

Tobacco Industry Interference and Tactics — An Introduction

Implementation Hub Webinar – December 9, 2021

Emma Green – Sr. Program Manger

The Union, a Partner in STOP



It's Time to Shine the Light on the Tobacco Industry

STOP is a partnership between the Tobacco Control Research Group at the University of Bath, the Global Center for Good Governance in Tobacco Control, The Union's Department of Tobacco Control, and Vital Strategies with funding from Bloomberg Philanthropies.











Tobacco industry = cause and greatest barrier





Tobacco industry
interference is still identified
as single greatest
impediment to progress in
reducing tobacco use.

Fundamental and irreconcilable conflict of between tobacco industry and public health interests

Tobacco Industry Interference in Policy Passage

Undermine -> Delay, Weaken, Circumvent, Violate, Overturn -> Prevent and Defeat future TC efforts



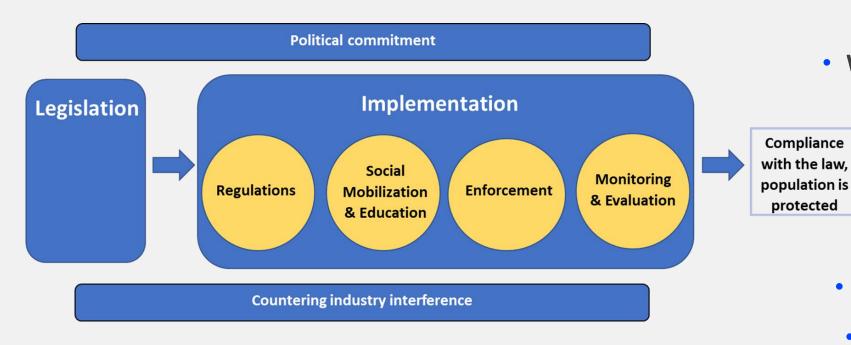
Tobacco Industry Interference in Policy Implementation

Undermine -> Delay, Weaken, Circumvent, Violate, Overturn -> Prevent and Defeat future TC efforts



Tobacco Industry Tactics





- Creates allies of policy makers
 - Create division
- Works through front groups and other their parties
 - Funds research
 - Disseminate misleading information and messaging
 - Litigates or threaten litigation
 - Becomes part of the process
 - Exploits or creates loopholes



Thank you!

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Tobacco Industry Tactics at the Point of Sale

Maria Julian Executive Director, Counter Tools

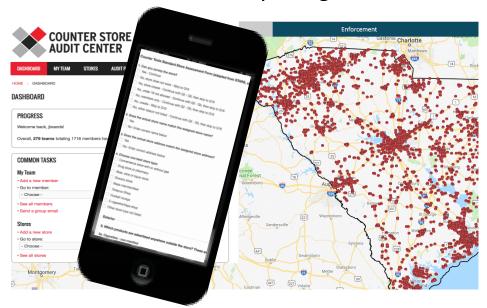


About Counter Tools

We work with our partners to advance place-based public health and health equity through policy, systems and environmental changes.

- Consulting
- Training
- Storytelling

- Providing Tech Tools
- Supporting Advocacy Efforts
- Disseminating Science and Best Practices





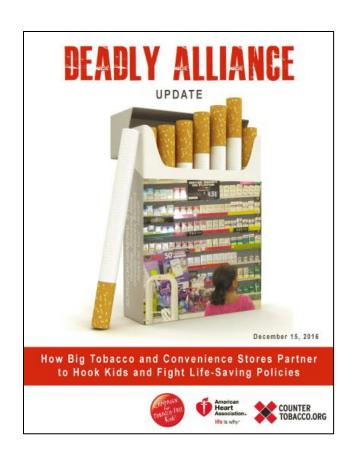


Industry interference at the POS takes many forms.

- Exploiting loopholes through price discounts, promotional allowances, coupons and more
- Advertisements
- Opposing tobacco control policies
- Litigation against tobacco control policies



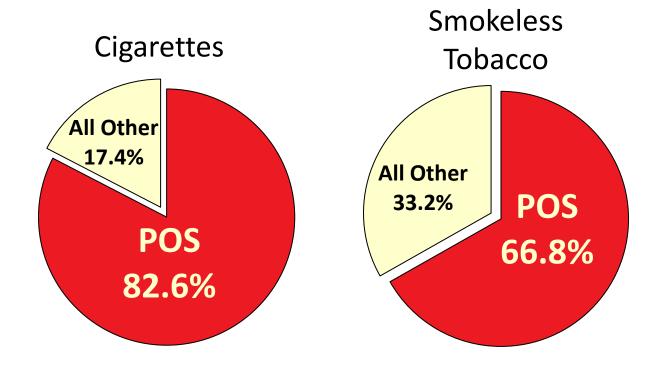
Retail is the tobacco industry's lead marketing channel.



Big Tobacco partners with convenience stores to hook kids and fight lifesaving policies



The industry spent \$6.8 Billion on marketing in the US in 2020.





What are they spending on?

Price discounts and promotional allowances paid to retailers

\$6.6 billion/year



POS Advertisements: signs, functional items, displays, shelving

\$66 million/year



Coupons

\$197.6 million/year





Retailer contracts let tobacco companies define the 4 Ps.

Product

What is being sold in the store?

The Retailer Contract

Promotion

How are products being advertised?

Place/Placement

Where is tobacco being sold? Where is it placed in the store?

Price

How much does it cost per unit?



Retailer contracts create both push and pull effects.

51869 5107 POINT-OF-PURCHASE No additives. ew Winston True taste. **Example: WINSTON Primary POS Regions** Boston, New York Metro, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati (Southern Zone), Winston-Salem, Atlanta, Florida, Dallas, Richmond, Houston, Detroit, St. Louis



Advertising is targeted.

Youth and minority and low-income communities are targeted at the point of sale.







Advertising is misleading.









The industry enlists retailers to oppose tobacco control policies.

