

Prohibition of the sale and supply of single-use vapes

Stage 2 Child Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessment

April 2024

Disclaimer

This draft document is an initial assessment of the impact of The Environmental Protection (Single-use vapes) (Scotland) Regulations 2024 : Prohibition of the sale and supply of single-use vapes and the Scottish Government will continue to review and update this document where required during the parliamentary process. Any future iterations will reflect an increased understanding of these impacts as the amount of data and research available continues to grow.

This impact assessment should be read in conjunction with the Equality Impact Assessment and the Fairer Scotland Duty Assessment

CRWIA Stage 2 – Assessment of Impact and Compatibility

1. What evidence have you used to inform your assessment? What does it tell you about the impact on children’s rights? (Guidance Section 2.2)

The prohibition of the sale and supply of disposable (single-use) vapes in Scotland is due to come into effect on 1 April 2025. This includes both nicotine and non-nicotine containing single-use vapes since the environmental concerns exist for both types of products. To address the range of environmental issues associated with single-use vapes, the Scottish Government has agreed with the UK Government (legislating for England) and the Welsh Government, to prohibit the sale and supply of such items (hereafter referred to as ban on single-use vapes).

The Scottish Government, along with the UK Government (UKG), Welsh Government and Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs in Northern Ireland published a four nations consultation on Creating a smokefree generation and tackling youth vaping which ran from October-December 2023. The consultation included a range of proposals, including consideration of prohibiting the sale and supply of disposable (single-use) vapes and other measures to reduce their environmental impact.

The consultation included five questions relating to proposals to restrict the supply or sale of disposable (single-use) vapes. Relevant sector stakeholders were identified and invited to respond to the consultation. Ten organisations representing children and young people responded to the joint consultation including Children in Scotland.

The four nations consultation response showed clear support for restrictions on the sale and supply of disposable (single-use) vapes¹. In Scotland, 82.3% supported restrictions on disposable (single-use) vapes (79.3% UK-wide), and 73.4% favoured an outright ban (68.1% UK-wide). Open text answers show the largest concerns raised were around environmental harm and littering.

For those who disagreed with the ban, concerns included impacts on smoking cessation programmes and desire to focus on improving waste management. The responses from Scotland accounted for 11% of the 28,000 responses received. More information on the consultation, responses received, and the government response can be found at the UK Government website.²

To address the range of environmental issues associated with disposable (single-use) vapes, the Scottish Government has agreed with the UK Government (legislating for England) and the Welsh Government, to prohibit the sale and supply of such items (hereafter referred to as ban on single-use vapes). Northern Ireland

¹ [Creating a smokefree generation and tackling youth vaping consultation: government response - GOV UK - Feb 2024](#).

² Creating a smokefree generation and tackling youth vaping consultation: government response, Department of Health (Northern Ireland), Department of Health & Social Care, Scottish Government, and Welsh Government, 2024

Version 4 February 2023 Stage 2 Assessment of Impact and Compatibility

officials acknowledge the issues raised during the consultation and will consider potential legislation in future.

Stakeholder Engagement

There has been extensive engagement with stakeholders throughout the development of this policy and subsequent draft legislation. We have held a number of meetings with key stakeholders with an interest in the policy area, including the Scottish Youth Parliament. A separate consultation on the draft legislation that will be taken forward in Scotland closed on the 8 March 2024.

It is also our intention to use the upcoming consultation period to undertake additional evidence building and stakeholder engagement. This will help to further test our findings and better understand any impacts that may occur. The outcome from these discussions will be included in an updated assessment to be published with our response to the consultation.

All engagement will adhere to our commitments under the World Health Organisation Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) Article 5.3. This ensures our tobacco control policies are protected from commercial and other vested interests of the tobacco industry.

Evidence Base

We have drawn upon existing research, as referenced in the following sections, to understand the impact the new legislation will have on children and young people. We also considered a range of existing Scottish Government data, UK Government data, stakeholder reports and insights. The assessment has been informed by a range of quantitative and qualitative evidence (Appendix 1).

Summary of Evidence and Impact on Children's Rights

The evidence suggests that there are two key areas of concern for stakeholders, the environmental impact of disposable (single-use) vapes and health implications of vaping for children and young people.

