Safer Nicotine Products: Global Trends, Public Health Impact, and Science-Led Regulation

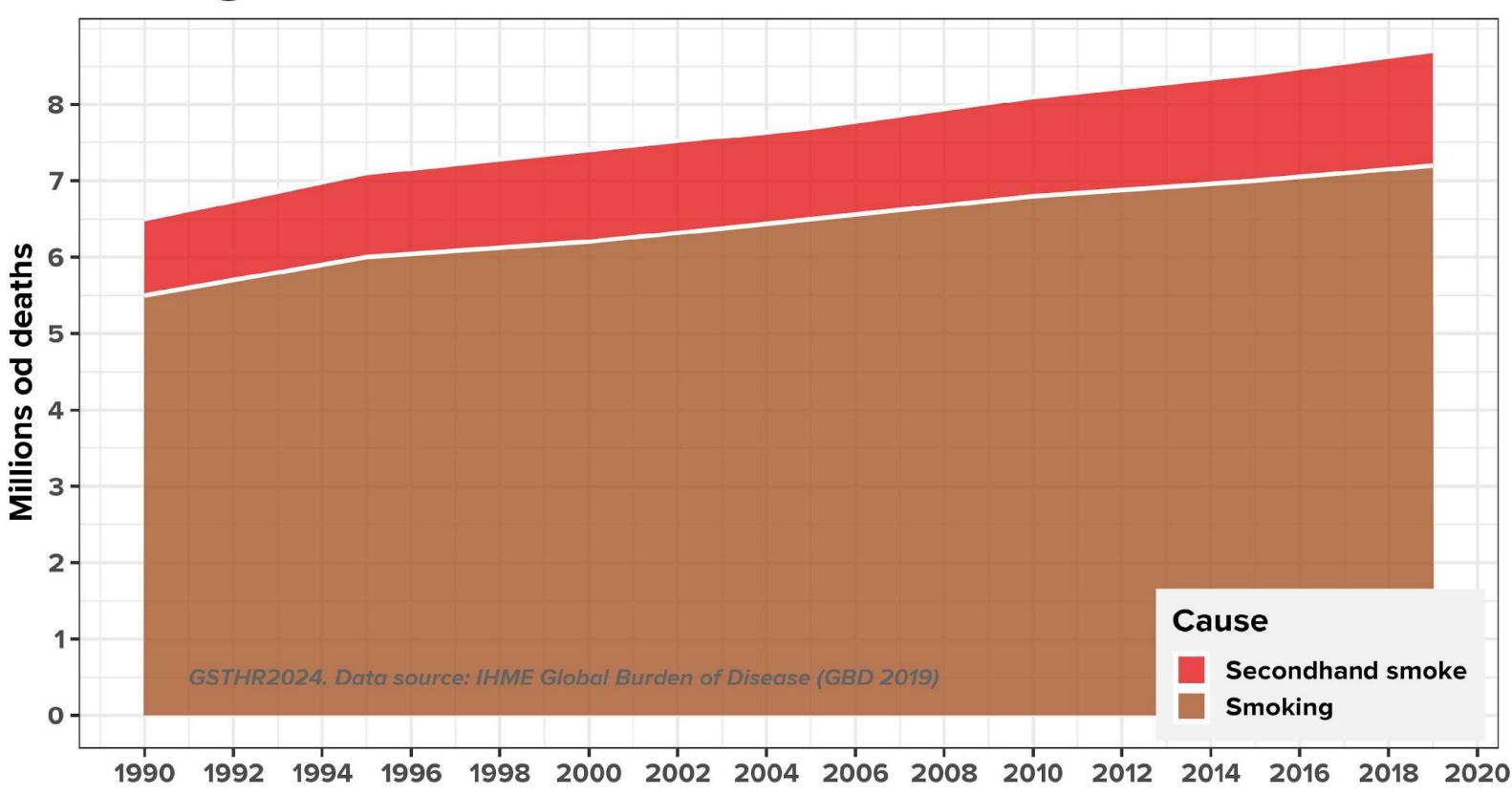
by Chim Ngoma (Consultant)



