Approaches to Tobacco Harm Reduction via a Tobacco Heating Products Case Study



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June 22, 2022



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Agenda





Tobacco Harm Reduction



Tobacco Heating Products: Principles and Background



Assessing the Risk Profiles of Tobacco Heating Products



Smoker Migration to Tobacco Heating Products



Regulatory Approaches in the US



Tobacco Harm Reduction is Central to Our Company's Vision

To reduce the health impact* of our business

Our Purpose

A BETTER סאסריריס™

Our Commitment

To provide adult consumers with a wide range of enjoyable and potentially less risky alternatives*

Core Principles of Tobacco Harm Reduction



"...[tobacco] harm reduction refers to minimizing harms, decreasing total morbidity and mortality, without completely eliminating tobacco and nicotine use."⁽ⁱ⁾

National Academies of Science, Engineering, & Medicine (formerly Institute of Medicine) formalized the concept of Tobacco Harm Reduction

Global Perspectives on Tobacco Harm Reduction

"The closer the risks and exposures from the Reduced Risk Products are to cessation ...the more confident a regulator can be in the chances for net public health benefit"(")



 Science is
 Administration

 Science is
 Public Health

 Informing policy
 Public Health

 globally
 National Institute for

 Public Health & the
 Environment



& others

Tobacco Harm Reduction globally recognized in policy and regulation

(i) US Institute of Medicine (IOM), 2001; (ii) US IOM, 2007; (iii) US IOM, 2012 * Public Health England was replaced by the Office for Health Improvement & Disparities in October 2021.



Food and Drug



Growing Consensus on Reduced-risk Potential of Tobacco Heating Products*

Public Health England**

Compared to cigarette smoke, heated tobacco products are likely to expose users and bystanders to lower levels of particulate matter and harmful and potentially harmful compounds

2018



Food and Drug Administration

These particular products could help addicted adult **smokers transition away** from combusted **cigarettes** and **reduce** their exposure to **harmful chemicals**

2020

2017



It is **likely** there is a reduction in risk, though not to zero, for health for smokers who switch completely to heat-notburn tobacco products

Federal Institute for Risk Assessment

The herein confirmed **reductions** of **relevant toxicants** by about **80-99%** are substantial

National Institute for Public Health & the Environment

2019

The use of Heated Tobacco Products is harmful to health, but probably less harmful than smoking tobacco cigarettes

*Based on the weight of evidence and assuming a complete switch from cigarette smoking. These products are not risk free and are addictive. **Public Health England was replaced by the Office for Health Improvement & Disparities in October 2021

Tobacco Harm Reduction Strategy: Migrating Adult Smokers Down the Risk Continuum

Potentially Less Harmful Products⁽ⁱ⁾



Number of adult smokers who switch⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾



(i) Terminology 'Potentially Less Harmful Products' (PLHPs) taken from Gottlieb and Zeller, 2017; (ii) Holman, M (2021); (iii) Reynolds internal data, 2021

What are Tobacco Heating Products?





Tobacco is heated and not burned to generate an aerosol



The tobacco can be heated by:

- Lighting a carbon tip
- An electronic handheld device



A standard cigarette reaches over 900°C when tobacco burns. This combustion is responsible for the thousands of toxicants released

The consumable in glo is heated to temperatures ~240°C which releases nicotine and glycerol via evaporation and distillation





23

2016 ^{1st} launch in Japan (>5 years of usage)

Countries where glo is currently marketed

6.7M Current number of glo users globally





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neo stick is inserted





Device heats up



Nicotine and flavor are ready for delivery



Air passes through



The user draws and inhalers the nicotine and flavor





Evaluation of glo Using a Multi-Disciplinary Risk Assessment Framework



Scientific Assessment – Emissions Studies





Chemistry & Toxicology

Many Harmful & Potentially Harmful Compounds in combustible cigarettes are absent and >90% reduction in those that are present



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>95-100% reduction in mutagenicity, cytotoxicity, tumor promotion, oxidative stress

Nicotine Pharmacokinetic (PK) Profiles





PK profile of glo suggests reduced abuse liability relative to smoking

Biomarker of Exposure (BoE) Responses Similar to Cessation

- Switching to glo completely resulted in a statistically significant reduction in toxicant exposure compared to continuing to smoking*
- Most of these markers assessed reached levels similar to complete cessation
- Reductions were rapid and sustained for the 6-month period

Reduction from Baseline at 6-months



*Based on the weight of evidence and assuming a complete switch from cigarette smoking. These products are not risk free and are addictive

Biomarkers of Potential Harm (BoPH)



- Switching completely to glo resulted in statistically significant changes in several BoPHs compared to continuing to smoking*
- For the majority of the markers the effect size was similar to that seen for smoking cessation
- Favorable directional trends in sICAM-1, HDL and FEV1 were also seen in solus glo users, with unfavorable trends in continued smokers

ВоРН	Favourable change vs smoking	Change comparable to cessation?
HDL	\checkmark	\checkmark
WBC	\checkmark	\checkmark
FEV1%pred	\checkmark	\checkmark
FeNO	\checkmark	
sICAM	\checkmark	\checkmark
11-dTx B2	\checkmark	\checkmark
8-epi-PGF	\checkmark	\checkmark
NNAL	\checkmark	

Conclusion

Collectively these data on BoPH and BoE strongly suggest that the negative health impacts of cigarette smoking may be reduced in smokers who completely switch to using glo*

*Based on the weight of evidence and assuming a complete switch from cigarette smoking. These products are not risk free and are addictive





glo is currently marketed in 23 countries







Declining Cigarette trend continues

* Target market for acquisition is existing adult smokers/nicotine users.



THPs continue to accelerate



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