

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

a ☒

b ☐

c ☐

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 question 5, which products should have restrictions applied to them?

All products that might be associated with an e-cigarette brand or logo.
Indirect advertising must also be stopped.

Proxy purchase for e-cigarettes

7. Should the Scottish Government introduce legislation to make it an offence to proxy purchase e-cigarettes?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Domestic advertising and promotion of e-cigarettes

8. Should young people and adult non-smokers be protected from any form of advertising and promotion of e-cigarettes?

Yes ☒ No ☐

9. In addition to the regulations that will be introduced by the Tobacco Products Directive do you believe that the Scottish Government should take further steps to regulate domestic advertising and promotion of e-cigarettes?

Yes ☒ No ☐

10. If you believe that regulations are required, what types of domestic advertising and promotion should be regulated?

- | | |
|--|-----|
| a. Bill boards | a ✓ |
| b. Leafleting | b ✓ |
| c. Brand-stretching (the process of using an existing brand name for new products or services that may not seem related) | c ✓ |
| d. Free distribution (marketing a product by giving it away free) | d ✓ |
| e. Nominal pricing (marketing a product by selling at a low price) | e ✓ |
| f. Point of sale advertising (advertising for products and services at the places where they were bought) | f ✓ |
| g. Events sponsorship with a domestic setting | g ✓ |

11. If you believe that domestic advertising and promotion should be regulated, what, if any, exemptions should apply?

There must be no exemptions for e-cigarettes.

12. Are you aware of any information or evidence that you think the Scottish Government should consider in relation to regulating domestic adverting in relation to impacts on children and adults (including smokers and non-smokers)?

Recent evidence from Wales (Childhood Exposure to Tobacco Smoke Wales 2; CHETS) highlights the importance of minimising the visibility and attractiveness of e-cigarettes to children. The CHETS report showed that, in 2014, six per cent of the 10- to 11-year-old children surveyed reported having consumed an e-cigarette, compared with two per cent who had smoked a tobacco cigarette.

The report then states:

Among never-smoking children who reported having used an e-cigarette 85 per cent report that they will definitely not or probably not smoke within the next two years, compared to 98 per cent of those who had not used an e-cigarette. Hence, while most reported that they did not intend to take up smoking in the next two years, anti-smoking intentions were substantially weaker among those who had used e-cigarettes, with 15 per cent saying that they might, or will, take up smoking in the next two years, compared to two per cent of those who had not.

13. Are you aware of any information or evidence that you think the Scottish Government should consider in relation to regulating domestic adverting in relation to impacts on business, including retailers, distributors and manufacturers?

e-cigarettes have unique roles which are to make users addicted to nicotine, and make unfair profits from the addicted individuals for the e-cigarette companies. There should be no advertising of these products. This includes non-nicotine containing e-cigarettes as they could be a gateway to nicotine addiction.

Inclusion of electronic cigarettes on the Scottish Tobacco Retailer Register

14. Do you agree that retailers selling e-cigarettes and refills should be required to register on the Scottish Tobacco Retailers Register?

Yes X No ☐

15. Do you agree that the offences and penalties should reflect those already in place for the Scottish Tobacco Retailers Register?

Yes X No ☐

16. If you answered 'no', to question 15, what offences and penalties should be applied?

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?

EADPH believes that restrictions on the use of e-cigarettes in public spaces should mirror legislation covering smoking of conventional cigarettes. Permitting the use of e-cigarettes in enclosed or substantially enclosed public spaces could risk undermining the current smoking ban and hindering its enforcement. This is of particular concern with regard to young people who have until now been shielded from tobacco advertising and received a clear message that smoking in public places is not only illegal but also socially unacceptable. Since its introduction, the smoking ban has remained popular with the majority of adults and has been associated with reductions in the harm caused by second-hand smoke (see reference cited in Question 20). Due to the deliberate appearance of some e-cigarettes to their conventional counterparts, it is not always obvious without close inspection which is being used. This creates the potential for confusion among both members of the public and those responsible for enforcing the smoking ban.

19. If you answered, 'no' to Question 17, please give reasons for your answer.

Comments

20. Are you aware of any evidence, relevant to the used of e-cigarettes in enclosed spaces, that you think the Scottish Government should consider?

Bauld, L. (2011) The impact of smokefree legislation in England: evidence review.

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?

Yes ☒ No ☐

22. Do you agree that the offence should only apply to adults 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 X No ☐

25. If you answered 'no' to Question 24, who should be responsible for enforcing this measure?

Comments

26. Do you agree that there should be an exemption for vehicles which are also people's homes?

Yes ☐ No ☐

27. If you think there are other categories of vehicle which should be exempted, please specify these?

Comments

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 or allow smoking on NHS grounds?

Yes X 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 X

b. Only hospital grounds

b ☐

c. Only within a designated perimeter around NHS buildings

c ☐

d Other suggestions, including reasons, in the box below

Comments

31. If you support national legislation, what exemptions, if any, should apply (for example, grounds of mental health facilities and / or facilities where there are long-stay patients)?

Comments

32. If you support national legislation, who should enforce it?

Comments

33. If you support national legislation, what should the penalty be for non-compliance?

Comments

34. If you do not support national legislation, what non-legislative measures could be taken to support enforcement of, and compliance with, the existing smoke-free grounds policies?

Comments

Smoke-free (tobacco) children and family areas

35. Do you think more action needs to be taken to make children's outdoor areas tobacco free?

Yes X 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 X

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?

It should include not just children's outdoor areas, although they should be the priority.

Age verification policy 'Challenge 25' for 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 X 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 X 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-medicinal e-cigarettes and refills unless authorised by an adult?

Yes X 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?

Comments

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)?

A Health Inequalities Impact Assessment should be undertaken; perhaps by a Scottish expert or academic department.

44. If the proposed measures are likely to have a substantial negative implication for equality, how might this be minimised or avoided?

This is unlikely

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 your organisation?

None

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?

The lead-in time should be as short as legally possible to prevent e-cigarettes from becoming established.

49. Do you have any other comments on or suggestions relevant to the proposals in regard to business and regulatory impacts?

Comments

As a party to the World Health Organization's Framework Convention on Tobacco 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 industry. We will still carefully consider all consultation responses from the tobacco industry and from those with links to the tobacco industry and include them in the published summary of consultation responses.

EADPH has no interest in the tobacco industry.