Use of Vapes among children and young people

While vapes should not be used by children and it is illegal sale vapes to anyone under 18 years, 18% of adolescents aged 11, 13 and 15 reported having used an e-cigarette at least once in their lifetime. Rates were higher among older adolescents with 4% of 11-year-olds and 16% of 13-year-olds reporting using an e-cigarette in their lifetime compared to 36% of 15-year-olds³. This implies that there is poor compliance with the restriction of vape sales to those who are underage, thereby leading to underage and illegal vape use. Products are available in a variety of flavours (e.g. various fruit flavours, sweet flavours, soft drinks, etc.) with attractive packaging which potentially increases the risk for children to find these products

³ University of Glasgow - Schools - School of Health & Wellbeing - Research - MRC/CSO Social and Public Health Sciences Unit - Research - Complexity in health - Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) Scotland Study

Version 4 February 2023 Stage 2 Assessment of Impact and Compatibility

appealing. Research suggests that the majority of vape users under 18 mainly used disposable (single-use) vapes in 2023⁴.

Environmental Impact

There are clear environmental impacts associated with the use of single-use vapes, including littering; increased fire risk; and greenhouse gas emissions generated during production.

Disposable (single-use) vapes which are thrown in a bin with general waste end up in landfill or being incinerated, and they also pose a fire risk due to their lithium-ion batteries.

There is a positive impact identified for reduced littering associated with disposable (single-use) vapes. Whilst this will create a benefit for all age groups, it may be more significant for younger people (16-24) whose perceptions of their area are more likely to be negatively impacted by littering⁵.

Research on vape disposal by Material Focus, found that almost 5 million disposable vapes are either littered or thrown away in general waste every week⁶. This has quadrupled in the last year and is equivalent to the lithium batteries that could power 5,000 electric vehicles being thrown away per year. The report found 52% of 18 to 34 year olds who bought a vape in the last year bought a single-use product. The report also found that over 360 million single-use vapes are bought in the UK each year, and concerningly, only 73% of these vapes are disposed of correctly.

Environmental impacts from manufacturing single-use vapes are also of concern. A typical single-use vape contains plastic, copper and a lithium battery. Lithium is a critical raw material which is essential to the production of electronic devices⁷. Lithium and other critical materials included in disposable vapes, such as cobalt and copper, are finite resources⁸. The increased demand for disposable vapes leads to an increased demand for these critical raw materials.

As well as a loss of resources in the economy, there are also environmental impacts with raw material extraction, disposable vape production and manufacturing. Most notably, this includes greenhouse gas emissions and water consumption generated in their manufacture⁹.

When single-use vapes are littered, they introduce plastic, nicotine salts, heavy metals, lead, mercury and flammable lithium-ion batteries into the natural environment. The chemicals can end up contaminating waterways and soil and can

⁴ [Use of e-cigarettes among young people in Great Britain - ASH](#)

⁵ [Scottish Litter Survey 2023 - Keep Scotland Beautiful](#)

⁶ Material Focus. 2023. [Number of disposable single-use vapes thrown away have in a year quadrupled to 5 million per week.](#)

⁷ The Role of Critical Minerals in Clean Energy Transitions, World Energy Outlook. International Energy Agency, 2021.

⁸ 32 The Role of Critical Minerals in Clean Energy Transitions, World Energy Outlook. International Energy Agency, 2021.

⁹ Scoping policy options for Scotland focusing on understanding and managing the environmental impact of single-use e-cigarettes. Hogg, D., 2023.

Version 4 February 2023 Stage 2 Assessment of Impact and Compatibility

also be toxic and damaging to wildlife. When disposable vapes which have a plastic casing are littered, the plastic can grind down into harmful microplastics.

These combined environmental impacts will have long lasting effects for future generations if action is not taken. Therefore, we believe prohibiting the use of single-use vapes will have positive immediate and long-term impacts for children and young people.