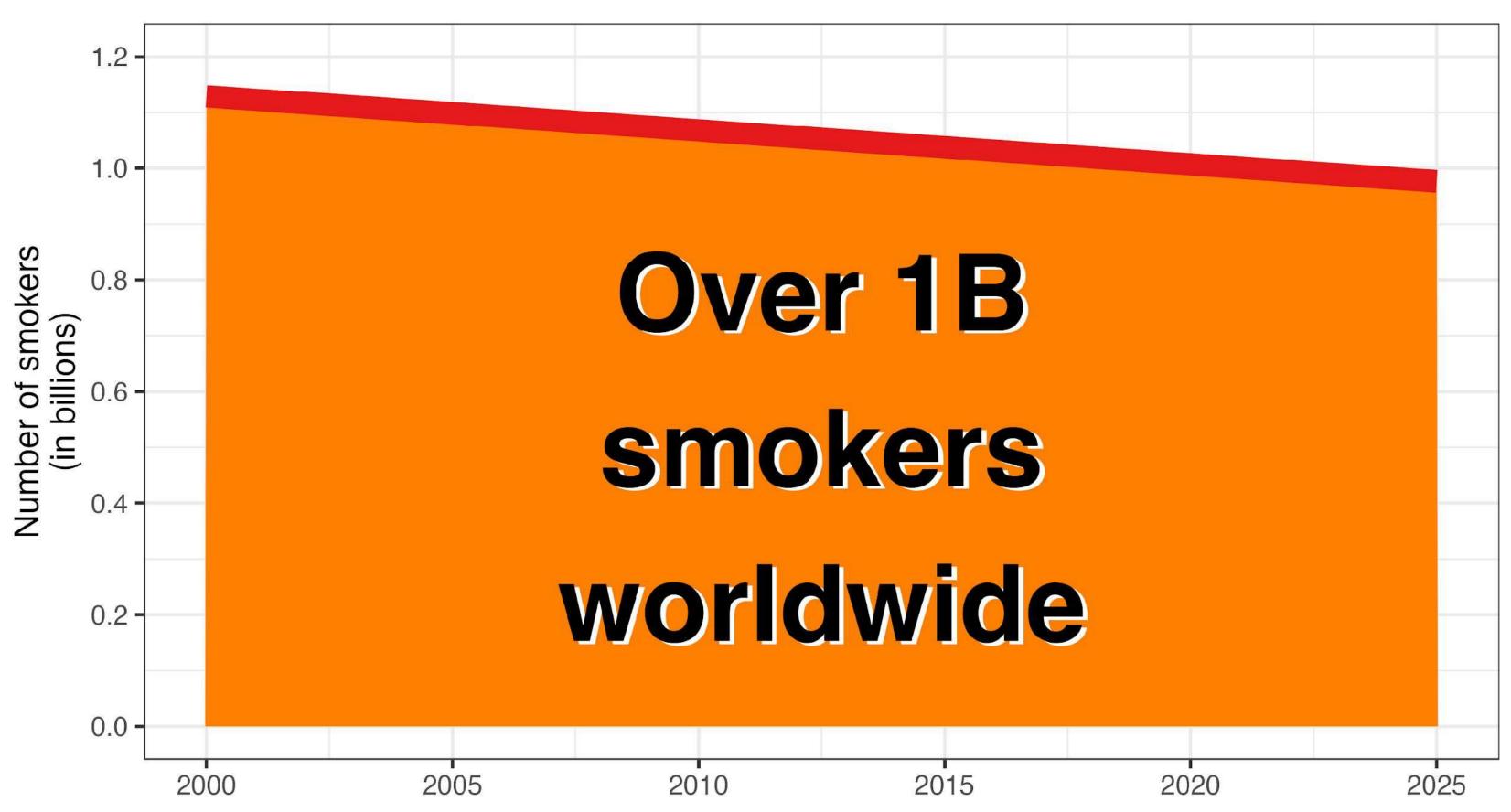
The toll from smoking-related deaths



Smoking-related deaths over time







Data source: WHO 2019 & WHO 2024. Graphic prepared by GSTHR 2024



The big question: are SNP replacing combustible cigarettes?

