## **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 \( \subseteq \) No \( \subseteq \) A recent test purchase exercise in Scotland has shown that despite a voluntary trade ban on the sale of e-cigarettes to young person's age under 18 that a significant number of the retailers sold e-cigarettes to persons under 18 years old. The 2013 SALSUS indicates that 17% of 15 year olds and 7 % of 13 year olds have tried e –cigarettes. An introduction of an age restriction of 18 for these products would bring them in line with the age restriction already in place for tobacco and alcohol leading to less confusion for retailers and the public alike.
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 This would bring any legislation on e-cigarettes in line alcohol and tobacco and be
less confusing for both retailers and the public alike.  4. Should calca of a pigarettee devices and refills (a liquids) from self-convices.
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 shoul corestrictions applied to them?	l have
N/A	]
Proxy purchase for e-cigarettes	
7. Should the Scottish Government introdu ce legislation to make it and to proxy purchase e-cigarettes?	ffence
Yes ⊠ No □	
Domestic advertising and promotion of e-cigarettes	
8. Should young people and adult non-s mokers be protected from any fadvertising and promotion of e-cigarettes?	orm of
Yes No Smoking is an adult choice and whilst e-cigarettes may have a role to play in assisting in smoking reduction or cessation they should not be marketed in survey that they appeal to young people or people who are not already smokers do not have sufficient evidence of any long term harm they may cause users.	
9. In addition to the regulations that will be introduced by the Tob Products Directive do y ou be lieve that the Scottish Government shou further steps to regulate domestic advertising and promotion of e-cigare	ld take
Yes No I If the desired effect of any legislation is to prevent access to, and promotion of type of product to young people then it would be prudent to ensure that e-cigare not promoted at point of sale as tobacco has been in the past.	
10. If you believe that regulations are required, what types of do advertising and promotion should be regulated?	mestic
<ul><li>a. Bill boards</li><li>b. Leafleting</li><li>c. Brand-stretching (the process of using an existing</li></ul>	a ⊠ b ⊠ c ⊠
brand name for new products or services that may not seem related) d. Free distribution (marketing a product by giving it away free) e. Nominal pricing (marketing a product by selling at a low price)	d ⊠ e ⊠

f. Point of sale advertising (advertising for products and services at the places where they were bought) g. Events sponsorship with a domestic setting	f 🔀 j 🗵
11. If y ou believe that domestic advertising and promotion should be regulated, what, if any, exemptions should apply?	)e
Exemptions similar to the exclusions contained the Tobacco Advertising and Promotions Act 2002 for tobacco i.e. communications made in respect of trade/commercial purposes and also the exemptions in the Tobacco and Primary Medical Services Act 2010 for requested and incidental displays of the product. Other more modern methods of more modern methods of promotions such as social media, blogs, You Tube endorsements and also pop-ups on online sites used by young people.	
12. Are you aware of an y information or evidence that you think the Scott Government should consider in relation to regula ting domestic adverting relation to impacts on children and adults (including smokers and non-smokers)?	in
None	
13. Are you aware of an y information or evidence that you think the Scott Government should consider in relation to regula ting domestic adverting relation to impacts on business, in cluding retailers, distributers and manufacturers?	
None	
Inclusion of electronic cigarettes on the Scottish Tobacco Retailer Register	
14. Do you agree that retailers selli  ng e-cigarettes and refills s hould required to register on the Scottish Tobacco Retailers Register?	be
Yes No Currently the number of e-cigarette retailers and their details are unknown. Having register of e-cigarette sellers would allow targeting of these retailers for advice an support, as well as enforcement, where necessary. For the register to be effective must be properly maintained and resourced so that new entrants, changes to the register and removals from the register are all correctly carried out and notified to designated enforcement body. The register could be a very powerful enforcement tool if it was maintained and updated regularly. To make it easier for existing tobar retailers already on the Tobacco Register they should be allowed to amend their existing registration to include e cigarettes and a new category created for premist that only sell e-cigarettes.	the t

