

Ireland's OFSMOKE A price regulator for the Tobacco Industry

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Joint proposal





Based on the work of UK academics, Dr Robert Branston & Professor Anna Gilmore, Bath University.

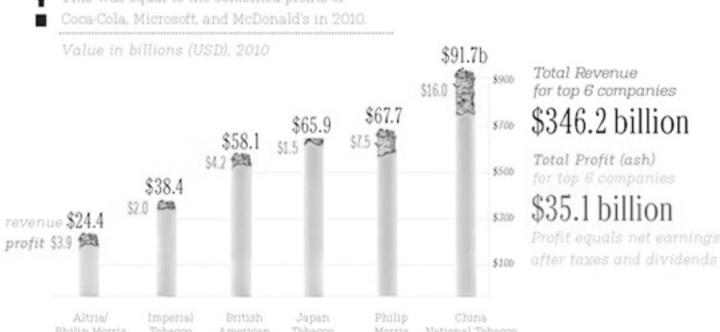
- ■Branston, R. & Gilmore, A. (2010) 'The case for OFSMOKE: how tobacco price regulation is needed to promote the health of markets, government revenue and the public'. *Tobacco Control*, doi:10.1136/tc.2009.034470.
- ■Branston, R. & Gilmore, A. (2013) 'The case for Ofsmoke: the potential for price cap regulation of tobacco to raise £500 million per year in the UK'. *Tobacco Control*, doi:10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2011-050385.

Tobacco Industry 2010 profits = combined profits of Coca-Cola, Microsoft and McDonald's



In 2010 the combined profits of the six leading tobacco companies was \$35 billion.

This was equal to the combined profits of



A tobacco price regulator for Ireland

Problem

Market power and supra-normal profits

= money to lobby & develop new products

Price regulation

Apply a cap to manufacturers' pre-tax prices.

Final price consumers face would not change.

Any reductions in manufacturers' prices would be offset by equal rises in tobacco taxes.



Public health benefits of regulation

- Remove price as a marketing tool.
- Reduce price differentials between products and down-trading to cheaper products.
- Reduce the money the industry has available for lobbying.
- Reduce money available to develop new products.
- Complement other tobacco control measures.

PLUS – additional revenue for Government.

Gathering momentum in 2013

- Budget 2013
 - Meetings with Dept. Finance /Revenue/politicians
 - Hearings at Oireachtas Finance
 Health Committees
- Irish data
- Legal elements







PRE-BUDGET SUBMISSION 2013

Overview

Smoking is the single biggest cause of preventable death in leatent. At least 5,200 people die prematurely as result of smoking everly gare. It is also be biggest contributor to health inequalities and accounts for up to half the difference in life expectancy between the richest and the poorest groups in our society. The burden that clinication groups are considered to be reduced through a long-term, comprehensive, multi-component approach.

Ireland needs to commit to a comprehensive national totacco control strategy (high taxation, smuggling controls, cessation services and effective legislation) that will not only save lives on a substantial scale, but will also reclaimse the burden of smoking on the Exchequer so that the totacco industry contributes more lowards the harm it causes, implementing the measures proposed in this submission would have postive economic and public health effects.

In previous submissions to Government, the Irish Cancer Society and Irish Heart Foundation have consistently called for price to be a tool to encourage people to quit smoking, Ireland now has one of the highest prices in Europe – but his is not only to be Government fax, it is also due to the large profit margin enjoyed by the tobacco Industry. Our pricing policy has been subtly and effectively undermined by an Industry that remivest its profits to attract new smokers, weaken our tobacco control strategies and capitalise on the belief in some Government Departments that keeping people smoking is revenue positive.

in Budget 2013 we call for a new approach from Government so that the Exchequer benefits from the high price of cigarettes, not the tobacco industry. Our proposals seek to correct a string of market failures that are exhibited by the tobacco market.

We should never perceive tobacco products as a valid revenue stream for Government — It places a massive societal and financial burden in terms of both chronic and fatal linesees and any revenue raised from it needs to be reinvested to encourage people to quit, with the aim of eventually ending smokind in Ireland.

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¹Combet Poverty, (2008) Tookling Health Inequalities, An All-Ireland Approach to Social Determinants

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