NATO: National Association of Tobacco Outlets

NACS: National Association of Convenience Stores





The industry interferes in policy campaigns.

- Push for PUP laws that set up disparities that persist today
- Lobbying for POS preemption
- Lobbying for reduced taxes on modified risk tobacco products
- Fight tax increases and flavor bans



Stay in touch!

Contact information

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Tobacco Industry Tactics in Indonesia Lesson learned: Jakarta - Bogor - Depok city

Bernadette Fellarika Nusarrivera Program Coordinator International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease (The Union), Indonesia



Indonesia - From the lens of Tobacco industry

Eg. tobacco industry interferences in Indonesia

http://www.worldtobacco.co.uk/asia/



World Tobacco Asia 2012

Jakarta will, for the second time, be the host city for World Tobacco Asia 2012 and the perfect location to celebrate World Tobacco's 40th year organising international tobacco events.

mational tobacco industry a forum to build relationships and demonstrate their products and seques to the Indonesian. tian tobacco communities.

Fast developing market

indonesia's cigarette market is considered the world's fastest developing market. 30 percent of the 248 million adult population smokes which makes Indonesia the

pdonesia is a recognized tobacco-friendly market with no smoking bans or other restrictions and regulations in contrast to neighboring ASEAN countries. In 2009, Asia Pacific region added six million new smokers and will add another 30 million smokers by 2014.

Ensure you take advantage of this growing market by exhibiting at World Tobacco Asia 2012.

Indonesia's cigarette market is considered world's fastest developing market. 30% of the 248 million adult population smoke, which makes Indonesia the fifth largest market in the world



Indonesia - From the lens of Tobacco industry

http://www.worldtobacco.co.uk/asia/



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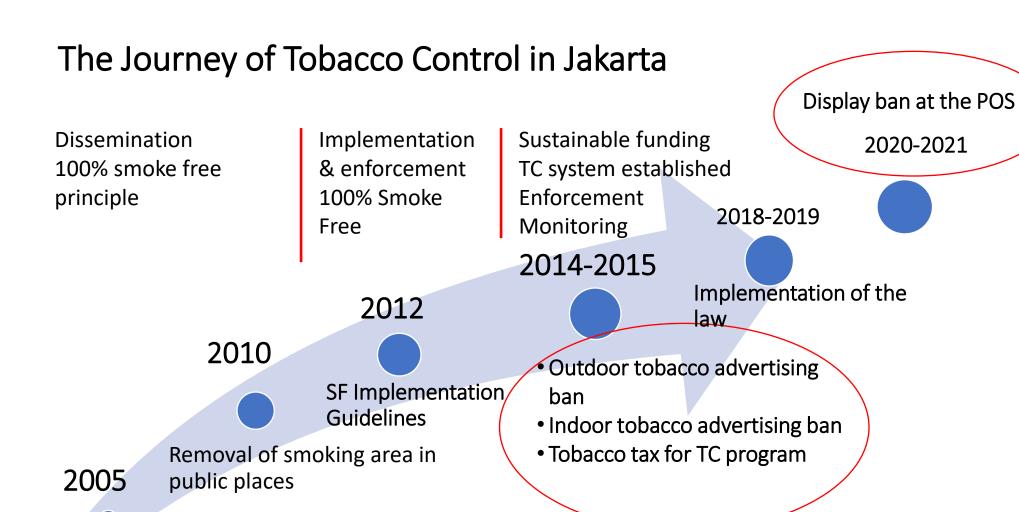
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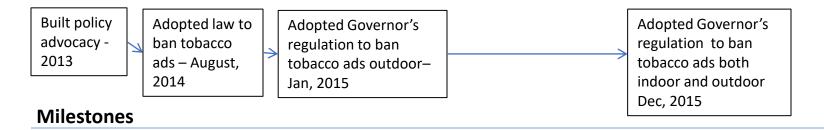