Health Impact

Whilst the objectives of the ban on single-use vapes is for environmental purposes, it is clear that vaping has health impacts on children and young people. Studies have found that many youths perceive vaping as a coping mechanism to manage stress and anxiety¹⁰¹¹ and vaping may act as a gateway to smoking for some children and young people¹²

The main ingredient of vapes that poses a health risk to young people is nicotine. An evidence briefing produced to examine vaping health harms concluded that vaping products cause addiction to nicotine, and vaping causes health harms (e.g. due to addiction and/or exposure to toxicants) in non-smokers to which they would not otherwise have been exposed¹³ When inhaled, nicotine is a highly addictive drug. The addictive nature of nicotine means that a user can become dependent on vapes when they use them regularly. Giving up nicotine can be very difficult because the body has to get used to functioning without it. Withdrawal symptoms can include cravings, irritability, anxiety, trouble concentrating, headaches and other mental and physical symptoms¹⁴.

There are also some health risks associated with the other ingredients in vapes. For example, propylene glycol and glycerine (components of e-liquids) can produce toxic compounds if they are overheated. The long-term health harms of colours and flavours when inhaled are unknown, but they are very unlikely to be beneficial.

Although evidence on the long-term harms of vaping and on the effects of vaping on young people is still emergent, a precautionary approach has been adopted by the Scottish Government, with the main objective being to protect public health and prevent nicotine addiction and other known potential health harms deriving from the use of vaping products, especially in children and young people.

Gaps in the evidence base

The long-term effects of vaping for children and young people are unknown, as a result of the limited time that vaping products have been on the market and unfeasibility of experimental research on young people for ethical reasons¹⁵. The number of children or young people who are dual users and effects of dual use is

¹⁰ [Adolescents' Health Perceptions of E-Cigarettes: A Systematic Review - ScienceDirect](#)

¹¹ Adolescents Who Vape Nicotine and Their Experiences Vaping: A Qualitative Study

¹² Vaping as a gateway to smoking – evidence briefing - gov.scot (www.gov.scot)

¹³ Vaping – Health harms: evidence briefing - gov.scot (www.gov.scot)

¹⁴ [Scottish Government launches Take Hold campaign to raise awareness of vaping harms - Children in Scotland 2023](#)

¹⁵ (Vaping – Health harms: evidence briefing - gov.scot (www.gov.scot));

Version 4 February 2023 Stage 2 Assessment of Impact and Compatibility

also unknown, Data suggest this might pose the same or higher health risks than smoking alone¹⁶.

Although there is a strong association between vaping and subsequent smoking, it is impossible to determine causality and whether the association is due to a gateway effect. Further evidence is required to understand the potential scale of these issue and what mitigation is necessary to address them.

The consultation and engagement for this CRWIA will work to minimise these evidence gaps alongside any others yet to be identified.

2. Evidence from stakeholders/Policy Colleagues (Guidance Section 2.2)

We have engaged with Scottish Government colleagues who were able to share insight, expertise and evidence to inform the development of the CRWIA. This included policy colleagues from:

- Child Health and Wellbeing Team
- Tobacco, Gambling, Diet and Healthy Weight Unit
- Health and Wellbeing Census Team
- Health Attitudes, Behaviours and Inequalities Team (HABIT)
- Learning Directorate

Additionally, we are collaborating with Zero Waste Scotland, to produce an Equalities Impact Assessment (EQIA), an Island Communities Impact Assessment (ICIA) and an Fairer Scotland Duty Assessment (FSDA) alongside this CRWIA.

The recent Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children (Scotland) study reports that 3% of 11-year-olds, 10% of 13-year-olds and 25% of 15-year-olds said they had used a vape in the past 30 days. The report also found that there have been increases in current vape use since 2018 for 13-year-old girls (2% to 13%) and larger increases for 15-year-olds (girls 6% to 30% and boys 8% to 20%)¹⁷. The 2022 survey reports 12% use for children aged 11, 13 and 15¹⁸.

The Scottish Government has published a synthesis of various surveys to understand vaping use in children and adults.¹⁹ One of the key messages from this report was that the use of vaping among children and young people could be increasing in Scotland. The proportion reporting regular vaping (once a week or more) varies between 0.2% for UK 10-15 year olds (Understanding Society 2020/21) and 6.7% for Scottish 13 and 15 year olds.

