Allocation of the basis of service volume and service cost Federal-controlled allocation Allocated tax method	Alcohol Tobacco Luxury cars Gambling	Ministry of Health and Paramedics Central government State and local governments Tax office People paying taxes	The tax on alcohol in terms of concentration in liters. The tax on cigarettes with 0.8 grams of tobacco per cigarette. The rates have doubled according to consumer price index. The tax on luxury cars based on the GST list. The tax on gambling varies from country to country
England	Global flexible budget Allocation based on priorities and constraints	Alcohol Tobacco Gambling	National Medical Office zonal and regional health offices Public funds managers Ministry of Finance	The tax on alcohol and tobacco varies by type. In addition, general goods tax is also obtained The gambling tax varies according to its type.
Germany	Global flexible budget Allocation criteria: Quality of service, cost of services, volume of services, number of people covered by services	Alcohol Tobacco Coffee Energy tax on natural resources such as oil, coal and gas	Health insurance funds Pension funds Fund and municipalities Federal government Local government	In addition to 19% of the general tax, excise taxes are also imposed on these goods. Currently tobacco tax is 52% Coffee taxes vary from \$ 2.19 to \$4.78 per kilo. The alcohol tax varies depending on its type.
Japan	Central budget Local budget Allocation and oversight by the government	Alcohol Gasoline Tobacco	Federal and local government Ministry of Health, Welfare and Finance	There are no tax revenues in this country specifically for healthcare costs.
Sweden	Central budget Allocation by local councils according to the councils and covered population	Alcohol and gambling Tobacco Fuel, energy, and motor vehicles	Department of Finance Local councils Ministry of Health	In addition to 25% of the general tax, excise taxes are also levied on these goods Currently tobacco tax is 48.5% The alcohol tax varies depending on its type The gambling tax is 30%
Turkey	Central budget By the Ministry of Health and allocations based on costs incurred and inflation rates	Alcohol Tobacco	Ministry of Health Social Security Insurance Insurance funds Department of Finance	The tax on alcohol varies according to the type and amount of alcohol. All kinds of alcoholic beverages are taxed. The tax rate for tobacco is now 74%.
Denmark	Central budget based on demographic and regional differences. Municipalities and councils	Alcohol Tobacco	Ministry of Health at the state level Local and regional governments Municipalities	Alcohol is taxed as a consumable commodity. The tobacco tax rate is 54.75%.

38 (section A) of the value added tax law to improve the health and skills of employees; providing sustainable financing for the health sector; and the quantitative and qualitative development of health insurance.

1-2 Sin tax for unhealthy foods, sweetened beverages, and services: Providing a list of measures and unhealthy (or less healthy) foods, sweetened beverages & services, and drugs; percentage of excise tax for the mentioned commodities at the beginning of each year by the working group supervised by the Ministry of Health and Medical Education and with the membership of the Ministries of Economic Affairs and Finance, Commerce, Welfare and Social Security, Industries and Mines, and the Plan and Budget Organization; Prohibition of advertising health threatening goods; and setting tax on unhealthy foods, sweetened beverages, and services.

1-3 Tobacco tax: Taxing each packet of any kinds of cigarettes, pipe tobacco, and ready to use tobacco; imposing tax on cigarette retailers to reduce tobacco consump-

tion and to educate, prevent, and treat related illnesses; providing rehabilitation and treatment to those with complications resulting from tobacco consumption and promoting sports, especially general sports at schools; and limiting tobacco products entry by foreign travelers through collecting taxes (The VAT rate of tobacco products is 12%).

1-4 Value added tax (VAT): Allocating a percentage of VAT as a health tax.

1-5 Subsidy program: Allocating 10% of subsidy program, in addition to health sector budget, to health equity and reducing out-of-pockets to 30% of health costs; providing fair access to health services; helping to pay for catastrophic health expenses, drug coverage, offering treatment to those with specific or severe health problems; and reducing dependency in health care affairs.

1-6 Pollution charges: Obtaining pollution charges in cities with population of over 1 million to deal with environmental pollution and to help develop public transporta-

tion; and having oil refineries and petrochemical units pay 1% of their selling price as pollution costs until the elimination of pollution.

2- Health promotion

2-1 Health and prevention: Promoting public health and education; controlling and preventing contagious diseases and pests; coping with and mitigating the effects of natural and public disasters as governance affairs; knowledge of prevention and promotion of health with an emphasis on high burden diseases and indigenous dilemmas; healthy lifestyle patterns consistent with the Islamic teachings; using indigenous nutrition patterns of health and technology priorities; informing people about dangers of cigarette smoke and tobacco products; setting bills and laws by the Ministry of Health to control tobacco; allocating at least 5% of public health budgets to health promotion; increasing the allocation of family doctor's resources and referral system to at least 50% of all health resources; and tobacco control at the national, regional, and international levels.

2-2 Reducing health risks: Preparing a bill to reduce health risks in the workplace, air, water, and soil, agricultural and livestock products pollutants and specification; the amount and method of collecting compensatory charges and offenses and the way of using resources should be approved in the parliament; and preventing the advertisement of services and health-damaging goods based on Article 48 of the incorporation law, and controlling the environmental pollution.

