

TOBAKSINDSATSER OG PRÆVALENSER

UDVIKLINGEN I ENGLAND, FRANKRIG,
HOLLAND, NORGE OG SVERIGE SIDEN 2010

Februar 2022

INCENTIVE



INDHOLD

Sundhedsstyrelsen arbejder kontinuerligt på at forbedre danskernes sundhed, fx gennem forebyggelse.

Som et led i forebyggelsesarbejdet på tobaksområdet har Sundhedsstyrelsen bedt Incentive om at udarbejde et overblik over, hvilke tiltag og initiativer der findes i fem udvalgte europæiske lande samt at indhente tal for udviklingen i prævalenser i de respektive lande i perioden 2010 og frem.

I denne rapport præsenterer vi resultaterne af undersøgelsen.

God læselyst.

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INTRODUKTION

Danmark har tiltrådt WHO's rammekonvention for tobakskontrol (FCTC: Framework Convention on Tobacco Control) sammen med i alt 173 andre lande.

Det betyder, at Danmark har forpligtet sig til at arbejde med de mest effektive redskaber for at begrænse brugen af tobaks- og nikotinholdige produkter.

Det drejer sig blandt andet om:

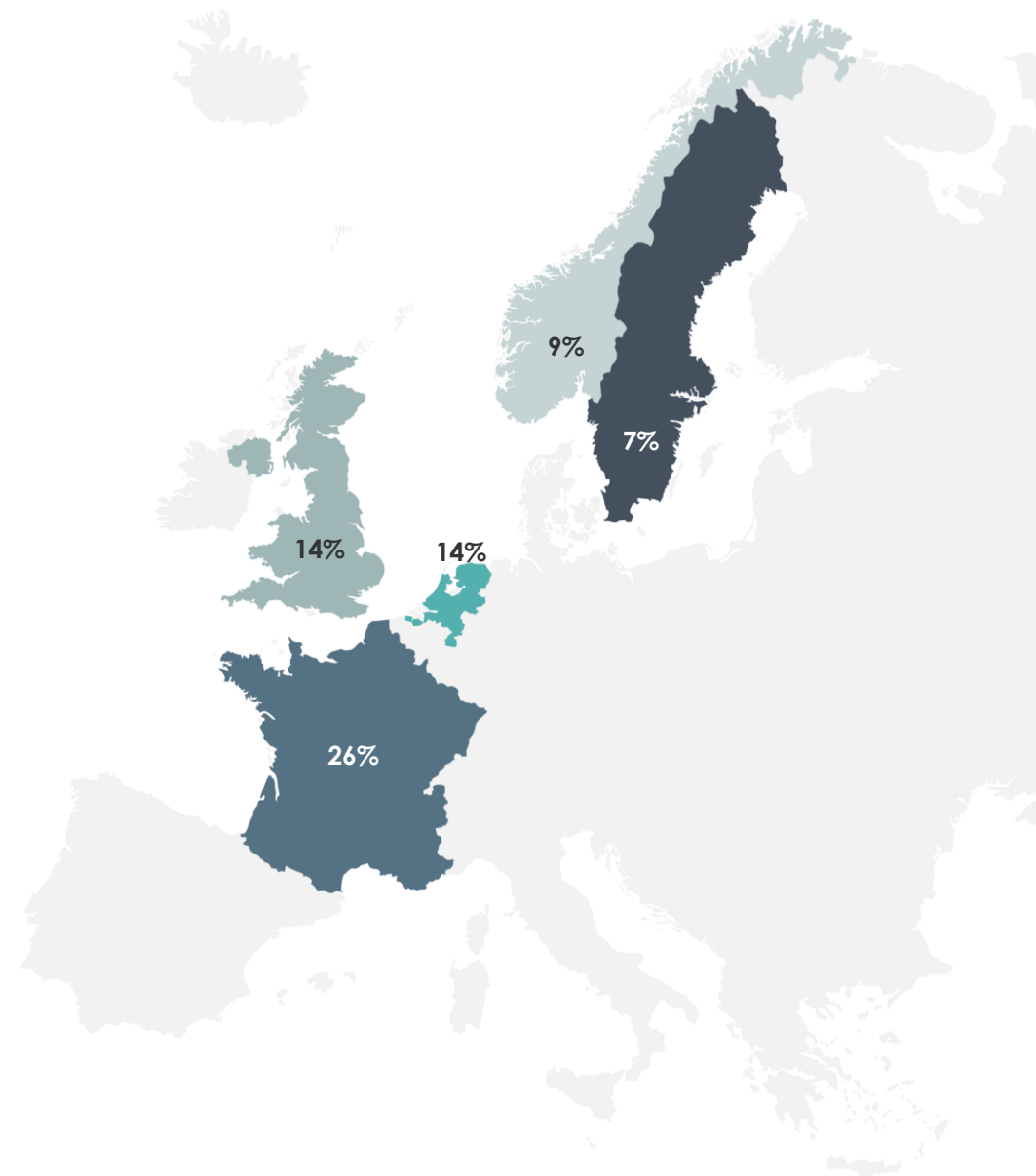
- Høje afgifter/priser på tobak
- Forbud mod reklamer for tobak
- Røgfri miljøer på arbejdspladser og offentlige steder
- Omfattende informationsindsats – herunder undervisning
- Store advarsler på tobaks-/cigaretpakninger
- Behandlingstilbud for afhængighed af tobak – det vil sige rygestoptilbud.

Sundhedsstyrelsen arbejder derfor med en bred vifte af tiltag, både centrale og lokale, for at begrænse brugen af tobak og andre nikotinprodukter.

Formålet med denne rapport er at præsentere et overblik over lovgivning og initiativer på tobaks- og nikotinområdet i England, Frankrig, Holland, Norge og Sverige, samt at vise de tilhørende prævalenser for en række produkter i landene siden 2010.

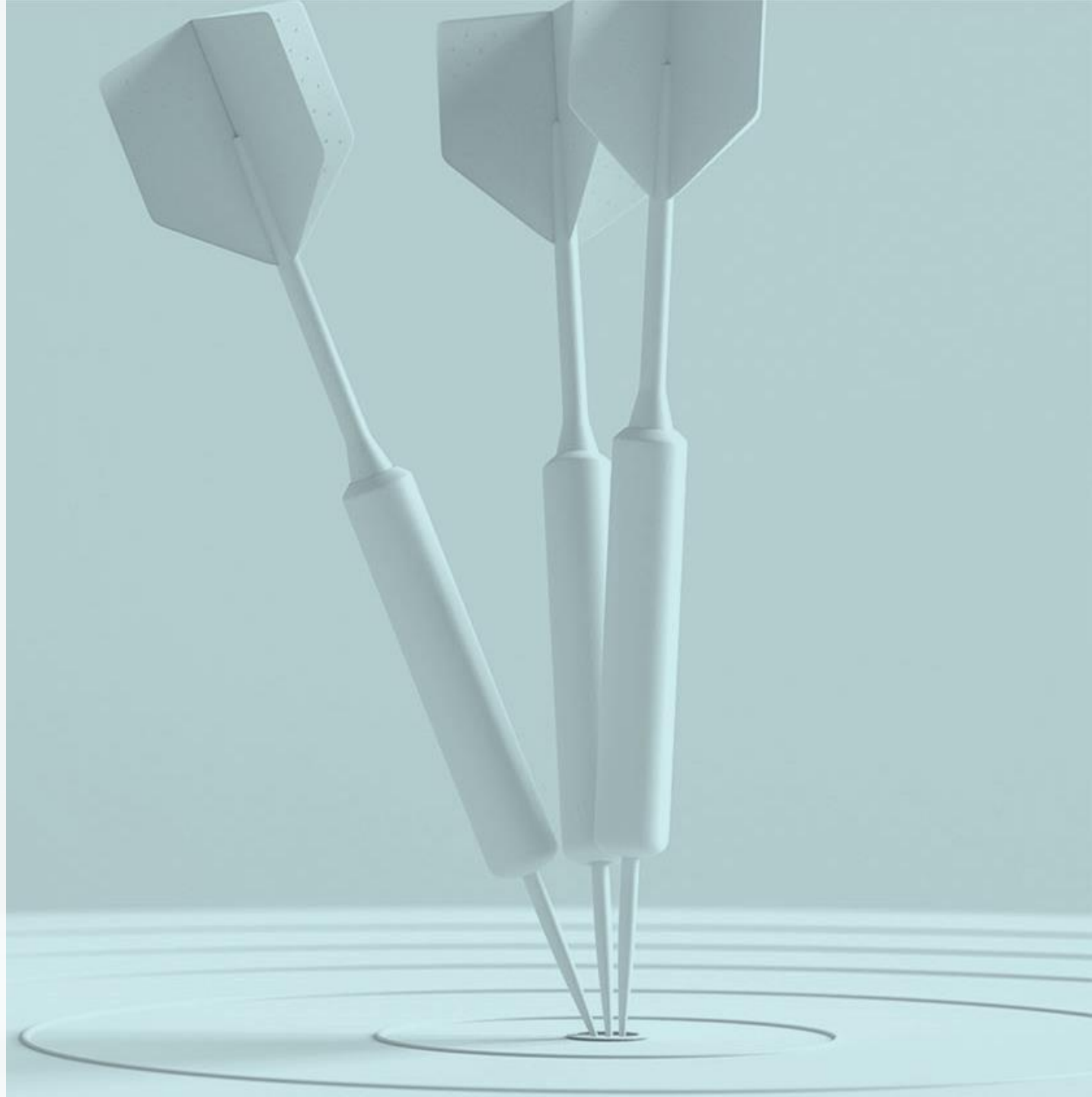
De inkluderede lande er udvalgt, da de på forskellig vis har igangsat indsatser og tiltag mod tobaks- og nikotinprodukter siden 2010. Landene har arbejdet med tiltag, selvom de i udgangspunktet havde forskellige prævalenser for tobaks- og nikotinprodukter.