Colleagues from the HABIT directed us to the ASH UK annual survey which shows vaping rates at a GB level for 11-17 year olds. The report finds that:

¹⁶ [Youth vaping and smoking and parental vaping: a panel survey | BMC Public Health | Full Text \(biomedcentral.com\)](#)

¹⁷ [Tobacco and Vaping Framework Roadmap to 2024 - Scottish Government 2023](#)

¹⁸ [HBSC Scotland National Report 2022](#)

¹⁹ [Key Messages - Vaping - understanding prevalence and trends among adults and children: research - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](#)

Version 4 February 2023 Stage 2 Assessment of Impact and Compatibility

- In 2023 20.5% of children had tried vaping, up from 15.8% in 2022 and 13.9% in 2020 before the first COVID lockdown. The majority had only vaped once or twice (11.6%), while 7.6% were currently vaping (3.9% less than once a week, 3.6% more than once a week)
- In 2023 69% said the most frequently used device was a disposable (single-use) vape, up from 52% in 2022 and 7.7% in 2021. The most popular brand was Elf Bar.

The evidence demonstrates that while children and young people are not permitted to use vapes, use among those aged under 18 years of age is increasing.

3. Evidence from children and young people (Guidance Section 2.2)

We have highlighted several sources of evidence which articulate the views of children and young people, including the Scottish Youth Parliament's report *Single Use: Many Voices*, *Children in Scotland's Vaping Evidence Paper* and *Young Scot* resource for children and young people on vaping. All of which have been published within the last 12 months.

These organisations have actively engaged with children and young people to research their views on vaping and single-use vapes. The *Single Use: Many Voices* report by the Scottish Youth Parliament that surveyed over 660 young people, reported overwhelming support for a ban on single-use vapes²⁰.

In their *Vaping in Scotland* evidence paper *Children in Scotland* worked with members of their advisory panel of children and young people. The group reported concern about the potential impact of vaping on the environment, particularly about the impact on local environments, but also the effects on a global scale because vapes and e-cigarettes are made of plastic and have batteries in them²¹. The report called for an awareness raising campaign for everyone about the impact disposable vaping products on the environment.

In their survey on vaping, *Young Scot* reported that over 75% of respondents who are currently at secondary school said they see other pupils vape multiple times a day²². They produced helpful resources led by young people, to highlight the impact of vaping on all aspects of health.

These reports demonstrate that children and young people are conscious that vapes are frequently littered. There is significant concern from children and young people about the environmental impacts of single-use vapes, as well as the health and wellbeing implications of vaping. The proposals to prohibit single-use vapes aim to eliminate littering of single-use vapes.

²⁰ [Scottish Youth Parliament - Single Use Many Voice Report - 2023](#)

²¹ [Changing our World and Children in Scotland - Vaping Evidence Paper - 2023](#)

²² [Young Scot - The truth about e-cigarettes](#)

Version 4 February 2023 Stage 2 Assessment of Impact and Compatibility

We will continue to consult with representative organisations who have engaged with children and young people, to explore any evidence gaps in this CRWIA and gather further insight from children and young people as required. This document will be updated to reflect any new evidence gathered during the consultation period.

Once the proposed legislation comes into force we will work in partnership with organisations that represent children and young people to evaluate its impact and identify any unintended consequences of the ban of disposable (single-use) vapes

Analysis of the evidence

4. How have the findings outlined in questions 1-3 influenced the development of the relevant proposal? (Guidance Section 2.2)

The evidence that we have documented has reinforced the need to take action against the use of single-use vapes to eliminate the environmental impact. The recommendations from the Scottish Youth Parliament suggest that the Scottish Government introduce a ban as soon as possible and identify interim measures to minimise the environmental impact on disposable (single-use) vapes.

Children in Scotland called for legislation in Scotland related to vaping needs to change and be aligned with laws on tobacco and cigarettes. They also called for an awareness raising campaign for everyone about the impact of disposable vaping products on the environment. Barnardo's has also welcomed the legislation.

5. Assessing for compatibility against the UNCRC requirements (Guidance Section 2.2)

Complete the below matrix, placing a tick against each article which is relevant to your existing legislation or decision or relevant proposal. Further on in the form you will be able to explain these answers in more detail.

UNCRC Articles

Please click on the triangle to expand and collapse the text for a full definition of each article.