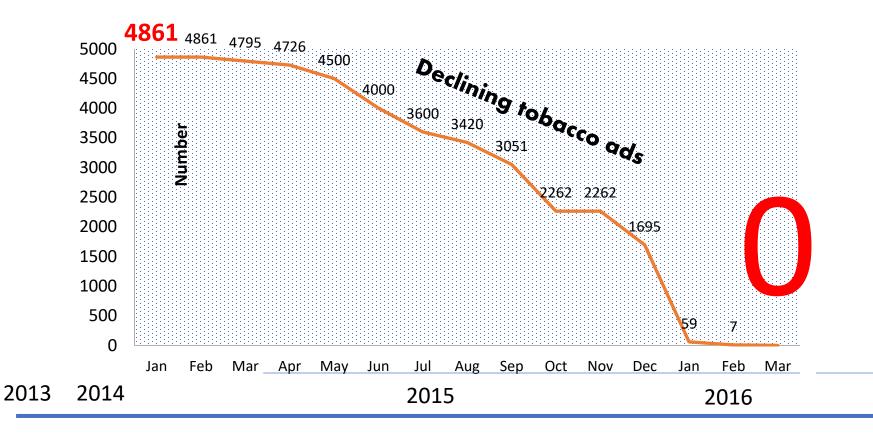
JAKARTA



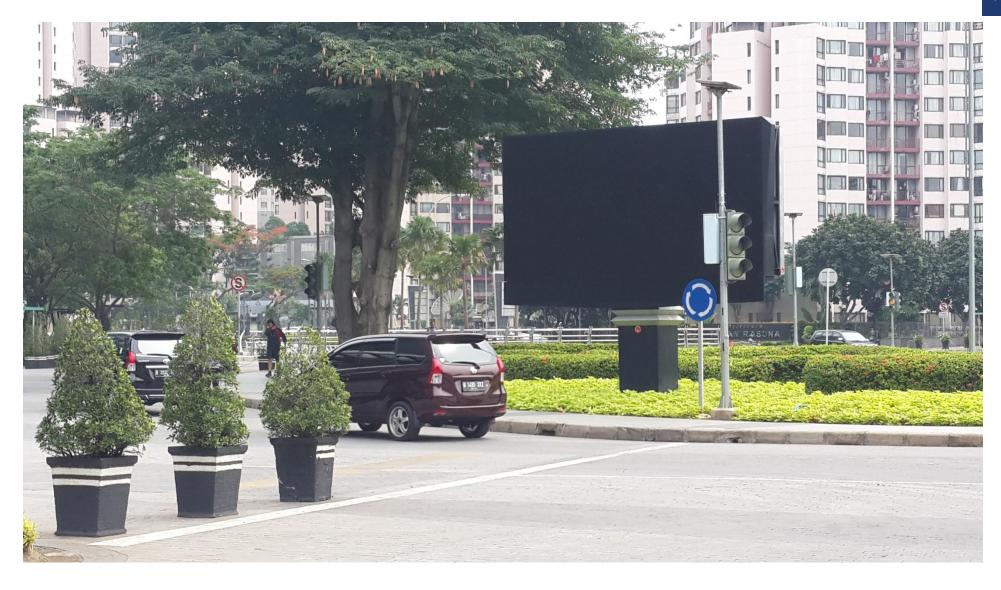
Partial Smoke Free Area Smoking room was allowed

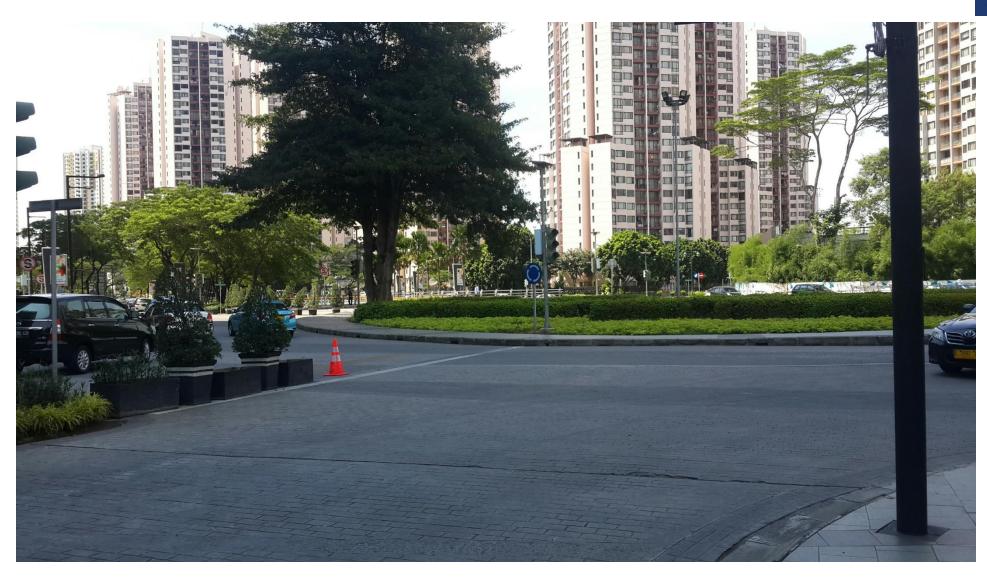
<u>The Journey of Tobacco Billboard Removal in Jakarta</u>

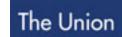












Tobacco ads removal at the POS

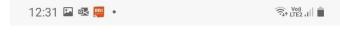




No tobacco advertising and display ban signage



Photo: Smoke Free Jakarta

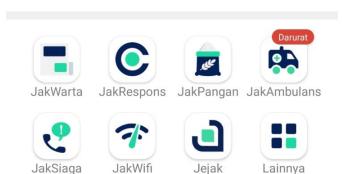


Terbaru di Jakarta

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yakı

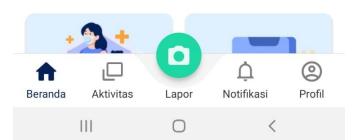




Jakarta Tanggap Covid-19

Lihat Semua

Tetap aman, sehat, dan produktif selama masa pandemi Covid-19







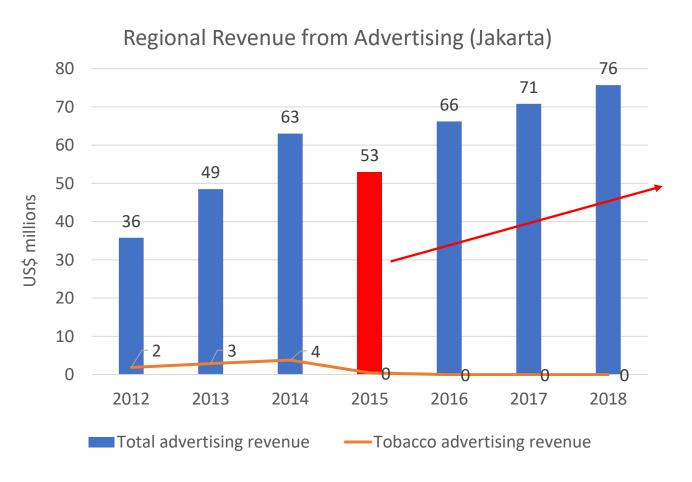
The Union



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Impact of Tobacco Ads Ban on Regional Revenue in Jakarta



Advertising revenue contribution = 3% of Regional Revenue.

Advertising revenue increased after a ban on tobacco advertising.

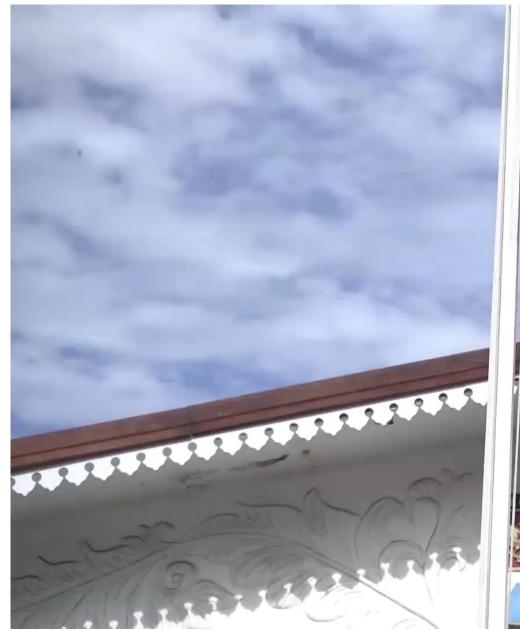
Impact of tobacco advertising ban is positive.