Rapporten er baseret på offentligt tilgængelig viden, og data er indhentet af lokale juridiske eksperter og er foretaget separat for hvert land.



I figuren vises cigaretprævalenser for 2020 (UK for 2019).

SAMMENFATNING



Mange indsatser på tværs af lande kan have reduceret andelen af cigaretrygere



Andelen af daglige cigaretrygere er faldet over tid. Alle lande har indført tiltag for at sænke forbruget

England, Frankrig, Holland, Norge og Sverige har siden 2010 tilsammen indført mere end 100 tiltag, der har til formål at begrænse forbruget af tobaks- og nikotinprodukter.

Andelen af cigaretrygere er i perioden faldet med mellem 4 og 10 procentpoint. Samtidig er andelen af personer, der bruger snus, steget med 3 procentpoint i Sverige og 6 procentpoint i Norge. Andelen af e-cigarebrugere er steget med hhv. 1 og 5 procentpoint i Frankrig og England, mens den er faldet med 2 procentpoint i Holland.



Afgifter bruges i alle lande

Alle fem lande har i perioden siden 2010 hævet afgifterne/priserne på tobaks- og nikotinprodukter.

Prisen på en pakke cigaretter varierer fra 42 kr. i Sverige, ca. 65 kr. i Holland og England, ca. 75 kr. i Frankrig og til 89 kr. i Norge.¹



Røgfrie miljøer er udbredte – særligt i områder, hvor børn færdes

Der er siden 2010 indført røgfrie miljøer i Frankrig, Holland, Norge og Sverige. Tiltagene retter sig mod områder med børn, indgange til røgfrie områder, røgfrie arbejdspladser (Holland) samt udendørs caféer samt arealer for offentlig transport (Sverige).

Der er ikke identificeret nye tiltag for gratis rygestop i perioden 2010-2021. I Frankrig har man dog arbejdet med at give tilskud til nikotinerstatningsprodukter i forbindelse med rygestop. Gruppen af personer, der kan få tilskud, er blevet udvidet flere gange siden 2010.



E-cigaretter behandles som andre tobaks- og nikotinprodukter

I EU-landene behandles e-cigaretter (som følge af et EU-direktiv) stort set på lige fod med cigaretter og øvrige tobaks- og nikotinprodukter. Norge har tilsluttet sig EU-direktivet og ophæver i løbet af 2022 et gældende forbud mod at sælge e-cigaretter med nikotin.

I England kan e-cigaretprodukter klassificeres som medicin.

[1] cancer.dk/forebyg/undga-roeg-og-rygning/lovgivning/lovgivning-i-andre-lande, www.op-i-roeg.dk

ANDELEN AF DAGLIGE CIGARETRYGERE ER FALDET I ALLE FEM LANDE SIDEN 2010

I perioden fra 2010 til i dag er andelen af daglige cigaretrygere faldet i både England, Frankrig, Holland, Norge og Sverige.

I Frankrig ses de højeste cigaretprævalenser. I 2010 var prævalensen 30%, og frem mod 2020 faldt den med 4 procentpoint til 26%. Frankrig har i perioden indført 37 tiltag, der primært består af lovgivning rettet mod alle de undersøgte tobaks- og nikotinprodukter.

I England var prævalensen i 2010 20%, mens den faldt med 6 procentpoint til 14% i 2019. I perioden er der indført 23 tiltag, der i høj grad omfatter uddannelse og støtte til at stoppe med at bruge cigaretter og andre produkter. England indfører i lavere grad end andre lande tiltag rettet mod e-cigaretter.

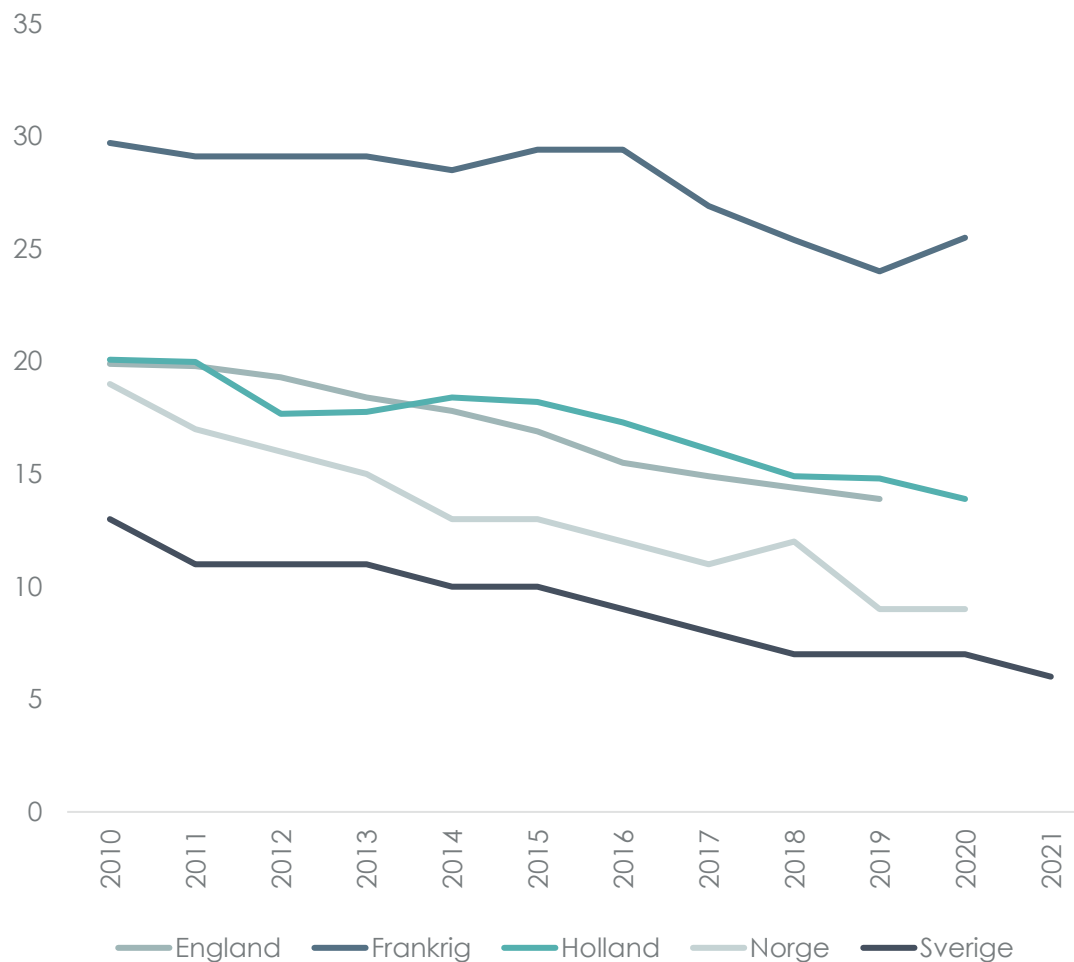
I Holland faldt prævalensen ligeledes med 6 procentpoint fra 20% i 2010 til 14% i 2020. I perioden er der identificeret 40 tiltag, hvoraf mange indeholder beskyttelse mod tobaksrøg og/eller håndhævelsesinitiativer.