Evidence for substitution



Existing research and data suggest that SNPs reduce smoking prevalence and overall cigarette consumption through three key mechanisms:

As a smoking and nicotine cessation aid

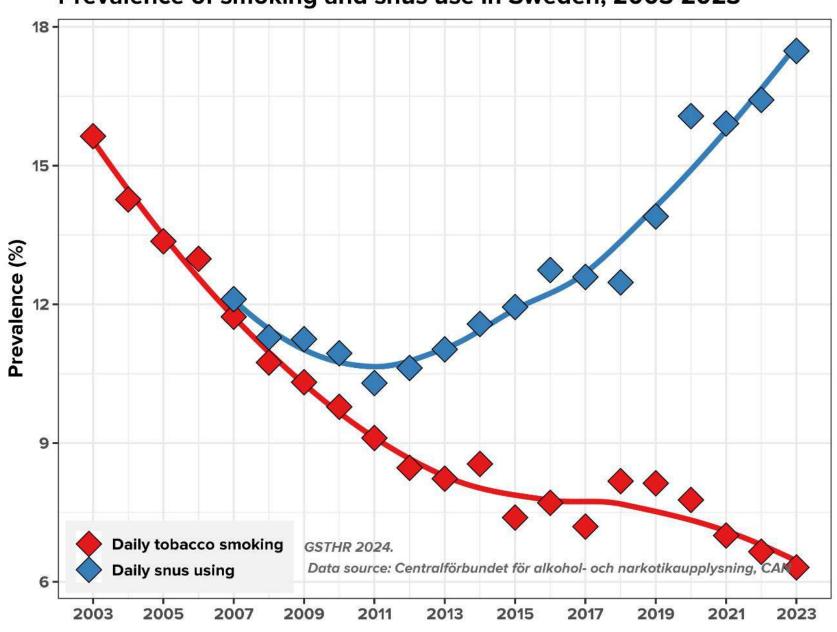
As a **long-term alternative** to cigarettes

As an alternative product for new nicotine users

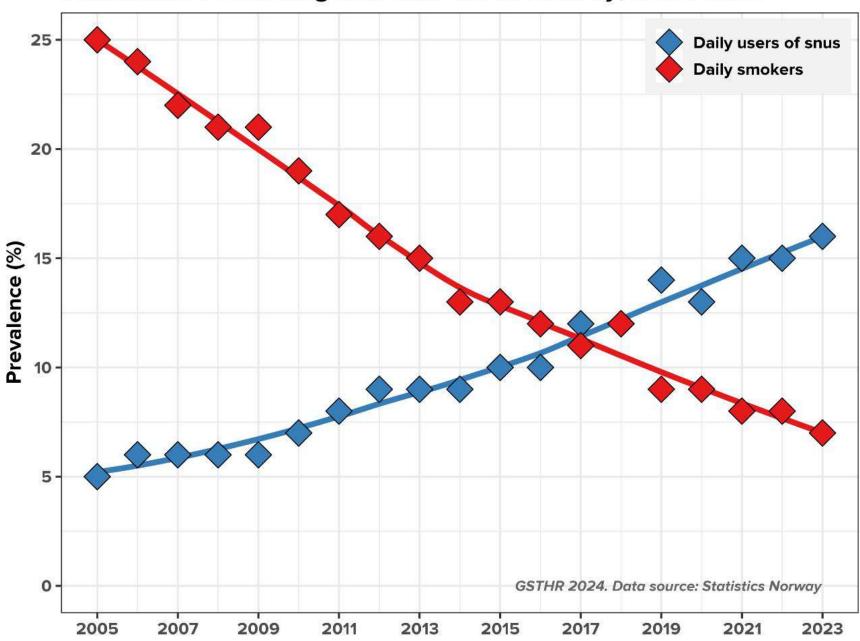
Replacement of cigarettes by SNP: evidence from prevalence data







