Motor racing, tobacco company sponsorship, barcodes and alibi marketing

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ABSTRACT

Background Sponsorship of Formula One (F1) motor racing, which has been used as an indirect medium of tobacco advertising for several decades, was prohibited by the 2005 European Union Tobacco Advertising Directive. Most F1 tobacco sponsorship of motor racing in the EU has since ceased, with the exception of the Scuderia Ferrari team, which continues to be funded by Philip Morris. In 2007, the Marlboro logo on Ferrari cars and other race regalia was replaced by an evolving ‘barcode’ design, which Ferrari later claimed was part of the livery of the car, and not a Marlboro advertisement.

Objective To determine whether the ‘barcode’ graphics used by Ferrari represent ‘alibi’ Marlboro advertising.

Methods Academic and grey literature, and online tobacco industry document archives, were searched using terms relevant to tobacco marketing and motorsport.

Results Tobacco sponsorship of F1 motor racing began in 1968, and Philip Morris has sponsored F1 teams since 1972. Philip Morris first used a ‘barcode’ design, comprising red vertical parallel lines below the word Marlboro on the British Racing Motors F1 car in 1972. Vertical or horizontal ‘barcode’ designs have been used in this way, latterly without the word Marlboro, ever since. The modern ‘barcode’ logos occupied the same position on cars and drivers’ clothing as conventional Marlboro logos in the past. The shared use of red colour by Marlboro and Ferrari is also recognised by Philip Morris as a means of promoting brand association between Marlboro and Ferrari.

Conclusion The Ferrari ‘barcode’ designs are alibi Marlboro logos and hence constitute advertising prohibited by the 2005 EU Tobacco Advertising Directive.

INTRODUCTION

Advertising is the primary means by which commercial companies promote their products and services. Advertising can be direct, as in overt paid-for space in broadcast, print and other media, or indirect, through media reporting of events or images containing direct advertising. Both approaches have been exploited by tobacco companies for many years, but as a result of increasing restrictions on direct advertising of tobacco on television and in other media in many countries since the late 1960s, tobacco companies have become increasingly reliant on indirect methods to promote their products.1–5

One of the most enduring and successful forms of indirect advertising, particularly in relation to promoting uptake of smoking among children, is sponsorship of sport.6 This is especially true of motor racing, and particularly Formula One (F1).
**RESULTS**

**Sponsorship in motor racing**

The F1 World Championship for Drivers and Constructors was established in 1950 and has since been contested annually through a worldwide series of Grand Prix races. In the early years of the competition, commercial advertising and sponsorship were restricted and cars tended to race in the sport’s national colours. However, in 1968 these restrictions were lifted, and in the 1968 South African Grand Prix a car raced carrying the Rhodesian tobacco company Goondon cigarette brand livery. At the next F1 race at Jarama in Spain, Colin Chapman, who founded the Lotus F1 Team, and is credited as the pioneer of tobacco sponsorship in F1, paired Team Lotus with Imperial Tobacco’s Gold Leaf cigarette brand in what proved to be the beginning of a long association between F1 and tobacco finance.11–14 The incorporation of the sponsor’s name into that of the racing team, Gold Leaf Team Lotus, and the complete branding of the racing cars in a commercial livery, was the first example in F1 of a practice that became known as ‘brandstanding’.14 Lotus went on to create a prime example of brandstanding in the form of the Lotus John Player Special cigarette brand promotion, ‘which is still associated in many people’s minds with the sport some years after it came to an end’.15 That the product being promoted had no obvious link with the sport itself was a landmark development, demonstrating ‘the recognition by commercial organisations that at the international level the spectacle of a Grand Prix … could be used for promotional and advertising purposes’.16

**F1: a global sport**

From the outset, the F1 World Championship has been contested globally. Although at first the majority of Grand Prix races were held in Europe, locations in North and South America, Australia and Japan were soon included. As prohibition of tobacco advertising and sponsorship in the EU increased, the governing body of worldwide motorsport, the Federation Internationale Automobile, began to adopt venues in European countries outside the EU, such as Turkey, and in China and Malaysia.17 Holding races in the Pacific Rim suited the tobacco sponsors particularly well because these were growing markets for cigarettes and because tobacco logos were then accepted on television in these areas.18 The importance of retaining media exposure for branded cars was articulated by the President of Formula One Management, Bernie Ecclestone, in 2006:

> There’s been this big push to keep races in which we can run with tobacco branding. According to the law in Italy, for example, we can run branded there—so it means that we keep two races. Same in Germany. So we’ve got races that maybe we wouldn’t have had otherwise.19

**Strategies for ‘dark markets’**

In the 1990s, BAT began to develop strategies for what it referred to as ‘dark markets’—areas and countries in which tobacco promotion was restricted—by designing ‘global dark market logos’.20–22 For example, the BAT ‘dark market campaign’ for its Silk Cut brand exploited the distinctive purple colour and silk association with the brand, which were described as ‘focused equities that cannot be banned by legal restriction’ and discussed under a technique heading of ‘Brand Colours and Shapes’.23 Specific colours are associated with specific cigarette brands, such as purple for Silk Cut and red for Marlboro, and can be a core element of surreal marketing.24 In 1998, BAT created the ‘European Going Dark Taskforce’ to use ‘Black Procedures’ in addressing the implications for tobacco manufacturers of the adoption of the EU Tobacco Advertising Directive.25–27 Other tobacco companies took a similar approach: Philip Morris justified its motorsport sponsorship on the back of TV coverage as ‘particularly important in restricted markets’.28

**Marlboro sponsorship in F1**

Philip Morris’ Marlboro cigarette brand first appeared in the USA in 1924 and, having originally been aimed at women by offering an option of a ‘Red Beauty Tip’ to hide lipstick marks, has always been associated with the colour red. In 1954, Marlboro was repositioned as a masculine and full-flavour cigarette with ‘roof-top’ graphics on the packaging. Marlboro Reds were launched in 1985.29

Philip Morris began sponsoring F1 with the British Racing Motors (BRM) team in 1972 with the creation of ‘Marlboro BRM’, and was probably the first F1 sponsor to recognise the importance of leveraging this involvement by creating ‘marketing projects’. For example, in 1972 the company flew journalists to the team’s French launch, at which the racing car emerged from a giant Marlboro cigarette packet, achieving widespread media publicity (figure 1). In 1974, Marlboro sponsorship was moved from BRM to the McLaren F1 team, establishing an association that would continue for 23 years.14 The success of this enterprise was recognised, for example, by Philip Morris in Australia where the Marlboro market share was low but brand awareness was ‘comparatively very high at 32%…as a result of Marlboro’s sponsorship of the McLaren (F1) Team and Team Roberts (motorcycle racing)’.30 Marlboro’s penetration of the Japanese market increased following the broadcasting of Marlboro sponsored F1 auto races in the late 1980s.21

In 1991, Philip Morris widened its F1 activities by adding Marlboro sponsorship of Ferrari, and sponsored both teams until 1996, when the McLaren sponsorship ended. The association between Marlboro and Ferrari continues to the present day, with a current sponsorship agreement that extends to 2011.32 The Ferrari F1 team traditionally races in Italy’s historic national motor racing colour, red. Philip Morris documents reveal that the company has long recognised the importance of association with Ferrari, and the red colour schemes shared by Ferrari and the Marlboro brand. Only once in F1 has Marlboro made use of a colour other than red, at the 1986 Portuguese F1 Grand Prix, when McLaren ran one car in a gold and white...
livery. This was to promote Philip Morris’ new Marlboro Lights brand of cigarettes. The colour did not work on television and the experiment was never repeated.33

Although it did not come into the market, Philip Morris also researched the potential of a Ferrari cigarette brand in 1986,34–39 with the intention of making use of the motor racing heritage of the Ferrari trademark and capitalising on the association with motor racing. Packaging would have used what were then ‘the distinctive red and yellow Ferrari colours’.40 41 Ferrari’s strong association with Marlboro was felt to be ‘due in part to the colour of the Ferrari car (red)’.42 By 1991, one of Philip Morris Italy’s marketing objectives was to ‘attribute to Marlboro some of the positive characteristics of the Ferrari trademark’.43 44

Between 1997 and 2010, the word Marlboro was included in the Ferrari racing team name (Scuderia Ferrari Marlboro), and a Marlboro logo was also incorporated into the team logo. When the EU Tobacco Advertising Directive came into force, Philip Morris stated:

‘It [the Marlboro sponsorship] is going to comply with the rules and regulations wherever we do business. There are countries where tobacco sponsorship is obviously not allowed. In those countries we will continue to support Ferrari without branding.’32

In due course, the word Marlboro was dropped from the team name, and the logo replaced with a barcode design (figure 2).