I Norge var prævalensen i 2010 19%, mens den faldt med 10 procentpoint til 9 % 2020. I perioden er der identificeret 25 tiltag, hvoraf hovedparten er lovgivning, der skal beskytte mod tobaksrøg eller regulere promovning af tobaksprodukter.

Den laveste prævalens for cigaretrygere findes i Sverige, hvor 13% af befolkningen i 2010 var daglige cigaretrygere. I 2021 var prævalensen faldet med 7 procentpoint til 6%. I perioden er der identificeret 10 tiltag, hvoraf hovedparten er lovgivning. Der er en overvægt af tiltag, der indeholder støtte til at stoppe med at bruge cigaretter og andre produkter, eller som skal regulere promovning af tobaksprodukter.

Andelen af cigaretrygere falder i alle lande

Daglige brugere, %



ANDELEN AF E-CIGARET- OG SNUSBRUGERE ER GENERELT STEGET SIDEN 2010

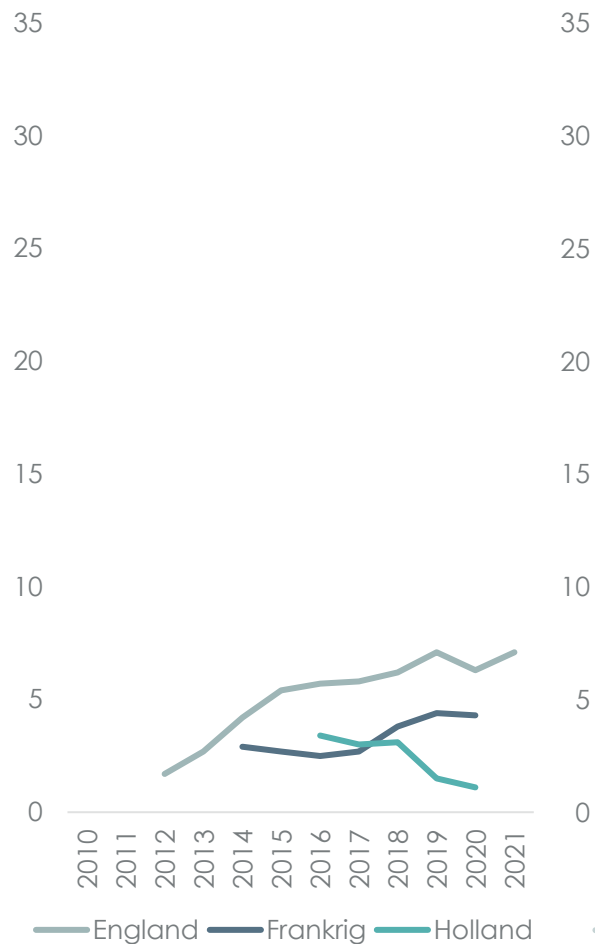
Andelen af daglige cigaretbrugere er faldet i alle fem lande siden 2010, men der ses samtidig en stigning i andelen, der benytter andre tobaksprodukter, i fire ud af de fem lande.

I perioden fra 2010 til i dag er andelen af daglige e-cigarettbrugere steget i både England og Frankrig. Især i England har man set en stor stigning i prævalensen. I samme periode er andelen af daglige e-cigarettbrugere faldet i Holland.

I både Sverige og Norge er antallet af daglige snusbrugere steget fra 2010 til 2020. Den største stigning ses i Norge, hvor prævalensen steg fra på 7% i 2010 til 13% i 2020. I Sverige er stigningen mindre, men landet har alligevel i næsten alle år siden 2010 den højeste prævalens af snusbrugere. I 2010 brugte 11% af den svenske befolkning snus dagligt, og i 2020 var dette steget til 14%.

Andelen af e-cigaret- og snusbrugere stiger

Daglige brugere, %



TILTAG PÅ TVÆRS

De følgende sider giver et overblik over, hvilke typer af tiltag der er indført i de fem lande.

Tiltagene er opdelt på forskellige måder ud fra:

- Antallet af tiltag
- MPOWER-mål
- Andre kategorier
- Målgruppen for tiltaget
- Produkttypen.

Til sidst præsenteres et kvalitativt overblik over, hvordan tobaksprodukters skadelige virkning opfattes i de enkelte lande.



135 TILTAG I FEM LANDE

I alle fem lande er nye initiativer og love trådt i kraft i perioden 2010-2021, og særligt fra 2014 var der mange nye tiltag. 2016 var det år, hvor flest tiltag trådte i kraft (i alt 23 tiltag), efterfulgt af år 2014 (i alt 20 tiltag).

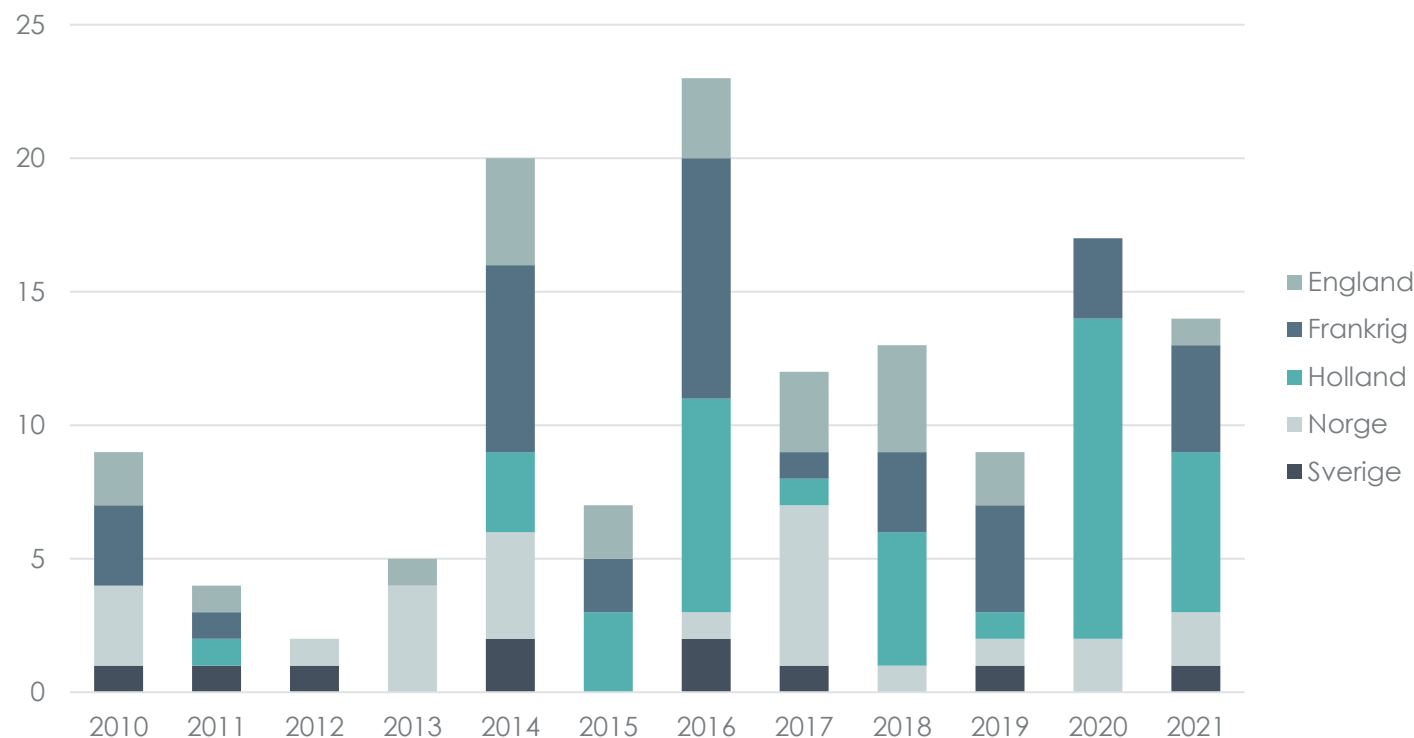
Det er især Holland og Frankrig, der indfører mange tiltag i perioden. Holland indfører 40 tiltag, mens Frankrig indfører 37 tiltag.

Antal initiativer trådt i kraft siden 2010

England	23
Frankrig	37
Holland	40
Norge	25
Sverige	10

Alle fem lande indførte løbende nye tiltag på tobaksområdet fra 2010-2021

Antal tiltag, der er trådt i kraft siden 2010, fordelt på lande



TILTAG FORDELT PÅ MPOWER-MÅL

Tiltag på tobaksområdet i de fem lande kan fordeles på kategorier ud fra WHO's MPOWER-mål.