Tobacco ads are replaced by other products ads.



BOGOR CITY





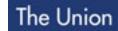


Business players, local figures urge revision of smoke-free zone bylaw in Bogor

MAY 13, 2019



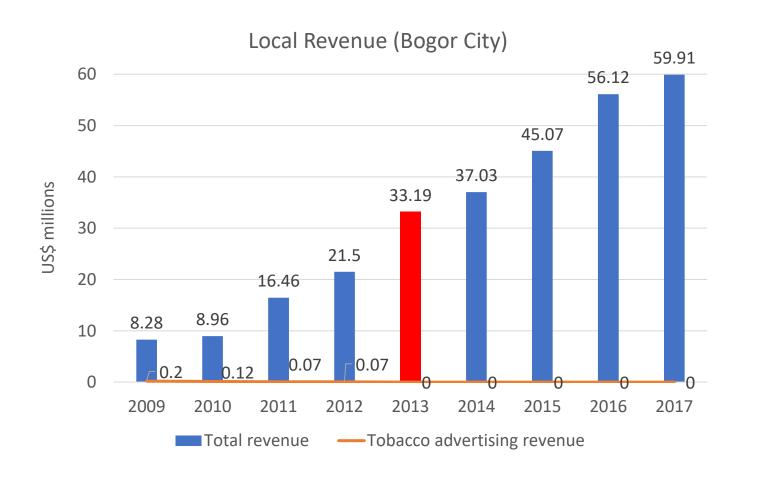
A number of traders and small and medium enterprise (SMEs) owners filed a judicial review with the Supreme Court over the bylaw on Dec. 5, 2019. (AFP/Louisa Gouliamaki)





Youth Organisations deliver 1000 letters of support to Mayor Bima during a press conference on Smokefree

Impact of TAPS Ban on Local Revenue in Bogor City



Contribution from tobacco advertising: 0.3 – 2.4%.

Revenue increased 2.6 times in 2016 compared to 2013.

Impact of TAPS ban is positive.