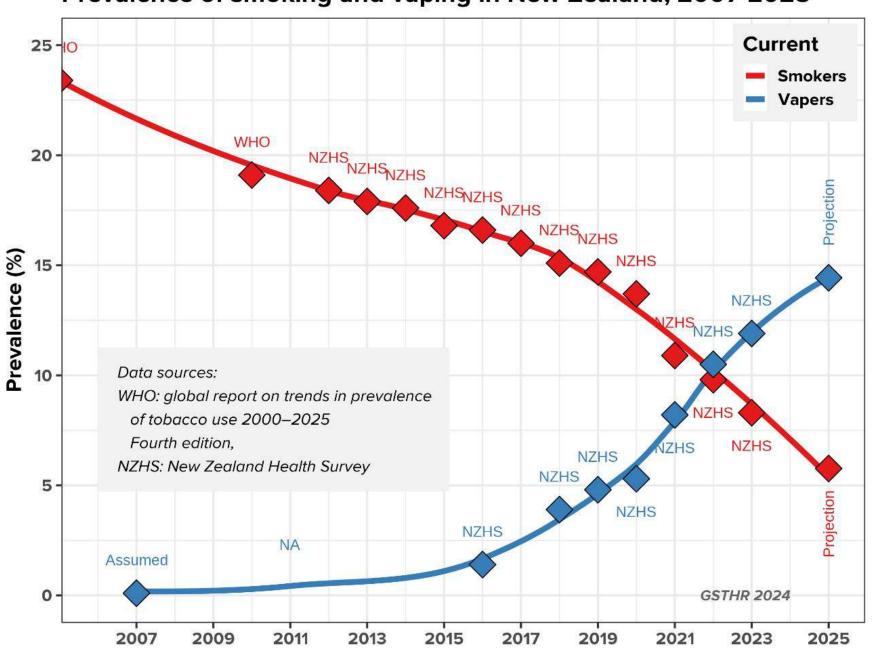
Prevalence of smoking and snus use in Norway, 2005-2023



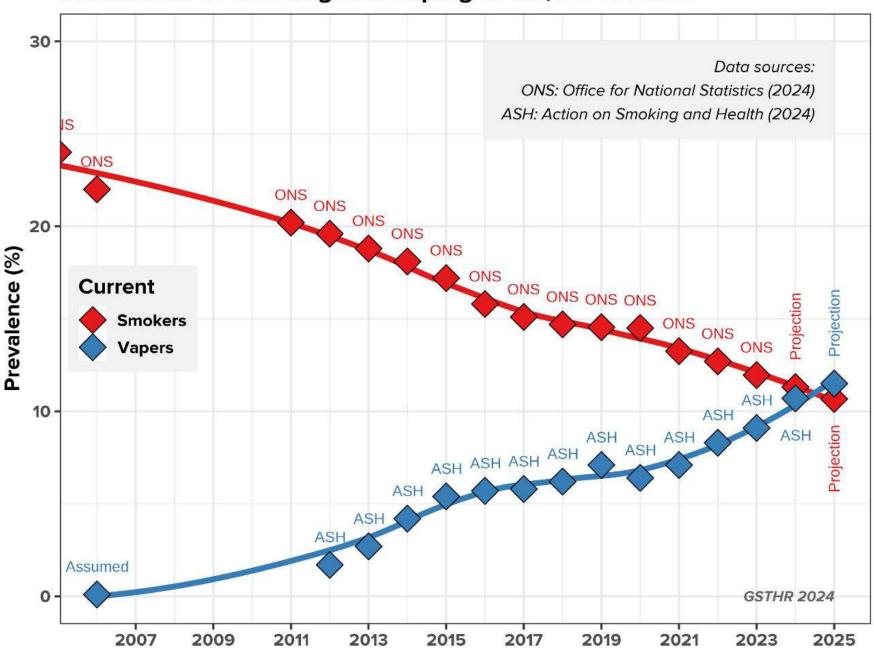
Replacement of cigarettes by SNP: evidence from prevalence data



