

Open consultation

Creating a smokefree generation and tackling youth vaping: your views

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Summary

Background

Smoking is the single most entirely preventable cause of ill health, disability, and death in the UK. It is responsible for around 80,000 deaths a year, including about:

- 64,000 deaths per year in England (as reported by the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities in [Local tobacco control profiles](#))
- 8,300 deaths per year in Scotland (as reported by the [Scottish Public Health Observatory's information on smoking attributable deaths](#))
- 5,600 deaths per year in Wales (as reported by the [Public Health Wales Smoking in Wales report](#))
- 2,200 deaths per year in Northern Ireland (as reported by the [Northern Ireland Department of Health's tobacco control information](#))

No other consumer product kills up to two-thirds of its users. The Office for National Statistics' [Adult smoking habits in the UK 2022](#) reported that 6.4 million people in the UK were current smokers. This was 12.9% of people in the UK, and:

- 12.7% in England
- 14.1% in Wales
- 14.0% in Northern Ireland
- 13.9% in Scotland

Smoking causes harm throughout people's lives, not only for the smoker but for those around them. It is a major risk factor for poor maternal and infant outcomes, significantly increasing the chance of stillbirth and can trigger asthma in children. Smoking causes around 1 in 4 of all UK cancer deaths and is responsible for the great majority of lung cancer cases. Smoking is also a major cause of premature heart disease, stroke and heart failure, and increases the risk of dementia in the elderly. Smokers lose an average of 10 years of life expectancy, or around 1 year for every 4 smoking years.

As a result, smoking puts significant pressure on the NHS. In England, almost every minute of every day someone is admitted to hospital because of smoking, and up to

75,000 GP appointments could be attributed to smoking each month - equivalent to over 100 appointments every hour.

That is why, on 4 October 2023, the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) published a command paper [Stopping the start: our new plan to create a smokefree generation](#) setting out proposed action to protect future generations from the harms of smoking by creating the first smokefree generation, which the UK Government and devolved administrations are now seeking to consult on.

Devolved administrations is a collective term for the executive bodies in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales: the Northern Ireland Executive, the Scottish Government and the Welsh Government.

The command paper also set out measures to crack down on youth vaping. The Action on Smoking and Health (ASH) report [Use of e-cigarettes among young people in Great Britain](#) shows that the number of children using vapes has tripled in the past 3 years and a staggering 20.5% of children in Great Britain had tried vaping in 2023. According to the [Northern Ireland Young persons behaviour and attitudes survey 2022](#), 21.3% of 11 to 16 year olds in Northern Ireland reported having ever used an e-cigarette.

Due to nicotine content and the unknown long-term harms, vaping carries risks to health and lifelong addiction for children. The health advice is clear: young people and people who have never smoked should not vape.

The UK Government and devolved administrations have a duty to protect our children from the potential harms associated with underage vaping, while their lungs and brains are still developing. So, the UK Government and devolved administrations are consulting on several proposals on youth vaping including:

- restricting flavours
- regulating point of sale displays
- regulating packaging and presentation
- considering restricting the supply and sale of disposable vapes
- whether regulations should extend to non-nicotine vapes
- taking action on the affordability of vapes

These will need to balance having the biggest impact on youth vaping with ensuring vapes continue to support adult smokers to quit.

The command paper also focused on new measures to ensure the law is enforced. Underage and illicit sales of tobacco, and more recently vapes, are undermining the work of the UK Government and devolved administrations to regulate the industry and protect public health. In England and Wales, the government is seeking to introduce new powers for local authorities to issue fixed penalty notices (on the spot fines) to clamp down on those irresponsibly selling tobacco products and vapes to underage people.

Consultation overview

The consultation asks questions in 3 areas for which new legislation would be needed:

1. Creating a smokefree generation: on smoking, the case for change is clear and the UK Government and devolved administrations are consulting on the smokefree generation policy and its scope to inform future legislation.
2. Tackling youth vaping: while there is also significant evidence for action to tackle youth vaping, within each proposal the UK Government and devolved administrations are consulting on several options to ensure we take the most appropriate and impactful steps, building on England's [analysis of the youth vaping call for evidence](#).
3. Enforcement: the consultation also asks questions on the proposal to introduce new powers for local authorities in England and Wales to issue fixed penalty notices to enforce age of sale legislation of tobacco products and vapes.

The UK Government and devolved administrations would like to understand the impacts on businesses and on people, and if there are any impacts on groups with protected characteristics (see [Discrimination: your rights](#)). We want to hear from:

- the public - from young people, parents, carers and teachers
- the retail sector and the independent vaping industry
- local authorities across the UK
- clinicians and medical professionals
- public health stakeholders and academic experts
- employers and trade unions

The UK Government and devolved administrations would like to receive as much detail as possible under each of the themes of the consultation. For each multiple choice question, you will be able to provide additional information and evidence to support your answer through free text boxes.

The UK Government and devolved administrations will only make any decisions on these proposed measures after fully considering:

- the consultation responses we receive
- the evidence provided in those responses
- a further review of the international evidence base

Following this, impact assessments will be published.

The UK Government, Scottish Government and Welsh Government intend to bring forward legislation as soon as possible. In Northern Ireland, the outcome of this consultation will inform decisions of incoming ministers and the Northern Ireland Executive, or in the absence of ministers, those decisions that can be taken under

the [Northern Ireland \(Executive Formation etc\) Act 2022](#). This applies to all proposals in the consultation document.

Territorial extent

Health policy is a devolved matter in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. DHSC in England, the Directorate for Population Health in Scotland, the Health and Social Services Group in Wales and the Department of Health in Northern Ireland are each responsible for improving public health. This includes reducing tobacco use by implementing comprehensive tobacco control strategies and minimising the health risks of youth vaping.