What impact does/will your relevant proposal have on children's rights (positive, negative or neutral)

Article 1 Definition of the child (neutral impact)

Article 2 Non-discrimination (neutral impact)

Article 3 Best interests of the child (positive impact)

Article 4 Implementation of the Convention (neutral impact)

Version 4 February 2023 Stage 2 Assessment of Impact and Compatibility

Article 5 Parental guidance and a child's evolving capacities (neutral impact)

Article 6 Life, survival and development (positive impact)

Article 7 Birth registration, name, nationality, care (neutral impact)

Article 8 Protection and preservation of identity (neutral impact)

Article 9 Separation from parents (neutral impact)

Article 10 Family reunification (neutral impact)

Article 11 Abduction and non-return of children (neutral impact)

Article 12 Respect for the views of the child (positive impact)

Article 13 Freedom of expression (neutral impact)

Article 14 Freedom of thought, belief and religion (neutral impact)

Article 15 Freedom of association (neutral impact)

Article 16 Right to privacy (neutral impact)

Article 17 Access to information from the media (neutral impact)

Article 18 Parental responsibilities and state assistance (neutral impact)

Article 19 Protection from violence, abuse and neglect (neutral impact)

Article 20 Children unable to live with their family (neutral impact)

Article 21 Adoption (neutral impact)

Article 22 Refugee children (neutral impact)

Article 23 Children with a disability (neutral impact)

Article 24 Health and health services (positive impact)

Article 25 Review of treatment in care (neutral impact)

Article 26 Social security (neutral impact)

Article 27 Adequate standard of living (neutral impact)

Article 28 Right to education (neutral impact)

Article 29 Goals of education (neutral impact)

Article 30 Children from minority or indigenous groups (neutral impact)

Version 4 February 2023 Stage 2 Assessment of Impact and Compatibility

Article 31 Leisure, play and culture (neutral impact)

Article 32 Child labour (neutral impact)

Article 33 Drug abuse (neutral impact)

Article 34 Sexual exploitation (neutral impact)

Article 35 Abduction, sale and trafficking (neutral impact)

Article 36 Other forms of exploitation (neutral impact)

Article 37 Inhumane treatment and detention (neutral impact)

Article 38 War and armed conflicts (neutral impact)

Article 39 Recovery from trauma and reintegration (neutral impact)

Article 40 Juvenile justice (neutral impact)

Article 41 Respect for higher national standards (neutral impact)

Article 42 Knowledge of rights (neutral impact)

First optional protocol

Article 4 (neutral impact)

Article 5 (neutral impact)

Nothing in the present Protocol shall be construed as precluding provisions in the law of a State Party or in international instruments and international humanitarian law that are more conducive to the realization of the rights of the child.

Article 6 (neutral impact)

Article 7 (neutral impact)

Second Optional Protocol

Article 1 (neutral impact)

Article 2 (neutral impact)

Article 3 (neutral impact)

Article 4 (neutral impact)

Article 6 (neutral impact)

Article 7 (neutral impact)

Version 4 February 2023 Stage 2 Assessment of Impact and Compatibility

Article 8 (neutral impact)

Article 9 (neutral impact)

Article 10 (neutral impact)

Article 11 (neutral impact)

6. Impact on children and young people (Guidance Section 2.2)

In relation to the UNCRC articles that you have ticked above, please explain how your relevant proposal will impact or currently impacts on individual or groups of children. Please give consideration to groups who may be considered at greatest risk of not having their right fulfilled.

The majority of the articles have been noted as having no impact with this policy change. As already stated single-use vapes should be already inaccessible to children and young people, however the ban of disposable (single-use) vapes will likely have some positive impacts under the following Articles:

- Article 3 (best interests of the child)
- Article 6 (life, survival and development)
- Article 12 (respect for the views of the child)
- Article 24 (health and health services)

The ban of disposable (single-use) vapes will have a positive impact on the health and wellbeing of children and young people.

The main ingredient of vapes that poses a health risk to children and young people is nicotine. When inhaled, nicotine is a highly addictive drug. The addictive nature of nicotine means that a user can become dependent on vapes when they use them regularly.

There are also some health risks associated with the other ingredients in vapes. For example, propylene glycol and glycerine (components of e-liquids) can produce toxic compounds if they are overheated. The long-term health harms of colours and flavours when inhaled are unknown, but they are very unlikely to be beneficial.

The long term health impacts of vapes are still emerging, however, as highlighted previously the Scottish Government is taking a precautionary approach to protect public health and prevent nicotine addiction and other known potential health harms deriving from the use of vaping products in children and young people.

