



Regulating vaping and new nicotine products: Are tobacco companies' goals aligned with public health objectives?

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The public will soon have the opportunity to make **submissions** on the long-awaited **Smokefree Environments and Regulated Products (Vaping) Amendment Bill** ('the Bill') which will regulate vaping products and alternative nicotine delivery systems. In a previous blog, ASPIRE 2025 researchers summarised the **strengths and limitations** of the Bill, and concluded that it contained several important measures, yet could do more to protect the health of children, young people and non-nicotine users. This blog - intended as a follow-up article to further promote discussion - summarises emerging evidence of British American Tobacco's ambitious plans for its nicotine products, and highlights the

disjunction between tobacco companies' profit goals and public health objectives.

Background

The Ministry of Health's approach to regulating vaping and alternative nicotine products (which we refer to as 'next generation products' or NGPs throughout this blog) recognises the need to achieve the best balance between these products and maximise their potential to "act as a route [out of smoking for New Zealand's 550,000 daily smokers](#), without providing a route into smoking for children and non-smokers." The optimal outcome from a public health perspective is that vaping products help people stop using cigarettes completely, before they ideally quit using all nicotine products. At the same time as people who smoke switch to NGPs and then become nicotine-free, it is important that non-smokers, particularly youth, are not attracted to either NGPs or smoked tobacco products.

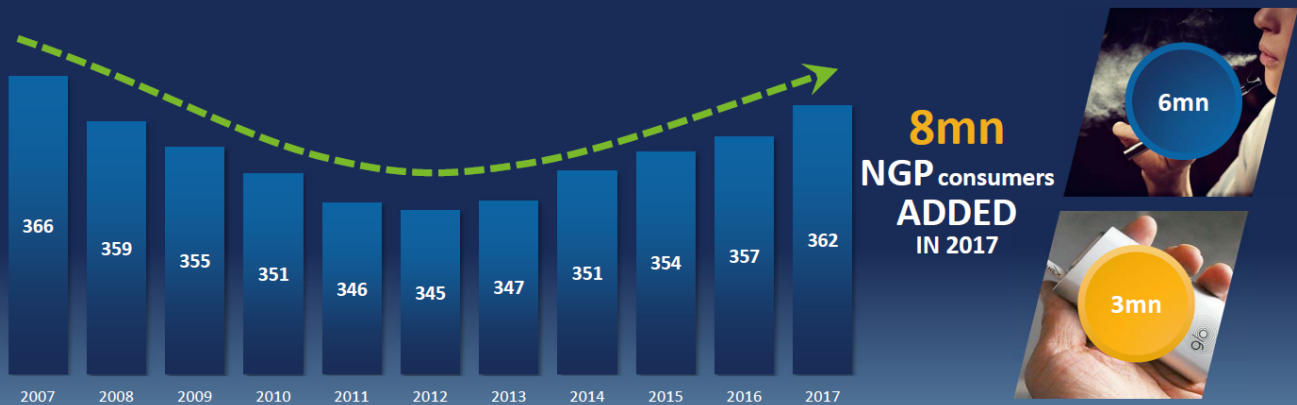
However, as we argue in this blog, the tobacco industry is likely to impede this outcome, which is inconsistent with their goal of profit maximisation. A recent report titled [Addiction at Any Cost](#), published in February 2020 by the [Stopping Tobacco Organizations and Products](#) project, included information from recent British American Tobacco (BAT) presentations designed to promote their new nicotine products to investors and analysts.[1,2] The content illustrates how BAT, at least, sees NGPs as an expanding market and a growth opportunity, rather than products to help people switch from smoking and then stop all nicotine use. BAT is the largest tobacco company in New Zealand; analysing this company's strategies is pivotal to ensuring the Bill fulfils its purpose of taking a "balanced approach to the regulation of vaping and smokeless tobacco products" and protects public health and well-being.

- 1. British American Tobacco (BAT) claims the NGP market is "additive". This claim means that NGPs do not aim to replace cigarettes and tobacco, but will increase total nicotine users. In other words, BAT claims NGPs attract new nicotine users who would otherwise not have used tobacco products.**

Tobacco companies carefully frame their 'reduced-risk products' as intended only for [adult smokers](#) who would otherwise [continue to smoke](#). This 'harm reduction' framing enables them to position themselves as legitimate stakeholders that are entitled to access [policy-makers](#).