Environmental policy, like health policy, is a devolved matter. DHSC, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and the devolved administrations will work together to agree a policy across the 4 nations on restricting disposable vapes and other appropriate measures.

While the legislative proposals in the command paper [Stopping the start: our new plan to create a smokefree generation](#) set out an approach for England only, governments across the UK are now consulting to understand whether they should take action in the areas outlined in the paper. So, with agreement with the devolved administrations, DHSC is leading this consultation UK-wide.

Tobacco industry declaration

The UK is a party to the [World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control](#) and so 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.

Legislating to create a smokefree generation

There is no more addictive product that is legally sold in our shops than tobacco. Three-quarters of smokers would never have started if they had the choice again.

As outlined in the command paper [Stopping the start: our new plan to create a smokefree generation](#), we want to stop the start of addiction, as it is much easier to

never start smoking than to have to quit. The UK Government, Scotland and Wales will bring forward legislation making it an offence to sell tobacco products to anyone born on or after 1 January 2009.

The law will stop children turning 14 this year or younger from ever legally being sold tobacco products. In effect, raising the smoking age by a year each year until it applies to the whole population. The Department of Health in Northern Ireland will consider measures relating to a smokefree generation following this consultation.

Policy summary

This policy will make it an offence for anyone born on or after 1 January 2009 to be sold tobacco products (and in Scotland, also an offence for anyone born on or after 1 January 2009 to purchase tobacco products).

This follows a similar approach to New Zealand who became the first country in the world to introduce a restriction on the sale of tobacco to anyone born after a specified date, as part of its [Smokefree Aotearoa 2025 Action Plan](#). The New Zealand legislation makes it an offence to sell smoked tobacco products to anyone born on or after 1 January 2009, to first take effect in January 2027.

The UK Government, Scotland and Wales will also make it an offence for anyone at or over the legal age to purchase tobacco products on behalf of someone born on or after 1 January 2009 ('proxy purchasing'). The Department of Health in Northern Ireland will consider appropriate measures relating to a smokefree generation following this consultation.

Products in scope of the new legislation will mirror the current scope of age of sale legislation for tobacco products. This includes a wider range of products (see 'Product scope' below) than the New Zealand legislation, which only included smoked tobacco. However, New Zealand is taking forward other measures which the UK Government is not proposing, including through a licensing scheme to significantly reduce the number of retail outlets that can sell tobacco and through new limits to reduce the nicotine strength of cigarettes.

Product scope

In England and Wales, the current age of sale restriction is imposed under the [Children and Young Persons Act 1933](#). The age of sale restriction applies to tobacco products and cigarette papers.

In Scotland, the age of sale restrictions are set out Part 1 of the [Tobacco and Primary Medical Services \(Scotland\) Act 2010](#). Those restrictions apply to tobacco products and cigarette papers, which are defined in section 35 of that act.

In Northern Ireland, the age of sale restrictions for tobacco are set out in the [Health and Personal Social Services \(Northern Ireland\) Order 1978](#) and through subsequent amendments.

We propose that all tobacco products, cigarette papers and herbal smoking products would be subject to the proposed age of sale.

Products that would be in scope of the change include:

- cigarettes
- cigarette papers
- hand rolled tobacco
- cigars
- cigarillos
- pipe tobacco
- waterpipe tobacco products (for example shisha)
- chewing tobacco
- heated tobacco
- nasal tobacco (snuff)
- herbal smoking products

All other products such as vapes and nicotine replacement therapies would be out of scope for the smokefree generation proposal, because they do not contain tobacco and are often used as a quit aid for those who smoke.

Age of sale statements

In England and Wales, the [Children and Young Persons \(Protection from Tobacco\) Act 1991](#) requires retailers selling tobacco to display a notice in a prominent position at the point of sale stating that “it is illegal to sell tobacco products to anyone under the age of 18”.

In Scotland, this requirement is contained in the [Tobacco and Primary Medical Services \(Scotland\) Act 2010](#).

In Northern Ireland, this requirement is contained in the [Children and Young Persons \(Protection from Tobacco\) \(Northern Ireland\) Order 1991](#).

In light of this, the UK Government, Scotland and Wales propose that display statements will need to be changed and required to read “it is illegal to sell tobacco products to anyone born on or after 1 January 2009”.

The Department of Health in Northern Ireland will consider measures relating to age of sale statements following this consultation.

Prohibiting anyone born on or after 1 January 2009 from ever being sold tobacco products (and also from purchasing tobacco products, in Scotland) will impact children who are turning 14 or younger in 2023. Setting this date will mean the change in the law would come into effect in 3 to 4 years' time from January 2027, when this group of children turns 18.

Question

Do you agree or disagree that the age of sale for tobacco products should be changed so that anyone born on or after 1 January 2009 will never be legally sold (and also in Scotland, never legally purchase) tobacco products?

- Agree
- Disagree
- Don't know

Please explain your answer and provide evidence or your opinion to support further development of our approach. (maximum 300 words)

Belfast's City Strategy, the Belfast Agenda sets out our outcomes for the future, including that Belfast will be a city where everyone experiences good health and wellbeing. We know that smoking prevalence in Northern Ireland's most deprived areas remains at around 29% ([NI Health Survey 2021/22](#)), and many of these areas are within Belfast. While smoking prevalence in NI has decreased over the past 20 years, it continues to contribute to health inequalities in our city. Our updated draft Belfast Agenda strategy for 2023-2027 highlights addressing health inequalities as a priority.

Belfast City Council agrees that the age of sale for tobacco products should be changed to prevent people born on/ after the 1st January 2009 from purchasing tobacco. This will effectively reduce the availability of tobacco and prevent a new generation from starting to smoke and will have a positive impact upon their health. This is an essential step in creating a tobacco free society.

