EXHIBIT 5

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION WASHINGTON, D.C.

Before the Honorable Clark S. Cheney Administrative Law Judge

In the Matter of

CERTAIN TOBACCO HEATING ARTICLES AND COMPONENTS THEREOF

Investigation No. 337-TA-1199

RESPONDENTS' POST-HEARING INITIAL BRIEF



(Ehrlich) 1464:3-6. For SE products, the FDA only requires them to be no more harmful than a predicate product—*i.e.*, a grandfathered product—implicating *minimal* FDA harm assessment, far less data, and does not "deal with that public health standard that's at the end of the PMTA." Tr. (Figlar) 149:16-150:3; Tr. (Murrelle) 514:14-16; Tr. (Clissold) 529:17-24; Tr. (Ehrlich) 1463:25-1464:25. Indeed, *the most harmful tobacco product in existence* could be sold legally, so long as it is grandfathered, and another product could obtain SE authorization as long as it were no more harmful than that most harmful tobacco product, resulting in *no* substantive FDA harm assessment for either. Tr. (Ehrlich) 1438:21-1439:7. This is how Eclipse, Complainants' commercially failed HNB product, remains on the U.S. market. Tr. (Figlar) 66:6-12, 138:20-22, 149:8-15; Tr. (Murrelle) 468:14-17; Tr. (Ehrlich) 1438:6-20. The original Eclipse was grandfathered, and subsequent versions were *bootstrapped* to that grandfathered product. Tr. (Figlar) 66:6-12138:20-22, 149:8-150:3; Tr. (Ehrlich) 1438:6-20. Other grandfathered or SE products include smokeless tobacco and also lack any FDA harm assessment. Tr. (Murrelle) 467:23-468:7.

3. Lack Of FDA Authorization Renders E-Cigarettes Illegal

All e-cigarettes are illegal and thus cannot be IQOS substitutes. Tr. (Ehrlich) 1414:10-21, 1477:11-13, 1478:3-14. As discussed, e-cigarettes must obtain PMTA authorization to be legally sold in the U.S., but, to date, none have achieved this. RX-0324.5; Tr. (Figlar) 68:24-69:5; Tr. (Ehrlich) 1465:3-16. Thus, no e-cigarette on the U.S. market today is legal. Id. FDA crafted a compliance policy for discretionary enforcement so that e-cigarettes on sale as of the date of the Deeming Rule, all of which were automatically illegal without a PMTA, could remain on the market until a specified deadline for premarket submissions. Tr. (Ehrlich) 1475:8-24. "Significantly, this policy did not confer lawful marketing status on new tobacco products being marketed without the necessary premarket authorization." RX-0324.5 (emphasis added); see Tr.



(Ehrlich) 1416:15-24.

Under its compliance policy, FDA delayed enforcement of the e-cigarette PMTA deadline multiple times, leaving these illegal products on the U.S. market without any FDA harm review. *See* RX-0324.5-.7; Tr. (Ehrlich) 1414:22-1415:17. Several stakeholders, including the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network, the American Heart Association, the American Lung Association, the Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, the Truth Initiative, and individual physicians, were concerned about the unaddressed surge of youth use of e-cigarettes and considered the FDA's delay an APA violation, so they sued to force the agency to fulfill its legal obligations. *Id.*; RX-0324.6; *Am. Academy of Pediatrics v. FDA*, 399 F. Supp. 3d 479 (D. Md. 2019). The judge held in the plaintiffs' favor, finding "a purposeful avoidance by the industry of complying with the premarket requirements," and vacated FDA's compliance policy. *Id.* at 485, 487; Tr. (Ehrlich) 1415:18-22.

Given the uncertainty surrounding the efficacy of e-cigarettes and the public health emergency caused by the epidemic level of youth use, the court ordered that all e-cigarette PMTAs must be submitted to FDA by September 9, 2020, to avoid further delay of statutorily mandated FDA harm review. RX-0324.6-.7; Tr. (Clissold) 530:19-21; Tr. (Ehrlich) 1415:23-1416:14; *Pediatrics*, 399 F. Supp. 3d at 486. The court allowed a product subject to a timely PMTA to remain on the market "for a period not to exceed one year *from the date of application*." *Pediatrics*, 399 F. Supp. 3d at 487; *see* Tr. (Clissold) 571:3-12; Tr. (Ehrlich) 1416:5-14, 1469:18-1470:8.

Consequently, not only do they remain illegal, e-cigarettes with no PMTA and those with a PMTA submitted more than a year ago (thus outside of the court's grace period) are no longer exempt from FDA enforcement. *See, e.g.,* RX-0324.4, .5, .11, .12; Tr. (Clissold) 571:19:572-7;



Tr. (Ehrlich) 1419:15-20, 1470:4-9. Notably, the grace period for Complainants' Vuse Solo *already* expired in October 2020, and, absent highly unlikely action by FDA, the grace period for the other Vuse e-cigarettes will expire this year in April (Vibe and Ciro) and September (Alto)—all prior to the Final Determination in this Investigation. *See* JX-0112C (Figlar) at 116:3-14; Tr. (Figlar) 81:13-17, 98:17-23, 100:1-7, 134:4-16; Tr. (Clissold) 537:13-17; Tr. (Ehrlich) 1416:25-1417:17, 1471:11-22.

E-cigarette PMTA enforcement delays experienced over the last few years will not continue indefinitely. The district court judge explicitly retained jurisdiction over the case to ensure he could take further action, as needed, and both FDA experts agree that any deviations from the judge's order can only be made with leave of court. Tr. (Clissold) 571:3-18; Tr. (Ehrlich) 1417:6-9, 1422:24-1423:4, 1494:6-13; *Pediatrics*, 399 F. Supp. 3d at 487. Moreover, FDA has warned that "[m]anufacturers cannot have settled expectations to market unlawful products, especially in the face of evolving public health concerns." RX-0324.28.

4. Lack Of FDA Authorization Renders The E-Cigarette Market Highly Uncertain

Another reason e-cigarettes cannot be IQOS substitutes is that the U.S. market for such products is uncertain and unreliable. Tr. (Ehrlich) 1417:10-23. First, no one knows whether or when *any* or *which* e-cigarettes will receive PMTA-authorization. Tr. (Ehrlich) 1448:11-1449:17, 1486:13-17. To date, no e-cigarette has received such authorization. *See, e.g.,* JX-0039 at -6450. David Kessler, former FDA Commissioner and Co-Chair of President Biden's Coronavirus Taskforce, "wouldn't want to bet on" any e-cigarettes surviving the FDA review due to "the explosion in youth use" of those products and the uncertainty in the industry it has caused. RX-0325.3-.4; Tr. (Ehrlich) 1449:18-1450:10; *see* Tr. (Clissold) 572:21-573:25, 574:4-575:1. Complainants' Dr. Figlar and Mr. Clissold both conceded there is no guarantee that any e-cigarette



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