Yet BAT's investor presentations suggest the company's focus is on recruiting non-nicotine users to its novel nicotine products. For instance, a slide from a presentation dated October 2018 is titled "Nicotine consumer pool continues to grow" and notes an increase in the total number of nicotine consumers (users of smoked tobacco products and NGPs), following a sustained period when nicotine use declined, driven by NGP uptake (see Figure 1).

Nicotine consumer pool continues to grow



Number of consumers T40 markets excl. US, source: Company data

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Figure 1. Slide from British American Tobacco (BAT) Analyst Briefing, Oct 2018 [1]

In March 2019, BAT reported an even larger growth in NGP consumers and explicitly attributed much of this growth to “entrants” (which they define as people “18+ or older entering nicotine category”). Figure 2 makes it clear that by “entrants” BAT means *new* nicotine users rather than “switchers” (i.e., those people who have changed from combusted tobacco products). BAT reported that most (58%) of the increase in people using e-cigarette (vapour) products was made up of new entrants (see Figure 2). Half of those using new “modern oral” nicotine products (which are new flavoured variations of traditional snus) were also new entrants, rather than people who had switched from combusted tobacco (Figure 2). These figures omit any mention of “new entrants” aged under 18 years, and thus are likely to underestimate the importance of this group.

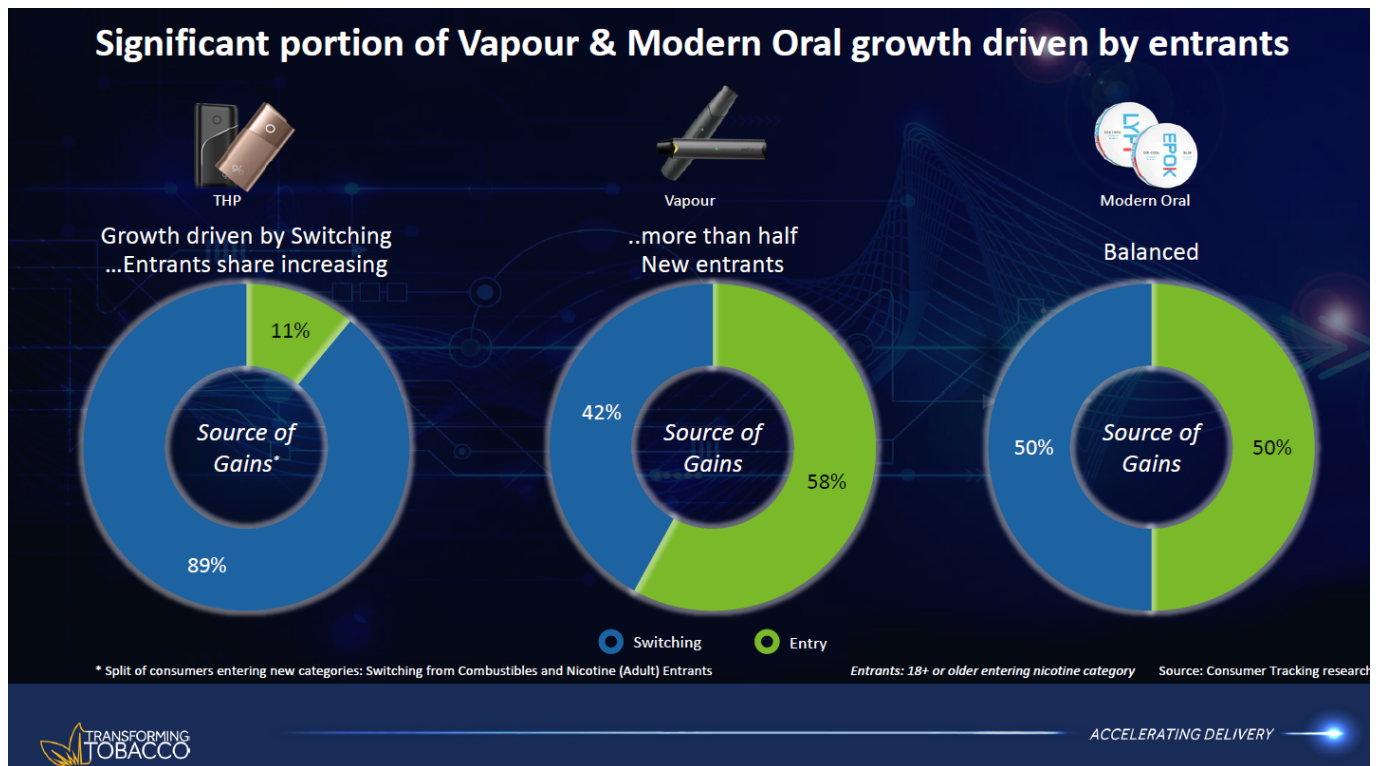


Figure 2. Slide from BAT Investor Day presentation, March 2019 [2]

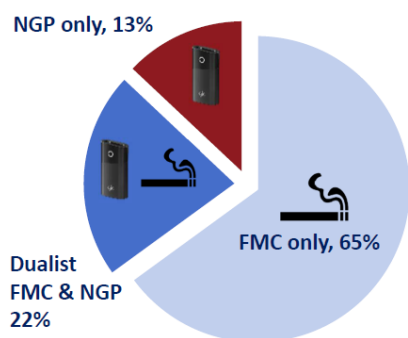
In New Zealand, the major tobacco companies have had only a limited window of opportunity to market NGPs, given these were, technically, not legal to sell until 2018. Yet BAT has already received criticism for its youth-oriented marketing of e-cigarettes in NZ.[3] Some school principals claim there is a concerning rise in youth e-cigarette use, and ever-use of e-cigarettes among Year 10 students (14 to 15-year-olds) increased to 37% in 2019. [4] Although the rate of youth daily e-cigarette use remains low, it too increased between 2018 and 2019, from 1.8% to 3.1%. [4] These findings suggest BAT’s “new entrants” in New Zealand will include a growing proportion of children aged under 18 years.