The Council is of the opinion that mandatory age identification checks should be introduced along with this legislation to ensure that retailers operate a mandatory No ID, No Sale policy to prevent anyone born on/after the 1st January 2009 from purchasing vapes. The acceptable forms of ID should be specified. In addition, online age verification must be enhanced to stop underage sales of tobacco products and vapes online.

Proxy sales refer to a person at or over the legal age of sale purchasing a product on behalf of someone under the legal age of sale. Proxy sales are prohibited under existing tobacco age of sale legislation. In this context, prohibiting proxy sales would mean that anyone born before 1 January 2009 would be prohibited from purchasing tobacco products on behalf of anyone born on or after 1 January 2009.

Question

Do you think that proxy sales should also be prohibited?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Please explain your answer and provide evidence or your opinion to support further development of our approach. (maximum 300 words)

The Council agrees that the current provision prohibiting proxy sales should be extended to mean that anyone born before 1st January 2009 should be prohibited from purchasing tobacco products on behalf of anyone born on or after 1st January 2009. We consider this to be a key restriction to ensure that fewer children will start smoking, as they should be less able to easily obtain cigarettes.

The following products would be in scope of the new legislation:

- cigarettes
- cigarette papers
- hand rolled tobacco
- cigars
- cigarillos
- pipe tobacco
- waterpipe tobacco products (for example, shisha)
- chewing tobacco
- heated tobacco
- nasal tobacco (snuff)
- herbal smoking products

This mirrors the current scope of age of sale legislation in England and Wales. Existing age of sale requirements in Scotland currently cover products consisting wholly or partly of tobacco and which are intended to be smoked, sniffed, sucked or chewed. Insofar as the products listed would not be within the scope of the existing restrictions, it is proposed that the scope of the Scottish legislation be expanded to include them.

Question

Do you agree or disagree that all tobacco products, cigarette papers and herbal smoking products should be covered in the new legislation?

- Agree
- Disagree

- Don't know

Please explain your answer and provide evidence or your opinion to support further development of our approach. (maximum 300 words)

The Council agrees that the new legislation should include all tobacco products, cigarette papers and herbal smoking products. Inhaling or smoking any product can be a gateway to smoking cigarettes and nicotine addiction. This will also assist in removing ambiguity when it comes to the enforcement of restrictions on the various products on the market.

It is currently a legal requirement for retail premises to display the following statement 'it is illegal to sell tobacco products to anyone under 18'. This requirement would need to be changed to align with the new age of sale.

Question

Do you agree or disagree that warning notices in retail premises will need to be changed to read 'it is illegal to sell tobacco products to anyone born on or after 1 January 2009' when the law comes into effect?

- Agree
- Disagree
- Don't know

Please explain your answer and provide evidence or your opinion to support further development of our approach. (maximum 300 words)

The Council agrees that warning notices in retail premises should be amended to reflect the legislative requirements. This will ensure that customers are clearly informed about the restrictions, and it also acts as a reminder for staff at the point of sale.

Tackling the rise in youth vaping

Vapes are an effective tool for adult smokers to quit, especially when combined with expert support. Ensuring vapes can continue to be made available to current adult smokers is vital to supporting current smokers to quit. However, vaping is not recommended for children, or indeed non-smokers, and carries risk of future harm and addiction. The number of children vaping has risen sharply over the past few years. In England, we carried out a [youth vaping call for evidence](#) and received a variety of suggested measures to reduce the appeal and availability of vapes to children.

The [Tobacco and Related Products Regulations 2016](#) sets product standards for nicotine vapes including restrictions on maximum nicotine strength, refill bottle and tank size limits, packaging and advertising (including prohibiting advertising on television and radio) in the UK.

In 2022, the Scottish Government consulted on proposals to make regulations under existing powers in the [Health \(Tobacco, Nicotine etc. and Care\) \(Scotland\) Act 2016](#) to restrict the advertising and promotion of nicotine vapour products (nicotine vapour products include both nicotine and non-nicotine vapes). The proposals included restrictions on advertising, brand-sharing in products and services, free distribution and nominal pricing and sponsorship.

In Wales, the [Public Health \(Wales\) Act 2017](#) introduced regulatory making powers to introduce a national register of retailers of tobacco and nicotine products. In Northern Ireland, the [Health \(Miscellaneous Provisions\) Act \(Northern Ireland\) 2016](#) provides a power to ban vape sales from vending machines.

As outlined in the command paper [Stopping the start: our new plan to create a smokefree generation](#), it is important to consult on a set of proposals to reduce youth vaping, ensuring we get the balance right between protecting children and supporting adult smokers to quit. The proposals being consulted on include:

- restricting vape flavours
- regulating vape packaging and product presentation
- regulating point of sale displays
- restricting the supply and sale of disposable vapes
- exploring further restrictions for non-nicotine vapes and other nicotine consumer products such as nicotine pouches
- action on the affordability of vapes, exploring a new duty on vapes

The 'Stopping the start: our new plan to create a smokefree generation' paper also set out an existing plan to legislate in order to close the loophole in our laws which allows industry to give free samples of nicotine and non-nicotine vapes (and other nicotine products) to under 18s, as well as to introduce an age restriction for non-nicotine vapes. These would apply to England and Wales only, but we will explore the possibility of inclusion of the other devolved administrations in such provisions where appropriate.

Restricting vape flavours

Evidence on vape flavours

Research shows that children are attracted to the fruit and sweet flavours of vapes, both in their taste and smell, as well as how they are described. Restricting flavours has the potential to significantly reduce youth vaping.