Marlboro trademarks and the barcode

Philip Morris actively administers, protects and defends the Marlboro brand trademarks, describing its Red Roof trademark as being ‘among the most famous and valuable product identifiers in the world’.45 Philip Morris Products currently owns a number of UK trademark registrations related to cigarettes, most of which use the ‘Red Roof’ theme (figure 3).46–49 In 1982, the company registered a trademark for non-tobacco products that incorporated the ‘Roof’ design but substituted two horizontal lines for the word Marlboro.50

The red roof design was used extensively in the livery of McLaren’s F1 cars, and on occasions the word Marlboro was substituted with McLaren (figure 4), probably in response to voluntary agreements on the sponsorship of sport by tobacco companies with various governments, which, as far as F1 is concerned, started in Germany in 1976.51 In the UK, for example, the fourth such voluntary agreement in 1995, ‘placed restrictions relating to the display of [tobacco] sponsor’s signs, the use of brand names or symbols at televised events’ and did not permit ‘the display of house or brand names or symbols on participants and officials, their vehicles and/or animals likely to come within the scope of the television cameras’. Participants were defined to include ‘auxiliary personnel and mechanics’.52

Also in 1998, the word Marlboro under the red roof logo was on occasions substituted with seven black vertical stripes, as, for example, in the German Grand Prix (figure 5).

The 1998 Ferrari vertical stripe design had in fact been used in association with the word Marlboro on previous cars, in red on BRM F1 cars in 1972 and in black on McLaren F1 cars in 1988. However, the 1998 example used the parallel lines without, and apparently as a substitute for, the word Marlboro. These examples of the vertical stripe design and subsequent evolution into the modern ‘barcode’ logo are shown in figure 6.

By 2011, the modern barcode designs had completely replaced all conventional Marlboro logos on Ferrari cars, and also on drivers’ racing suits and helmets in the locations specified by Philip Morris for Marlboro logos in earlier sponsorship agreements (figure 7). For example, in 1993 one such agreement specified that the driver would ‘wear on his helmet and uniform during each series race in which he participates the Philip Morris supplied Marlboro identification’, that this identification should comprise the ‘Red Marlboro chevron and black lettering on white background’ and that the identification should appear ‘on the front of the uniform, the sleeves of the uniform, the rear of the uniform, and the helmet’.53

The use of the parallel line design as a substitute for a more conventional Marlboro logo was observed in several BAT documents, which reported that:

‘Current practice in the F1 environment shows that competitive brands develop alternative logos. These alternative logos are as close as legally possible to the brand logo. In the case of Philip Morris, letters are changed into straight black lines with different width’.54–57

In one 1999 BAT internal note, the middle sentence is removed and replaced in handwriting with: Generally using the same colour scheme and those elements of the existing logo which are legally permitted.58

The Ferrari defence of the barcode

When challenged by a series of media reports in early 2010 that the barcode design was in reality a Marlboro logo, Ferrari responded that ‘the so called barcode is an integral part of the livery of the car and of all images coordinated by the Scuderia, as can be seen from the fact it is modified every year, and,
occasionally even during the season. Furthermore, if it was a case of advertising branding, Philip Morris would have to own a legal copyright on it. An article on a motorsport website (http://www.autosport.com/) quoted from a Scuderia Ferrari Marlboro press release, which said that criticism was ‘based on two suppositions: that part of the graphics featured on the Formula 1 cars are reminiscent of the Marlboro logo and even that the red colour which is a traditional feature of our cars is a form of tobacco publicity...neither of these arguments have any scientific basis, as they rely on some alleged studies which have never been published in academic journals. But more importantly, they do not correspond to the truth’.