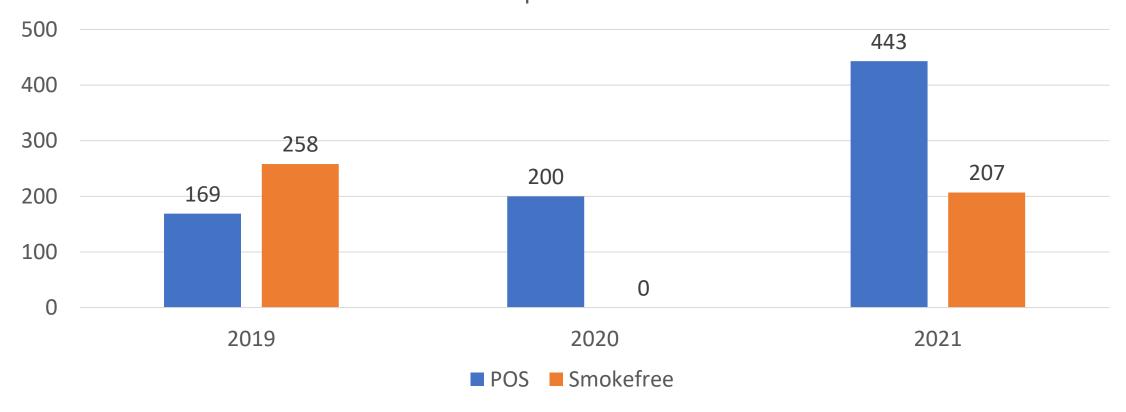
DEPOK CITY





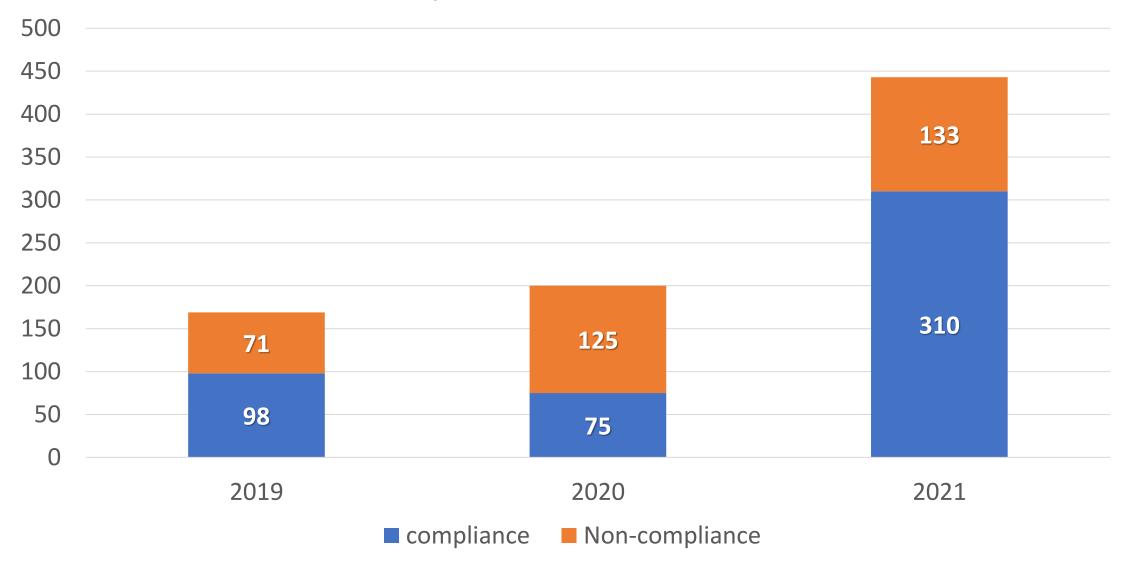
Random Inspections 2019-2021

The Random Inspection Year 2019-2021





Level of Compliance to the POS ban 2019-2021





Integration of smokefree into COVID-19 sanitation inspections in Depok city













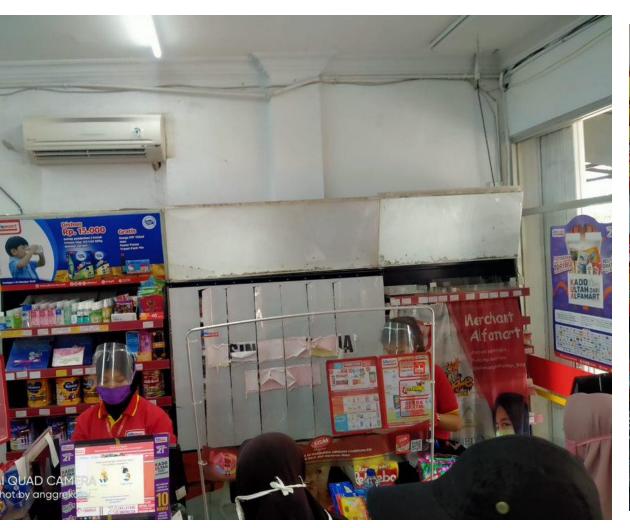






















TEMPAT PENJUALAN INI TELAH DILAKUKAN PENGAWASAN

Perda Kota Depok No.2 Tahun 2020 tentang Perubahan Atas Perda Kota Depok No.3 Tahun 2014 tentang Kawasan Tanpa Rokok

KETENTUAN ADALAH SEBAGAI BERIKUT:

- Dilarang memperlihatkan secara jelas jenis dan bentuk rokok / produk tembakau.
- 2. Dilarang meletakkan rokok / produk tembakau secara terbuka/tidak tertutup dan transparan.
- 3. Dilarang meletakkan rokok / produk tembakau bersebelahan dengan produk bayi dan anak.
- 4. Dilarang memberikan tanda menjual/menyediakan rokok/produk tembakau.
- 5. Dilarang menyuruh menjual rokok / produk tembakau kepada anak dibawah usia 18 tahun (menunjukkan bukti identitas diri yang berlaku).
- 6. Dilarang menjual rokok / produk tembakau kepada perempuan hamil.
- Dilarang menerima/memberi iklan, promosi, sponsor dan CSR dari perusahaan rokok baik secara langsung maupun tidak langsung.
- 8. Dilarang menyediakan sarana/ tempat merokok.