In Great Britain, the ASH 2023 report [Use of e-cigarettes among young people in Great Britain](#) shows that the most frequently used vape flavouring for children is ‘fruit flavour’, with 60% of current children using them. Seventeen per cent of children who vape choose sweet flavours such as chocolate or candy.

However, [research by London South Bank University](#) has found that there is evidence that flavoured vaping products can assist adults to quit smoking. So, any restriction on flavours needs to be carefully balanced with ensuring vapes continue to be available and accessible to support adults to quit smoking.

This is why the UK Government, Scotland and Wales are considering the options for how vape flavours and descriptions could be restricted in legislation. The Department of Health in Northern Ireland will consider measures relating to flavours following this consultation.

More information on the range of flavours and types of devices is available in Annex 1: vape types and flavours.

Options for how we can restrict vape flavours

Option 1: limiting how the vape is described.

Vape flavours can be restricted by the way they are described. For example, New Zealand has done this by mandating vape flavour descriptions, in their [Smokefree Environments and Regulated Products Amendment Regulations 2023](#), to a specified list that includes generic flavour names such as ‘tobacco’ or ‘berry’. This means that vapes could be called ‘blueberry’, but not ‘blueberry muffin’ for example.

Option 2: limiting the ingredients in vapes.

Vape flavours can be restricted by only permitting certain ingredients to be used in the product. In the Netherlands, for example, there is a specified list of ingredients that can be used in vapes, which are those that produce a ‘tobacco’ taste and pose almost no health harm.

Option 3: limiting the characterising flavours (the taste and smell) of vapes.

The characterising flavours of vapes (the way a vape smells or tastes to a consumer) can be restricted. In 2020, when menthol flavoured cigarettes were banned in the UK, they were restricted based on the characterising flavour of menthol. Finland, for example, has restricted all characterising flavours for vapes, apart from the flavour of tobacco.

Options for which flavours vapes should be limited to

As well as consulting on how the UK Government and devolved administrations should restrict vape flavours, we are also asking which flavours vapes should be limited to. We are considering restricting flavours to one of the following options:

- Option A: flavours limited to tobacco only
- Option B: flavours limited to tobacco, mint and menthol only
- Option C: flavours limited to tobacco, mint, menthol and fruits only

We will also consider regulating non-nicotine vapes in the same way.

Question

Do you agree or disagree that the UK Government and devolved administrations should restrict vape flavours?

- Agree
- Disagree
- Don't know

Please explain your answer and provide evidence or your opinion to support further development of our approach. (maximum 300 words)

The Council believes that vape flavours should be restricted. Belfast City Council recognises that vapes can have a role in smoking cessation, and, if vapes are being used as an aid to quit smoking then vapes should be limited to tobacco flavour. Other flavours should not be made available to ensure that vaping is unattractive to potential new users.

In addition restricting flavours will assist in regulating the safety of vapes on the market and facilitate consistent enforcement.

Question

Which option or options do you think would be the most effective way for the UK Government and devolved administrations to implement restrictions on flavours? (You may select more than one answer)

- Option 1: limiting how the vape is described
- Option 2: limiting the ingredients in vapes
- Option 3: limiting the characterising flavours (the taste and smell) of vapes
- Don't know

Please explain your answer and provide evidence or your opinion to support further development of our approach. (maximum 300 words)

The Council believes that in order to prevent young people from starting to vape all options that are available should be considered to make vaping less appealing.

Limiting the ingredients in vapes would be an effective way to implement restrictions on flavours. Not only would limiting flavours make vaping less appealing to new users it would assist in ensuring their safety. The vast array of vapes, containing a wide range of ingredients, that are available on the market poses significant challenges for Belfast City Council in its product safety regulatory role as a Market Surveillance Authority, and also for other Trading Standards Authorities in GB, and the national regulators. A consistent list of approved ingredients (or banned ingredients) would provide a more consistent basis for enforcement, a more consistent product landscape that suppliers can more easily identify are compliant, while supporting improved health outcomes.

Question

Which option do you think would be the most effective way for the UK Government and devolved administrations to restrict vape flavours to children and young people?

- Option A: flavours limited to tobacco only
- Option B: flavours limited to tobacco, mint and menthol only
- Option C: flavours limited to tobacco, mint, menthol and fruits only

Please explain your answer and provide evidence or your opinion to support further development of our approach. (maximum 300 words)

The Council believes that new users, particularly young people, should be discouraged as much as possible from starting vaping. Restricting flavours will make vapes unattractive and prevent uptake and avoid future addiction in young people.

Question

Do you think there are any alternative flavour options the UK Government and devolved administrations should consider?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Please explain your answer and provide evidence or your opinion to support further development of our approach. (maximum 300 words)

Flavours should be as unattractive as possible to children and young people to prevent uptake and avoid future addiction.

Question

Do you think non-nicotine e-liquid, for example shortfills, should also be included in restrictions on vape flavours?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Please explain your answer and provide evidence or your opinion to support further development of our approach. (maximum 300 words)

The Council believes that the non-nicotine e-liquids should be included in the restrictions on vape flavours. There is evidence to suggest that vaping without nicotine may still cause harm to health and it can act as a gateway for users starting vaping nicotine e-liquids.

In addition as they can be mixed with nicotine containing e-liquids and could provide a loophole for users to make their own flavoured e-liquids.

Regulating point of sale displays

Unlike tobacco products, vapes are currently allowed to be displayed at the point of sale. Children can see and handle vapes in retail outlets where they are often displayed alongside confectionery and on accessible shelves. The ASH report [Public support for government action on tobacco](#) found that 74% of adults in England support the prohibiting of point of sale promotion of vapes.

The UK Government and devolved administrations want to limit the exposure of children to vapes and keep them out of sight and reach of children. However, it is important not to inhibit people who currently smoke from accessing vapes as a quit aid, so they must remain visible enough.