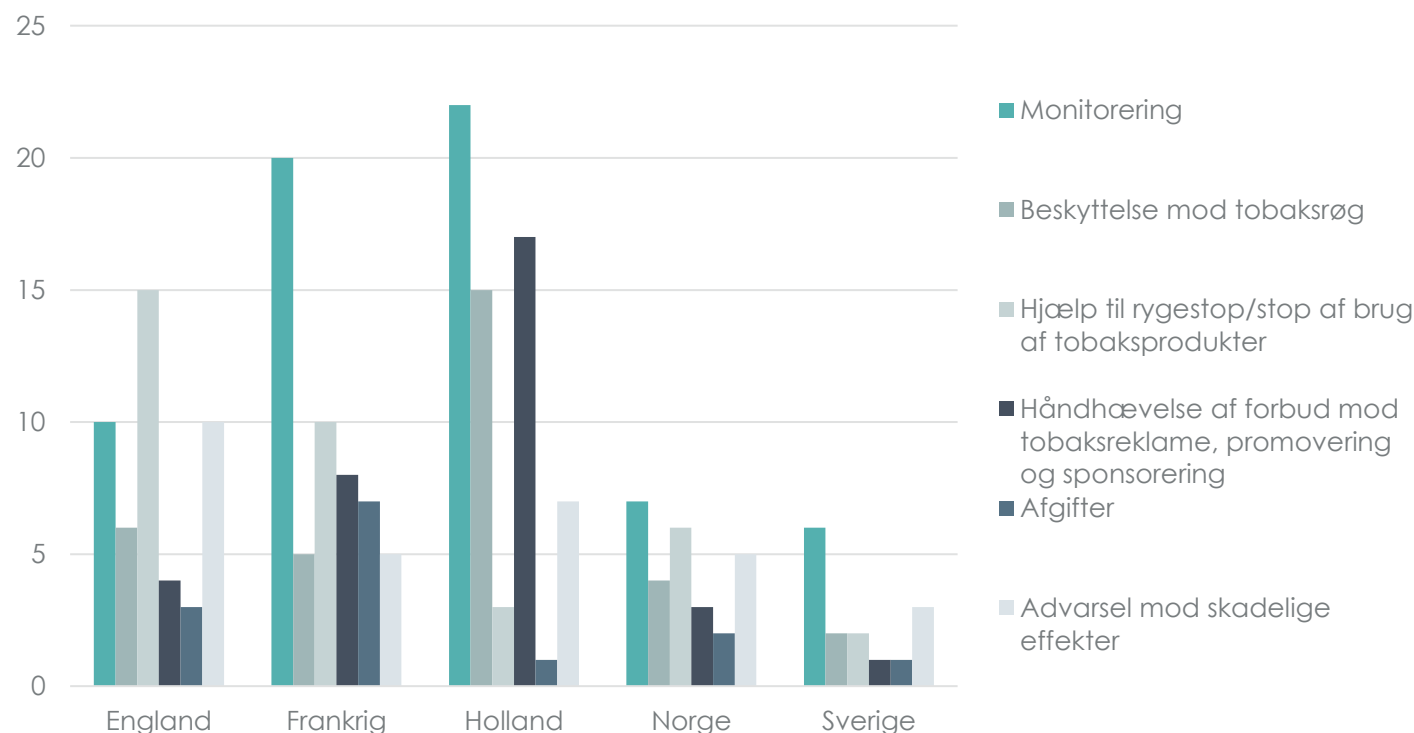
Med i alt 65 tiltag er monitoreringstiltag den type, der fyldte mest i perioden 2010-2021. Monitoreringstiltag omfatter blandt andet tiltag, som har til formål at øge tilgængeligheden af nationale data på tobaksområdet.

Denne tendens ses i alle fem lande med undtagelse af England. I England trådte flest tiltag, der blandt andet giver hjælp til rygestop i kraft. Eksempler på dette er guidelines til rygestop, som der i England er udgivet en række af siden 2010.

Tiltag med afgifter er den type af tiltag, der er indført færrest gange på tværs af landene.

Især tiltag med monitorering trådte i kraft mellem 2010 og 2021

Antal tiltag, der er trådt i kraft siden 2010 i de fem lande, fordelt på MPOWER-mål



Note: Hvert tiltag kan kategoriseres inden for en eller flere kategorier. Et tiltag kan derfor indgå i flere søjler i figuren. Tiltag kategoriseret som "monitorering" kategoriseres i 66% af tilfældene også som et eller flere andre MPOWER-mål.

TILTAG FORDELT PÅ ANDRE KATEGORIER

Ud over MPOWER-mål findes også andre relevante kategorier for tiltag på tobaksområdet.

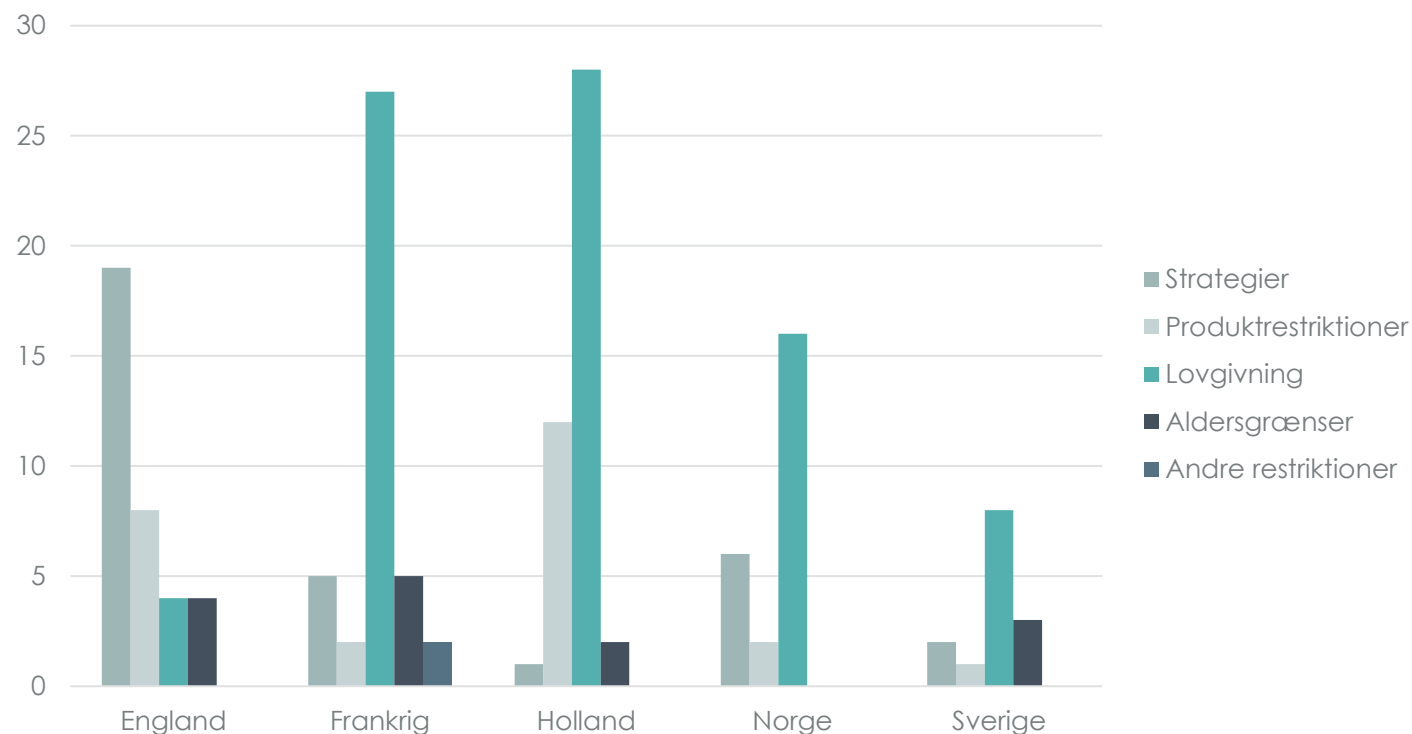
Til dette overblik har Sundhedsstyrelsen valgt at undersøge, om tiltag kan kategoriseres som strategier, produktrestriktioner, lovgivning, aldersgrænser eller andre restriktioner.

Med i alt 83 tiltag er kategorien "lovgivning" den kategori, der fyldte mest i perioden 2010-2021 på tværs af landene. Et eksempel er indførelsen af et tobaksforbud i børnehaver og skoler i Norge i 2014.