Prevalence of smoking and vaping in New Zealand, 2007-2025

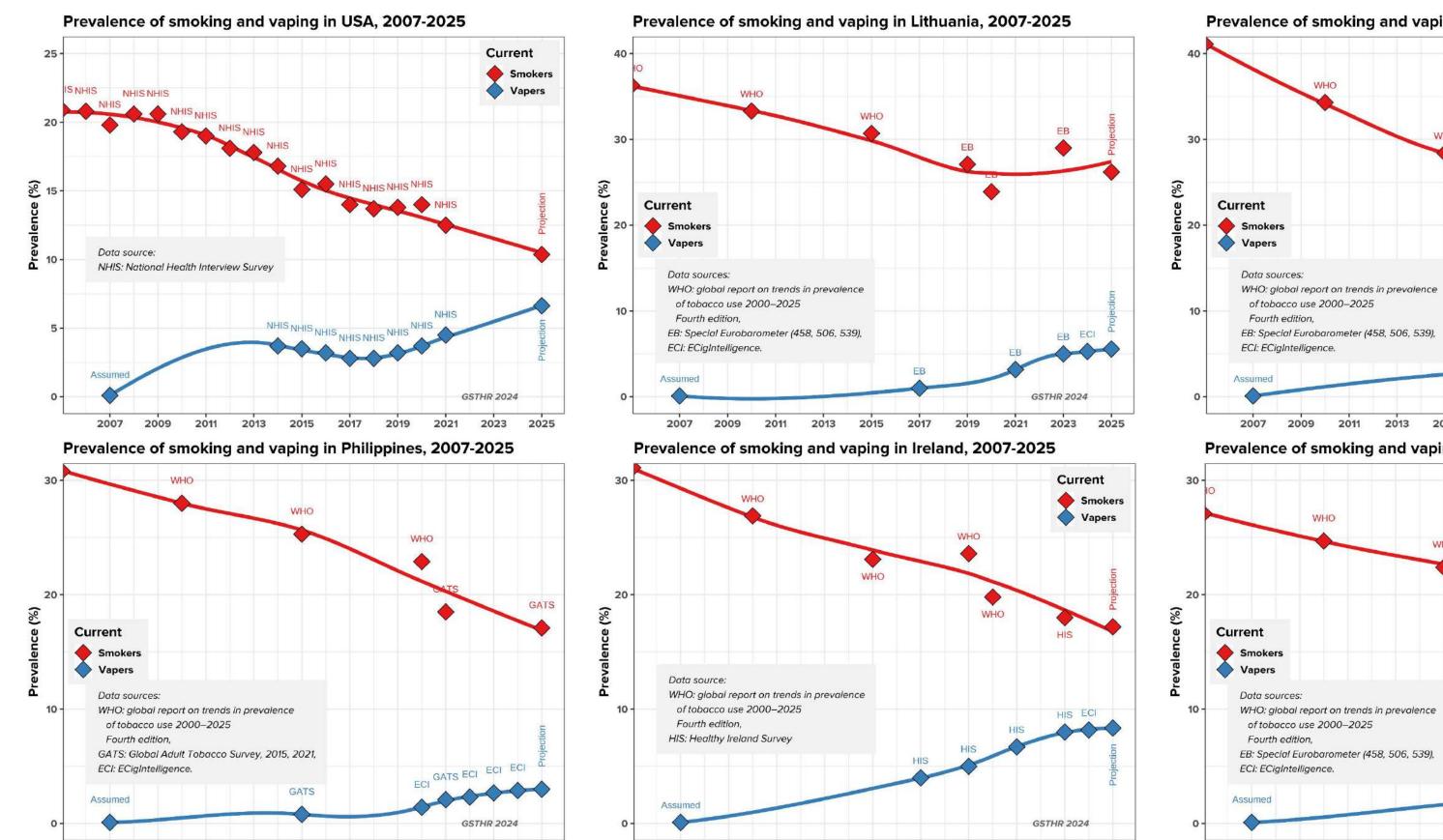


Prevalence of smoking and vaping in UK, 2006-2025

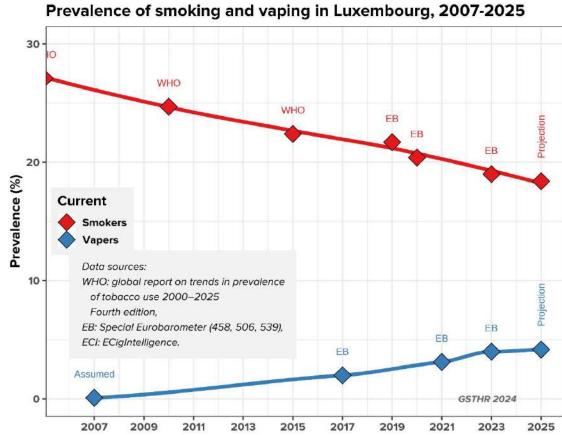


Replacement of cigarettes by SNP: evidence from prevalence data





Prevalence of smoking and vaping in Austria, 2007-2025 **GSTHR 2024**



General conclusion on the prevalence data and trends



The prevalence data provides evidence of substitution effects in multiple countries across a number of regions.

What the substitution mean for public health



Evidence suggests that SNP have a positive impact on reducing smoking-related mortality

Lives saved by SNPs – example of Sweden



- Daily smoking prevalence declined from 27% in 1981 to 5.3% in 2022, while daily snus use rose to 20.2% from 14%
- The rate of lung cancer cases amongst Swedish men in 2022 was less than half the European average.
- A 2019 study found that substituting smoking with snus in Sweden reduced smoking-related deaths by 50% compared to other EU countries
- Sweden has the lowest lung cancer incidence and mortality rate among men in the EU and Nordic countries

Global Overview of SNP Regulation



- The WHO explicitly calls for countries to either ban or heavily regulate SNP
- FCTC: "ENDS should be regarded as tobacco products"
- Not all countries follow the WHO party line

Legal availability of SNPs



Legal availability of SNPs (nicotine vaping devices, heated tobacco, snus and nicotine pouches)

Number of legally available safer nicotine products	Number of countries	Population covered (millions)	Percent of global population covered