We have also evidenced the environmental benefits in prohibiting the sale and supply of disposable (single-use vapes), including:

- A reduction in littering and the associated chemicals and microplastics which can leach into soil.

Version 4 February 2023 Stage 2 Assessment of Impact and Compatibility

- Reduced fire risks at recycling and waste plants, and the associated reduction in harmful substances released into the atmosphere as a result.
- A reduction in demand for critical raw materials.

The combined environmental benefits of prohibiting the sale and supply of disposable (single-use) vapes will have immediate short term benefits and long term benefits for current and future generations of children and young people in Scotland.

Several evidence sources cited in this CRWIA have reported increasing concern about the rise in the use of vapes (in particular single-use vapes) among children and young people. The proposal to prohibit the use of disposable (single-use) vapes directly responds to and aim to address these concerns.

While all vapes (including single-use vapes) should already be inaccessible to children and young people, we recognise that the proposed legislation will have some potentially negative impacts on those who are currently using single-use vapes.

Evidence suggests that the majority of those under 18 mainly use disposable (single-use) vapes²³. For those children and young people, there may be potential negative impacts including suffering from nicotine withdrawal symptoms. It is also possible that those children and young people may pick up smoking rather than vaping, once the ban is introduced. Studies suggest that the same genetic or environmental factors that increase the likelihood of someone vaping also increase the likelihood of someone smoking²⁴. However, services will be introduced to support young people experiencing nicotine withdrawal once the ban on disposable (single-use) vapes is introduced.

There is concern among some stakeholders that a ban will lead to a rise in illicit supply of single-use vapes via peers or social media sites. While most frequent source of vapes is shops (48%), this is closely followed by given (46%) and informal purchase (26%)²⁵. We will work with enforcement colleagues, including Trading Standards, to prevent children and young people accessing any illegally distributed disposable vapes once a ban is introduced.

We do not anticipate that this legislation impinges upon articles of the UNCRC or the indicators of wellbeing (SHANARRI). Overall we believe that the positive impacts identified by prohibiting the sale and supply of disposable (single-use) vapes outweigh the negative impacts for children and young people.

7. Negative Impact/Incompatibility (Guidance Section 2.2)

If negative impact is identified in Question 5 above, can you elaborate on this and explain why impact is or will be negative?

²³ [Creating a smokefree generation and tackling youth vaping: what you need to know - 2024](#)

²⁴ [Vaping as a gateway to smoking – evidence briefing - Scottish Government - 2024](#)

²⁵ Use of e-cigarettes among young people in Great Britain - ASH

Version 4 February 2023 Stage 2 Assessment of Impact and Compatibility

Are there any potential concerns about compatibility with the UNCRC requirements?
Please explain these here.

8. Options for modification or mitigation of negative impact or incompatibility (Guidance Section 2.2)

What options have been considered to modify the existing legislation or decision or relevant proposal in order to mitigate negative impact or potential incompatibility issues?

N/A

Please summarise mitigation actions taken in the below table:

Mitigation table

Issue or risk Identified per article/ Optional Protocol	Action Taken/ To Be Taken	Date action to be taken or was taken

9. Positive impact: Giving better or further effect to children's rights in Scotland (Guidance Section 2.2)

If positive impact is identified in Question 5, please reflect on and explain how your relevant proposal currently protects, respects and fulfils children's rights in Scotland or will do so in future.

All of the rights which have been impacted are positive. These have been explored in question 6.

10. Impact on Wellbeing: does or will the relevant proposal contribute to the wellbeing of children and young people in Scotland? (Guidance Section 2.2)

Version 4 February 2023 Stage 2 Assessment of Impact and Compatibility

Please tick all of the wellbeing indicators that are relevant to your proposal.