Eneste undtagelse er England, hvor kategorien "strategier" er brugt oftere. En strategi kan fx være en national plan for tobakskontrol. Det skal bemærkes, at en strategi ikke altid indebærer konkrete tiltag, men at den også kan omfatte hensigter. En strategi medfører derfor ikke nødvendigvis ændringer.

Især tiltag med lovgivning trådte i kraft mellem 2010 og 2021

Antal tiltag, der er trådt i kraft siden 2010 i de fem lande, fordelt på andre typer af tiltag



Note: Hvert tiltag kan kategoriseres inden for en eller flere kategorier. Et tiltag kan derfor indgå i flere søjler i figuren. Tiltag kategoriseret som "lovgivning" kategoriseres i 33% af tilfældene også som et eller flere andre typer af tiltag.

TILTAG FORDELT PÅ, HVEM TILTAGET ER MÅLRETTET MOD

Tiltag på tobaksområdet i de fem lande kan også kategoriseres ud fra, hvem tiltaget er målrettet mod.

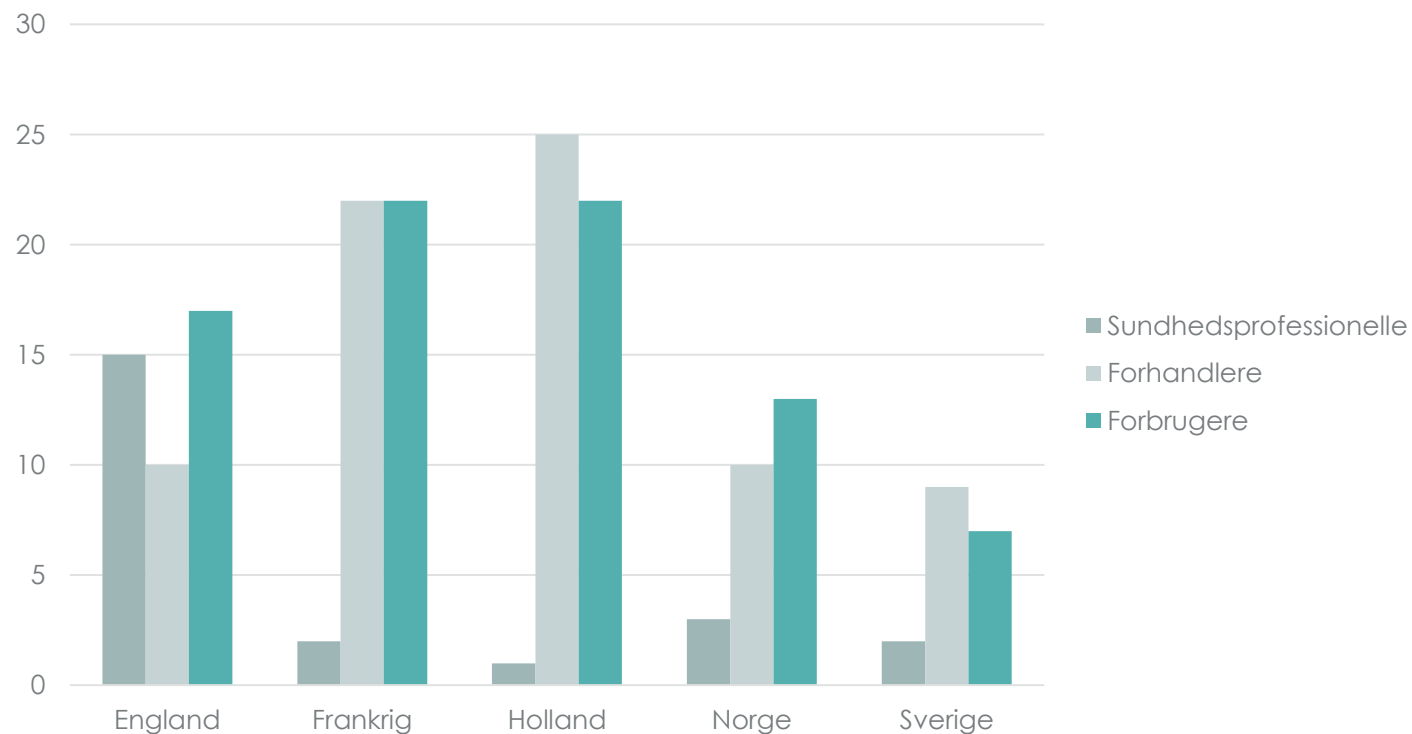
I perioden 2010-2021 var flest tiltag målrettet forbrugere (81 tiltag). Et tiltag målrettet forbrugere kan eksempelvis være indførelsen af tilskud til nikotinerstatningsprodukter.

Mange tiltag var også målrettet forhandlere (76 tiltag), som fx forbud mod synlig udstilling af tobaksprodukter, hvorimod færrest var målrettet sundhedsprofessionelle (23 tiltag).

Denne tendens ses i alle lande med undtagelse af England. I England var en stor del af tiltagene målrettet sundhedsprofessionelle. Dette indebærer blandt andet diverse guidelines.

Hovedparten af tiltag er rettet mod forbrugere og forhandlere

Antal tiltag, der er trådt i kraft siden 2010 i de fem lande, fordelt på målgruppe



Note: Hvert tiltag kan kategoriseres inden for en eller flere kategorier. Et tiltag kan derfor indgå i flere søjler i figuren. Tiltag, der er målrettet mod forbrugere, er i 75% af tilfældene også målrettet en eller flere andre målgrupper.

TILTAG FORDELT PÅ PRODUKT

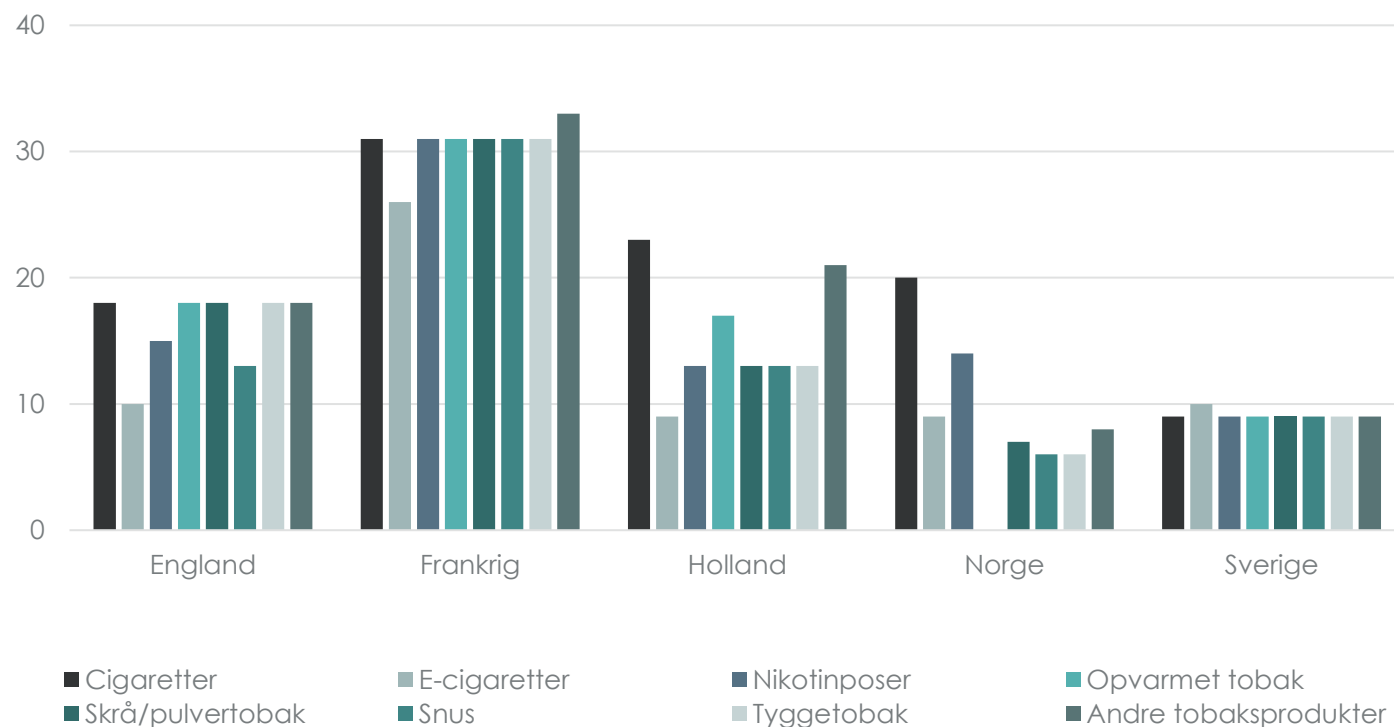
En tendens, der ses på tværs af landene i perioden 2010-2021, er, at de fleste tiltag omfatter alle typer af produkter. På tværs af landene omfatter flest tiltag dog cigaretter (101 tiltag).

