

the tobacco industry contributes to climate change and reduces climate resilience, wasting resources and damaging ecosystems necessary for human society.

Although the environmental burden falls on countries least able to cope with it, the profits are made by transnational tobacco companies that are based in higher-income countries.

Reducing tobacco consumption needs to be identified as a key lever for achieving all of the Sustainable Development Goals,^{4,5} not just those directly related to health.

We declare no competing interests.

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Foundation for a Smoke-Free World: independent and making progress

Tess Legg and colleagues¹ make unsubstantiated claims about the Foundation for a Smoke-Free World's progress and independence. They cite disclosures made in our 2018 tax

return² to suggest we are struggling.¹ However, the authors' assessment disregards the substantial progress outlined in our annual report,³ which was released alongside the tax return. The Foundation is where it was projected² to be when we launched in 2017.⁴

The tax return reflects our grant-issuance status as of December, 2018, as required by law. The annual report shows that our Board, after review by and with the support of our independent advisory boards, has approved more than US\$130 million in research grants involving 130 researchers worldwide.³

Our grantees have published independent global reports on smoking cessation and the science of tobacco harm reduction. We have established a Center for Agricultural Transformation to address Malawi's debilitating tobacco dependence.⁵ We published results from a survey done in 13 countries of 17 000 people to guide communications to identify why people who smoke struggle to achieve their goal of quitting and means to help them achieve this goal. Our communications and legal costs from the first year are commensurate with building a foundation from scratch. These early start-up costs have shifted markedly to grant making this year.

Independence is a central tenet to the Foundation's success. Legg and colleagues¹ noted that Cohen and Zeller's criteria are the gold standard for guiding acceptance of tobacco industry funding. In a Viewpoint I wrote in 2017,⁴ I indicated that the Foundation has enshrined these principles in its core governance documents and legal structure. We are therefore independent of our funder. This is not a claim; it is a legal, ethical, and non-negotiable fact.

DY is President of the Foundation for a Smoke-Free World. The Foundation received US\$80 million in contributions from Philip Morris International (PMI) in both 2018 and 2019. PMI has pledged to contribute \$80 million annually for the next 10 years. The Foundation's bylaws and pledged

agreement preclude DY, other Foundation staff, and board members from accepting any remuneration from PMI. PMI and the tobacco industry, generally, are precluded from having any control or influence over how the Foundation spends its funds or focuses its activities.

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Victorian systems will not solve modern prison health problems

We commend Kim Price and Barry Godfrey¹ for their thoughtful work on prison health, looking to the period since the 19th century and showing the remnants of the Victorian past in today's prison health in the UK. Particularly, we support their approach towards mental health care for prisoners. However, we would like to add two essential elements that are important for preventing infection in the prison population, both of which are unfortunately missing in prisons in the UK and many other parts of the world.

Shared use of injected drugs is an undeniable reality inside prisons and the single most prominent risk factor for transmission of major infections in these settings worldwide.² The UK