2. BAT views high rates of dual-use and poly-use (i.e. using conventional cigarettes and one or more new nicotine product) as desirable because these usage patterns drive “growth” and are highly profitable.

While BAT publicly assert that NGPs “can support smokers in quitting smoking”, their investor documents make no such claim. Instead, BAT appear to celebrate dual- and poly-use and the fact these patterns of use rarely result in complete switching (or “solus” use, in BAT’s words). BAT’s documents suggest dual- and poly-use are generally prolonged (i.e. “more than 6 months”), and increasing in prevalence (Figure 3).

Poly-Usage Becoming the Key Consumer Dynamic

Dualists not always 'on a journey' to solus



76% of dualists using NGP for more than 6 months

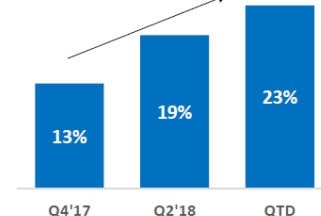
Consumer moments are key



Similar dynamics seen in **Europe** for dual FMC / THP or Vapour use

Poly-usage growing

Poly-users among all NGP consumers



Fast growth in consumers using >1 device platform

Figure 3. Source: [1]

The 2019 investor presentation also notes that “poly-usage is value accretive” – in other words, results in greater earnings for the company because people using NGP products and smoked tobacco generate more revenue than people using just one product (Figure 4). Heated tobacco products (referred to as ‘THP’ in BAT’s presentation) generate more revenue than either cigarette or vapour products and so are of particular interest to tobacco companies, who are therefore likely to promote uptake of heated tobacco products. This incentive to foster uptake of heated tobacco products is highly concerning, given that it is generally agreed that use of heated tobacco products will be more harmful to health than vaping, and emerging evidence that suggests these products could have similar long-term health effects to smoked tobacco.[5-8]