HOTLINE PENGADUAN: 08111 23 2222



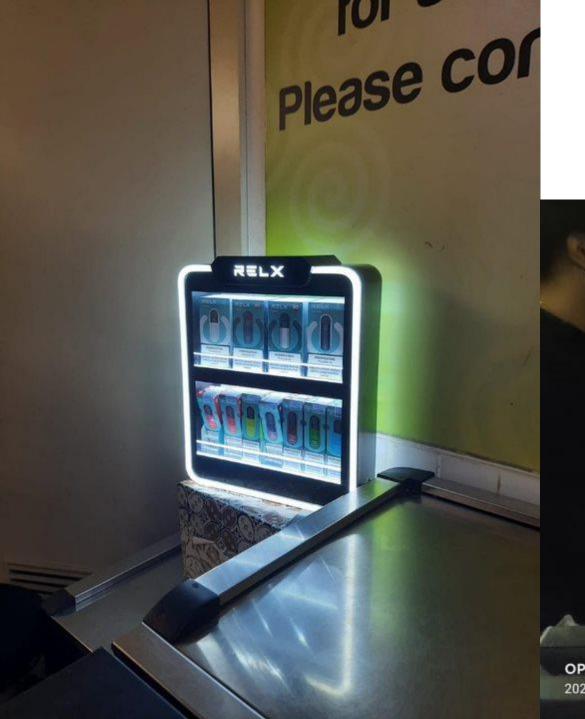


Pemerintahan Kota Depok

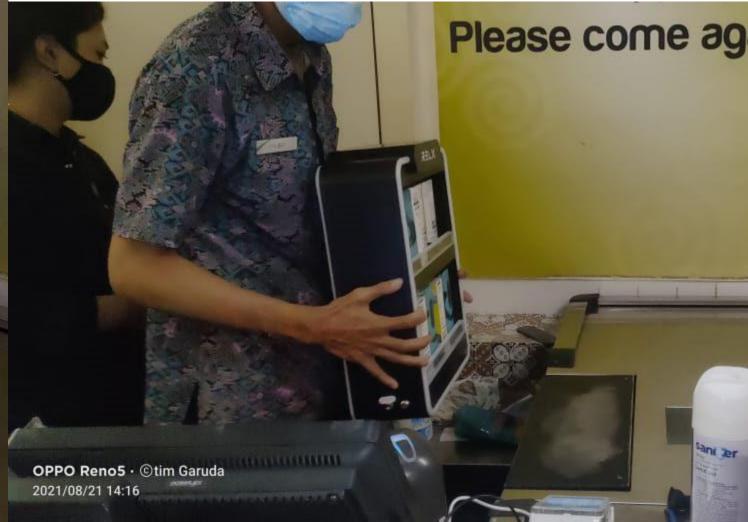




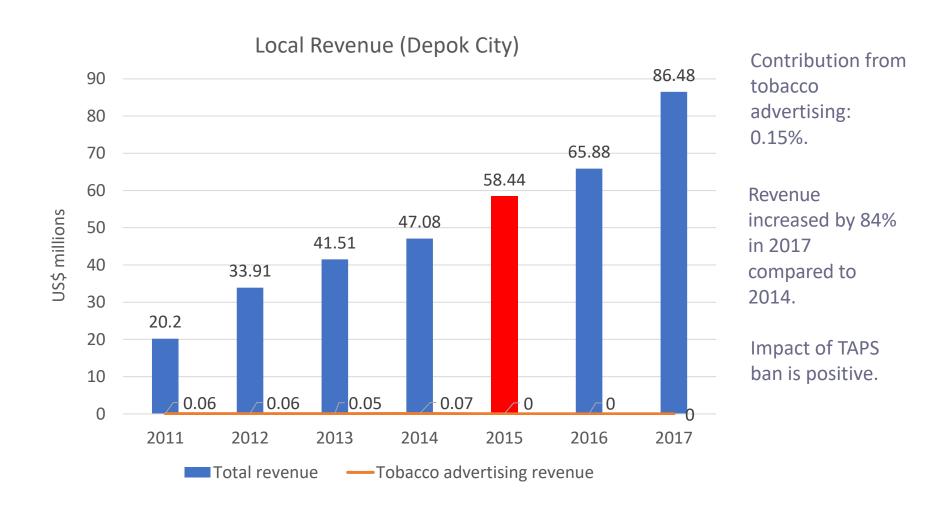




Vape product display removal



Impact of TAPS Ban on Local Revenue in Depok City



Takeaways

- Tobacco industry interference are in every stages of policy development and implementation
- Impact of tobacco advertising ban to the local revenue is positive
- Tobacco ads are replaced by other products ads
- Tobacco control program should be integrated and budgeted within city health development plan and COVID-19 response program
- Whole government approach is needed to enforce and monitor implementation of the law

Thank You

Case Studies of TI tactics at Point of Sales and countering it in Brazil

Legal milestones

Presidência da República Casa Civil

Subchefia para Assuntos Jurídicos

LEI Nº 9.294, DE 15 DE JULHO DE 1996.

limitations to commercial advertising

Art. 3º É vedada, em todo o território nacional, a propaganda comercial de cigarros, cigarrilhas, charutos, cachimbos ou qualquer outro produto fumígeno, derivado ou não do tabaco, com exceção apenas da exposição dos referidos produtos nos locais de vendas, desde que acompanhada das cláusulas de advertência a que se referem os §§ 2º, 3º e 4º deste artigo e da respectiva tabela de preços, que deve incluir o preço mínimo de venda no varejo de cigarros classificados no código 2402.20.00 da Tipi, vigente à época, conforme estabelecido pelo Poder Executivo. (Redação dada pela Lei nº 12.546, de 2011)

Art. 5º É vedada, em todo território nacional, a propaganda de qualquer produto fumígeno derivado do tabaco, com exceção apenas da exposição dos produtos nos locais de venda por meio do acondicionamento de suas embalagens em expositores ou mostruários, afixados na parte interna do local de venda, desde que acompanhada das advertências sanitárias, da mensagem de proibição de venda a menor de dezoito anos e das respectivas tabelas de preços, conforme dispostas nesta Resolução.



Ministério da Saúde - MS Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária - ANVISA

RESOLUÇÃO DA DIRETORIA COLEGIADA - RDC Nº 213, DE 23 DE JANEIRO DE 2018

Traditional POS

In restaurants, as a decoration item



Display out of the exhibition place for products with design with movement



Traditional POS

POLENGUINHO

Packages close to candies

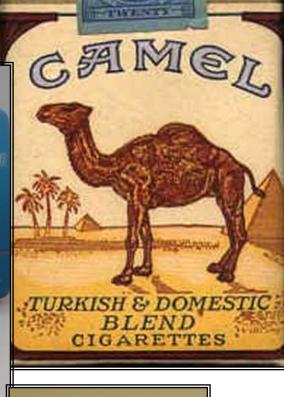
Traditional POS

Attractive
Packages for
different groups











Measures

- training of professionals who carry out inspections on consumer rights
- Advocacy with congressional representatives to approve a bill that establishes the plain packaging

Legal milestones



Ministério da Saúde - MS
Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária - ANVISA

RESOLUÇÃO DE DIRETORIA COLEGIADA - RDC Nº 15, DE 17 DE JANEIRO DE 2003 (*)

Prohibition of internet sales (2003/2018)



Art. 2º A rede mundial de computadores (internet) não é considerada local de venda de produtos derivados de tabaco, sendo, portanto, vedada a oferta e venda de quaisquer destes produtos por este meio em todo o território nacional.



Ministério da Saúde - MS Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária - ANVISA

LUÇÃO DA DIRETORIA COLEGIADA – RDC Nº 213, DE 23 DE JANEIRO DE 2018

Art 8º Quanto à comercialização de produtos fumígenos derivados do tabaco fica proibido:

I- condicionar a venda de outros produtos, em uma mesma embalagem ou não, ou de serviços de qualquer natureza à aquisição de produtos fumígenos derivados do tabaco; II- comercializar produtos fumígenos derivados do tabaco pela internet em todo o território nacional;

Marco Legislativo

Presidência da República Casa Civil

Subchefia para Assuntos Jurídicos

LEI Nº 9.294, DE 15 DE JULHO DE 1996.

Proibição de propaganda comercial



Art. 3º É vedada, em todo o território nacional, a propaganda comercial de cigarros, cigarrilhas, charutos, cachimbos ou qualquer outro produto fumígeno, derivado ou não do tabaco, com exceção apenas da exposição dos referidos produtos nos locais de vendas, desde que acompanhada das cláusulas de advertência a que se referem os §§ 2º, 3º e 4º deste artigo e da respectiva tabela de preços, que deve incluir o preço mínimo de venda no varejo de cigarros classificados no código 2402.20.00 da Tipi, vigente à época, conforme estabelecido pelo Poder Executivo. (Redação dada pela Lei nº 12.546, de 2011)



Ministério da Saúde - MS Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária - ANVISA

RESOLUÇÃO DA DIRETORIA COLEGIADA - RDC Nº 46, DE 28 DE AGOSTO DE 2009

Proibição de venda e propaganda de DEFs



Art. 1º Fica proibida a comercialização, a importação e a propaganda de quaisquer dispositivos eletrônicos para fumar, conhecidos como cigarros eletrônicos, e-cigaretes, e-cigay, ecigar, entre outros, especialmente os que aleguem substituição de cigarro, cigarrilha, charuto, cachimbo e similares no hábito de fumar ou objetivem alternativa no tratamento do tabagismo.