**DISCUSSION**

Advertising and promotion are essential activities for companies seeking to maintain or increase the sales of a product, and tobacco companies have used both paid-for advertising and media coverage of sponsored activities to promote cigarettes for many years. However, the imposition of controls on the use of paid-for advertising has made alternative methods of gaining media publicity for brands and products particularly important to the tobacco industry, and sponsorship of F1 and other motorsports has proved particularly successful in this respect. As early as the 1970s, tobacco companies had ‘realised that investment in sport offered a viable and effective means of recouping coverage they were increasingly debarred from achieving through conventional television advertising’. Analysis showed that the Marlboro brand name, for example, could be visible for as much as half of the total broadcast time of a race.

Tobacco marketing has devised innovative ways to attach brand names, logos or identities to non-tobacco products using techniques known as ‘trademark diversification’ and ‘alibi marketing’. Trademark diversification involves the use of a cigarette brand name on the branding of other and typically unrelated products, such as clothing. Alibi marketing involves distilling a brand identity into its key components, such as the distinctive red and white colouring associated with the Marlboro brand, or the shade of purple used by Silk Cut, and using these to promote the brand in place of a conventional logo or trademark. This study was carried out to assess the validity of Ferrari’s assertion that barcode design displayed on their F1 cars are reminiscent of the Marlboro logo and even that the red colour which is a traditional feature of our cars is a form of tobacco publicity...
racing cars, and also on drivers’ suits, helmets and other locations, did not represent alibi Marlboro advertising.

Our findings demonstrate that Philip Morris has long recognised the importance of brand colours and shapes, and has in the past registered trademarks that include the red roof design without words, or with parallel lines in place of the word Marlboro. The company has also in the past referred to the importance of the shared use of the colour red by both Marlboro and Ferrari in the development of a new tobacco product. Our findings demonstrate that the use of a parallel vertical stripe design on racing cars, either in place of or in addition to the word Marlboro, dates back to the early 1970s, and also that the design evolved over that period into the complex logo used in the 2010 season Ferrari liveries. The barcode logos occupy precisely the same locations on the car and on drivers’ clothing, as did the conventional Marlboro logos before the 2005 EU Directive. It is thus evident that the barcode logo is an alibi for the red roof trademark and Marlboro name. The likelihood is that this design is recognised and understood by consumers as a substitute for conventional Marlboro logos, and may even have come to represent a form of a shared joke between the advertiser and the consumer in an environment in which both know that overt advertising is not allowed. The 2005 EU Directive refers to the use of alternative logos and advises that ‘advertising means any form of commercial communication with the aim or direct or indirect effect of promoting a tobacco product.’ In our view, the barcode design fits into this definition, and we note that Philip Morris’ continued sponsorship of Ferrari64 appears to contravene the Directive. It would also contravene the comprehensive ban of all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship, including cross-border activities, proposed by signatories to Article 13 of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.65

What is already known on this subject

- Advertising of tobacco on Formula 1 (F1) race cars, and sponsorship of F1 by tobacco companies, was prohibited in the European Union (EU) by the 2005 EU Tobacco Advertising Directive.
- However, the Scuderia Ferrari F1 team has maintained a sponsorship agreement with Philip Morris and in recent years has substituted the Marlboro logo with an increasingly complex ‘barcode’ design.
- Scuderia Ferrari claim that the barcode design is part of the livery of the car, and is not a Marlboro logo or advertisement.

What this paper adds

- Philip Morris has used barcode designs on racing cars since 1972. These designs have been substituted for conventional logos in circumstances in which overt advertising has been prevented in the past (‘dark markets’).
- Philip Morris also recognise the shared use of the colour red as a means of promoting brand association between Marlboro and Ferrari.
- The barcode designs occupy exactly the same position on cars, drivers’ clothing and other livery as was specified for the conventional Marlboro logo in past years. The barcode designs in fact represent ‘alibi’ marketing. This mode of advertising, and indeed Philip Morris’ continued sponsorship of F1 in the EU, appears to be in direct contravention of the 2005 Tobacco Advertising Directive.
Research paper

from the start of the 2011 season, represents the end of this particular manifestation of alibi marketing for Marlboro but is unlikely to represent the end of the practice. Indeed, a new ‘team’ logo has replaced the barcode for the 2011 season and appears in all the same locations. Scuderia Ferrari Marlb...
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*Tob Control* 2012 21: 529-535 originally published online August 5, 2011
doi: 10.1136/tc.2011.043448

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