Wellbeing Indicator	Will there be an improvement in wellbeing in relation to this indicator: yes/no
Safe - Growing up in an environment where a child or young person feels secure, nurtured, listened to and enabled to develop to their full potential. This includes freedom from abuse or neglect.	No
Healthy - Having the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health, access to suitable healthcare, and support in learning to make healthy and safe choices.	Yes
Achieving - Being supported and guided in learning and in the development of skills, confidence and self-esteem, at home, in school and in the community.	No
Nurtured - Growing, developing and being cared for in an environment which provides the physical and emotional security, compassion and warmth necessary for healthy growth and to develop resilience and a positive identity.	No
Active - Having opportunities to take part in activities such as play, recreation and sport, which contribute to healthy growth and development, at home, in school and in the community.	No
Respected - Being involved in and having their voices heard in decisions that affect their life, with support where appropriate.	Yes
Responsible - Having opportunities and encouragement to play active and responsible roles at home, in school and in the community, and where necessary, having appropriate guidance and supervision.	No
Included - Having help to overcome inequalities and being accepted as part of their family, school and community.	No

Post Assessment Review and sign-off

11. Communicating impact to children and young people (Guidance Section 2.2)

Version 4 February 2023 Stage 2 Assessment of Impact and Compatibility

We do not intend to publish a child-friendly CRWIA, however this version has been drafted in an accessible way which uses language which children will understand. We will work with representative organisations to communicate the impact of the ban of disposable (single-use) vapes to children and young people.

12. Planning for the review of impact on child rights (Stage 3) (Guidance Section 2.2)

We will work with children and young people's organisation to monitor the impact of the ban on the sale and supply of disposable (single-use) vapes and will review the CRWIA once the legislation has been implemented within 1-3 years. Stage 3 will be complete at this point.

13. Compatibility sign off statement (Guidance Section 2.2)

This relevant proposal has been assessed against the UNCRC requirements and has been found to be compatible.

Policy Lead Signature & Date of Sign Off: Mark Sweeney 21 March 2024

Deputy Director Signature & Date of Sign Off: David McPhee 21 March 2024

SGLD Sign Off: Yes Carolyn Boyd, 21 March 2024 No

Once signed off, please send to CRWIA@gov.scot and publish on gov.scot or relevant Executive Agency website.

Annex 1 Evidence Sources

Organisation – Link to Report

- ASH Scotland - ASH Scotland's literature review for NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde's tobacco planning and implementation group - Review of current evidence: Young people and e-cigarettes.
- ASH - [Use of e-cigarettes among young people in Great Britain](#) Policy options to tackle the issue of disposable (single use) vapes – ASH
- The Scottish Government - Data on Vaping among Children - Vaping - understanding prevalence and trends among adults and children: research - gov.scot (www.gov.scot)
Vaping – Health harms: evidence briefing - gov.scot (www.gov.scot)
[Children in Scotland - Scottish Government launches Take Hold campaign to raise awareness of vaping harms](#)
- UK Government - [Youth vaping: call for evidence](#)
[Vaping among teens: A growing trend? - House of Lords Library](#)
[Creating a smokefree generation and tackling youth vaping consultation: government response.](#)
- Department for Health and Social Care - [Creating a smokefree generation and tackling youth vaping: what you need to know](#)
- Scottish Youth Parliament - [Single Use: Many Voices Report](#)
- Material Focus - [Number of disposable single-use vapes thrown away have in a year quadrupled to 5 million per week](#)
[Over 700 fires in bin lorries and recycling centres are caused by batteries many of which are hidden inside electricals](#)
- Children in Scotland - [Changing our World and Children in Scotland - Vaping](#)
Evidence Paper – 2023 Barnardo's - Barnardo's responds to the Government's ban on disposable vapes. | Barnardo's (barnardos.org.uk)
- Young Scot - The Truth About E-cigarettes – Young Scot
- Science Direct – Adolescents' Health Perceptions of E-Cigarettes: A Systematic Review - ScienceDirect
Adolescents Who Vape Nicotine and Their Experiences Vaping: A Qualitative Study



© Crown copyright 2024



This publication is licensed under the terms of the Open Government Licence v3.0 except where otherwise stated. To view this licence, visit nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3 or write to the Information Policy Team, The National Archives, Kew, London TW9 4DU, or email: psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk.

Where we have identified any third party copyright information you will need to obtain permission from the copyright holders concerned.

This publication is available at www.gov.scot

Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at

The Scottish Government
St Andrew's House
Edinburgh
EH1 3DG

ISBN: 978-1-83601-126-2 (web only)

Published by The Scottish Government, April 2024

Produced for The Scottish Government by APS Group Scotland, 21 Tennant Street, Edinburgh EH6 5NA
PPDAS1437726 (04/24)

W W W . g o v . s c o t