Specialist vape shops are retail outlets that specialise in the sale of vaping products. The UK Government and devolved administrations want to consider if they should be an exception to any restrictions, as they usually have a wider selection of devices and products available. Also, some shops have staff trained by the [National Centre for Smoking Cessation and Training](#), to offer more tailored advice for smokers wanting to quit. The UK Government and devolved administrations are keen to hear responses on this and we have included a specific question on this.

The UK Government, Scotland and Wales will also consider regulating non-nicotine vapes and non-nicotine e-liquids in the same way. The Department of Health in Northern Ireland will consider measures relating to non-nicotine vapes, following consultation. There is the opportunity to provide your opinions and evidence about this in the section on non-nicotine vapes.

There are 2 options for regulating point of sale displays of vapes:

- Option 1: vapes must be kept behind the counter and cannot be on display, like tobacco products
- Option 2: vapes must be kept behind the counter but can be on display

Question

Which option do you think would be the most effective way to restrict vapes to children and young people?

- Option 1: vapes must be kept behind the counter and cannot be on display, like tobacco products
- Option 2: vapes must be kept behind the counter but can be on display

Please explain your answer and provide evidence or your opinion to support further development of our approach. (maximum 300 words)

The Council believes that in order to prevent people from starting to vape and to assist those wishing to quit vaping, all vapes, vape devices, e-liquids and associated products must be kept behind the counter and not on display. Evidence has shown that marketing of tobacco products encourages young people to smoke and the point of sale display restrictions have been successfully implemented in retailers and could easily be extended to vapes.

In addition the Council believes that a negative registration scheme for retailers selling vapes should be introduced. This could be similar to the current register for retailers of tobacco products in Northern Ireland, through the Tobacco Register NI and should include similar retailer sanctions. This would provide councils with a comprehensive list of retailers who sell vapes without the excessive cost or administrative burden for both businesses and councils that a licensing scheme would likely introduce.

The Council is of the opinion that mandatory age identification checks should be introduced to ensure that retailers operate a No ID, No Sale policy to prevent young people from purchasing vapes. The acceptable forms of ID should be specified. In addition vending machines supplying all vapes should be prohibited to prevent access to young people. We are aware vending machines supplying vapes for sale exist at a range of premises across N. Ireland. This would ensure vapes are brought in line with the prohibition of cigarette vending machines in Northern Ireland.

Question

Do you think exemptions should be made for specialist vape shops?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Please explain your answer and provide evidence or your opinion to support further development of our approach. (maximum 300 words)

The Council do not agree that exemptions should be made for specialist vape shops. Unlike specialist tobacco retailers, which are rare, there are a large number/ proliferation of specialist vape shops.

Question

If you disagree with regulating point of sale displays, what alternative measures do you think the UK Government and devolved administrations should consider?

Please explain your answer and provide evidence or your opinion to support further development of our approach. (maximum 300 words)

The Council believes that additional measures should be included, along with point of sale restrictions. Registration of premises selling vapes should mirror the current register for retailers of tobacco products in Northern Ireland, through the Tobacco Register NI. This would provide councils with a comprehensive list of retailers who sell vapes without the excessive cost or administrative burden for both businesses and councils that a licensing scheme would likely introduce.

Regulating vape packaging and product presentation

The [youth vaping call for evidence](#) in England showed that children are attracted to vapes through brightly coloured products and packaging and child friendly images such as cartoons. They are designed to appeal to children, and this must stop.

[Research on vape packaging published by the JAMA Network](#) has shown that standardised vape packaging with reduced brand imagery can decrease the appeal to young people who have not previously smoked or vaped, without reducing the appeal of vapes to adult smokers.

Options for regulating vape packaging

The UK Government, Scotland and Wales are considering further regulating the packaging of vapes. The Department of Health in Northern Ireland will consider measures relating to regulating vape packaging following this consultation. We want to ensure that no part of the vape device, nor its packaging, is targeted at children. This includes:

- any unit packet (first wrap or container of an item)
- any container pack (the portable device in which a material is stored, transported, disposed of or handled)

- the presentation of the vape device

There are several possible options for how packaging and presentation of vapes can be restricted.

Option 1: prohibiting the use of cartoons, characters, animals, inanimate objects and other child friendly imagery, on both the vape packaging and vape device. This would still allow for colouring and tailored brand design.

Option 2: prohibiting the use of all imagery and colouring on both the vape packaging and vape device. This would still allow for branding, such as logos and names.

Option 3: prohibiting the use of all imagery and colouring and branding for both the vape packaging and vape device. This is equivalent to the standardised packaging rules on tobacco.

Question

Which option do you think would be the most effective way for the UK Government and devolved administrations to restrict the way vapes can be packaged and presented to reduce youth vaping?

- Option 1: prohibiting the use of cartoons, characters, animals, inanimate objects, and other child friendly imagery, on both the vape packaging and vape device. This would still allow for colouring and tailored brand design
- Option 2: prohibiting the use of all imagery and colouring on both the vape packaging and vape device but still allow branding such as logos and names
- **Option 3: prohibiting the use of all imagery and colouring and branding (standardised packaging) for both the vape packaging and vape device**

Please explain your answer and provide evidence or your opinion to support further development of our approach. (maximum 300 words)

The Council believes that standardised packaging for both the device and packaging of vapes should be introduced. This has been successfully introduced for tobacco and will reduce the appeal to young people and for those trying to quit vaping.

Question

If you disagree with regulating vape packaging, what alternative measures do you think the UK Government and devolved administrations should consider?