3- Justice in health

3-1 Reducing out-of-pocket payments: Allocating credit for vulnerable households in the annual budget bill; reducing the share of low-income and vulnerable households in their health and treatment costs; developing a mechanism to cover those who cannot afford to participate; and using charities to pay high costs.

3-2 Expanding social insurance: Providing free basic insurance packages for all groups based on their affordability through referral system and family physicians at university centers and charging a premium in the case they need more services; and allocating part of the subsidy program for provision of social insurance, health services, community health, and a coverage for drugs and treatment of refractory diseases.

3-3 Leveling health services: Designing a system for providing the minimum standard of health care services in the country based on service levels to provide fair access to health services, and rationalizing it in accordance with the needs of different regions.

Discussion

Conducting studies and evaluating sustainable financing in the field of health promotion can help to improve the general health, reduce the burden of diseases, and costs imposed on health systems (28). The present study aimed to investigate sustainable financing methods for health promotion services in 7 selected countries and to analyze the related documents in Iran. The effectiveness of poli-

cies developed in different countries and their impact on the consumption of unhealthy foods, sweetened beverages & services, and choosing the type of resources allocation from these policies to health promotion activities are 2 important issues in the sustainable financing of health promotion services. The findings of this study showed that excise tax on unhealthy foods, sweetened beverages & services, and allocation of these resources to health promotion services have been done in most of the studied countries. In this regard, the main products, with a maximum agreement, were tobacco and alcohol. The analysis of documents in Iran also showed that attempts have been made to impose charges on tobacco products in the country, which was first considered in Iran's budget law in 2005; however, it has not been promoted as an accepted approach among all policymakers of the country. In other words, basic steps have been taken in this field, but more attention is needed to achieve effective outcomes. Generally, taxing unhealthy foods, sweetened beverages & services is a successful way to finance health promotion services. In these commodities, determining sin tax can lead to behavioral change and also provide appropriate resources for health promotion activities (29). Evans and Pabloos Mendez (2016) showed that settling taxes/sin tax on unhealthy foods, sweetened beverages & services and increasing the price had reduced their consumption. Thus, for 10% increase in the price of harmful commodities, the total consumption would be reduced to 4% in developed countries and 8% in developing countries (30). Good Child et al (2016), by examining the impact of an increase of \$1 on a 20-digit cigarette pack in 181 countries and quantifying this impact, concluded that the increase in tobacco taxes, in addition to the impact of preventing the death rate and helping to achieve sustainable development goals, can be considered as an appropriate source for increasing the financial capacity of the health system (31). The price of cigarettes in Iran is very low compared to their global price, and due to their low price, the excise tax policy on them is in the early stages. By tax/sin tax levied on smoking as a control tool, the long-term public health can be improved and smoking can be reduced. Moreover, more taxes/charges on smoking and tobacco can create an important source of income and sustainable financing to control and prevent non-communicable diseases and promote public health (32).

Based on the study findings, the use of capacities of social insurance funds in Turkey and Germany is one of these methods. In Iran, the expansion of social insurance for health promotion services was shown in the analysis of policy documents. The same insurance methods used in the sustainable financing of health promotion services in Mongolia in the study of Bayarsayekhan and Nakamura (2009) also demonstrated the effectiveness of this financing method. Although financing specification of health promotion services through social insurance is a new approach, this study showed that in the long run, investing in health promotion services has a significant role in reducing the costs of social insurance funds (21). Increasing financial capacity in health promotion services, either through public funds or through social funds depending on

the country financing system, can lead to more preventive measures in this service.

The resources of taxes/sin tax can be used to reduce consumption, prevention, and treatment to develop education and to promote sports. One of the most important methods of reducing the consumption of unhealthy foods, sweetened beverages & services is to increase their prices and excise taxes. Various research studies have also approved this method. Comparative findings and analysis of documents generally address the following 6 pillars: (1) access forbidden for minors, (2) consumption prohibition in public places, (3) providing more information to the public in terms of the risk of consumption, (4) providing a field of smoking cessation, (5) increasing prices through taxation, and (6) researching and monitoring about the implementation of these policies, which are the essential parts of the executive strategies.

Comparative research studies have some limitations. The information is published in the form of official reports on the websites of the Ministry of Health, and is often in Farsi, and not published in scientific journals, which makes it difficult to achieve comprehensive findings.

On the other hand, in the present study, although the experience of different countries in the field of legal and policy issues has been addressed, the executive fate of the enacted laws remains unclear and the way of spending credits is not clear.

Conclusion

The present study showed that there are various approaches to sustainable financing of health promotion services in selected countries and in Iran, including taxes/sin tax on unhealthy foods, sweetened beverages & services, using the capacities of social insurance funds, and reliance on government public budget. The use of any of these methods or any combination of them depends on the political, social, and cultural structure of each country. Health stewardship in Iran in the policy documents is done by the Ministry of Health. Furthermore, managing the consumption and even interventions that can ultimately lead to the reduction of tobacco addiction should also be defined as health stewardship. In the policymaking system, there is also a need for harmonization of policies for the production, import, and distribution of tobacco and unhealthy foods, sweetened beverages & services. This monitoring should not be limited to monitoring and controlling the manufacturer and distributor. However, to date, no comprehensive policy has been put in place to address this issue and reduce the consumption of these commodities or their production and distribution process.

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Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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