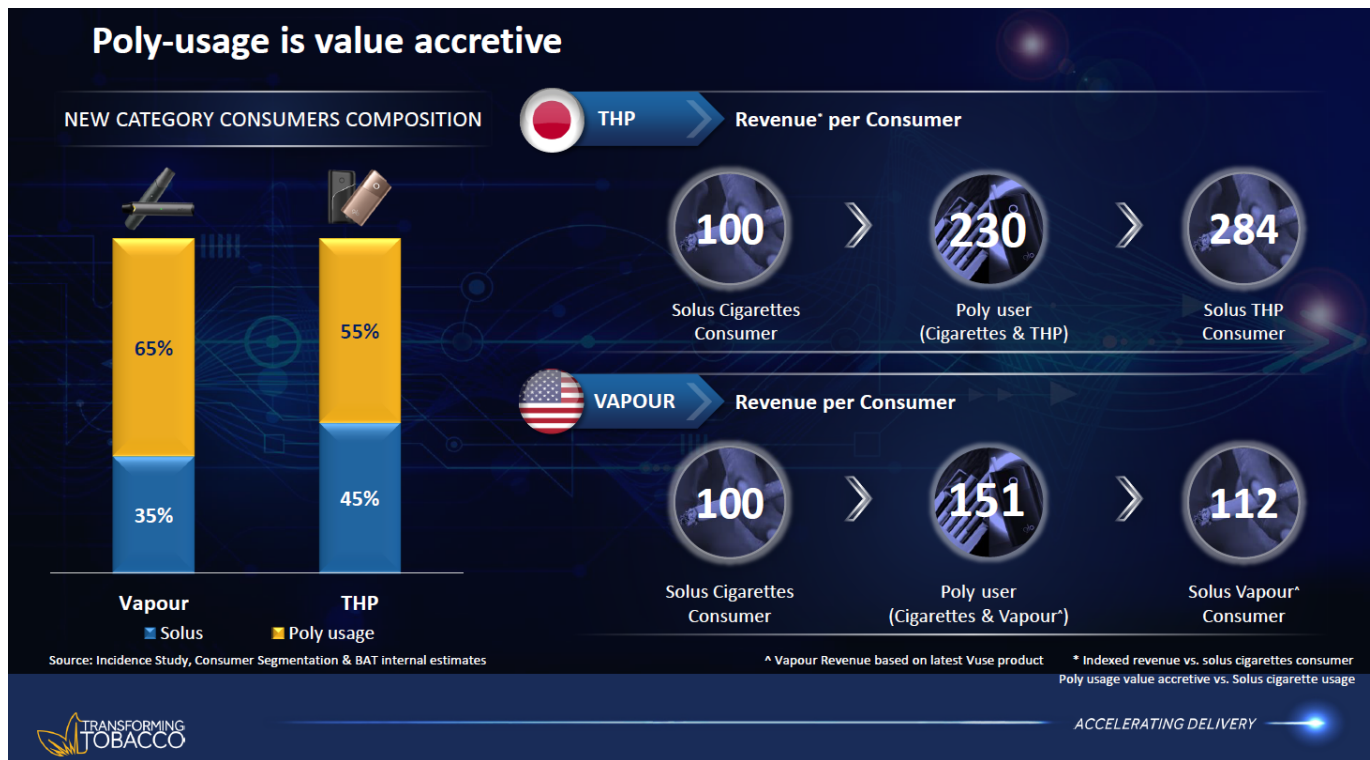


Figure 4. Source: [2]

BAT describes heated tobacco and modern oral products as generating two to three times more revenue than cigarettes, which are already **highly profitable** products. The presentation shows that solus HTP consumers generate more than twice as much revenue as solus vapour (e-cigarette) consumers.[1,2] These figures suggest that tobacco companies such as BAT have more incentive to promote heated tobacco products than e-cigarettes.

BAT suggests that dual-use and poly-use are driving increased “moments” (Figure 5), defined elsewhere as “number of usage occasions” across all products.[2] This claim implies that poly-users switch between different products and devices throughout the course of the day, retaining their conventional cigarette at particular moments, yet choosing NGPs in settings where smoking is less acceptable, such as workplaces or when with others (Figure 5). By expanding the settings where nicotine product use occurs, NGPs may increase overall nicotine intake, which in turn may increase nicotine dependence.