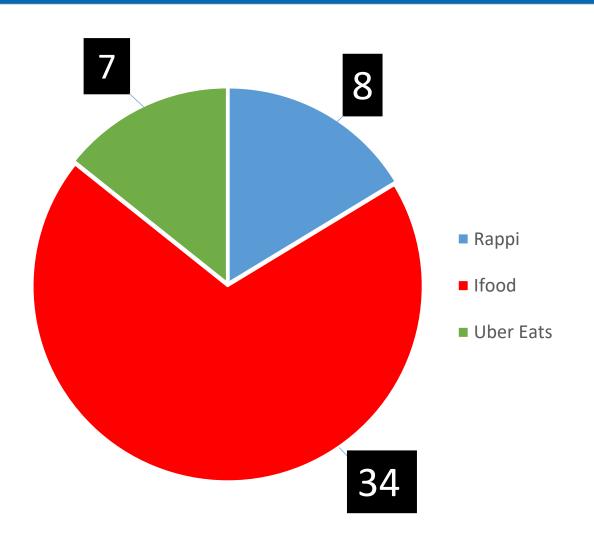


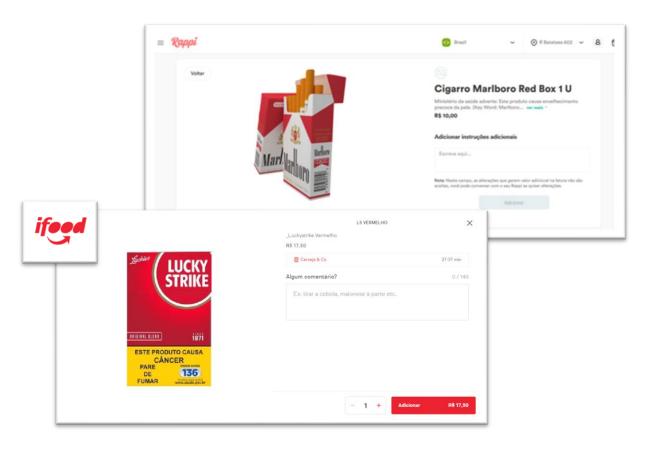




Key-words

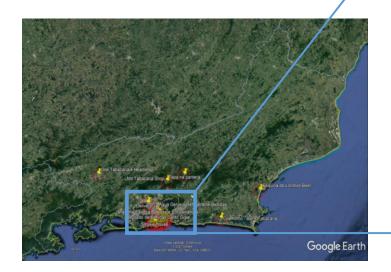
Results

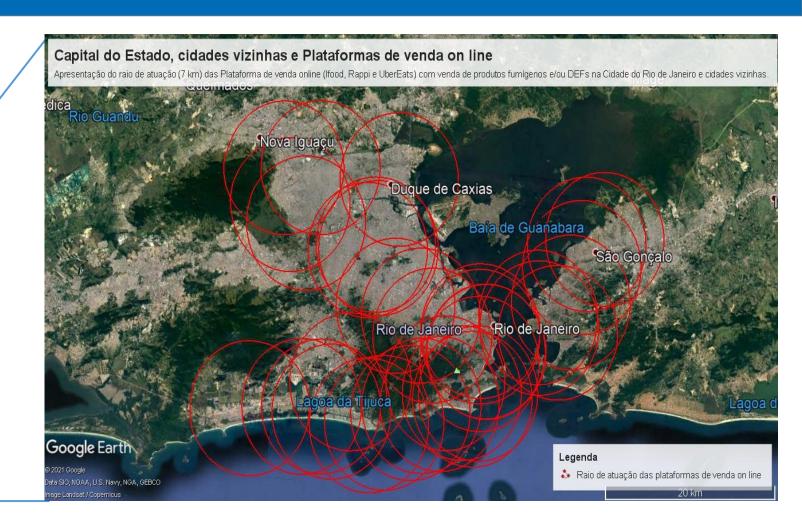




Georeferring results

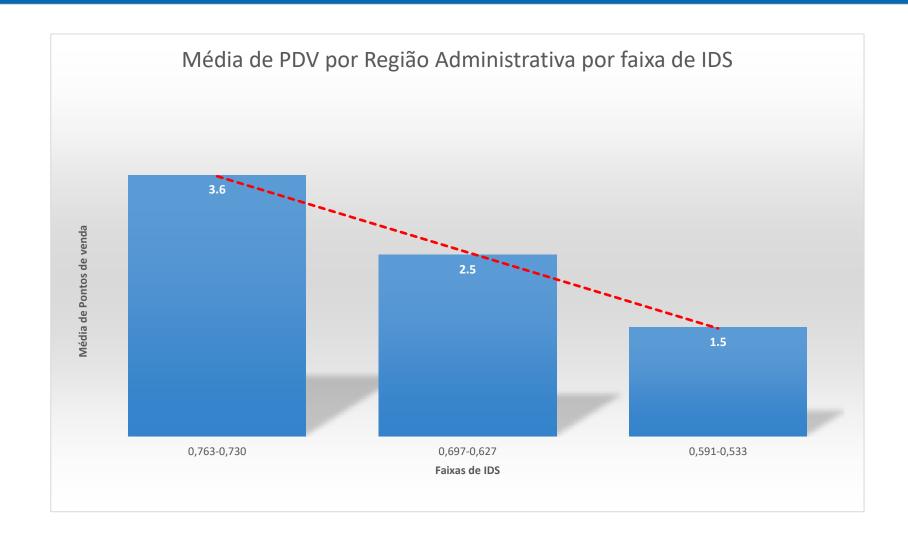
7 km radius for each Point of Sale (Rio de Janeiro City)