At least one SNP is legally available	129	4,066	71.14%
One SNP is legally available	45	502	8.79%
Two SNPs are legally available	31	1,961	34.31%
Three SNPs are legally available	26	381	6.66%
Four SNPs are legally available	27	1,222	21.38%
No SNPs are legally available	72	1,650	28.86%

Legal availability of SNPs



Nicotine vapes are legally available to 54% of the global adult population, HTP to 36%, snus to 58% and nicotine pouches to 35%, but the deadliest nicotine delivery system of all – the combustible cigarette – is legal everywhere on earth

Legal availability of SNPs



As of 2024, where SNPs are legally available, they generally enjoy more favourable taxation compared to cigarettes – although not proportionate to their relative harms

How other countries have approached SNP use



- The UK stands out as a country that already provides subsidies and preferential tax treatments for smoking cessation products: applies a reduced VAT rate of 5% to NRT products, compared to the standard 20% VAT for consumer goods
- The 'Swap to Stop' programme will see nicotine vape starter kits given free of charge to around a million adults who smoke
- Sweden also subsidise nicotine replacement therapies

The way forward: A call for sensible regulation



- Science-led regulation must guide our efforts
- There's need for unconventional approaches that prioritise public health over punitive taxation
- Efforts that encourage smokers to switch to SNPs, through subsidies, proportional taxation, and education campaigns

Thank you!