I Norge, Holland og England ses en mere ujævn fordeling af tiltag på produkter. I de tre lande gælder dog, at flest tiltag omfatter cigaretter.

E-cigaretter er det produkt, der er omfattet af færrest tiltag i både England og Holland, og opvarmet tobak er ikke omfattet af nogen tiltag i Norge. Dette skyldes sandsynligvis, at opvarmet tobak er ulovligt i landet.

De fleste tiltag omfatter alle produkter

Antal tiltag, der er trådt i kraft siden 2010 i de fem lande, fordelt på produkt



Note: Hvert tiltag kan kategoriseres inden for en eller flere kategorier. Et tiltag kan derfor indgå i flere søjler i figuren. Tiltag, der omfatter cigaretter, omfatter i 93% af tilfældene også andre typer af produkter.

OPFATTELSEN AF TOBAKSPRODUKTER PÅ TVÆRS AF LANDE

Opfattelsen af forskellige tobaksprodukter i et land kan have betydning for forbruget samt antallet af indsatser på området. Derfor er opfattelsen af forskellige tobaksprodukter blevet undersøgt ved hjælp af kvalitative input fra lokale eksperter.

Generelt vurderes e-cigaretter, opvarmet tobak og nikotinposer til at være mindre skadeligt sammenlignet med cigaretter. Det gælder på tværs af alle fem lande med undtagelse af Holland, hvor alle tobaksprodukter opfattes som værende lige så skadelige som cigaretter.

I Sverige og Norge opfattes de fleste tobaksprodukter som værende mindre skadelige end cigaretter, hvorimod man i England og Frankrig vurderer flere produkter til at være lige så skadelige eller mere skadelige end cigaretter.

På tværs af de fem lande er der forskel på, hvilke produkter der anses som relevante i forbindelse med et rygestop. England anser som det eneste land e-cigaretter som relevante. Frankrig og Sverige anser nikotinprodukter som fx tyggegummi som relevante, mens Holland og Norge ikke ser alternative produkter som relevante i forbindelse med rygestop.

E-cigaretter, opvarmet tobak og nikotinposer opfattes som mindre skadeligt

Opfattelse af tobaksprodukter fordelt på land sammenlignet med cigaretter

Produkt ift. cigaretter	England	Frankrig	Holland	Norge	Sverige ^[1]
E-cigaretter	Meget mindre skadelig	Meget mindre skadelig	Lige så skadelig ^[2]	Mindre skadelig	Mindre skadelig
Opvarmet tobak	Mindre skadelig	Mindre skadelig	Lige så skadelig	Ikke tilladt	Lidt mindre skadelig
Nikotinposer	Mindre skadelig	Ikke tilladt	Lige så skadelig	Mindre skadelig	Lidt mindre skadelig
Snus	Lige så skadelig ^[3]	Lige så skadelig	Lige så skadelig	Mindre skadelig	Lidt mindre skadelig
Tyggetobak	Lige så skadelig	Lige så skadelig (men af forskellige årsager)	Lige så skadelig	Mindre skadelig	Lidt mindre skadelig
Skrå og pulvertobak	Lige så skadelig	Mere/lige så skadelig	Lige så skadelig	Mindre skadelig	Lidt mindre skadelig
Andre tobaksprodukter (pibe, vandpibe, cigarillos o.a.)	Lige så skadelig	Pibe: Meget mere skadelig Vandpibe: Meget mere skadelig Cigarillos: Mere skadelig	Lige så skadelig	Lige så skadelig	Lidt mindre skadelig
Produkter, der vurderes som relevante ifm. rygestop	Ja (e-cigaretter)	Ja (plaster, tyggegummi, tablet, inhalator)	Nej	Nej	Ja (nikotinprodukter uden tobak)

Bemærk: Vurderingerne af skadelighed af de forskellige tobaks- og nikotinprodukter ift. cigaretter er subjektive. Vurderingerne er baseret på en gennemgang af love og politikker på området i det enkelte land og forståelsen af de enkelte produkter. Vurderingerne er fortaget af de lokale juridiske eksperter, der har indsamlet viden til denne rapport. Noter til skemaet ses på side 68.

LANDEOVERBLIK

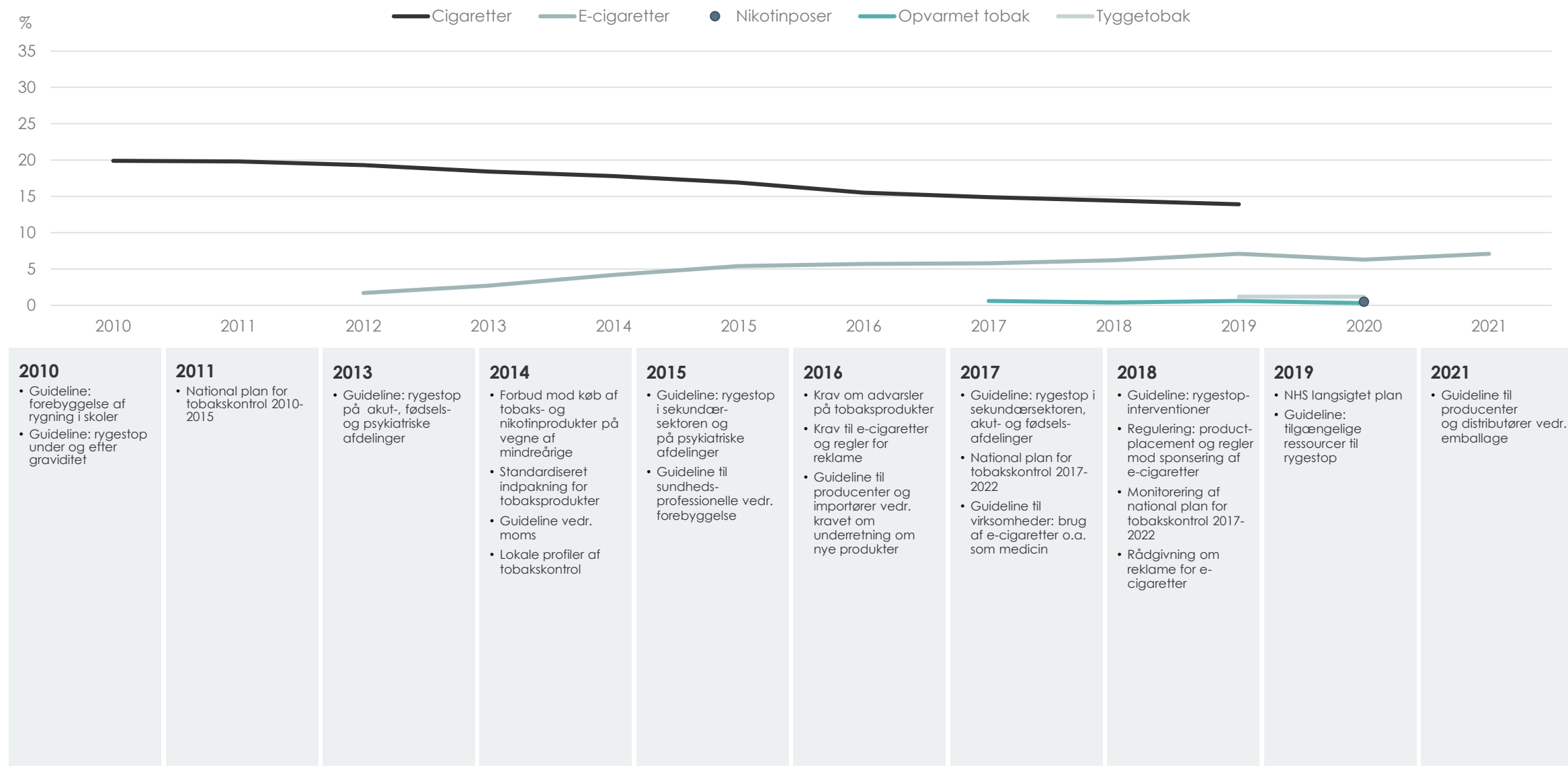
I det følgende præsenteres figurer og korte beskrivelser af de tiltag, der er indført i hvert af de fem lande.

Landeoverblikket viser udviklingen i prævalenser for forskellige produkter, samt hvilke tiltag der er implementeret hvornår.

