CONSULTATION QUESTIONS

Age restriction for e-cigarettes

1. Should the minimum age of sale for e-cigarette devices, refills (e-liquids) be set at 18?
Yes □ No ☑
2. Should age of sale regulations apply to:
a. only e-cigarette devices and refills (e-liquids) that contain nicotine or are capable of containing nicotine, or
b. all devices / refills (e-liquids) regardless of whether they contain or are capable of containing nicotine?
a 🗌 b 🗌
3. Whom should the offence apply to:
a. the retailer selling the e-cigarette b. the young person attempting to purchase the e-cigarette c. both
4. Should sales of e -cigarettes devices and refills (e-liquids) from self-service vending machines be banned?
Yes □ No ✓
5. Should a restriction be in place for other e-cigarette accessories?
Yes □ No ✓

6. If you answered "yes" to quest ion 5, which products should have restrictions applied to them?	ive
Proxy purchase for e-cigarettes	
7. Should the Scottish Government introdu ce legislation to make it an offer to proxy purchase e-cigarettes?	nce
Yes ☐ No ✓	
Domestic advertising and promotion of e-cigarettes	
8. Should young people and adult non-s mokers be protected from any form advertising and promotion of e-cigarettes?	n of
Yes □ No ✓	
9. In addition to the regulations that will be introduced by the Tobac Products Directive do you be lieve that the Scottish Government should to further steps to regulate domestic advertising and promotion of e-cigarettes	ake
Yes □ No ✓	
10. If you believe that regulations are required, what types of dome advertising and promotion should be regulated?	stic
a. Bill boards	a 🔲
c. Brand-stretching (the process of using an existing	o c
brand name for new products or services that may not seem related) d. Free distribution (marketing a product by giving it away free)	t
e. Nominal pricing (marketing a product by selling at a low price) f. Point of sale advertising (advertising for products and services	e 🗌
at the places where they were bought)	f 🔲
g. Events sponsorship with a domestic setting	J 🗀
11. If y ou believe that domestic advertising and promotion should be regulated, what, if any, exemptions should apply?	Эе
Comments	

12. Are you aware of an y information or evidence that you think the Scottish Government should consider in relation to regula ting domestic adverting in relation to impacts on children and adults (including smokers and non-smokers)?
Advertising on tv should be after 9PM to protect younger children ie under say 13 yrs old.
13. Are you aware of an y information or evidence that you think the Scottish Government should consider in relation to regula ting domestic adverting in relation to impacts on business, in cluding retailers, distributers and manufacturers?
Comments NO
Inclusion of electronic cigarettes on the Scottish Tobacco Retailer Register
14. Do you agree that retailers selli ng e-cigarettes and refills s hould be required to register on the Scottish Tobacco Retailers Register?
Yes ☐ No ✓
15. Do you agree that the offences and penalties should reflect those already in place for the Scottish Tobacco Retailers Register?
Yes □ No ✓
16. If you answered 'no', to question 15, what offences and penalties should be applied?
Comments electronic cigarettes are not a tobacco product there fore should not come under this category
E-cigarettes – use in enclosed public spaces
17. Do you believe that the Scottish Government should take action on the use of e-cigarettes in enclosed public spaces?
Yes □ No ☑
18 If you answered 'yes' to Question 17 what action do you think the Scottish

Government should take and what are your reasons for this?

19. If you answered, 'no' to Question 17, please give reasons for your answer.
Here you will find a link leading you to further links to studies done by Dr Constantine Farsolinos.
https://www.google.co.uk/search?client=opera&q=Dr+constantine+farsolinos&sourceid=opera&ie8&oe=UTF-8#q=ecig+studies+by+Dr+constantine+farsolinos.
There is also further research from Prof Robert West. Which im sure you will find in the same way
It has been proven that vapour from ecigs affects members of the public very minimally and if anything it is the media which has blown this all out of proportion. I stopped smoking to make a healthier lifestyle for myself. I enjoy using nicotine I smoked for 35 years and was never able to stop. Ecigs enabled me to stop combustible tobacco. By banning ecigs in public places this is going to push me outside with the smokers which means I will be breathing in harmful smoke again and also putting me in a position where I might be tempted to smoke again. Also another point I'd like to make is by being forced to vape outside I will be visible to the underage people this consultation is trying to keep safe. Ecigs now a days do not look like Real cigarettes so people are not going to be fooled in to thinking we are smoking a real cigarette
20. Are you aw are of an y evidence, rel evant to the use d of e-cigarettes in enclosed spaces, that you think the Scottish Government should consider? See my comment above
Smoking in cars carrying children aged under 18
21. Do you agree that it should be an offence for an adult to smoke in a vehicle carrying someone under the age of 18? (Onl y if it refers to a real combustible cigarette)
Yes ☑ No □
22. Do y ou agree that the offence sho uld only apply to ad ults aged 18 and over?
Yes ☑ No □
23. If you answered 'no' to Question 22 to whom should the offence apply?