Please explain your answer and provide evidence or your opinion to support further development of our approach. (maximum 300 words)

Restricting the supply and sale of disposable vaping products

The use of disposable vaping products (sometimes referred to as single-use vapes) has increased substantially in recent years. Disposable vapes are products that are not rechargeable, that are not refillable or that are neither rechargeable nor refillable. In contrast, a reusable vape is a product which can be recharged and fully refilled an unlimited number of times by the user. Products can contain vape liquid with or without nicotine.

There is growing concern over the environmental impacts of disposable vapes given their lithium batteries and hard to recycle components and the increasing frequency in which these products are littered or thrown in the bin. Recent [research on vape disposal by YouGov commissioned by Material Focus](#) found that almost 5 million disposable vapes are either littered or thrown away in general waste every week.

There are measures already in place to ensure responsible production and disposal of waste electrical and electronic items through the [Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2013](#) (WEEE) and obligations under the [Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2009](#). However, evidence suggests compliance with these obligations is low, given the recent surge of businesses supplying disposable vapes. Both the WEEE and batteries regulations are being reviewed, with consultations planned.

In 2023, the Scottish Government commissioned Zero Waste Scotland to examine the environmental impact of single-use vapes and consider options to tackle the issue. Environmental impacts highlighted by Zero Waste Scotland's [Environmental impact of single-use e-cigarettes](#) review include:

- the impact of littering
- fire risks associated with unsafe disposal of their contents, including lithium batteries and chemicals
- greenhouse gas emissions and water consumption generated in their manufacture

There is also evidence of a significant and widespread increase in the use of disposable vapes by children. ASH's [Use of e-cigarettes among young people in Great Britain](#) survey found that 69% of vape users aged 11 to 17 mainly used disposable vapes in 2023. Northern Ireland's [Young person's behaviour and attitude survey 2022](#) shows that 85.7% of 11 to 16 year olds in Northern Ireland who currently use e-cigarettes reported that they used disposables.

There are a range of policy options to tackle the environmental impact of single-use vapes, including improved product design, increasing access to responsible disposal options, public communication campaigns, as well as potential restrictions on single-use vapes.

The UK Government, Scotland and Wales are considering restrictions on the sale and supply of disposable vaping products (including non-nicotine vapes), including prohibiting the sale of these products, due to the environmental impacts of disposable vapes. Northern Ireland will consider measures relating to disposable vapes following this consultation.

The approach to the enforcement of any restrictions would be a matter for individual nations, with civil sanctions such as fixed penalty notices being the preferred enforcement mechanism where appropriate.

Question

Do you agree or disagree that there should be restrictions on the sale and supply of disposable vapes?

That is, those that are not rechargeable, not refillable or that are neither rechargeable nor refillable.

- Agree
- Disagree
- Don't know

Please explain your answer and provide evidence or your opinion to support further development of our approach. (maximum 300 words)

The Council agrees that the sale and supply of disposable vapes should be prohibited. Disposable vapes are particularly used by children and young people due to their accessibility, ease of use and cost.

The "Waste Hierarchy" in Article 4 of the revised Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC) applying in Northern Ireland, sets out five steps for dealing with waste, ranked according to environmental impact. Prevention offers the best outcomes for the environment and is top of the priority order, followed by preparing for re-use, recycling, other recovery and disposal, in descending order of environmental preference.

For waste generated by the use of disposable vapes, the "Waste Hierarchy" would indicate that prevention of such waste being created in the first place is the most environmentally acceptable option available. Restrictions on the sale and supply of disposable vapes would support this option and reduce the number of such items ending up in the waste stream.

There is anecdotal evidence to suggest that disposable vapes are often incorrectly disposed of in household waste and recycling bins, as well as in street litter bins. Given their discrete size, disposable vapes often goes undetected within household waste and recycling streams, until it is too late to deal with them appropriately. This not only results in contamination of waste and recycling streams but can also pose a fire hazard at each stage within the collection journey, including transportation, storage and treatment.

Disposable vapes contain a small lithium battery, which can increase in temperature when crushed and lead to fires in bins, skips, bin lorries and at waste facilities. In addition, disposable vapes can be made up of many different components and materials including batteries, metal, plastic rubber and glass, making them difficult to recycle. There may also be some e-liquid still present, which may contain nicotine.

Question

Do you agree or disagree that restrictions on disposable vapes should take the form of prohibiting their sale and supply?

- Agree
- Disagree
- Don't know

Please explain your answer and provide evidence or your opinion to support further development of our approach. (maximum 300 words)

The Council believe that disposable vapes should be prohibited from being sold and supplied. There are alternative types of vapes available for those using vaping as a legitimate smoking cessation tool. The vast majority of young people and children who vape use disposable vapes due to their accessibility, ease of use and cost.

Eliminating disposable vapes would also support the Waste Hierarchy by preventing the production of an unnecessary (and difficult to deal with) waste stream. Prevention offers the best outcomes for the environment and is at the top of the priority order and this would be supported by prohibiting the sale and supply of disposable vapes.

Although some parts of disposable vapes, like the lithium battery, can be recycled, other components cannot be easily dismantled and separated for recycling. This has created new challenges and issues within the waste industry, in addition to the safety element posed by the fire risks associated with the lithium batteries contained within disposable vapes.

Disposable vapes are in scope of the [Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment \(WEEE\) Regulations 2013](#). Once used, consumers should dispose of vapes at a Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) or at the shop where they bought the device. At HWRCs, the vapes should be placed in the small mixed WEEE containers. If the battery can be easily removed, this should be placed in the appropriate batteries container at the HWRC. Whole vapes must not be placed in any other bin or landfilled.

However, it is uncertain how familiar consumers are with this obligation to recycle disposable vapes. Anecdotal evidence suggests that many of these items are wrongly placed in mixed waste, recycling bins and even on streets as litter, which potentially could lead to a range of problems during the collection, storage and treatment processes of these waste streams.