15. Do you agree that the offences and penalties should reflect those already in place for the Scottish Tobacco Retailers Register?
Yes No There should be similar penalties/fines to those contained in The Tobacco and Primary Medical Services (Scotland) Act including the provision of a lesser fine for young person aged 16 to 18 and also a bar to issuing a fixed penalty to young people age under 16.
16. If you answered 'no', to question 15, what offences and penalties should be applied?
N/A
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 ☐ <b>No comment.</b>
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?
N/A
19. If you answered, 'no' to Question 17, please give reasons for your answer.
N/A
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?
No Comment
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 ☐ No comment

22. Do y ou agree that the offence sho uld only apply to ad ults aged 18 and over?
Yes  No  No comment
23. If you answered 'no' to Question 22, to whom should the offence apply?
N/A
24. Do you agree that Police Scotland should enforce this measure?
Yes No No comment
25. If you ans wered 'no' to Question 24, who should be responsible for enforcing this measure?
N/A
26. Do you agree that there should be an exemption for vehicles which are also people's homes?
Yes No No comment
27. If y ou think there are other cat egories of vehicle w hich s hould be exempted, please specify these?
No comment
28. If you believe that a defence should be permitted, what would a reasonable defence be?
No comment
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 No No comment
30. If you support national legislation to make it an offence to smoke on NHS grounds, where should this apply?
<ul> <li>a. All NHS grounds (including NHS offices, dentists, GP practices)</li> <li>b. Only hospital grounds</li> <li>c. Only within a designated perimeter around NHS buildings</li> <li>c □</li> </ul>

d Other suggestions, including reasons, in the box below
No comment
31. If y ou support national legislation, what exemptions, if a ny, should apple (for example, grounds of men tal health facilities and / or facilities w here the lare long-stay patients)?
No comment
32. If you support national legislation, who should enforce it?
No comment
33. If y ou support national legislation, what should the penalt y be for non-compliance?
No comment
34. If y ou do not support national legislation, what non-legislative me asure could be taken to support enforcement of, and compliance with, the existin smoke-free grounds policies?
No comment
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 No comment
36. If you answered 'yes' to Question 25, 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 c. That the Scottish Government ensures sufficient local powers to allow

d. Other actions. Please specify in the box below
N/A
37. If you think action is required to make children's outdoor areas tobacco-free, what outdoor areas should that apply to?
No comment
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 This is a simple, low cost method of preventing age restricted sales. It was designed developed and promoted by the trade themselves. It is already mandatory under alcohol legislation, is easily understood by the public and young adults are familiar with its protocol.
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-cig arettes and refills unless authorised by an adult?
Yes ⊠ No ☐ This is standard good practice in the prevention of sales of all age restricted products and is already mandatory in alcohol sales.
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?

A designated responsible adult aged over 18 such as another employee or the employer, owner or manager.

42. Do you agree with the anticipated offence, in regard to:	
a. the penalty b. the enforcement arrangements  a ⊠ 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)?	;
No comment	
44. If the proposed measures are likely to have a substantial negative implication for equality, how might this be minimised or avoided?	
No comment	
45. Do you have any other comments on or suggestions relevant to the proposals in regard to equality considerations?  No	
NO	
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 yorganisation?	your
There will be costs for local authorities Trading Standards Services in financial terms and officers time constraints in providing business support and to enforce any changes to the legislation. There will also be costs associated with promoting consumer awareness of any changes to the legislation.	
regionation.	
47. What (if any) other significant financial implications are likely to arise?	?
	?

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 12 months with a 6 month light touch period for registration similar to the introduction for tobacco registration.

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

- 1. A clear definition of what constitutes electronic cigarette "devices", "refills" and "accessories" is required to ensure the proposed regulation can be effectively enforced.
- 2. Challenge 25 for alcohol was brought in to force as a breach of the premises licence conditions under the Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005. Consideration of offences and penalties would be needed to extend this policy to tobacco/e-cigarettes in order to minimise retailer confusion.
- 3. The sale of tobacco and potentially e-cigarettes to a person aged under 18 is not a relevant offence under The Licensing (Relevant Offences) (Scotland) Regulations 2007 yet alcohol and tobacco both share the same age restriction.
- 4. The e- cigarette market is a developing sector and further evidence should be sought as to the harm or ri sk factors involved befor e further regulation to the extent that is proposed, is implemented.

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 clarefully 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.

No