Comments
24. Do you agree that Police Scotland should enforce this measure?
Yes ☐ No ☑
25. If y ou ans wered 'no' to Questi on 24, w ho should be responsible for enforcing this measure?
Its unenforceable I think.
26. Do you agree that there should be an exemption for vehicles which are also people's homes?
Yes ☑ No □
27. If y ou think there are other cat egories of vehicle w hich s hould be exempted, please specify these?
Vehicle used by a single person
28. If you believe that a defence should be permitted, what would a reasonable defence be?
Comments
Smoke-free (tobacco) NHS grounds
29. Should national legislation be introduced to make it an offence to smoke o allow smoking on NHS grounds?
Yes □ No ☑
30. If you support national legislation to make it an offence to smoke on NHS grounds, where should this apply?
a. All NHS grounds (including NHS offices, dentists, GP practices) a b. Only hospital grounds b
c. Only within a designated perimeter around NHS buildings c \square d Other suggestions, including reasons, in the box below
Only in outside places and out of sight for NHS Staff. They work long hours in sometimes very stressful conditions. To not allow NHS staff to smoke is shameful.

31. If you support national legislation, what exemptions, if a ny, should apply (for example, grounds of men tal health facilities and / or facilities w here there are long-stay patients)?
I do not support lefgislation
32. If you support national legislation, who should enforce it?
Comments
33. If y ou support national legislation, what should the penalt y be for non-compliance?
Comments
34. If y ou do not support national legisl ation, what non-legislative me asures could be taken to support enforcement of, and compliance w ith, the existing smoke-free grounds policies? In NHS and mental health facilities areas could be put aside for ecig users like they used to have for smokers years ago, then ecig users aren't causing problems for anyone else. Remember vaping isn't smoking as there is NO smoke.
Smoke-free (tobacco) children and family areas 35. Do y ou think more action needs to be taken to make children's outdoor
areas tobacco free? Yes ☑ No □
36. If you answered 'yes' to Question 35, what action do you think is required:
a. Further voluntary measures at a local level to increase the number of smoke-free areas a ☑ b. Introducing national legislation that defines smoke-free areas across Scotland b ☐ c. That the Scottish Government ensures sufficient local powers to allow decisions at a local level as to what grounds should be smoke-free c ☐
d. Other actions. Please specify in the box below

Comments
37. If you think action is required to make children's outdoor areas tobacco-free, what outdoor areas should that apply to?
playparks
Age verification policy 'Challenge 25' fo r the sale of tobacco and electronic cigarettes
38. Do you agree that retailers selling e-cigarettes, refills and tobacco should be required by law to challenge the age of anyone they believe to be under the age of 25?
Yes □ No ☑
39. Do you agree that the penalties should be the same as those which are already in place for selling tobacco to someone under the age of 18? Yes □ No ☑
Unauthorised sales by under 18 year olds for tobacco and electronic cigarettes
40. Do you agree that young people under the age of 18 should be prohibited from selling tobacco and non-medicina le-cigarettes and refills unless authorised by an adult?
Yes ☑ No □
41. Who should be able to authorise an under 18 year old to make the sale, for example, the person who has registered the premises, manager or another adult working in the store?
Authorised adult
42. Do you agree with the anticipated offence, in regard to:
a. the penalty a □ b. the enforcement arrangements b ☑

Equality Considerations

43. What issues or opportunities do the proposed changes raise for people with protected characteristics (age; disability; gender reassignment; race; religion or belief; sex; pregnancy and maternity; and sexual orientation)?
Comments
44. If the proposed measures are likely to have a substantial negative implication for equality, how might this be minimised or avoided?
Comments
45. Do you have any other comments on or suggestions relevant to the proposals in regard to equality considerations?
Comments
Business and Regulatory Impacts Considerations 46. What is your assessment of the likely financial implications, or other impacts (if any), of the introduction of each of these proposals on you or you organisation?
Comments
47. What (if any) other significant financial implications are likely to arise?
Comments
48. What lead-in time should be allowed prior to implementation of these measures and how should the public be informed?
Comments
49. Do you have any other comments on or suggestions relevant to the proposals in regard to business and regulatory impacts?
Comments

I would also like to add as there is no specific comment box or opportunity to comment about why I believe no electronic cigarette restriction should apply to young people. Young people will smoke, they have always smoked underage. I started at age 14 many years ago. I am now 51. If ecigs had been around then I would have perhaps taken that route. NRT is available in all pharmacies to children as young as 12 in all flavours, so removing this option of going down a safer route will keep young people smoking up until they are of legal age to use ecigs. Would it not be better to allow these young people the option of a safer way of using nicotine. Nicotine is not a dangerous drug As people think. It is as harmful as caffeine. I would rather young people used ecigarettes than smoked. But if that option is taken away from them they WILL smoke combustible tobacco. It has also been proven by ASH Scotland that there is no increase in smoking from young people who have used ecigs.

As a party to the World Health Organiza tion's Framework Conv ention on Tobacc o Control (FCTC), Scotland has an obligation to protect the development of public health policy from the vested interests of the tobacco industry. To meet this obligation, we ask all respondents to disclose whether they have any direct or indirect links to, or receive funding from, the tobacco in dustry. We will still c arefully consider all consultation responses from the tobacco industry and from those with links to the tobacco industry and incolumn lude them in the published sum mary of consultation responses.

I have no links to and receive no funding from the tobacco industry