Question

Are there any other types of product or descriptions of products that you think should be included in these restrictions?

Please explain your answer and provide evidence or your opinion to support further development of our approach. (maximum 300 words)

The Council believes it is crucial that any restriction should be clearly defined to include any novel and innovative products, including rechargeable disposables and limits should be placed on the amount of nicotine sold per pack.

Question

Do you agree or disagree that an implementation period for restrictions on disposable vapes should be no less than 6 months after the law is introduced?

- Agree
- **Disagree**
- Don't know

Please explain your answer and provide evidence or your opinion to support further development of our approach. (maximum 300 words)

The Council believes that there should be a shorter limit of no greater than 3 months to sell through existing stock.

Question

Are there other measures that would be required, alongside restrictions on supply and sale of disposable vapes, to ensure the policy is effective in improving environmental outcomes?

Proposals should consider ways to better capture environmental and waste recycling data on those disposable vapes that are already in circulation.

Raising awareness to consumers on the most appropriate ways to dispose of such items, as well as highlighting the environmental damage caused by the incorrect disposal of them (e.g. through mixed waste and household recycling bins and some even being dropped as litter).

Proposals should also consider working with the waste industry to address problems caused by both disposable and reusable vapes which end up in the waste stream. In

particular the problems associated with the risk of fire associated with the lithium batteries in these items.

Please explain your answer and provide evidence or your opinion to support further development of our approach. (maximum 300 words)

In respect of waste impacts of disposable vapes, we would highlight the evidence presented in the House of Commons research briefing 'The environmental impact of disposable vapes' <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cdp-2022-0216/>

Non-nicotine vapes and other nicotine consumer products

Non-nicotine vapes

Non-nicotine vapes (or nicotine-free vapes) are covered by the [General Products Safety Regulations \(GPSR\) 2005](#) in the UK.

Like nicotine vapes, they can come in liquid form to be used in a device or already contained as a liquid in a device. There are 3 categories of these types of non-nicotine vapes:

- shortfill and longfill vapes
- disposable (single-use) vapes
- alternative non-nicotine vapes

Alternative non-nicotine vapes are often advertised as wellness vapes. They are not currently subject to the same age restrictions or product standards as nicotine-containing vapes and there are some calls for non-nicotine vapes to be regulated in the same way as nicotine vapes.

There is evidence that children are accessing these products and the UK Government and devolved administrations want to prevent potential future health harms from non-nicotine vapes. Scotland has already introduced age of sale requirements for non-nicotine vapes.

So, the UK Government and the Welsh Government will seek to introduce legislation to prohibit the sale of non-nicotine vapes to under 18s as a first step to protect children from accessing and using these vapes. The Department of Health in

Northern Ireland will consider measures relating to non-nicotine vapes to under 18s following this consultation.

The UK Government and devolved administrations are also interested in views on whether we should also impose further restrictions on non-nicotine vapes that we have outlined in this consultation for nicotine vapes.

Other nicotine consumer products

There are other consumer nicotine products in the UK market such as nicotine pouches. They are not regulated under the [Tobacco and Related Products Regulations 2016](#) but by GPSR. There are no mandated age of sale restrictions in the UK, but the UK Government, Northern Ireland and Wales have regulatory making powers to mandate these.

[Recent research on tobacco-free nicotine pouch use in Great Britain](#) suggests that although nicotine pouch use is low among adults (0.26% or 1 in 400 users in Great Britain), it is more popular with younger and middle-aged men who also use other nicotine products and have a history of smoking. Northern Ireland's [Young person's behaviour and attitudes survey 2022](#) shows that 4.8% of year 11 and year 12 pupils reported ever having used nicotine pouches in 2022.

Question

Do you have any evidence that the UK Government and devolved administrations should consider related to the harms or use of non-nicotine vapes?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Please explain your answer and provide evidence or your opinion to support further development of our approach. (maximum 300 words)

Not our expertise – leave blank

Question

Do you think the UK Government and devolved administrations should regulate non-nicotine vapes under a similar regulatory framework as nicotine vapes?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Please explain your answer and provide evidence or your opinion to support further development of our approach. (maximum 300 words)

The Council believes that non-nicotine vapes should be restricted in the same way as those containing nicotine. The long term health effects of vaping are currently unknown and they could act as gateway for users (particularly for young people) switching to nicotine containing vapes or even smoking cigarettes.

Ensuring that new restrictions are similar will also assist retailers in complying and enforcement officers in ensuring consistency.

Question

Do you have any evidence that the UK Government and devolved administrations should consider on the harms or use of other consumer nicotine products such as nicotine pouches?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Please explain your answer and provide evidence or your opinion to support further development of our approach. (maximum 300 words)

Leave blank?

Question

Do you think the UK Government and devolved administrations should regulate other consumer nicotine products such as nicotine pouches under a similar regulatory framework as nicotine vapes?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Please explain your answer and provide evidence or your opinion to support further development of our approach. (maximum 300 words)

Nicotine is highly addictive and as such all products should be regulated in the same way to prevent addiction and users moving onto other more harmful products.

Affordability

Price difference between vaping and smoking

There is currently a significant difference in price between vapes and tobacco products, in part because vapes are only subject to VAT, whereas tobacco has VAT and duty (at least a £7.87 duty on a packet of 20 cigarettes). Smoking is 3 times more expensive than vaping, and it is estimated that the average smoker in England could save around £670 per year from switching to vaping. This price differential is important, as it can encourage smokers to switch from cigarettes to vapes.

However, this also means that vapes are more readily accessible to young people and other non-smokers, especially disposable and refillable devices.