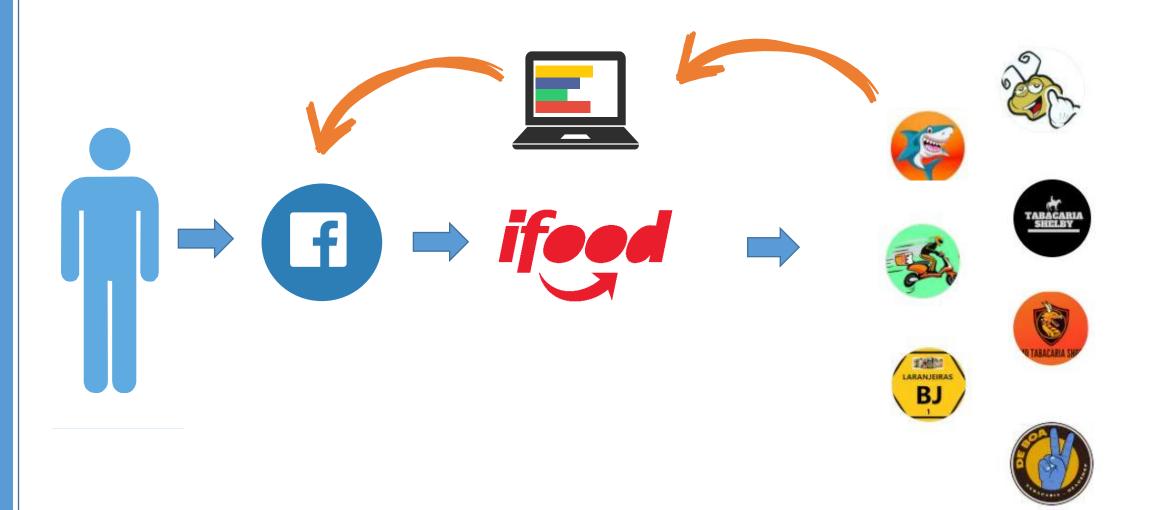




Results

Results indicate that the greater the population's purchasing value, the greater the number of points of sale that have taken over the ecommerce service





Measures

Partnership between Anvisa and UNDP to enable monitoring of products sold illegally on E-commerce platforms in Brazil



Tobacco Industry Tactics: barriers to effective implementation and enforcement

9 December 2021 Union Webinar

Andrii Skipalskyi, WHO CO in Ukraine











Blockade of TC legislation in the parliament:

- Comprehensive tobacco control bill No. 4358, registered in January 2020 and championed by the representatives of the majority party plus the parliament health committee, underwent various changes and push backs, lost several important TC interventions, and as only voted in June 2021 in the first reading.
- Even though it is fully compliant with the Directive 2014/40/EU (Tobacco Products Directive) that is part of UKR-EU integration agreement, the parliament did not demonstrate any steps towards the second reading, regardless compromised achieved and public political commitments.

Undermining tobacco taxation policy:

- Starting January 01, 2021, Ukraine introduced four-times tax increase for HTPs sticks and harmonised them with the cigarette taxation (per stick, not per weight).
- High level politicians actively tried to undermine new regulation by lobbying amendments to decrease taxation - before and after the legislation entered into force.
- TI intensified misleading messages in media about "increased level of illicit tobacco trade", and "projected increase of illicit market of HTPs due to the increased taxes".
- By the end of 2021, the parliament/government did not announce any tobacco taxation policy revision.
- However, the work on persuading high officials in the need to revise this policy is being continued and the risk remains of high.

Government interactions with TI is common practice:

- Memorandum between Mineconomics and four transnational tobacco corporations "on the intentions to maintain transparency and competition in the market" followed by the Working Group.
- Government Decree "National operator on the tobacco product market" that "will provide logistical and informational services for the market and the state". So far was not enacted because it was challenged in court.
- Meetings of high officials (state security, fiscal enforcement) with representatives of tobacco companies and the associations to discuss joint measures to combat illicit trade in tobacco.

Intensive marketing of HTPs beyond any legislative restrictions:

- COVID-19-related donations to local and national authorities.
- Support to NGOs that might be connected to politicians/officials.

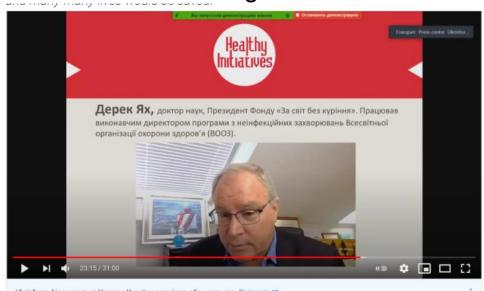




Source: https://www.iqos.com.ua/uk/news-list/all-10-heets-tastes Source: https://yadro.co/ru/case/iqos-promo-in-lavina-mall

Special Case: NGO "Healthy Initiatives"

- In 2021 the affiliation of NGO "Healthy Initiatives" with the Smoke-Free World Foundation became explicitly visible.
- Its leader is former WHO, CTFK and NGO Life affiliated person will definitely use her credentials to pursue SFWF's agenda.
- Actions were taken to masquerade activities and messages to tobacco control, harm reduction and smoking cessation.



Conclusions

- TI monitoring and activities aimed at increase visibility and transparency are very important and effective.
- Monitoring activities are conducted by NGOs that do not have enough power to turn the information into actions.
- TI learnt its lessons and tries to keep very low profiles at the meetings and thus intensified the work of their lobbyist groups.
- In 2021 many reputable key national Internet news portals had "special projects" funded by TI; this allowed to promote necessary key messages and also create a certain media isolation of NGOs covering this topic.
- Lobbying in the parliament against new comprehensive TC measures remains the key challenge of the current tobacco control in Ukraine.