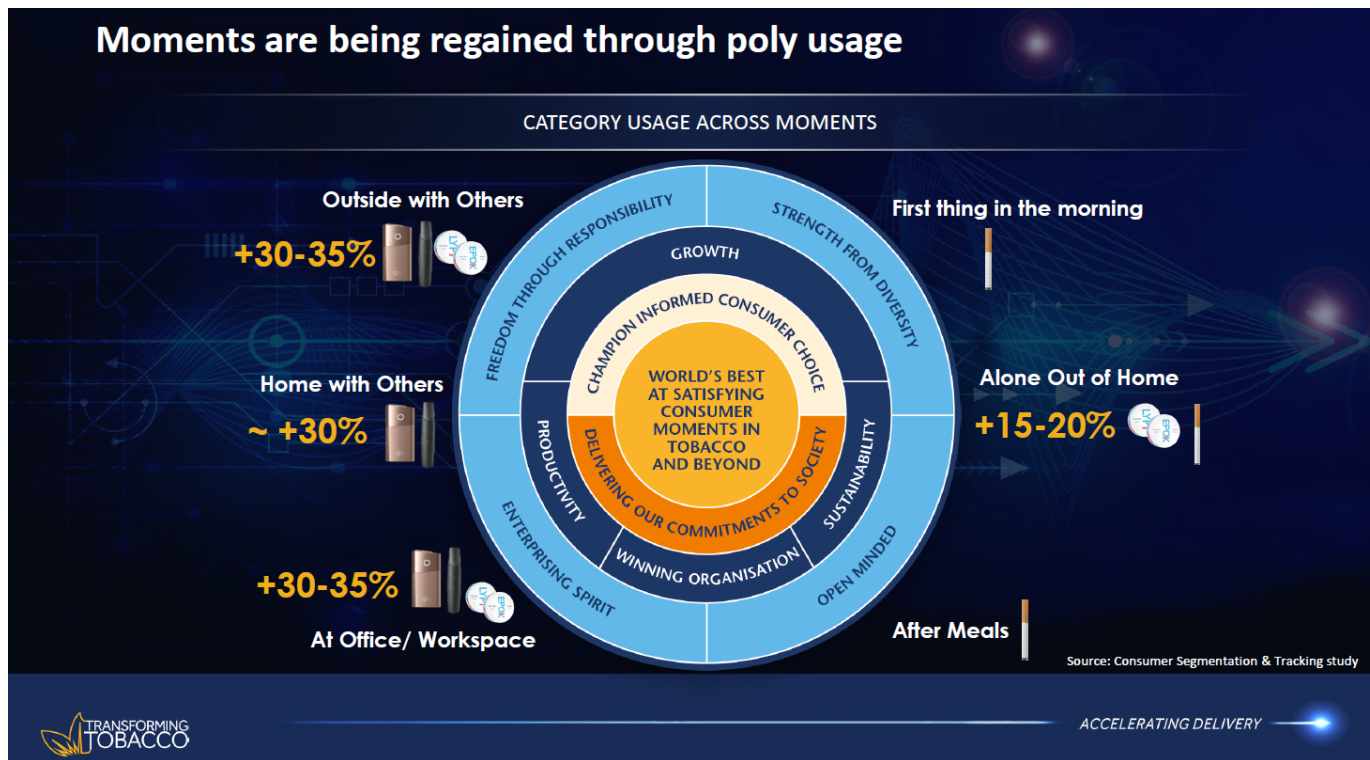


Figure 5. Source: [2]

In short, these BAT presentations to investors raise serious concerns about BAT's and the wider tobacco industry's goals for NGPs. They suggest that BAT will seek to use NGPs to encourage poly-use; rather than to enable quitting; and that they will seek to increase the total number of users by attracting new users. Finally, within the NGP market the financial drivers work the wrong way – the fact that revenue from heated tobacco products is greater than revenue from vapour (e-cigarette) products means tobacco companies are incentivised to sell the more harmful option of the two. Products such as heated tobacco will enhance tobacco companies' revenue but, crucially, may not greatly reduce the harms posed by combusted tobacco. Reducing the harm caused by conventional cigarettes remains a critical public health goal. However, regulation must also recognise that NGPs are not a homogenous group of products and different products carry very different risks. A key priority for all health advocates is to ensure that the current Bill realises the potential for vaping products to contribute to reducing the harm caused by smoking and does not inadvertently serve the opposing interests of tobacco companies like BAT, which these presentations so clearly expose.

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