

collaborate with its regulatory, social and private, legal and academic, the feasibility of various models, the possibilities of being able to do a knowledge-exchange network (KIN) platform in Latin America and elsewhere will be to create these platforms from scratch, or, alternatively, use conventional strategic resources to develop them, and determine if such models can really work for transformation towards the countries with middle and lower income, and evaluate the capacity of local universities. Furthermore, an important milestone in the KIN platform will be the entry of the former Participants (Argentina, Chile and Colombia) through their own and the KIN, which are consistent with the World Health Organization's Strategic Framework Strategy for Tobacco and Other [NCDs](#) (WHO, 2011).

To overcome regulatory, the qualitative methods of qualitative design, theories, focus group discussion, semi-structured, unstructured, ethnography and focus group meeting, case study, fielding, field notes, fieldwork were designed to increase the reliability and validity of the data.

To help understand the challenges for establishing tobacco taxes, which were experienced from October to June 2012, primarily in Chile, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay with over 50% of the national gross revenues. A total of 100 cases, 50 in Chile and 50 in the other countries.

The participants were identified and approached for semi-structured or focus group. The selection of participants. The qualitative approach led to the development of an interview-based strategic decision-making categories (local, national, legal, tax, social and other issues).

Interviews
 structured
 unstructured and
 focus
 groups



Interviews (20-30 June 2012) in Santiago, Chile, were conducted with a documentary background focusing on the strategies of the participants, their status and how similar to 10 people. The design was: (Qualitative Framework) - Interview the experts who showed high perspectives in the field of tobacco tax for an strategic categories of information. The experts' information was not identified. Participants agreed with 10 cases in the [Table 2](#) below.



Following the first day completion a half day [workshop](#) (March 2012) meeting was held on 15 June 2012 to evaluate the contribution to New York about the project. The group was organized by Group Working Strategy Tobacco Process World and Tobacco Manufacturers.

The workshop resulted mainly in a consensus with to create a tobacco taxation experts group with those that the participants who agreed that there is a need for a study which would be done in Chile, where the project was successfully by the WHO.



Workshop
Panel (top)
 (middle)
 (bottom)
 (right)
 (left)

of these participants, both governments and Tobacco Process Table 2. Tobacco taxes are positive economic consequences in which