Overblikket er baseret på en detaljeret gennemgang udført af lokale juridiske eksperter i hvert land. Et samlet overblik over tiltag i de enkelte lande med mere detaljerede beskrivelser findes i bilagene.



England



Kilder: Office for National Statistics, Action on Smoking and Health (ASH) og Smoke-free Great Britain Adult survey (ASH-A).

England

I England er 23 tiltag på tobaksområdet blevet implementeret i perioden 2010-2021. Ud af disse kan langt de fleste kategoriseres som en strategi. England skiller sig ud fra de øvrige lande ved at have flere tiltag rettet mod uddannelse af sundhedsprofessionelle.

Afgifter

I 2011 besluttede man i den nationale plan for tobakskontrol 2010-2015 at fortsætte med at benytte afgifter på tobaksprodukter, der er høje nok til at påvirke rygeprævalensen. Afgifter på tobaksprodukter indgik også som en del af den nationale plan for tobakskontrol 2017-2022, samt i monitoreringen af planen, der fandt sted i 2018.

E-cigaretter

England skiller sig ud ved at opfatte e-cigaretter som væsentlig mindre skadelige end cigaretter. I 2016 indførte man krav til e-cigaretter, herunder bl.a. til mærkningen af og reklame for produktet. I 2017 udarbejdede Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) en guideline, der skulle hjælpe virksomheder med at få godkendelse til at benytte e-cigaretter som medicin. I 2018 blev regulering af product placement og sponsering af e-cigaretter indført. Samme år udgav Committee of Advertising Practice (CAP) vejledning ift. reklame for e-cigaretter.

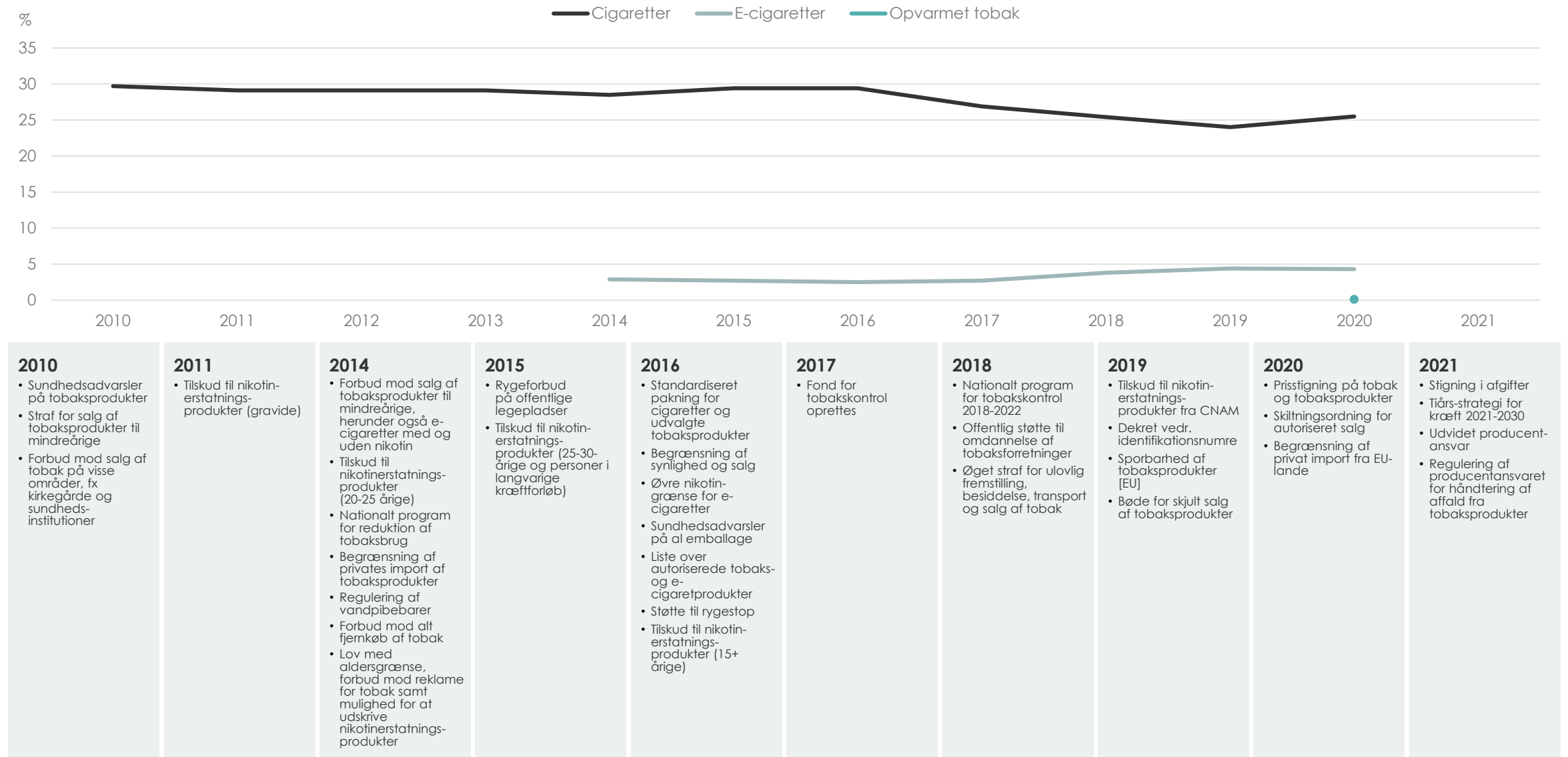
Røgfrie miljøer og rygestoptilbud

I England har man siden 2010 udgivet flere guidelines med fokus på rygestop. Guidelines har både været målrettet brugere af tobaksprodukter og sundhedsprofessionelle.

Der er ikke blevet identificeret nye tiltag vedrørende røgfrie miljøer og gratis rygestop i perioden 2010-2021.



Frankrig



Kilder: Santé Publique France, OECD og Lavery et al. (2021): Prevalence and reasons for use of Heated Tobacco Products (HTP) in Europe: an analysis of Eurobarometer data in 28 countries, The Lancet Regional Health – Europe, 8.

Frankrig

I Frankrig er 37 tiltag på tobaksområdet blevet implementeret i perioden 2010-2021. Ud af disse vedrører langt de fleste en form for lovgivning.

Afgifter

I Frankrig har der været fokus på afgifter flere gange i perioden, bl.a. gennem nationale programmer. I 2020 steg priserne på tobaksprodukter, og i 2021 steg afgifterne igen på alle tobaksprodukter med undtagelse af snus og tyggetobak. I 2021 indledte man også den tiårige strategi på kræftområdet, som bl.a. inkluderer yderligere stigninger.