Cost of vapes

Disposable vapes are considerably cheaper to buy than other vape products. The most popular disposable vape among young people in 2022 was the Elf Bar, which costs around £5, compared to a reusable Elf Bar which costs around £8. Mod or tank devices vary in price, but are in the region of £40 to £50, with additional costs for the e-liquid.

Table 1: average cost of vapes across different product categories

Product category	Unit cost (average)
Disposable	£6
Reusable: pre-filled pod kits	£12
Reusable: vape kits (refillable cartridges)	£40

Duty and taxes on vapes

Fifteen European countries including Germany and Italy have introduced a national tax on vapes and Canada has introduced a vaping duty. American research on the intended and unintended effects of e-cigarette taxes on youth tobacco use shows that taxes on vapes are associated with reductions in vaping, but at the potential risk of increasing youth smoking.

The effect of increasing the prices of vapes

The majority of respondents in DHSC's [youth vaping call for evidence](#) (64%) said price increases would reduce the demand for vapes. Thirty-six per cent of respondents said vapes are affordable and within the average child's buying power and that price has a significant impact on the appeal of vapes, with a further 22% stating that disposable vapes specifically are affordable.

A quarter of respondents thought there was a risk that price increases may have a negative impact on smoking cessation progress, given the use of vapes as an aid to quit smoking. Eleven per cent of respondents stated that the price differential between vapes and cigarettes increased the appeal of vaping.

Policy considerations

This consultation covers a range of measures to reduce the appeal and availability of vapes to children. To support this agenda, the UK Government thinks that there is a strong case to take action on affordability and so is exploring options, including a new duty on vapes as other countries have done, while ensuring that there is a significant differential between duty on vapes and duty on tobacco products.

Question

Do you think that an increase in the price of vapes would reduce the number of young people who vape?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Please explain your answer and provide evidence or your opinion to support further development of our approach. (maximum 300 words)

The Council believe that the price of vapes, particularly disposables, should be increased to prevent accessibility for young people. In addition there should be a restriction on price promotions on vapes.

Enforcement

A strong approach to enforcement is vital if the smokefree generation and youth vaping policy is to have real impact. Underage and illicit sale of tobacco, and more recently vapes, is undermining work to regulate the industry and protect public health.

In [Stopping the start: our new plan to create a smokefree generation](#), additional steps were set out to clamp down on those illegally selling tobacco products and vapes to underage people and to prevent illicit products from being sold.

One of these measures is introducing new powers for local authorities to issue fixed penalty notices to enforce age of sale legislation for tobacco products and vapes in England and Wales.

In Scotland, local authorities already have powers to issue fixed penalty notices to retailers and individuals who commit an offence under the [Tobacco and Primary Medical Services \(Scotland\) Act 2010](#). In Northern Ireland, there is local enforcement through the [Tobacco Retailers Act \(Northern Ireland\) 2014](#). It is proposed that the existing enforcement regime would continue to apply to age of sale restrictions.

Introducing on the spot fines for underage sales

Local authorities take a proportionate approach to enforce age of sale restrictions on tobacco products and vapes, that reflects the level of offence committed. For example, in England, penalties can be escalated, starting with a warning through to a maximum fine of £2,500. In the case of the most serious or repeat offences, local authorities can apply for a court order to prevent the offending retailer from opening for a period of time.

The current penalty regime requires local authorities to prosecute the individual or business in question and for the individual or business in question to be convicted in a magistrates' court. Trading standards officers say this time-consuming court procedure limits their ability to issue fines and is a significant gap in their operational capabilities.

Question

Do you think that fixed penalty notices should be issued for breaches of age of sale legislation for tobacco products and vapes?

Powers to issue fixed penalty notices would provide an alternative means for local authorities to enforce age of sale legislation for tobacco products and vapes in addition to existing penalties.

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Please explain your answer and provide evidence or your opinion to support further development of our approach. (maximum 300 words)

In Northern Ireland, Councils have the option of serving a Fixed Penalty Notice for the sale of tobacco products and it has been an efficient and effective way of dealing with people who sell to children. We would like to see this extended to any new age of sale controls on tobacco on vaping products.

It is also vital that enforcement activity for any new regulatory controls on tobacco and vape sales is adequately funded. Belfast City Council works closely with the Public Health Agency in Northern Ireland who currently contribute funding to the Councils work on tobacco control enforcement. The costs to Councils of enforcing any new legislative controls should be taken into account when determining future funding provision for Council enforcement. The Council would be concerned that if such services are not adequately resourced, then the powers might not be fully utilised to their potential.

Question

What level of fixed penalty notice should be given for an underage tobacco sale?

- £100
- £200
- Other

Please explain your answer and provide evidence or your opinion to support further development of our approach. (maximum 300 words)

In Northern Ireland the Fixed Penalty Notice charge is £250 for selling both tobacco products and vapes to children.

The Council believe that the fixed penalty amount should be £250 as a minimum and a sliding scale introduced with additional offences doubling the FPN Amount. This will reflect the seriousness of the offence and help ensure retailers comply with the legislation.

Question

What level of fixed penalty notice should be given for an underage vape sale?

- £100
- £200
- **Other**

Please explain your answer and provide evidence or your opinion to support further development of our approach. (maximum 300 words)

In Northern Ireland the Fixed Penalty Notice charge is £250 for selling both tobacco products and vapes to children.

The Council believe that the fixed penalty amount should be £250 as a minimum and a sliding scale introduced with additional offences doubling the FPN Amount. This will reflect the seriousness of the offence and help ensure retailers comply with the legislation.

How to respond

This consultation seeks feedback on the proposed measures, to inform future legislation. On youth vaping, there are a number of options proposed, to ensure the UK Government and devolved administrations take the most appropriate and impactful steps, building on existing evidence.

The consultation closes on 6 December 2023 at 11:59pm and you can respond via our [online survey](#).