E-cigaretter

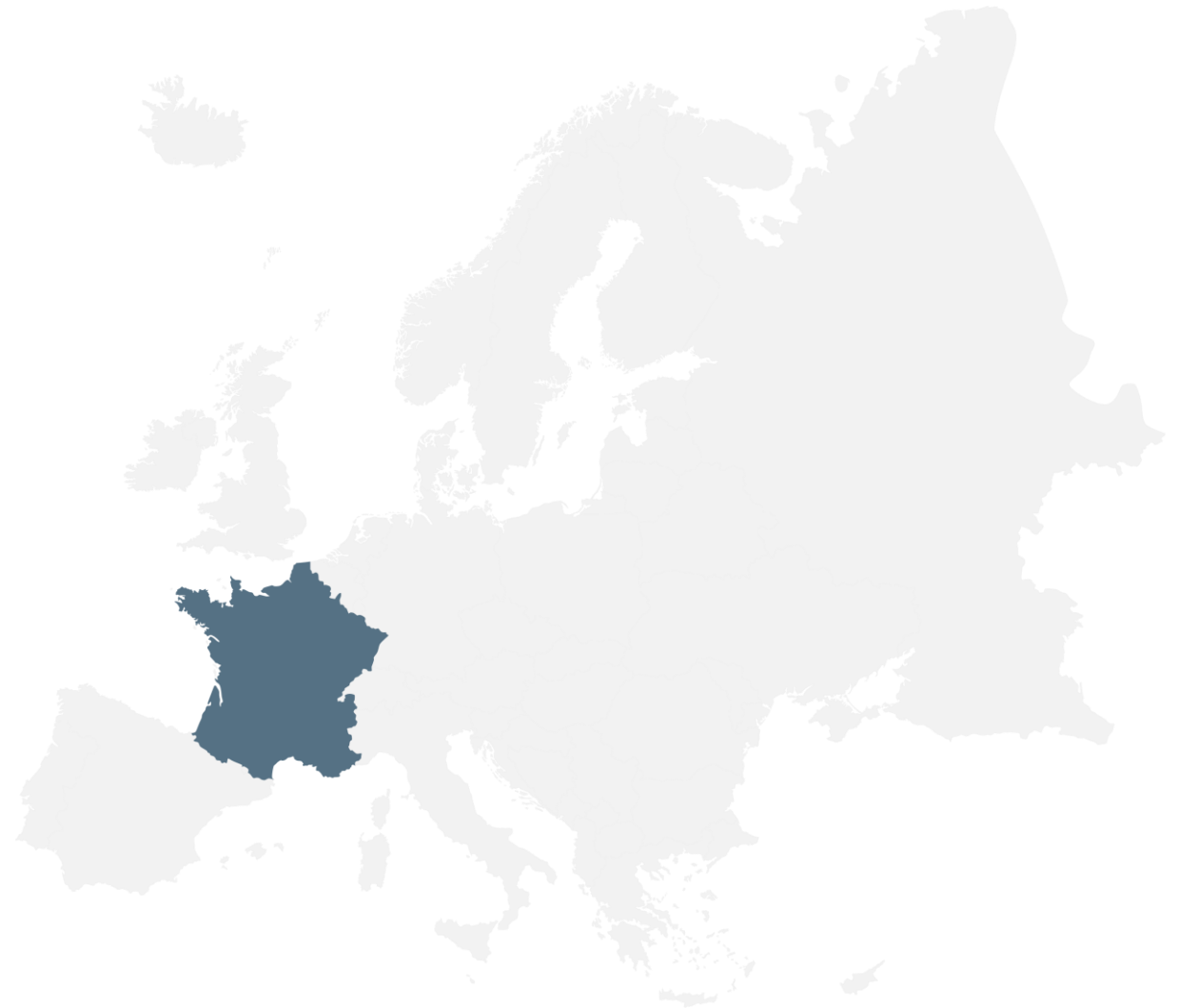
I 2014 indførte Frankrig et nationalt program, der havde til formål at reducere brugen af tobak. Programmet gjorde det bl.a. muligt at regulere forbruget af e-cigaretter. I 2016 fastsatte man øvre grænser for nikotinindholdet i e-cigaretter og besluttede, at produkterne skulle bære sundhedsadvarsler. Samme år lavede Frankrig en liste med autoriserede tobaks- og e-cigaretprodukter og lavede regler for fremstilling, præsentation, salg og brug af produkterne.

Røgfrie miljøer

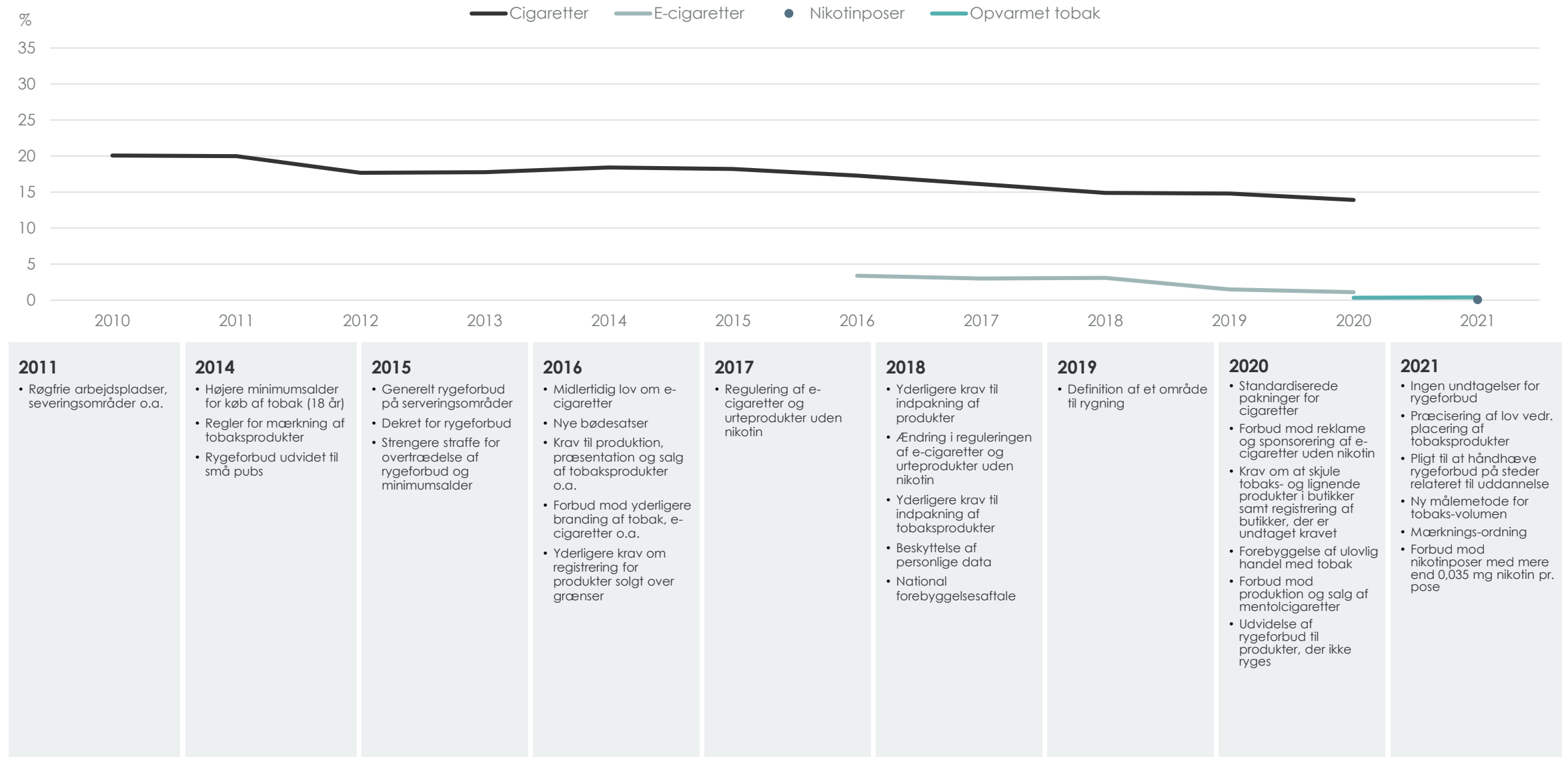
Det nationale program fra 2014 indeholder regler for røgfrie miljøer. Programmet forbød rygning i biler med børn og gjorde udendørs legepladser røgfrie. I 2015 blev ethvert tobaksprodukt forbudt på offentlige legepladser.

Rygestoptilbud

Der er ikke identificeret nye tiltag for gratis rygestop i perioden. Til gengæld har Frankrig flere gange udvidet gruppen af personer, der kan modtage tilskud i forbindelse med brug af nikotinerstatningsprodukter. Derudover arbejder man på en toårig forsøgsordning, hvor sygesikringen dækker rygestop. Nationale programmer har samtidig sat fokus på rygestop.



Holland



Kilder: CBS, OECD, Havermans et al. (2021): Awareness, use and perceptions of cigarillos, heated tobacco products and nicotine pouches: A survey among Dutch adolescents and adults, Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 229 og Laverty et al. (2021): Prevalence and reasons for use of Heated Tobacco Products (HTP) in Europe: an analysis of Eurobarometer data in 28 countries, The Lancet Regional Health – Europe, 8. Bemærk: Prævalenserne for cigaretter fra 2010 til 2013 er estimeret på baggrund af tal fra OECD og CBS.

Holland

I Holland er 40 tiltag blevet implementeret på tobaksområdet i perioden 2010-2021. Ud af disse vedrører langt de fleste en form for lovgivning.

Afgifter

Hollands nationale forebyggelsesaftale fra 2018 indeholder tiltag vedrørende stigende afgifter frem mod 2023. Målet med aftalen er at forebygge, at unge begynder at ryge.

E-cigaretter

I 2016 lavede Holland et midlertidigt dekret, der introducerede regler i forbindelse med e-cigaretter, som blandt andet inkluderede et reklameforbud. Før dette kunne e-cigaretter kvalificeres som medicin. I 2017 lavede man en lov for e-cigaretter og urteprodukter uden nikotin, der skal ryges, som blandt andet inkluderede en aldersgrænse (18 år), et reklameforbud og krav om sundhedsadvarsler på indpakning. I 2018 blev EU-direktivet implementeret.

Røgfrie miljøer

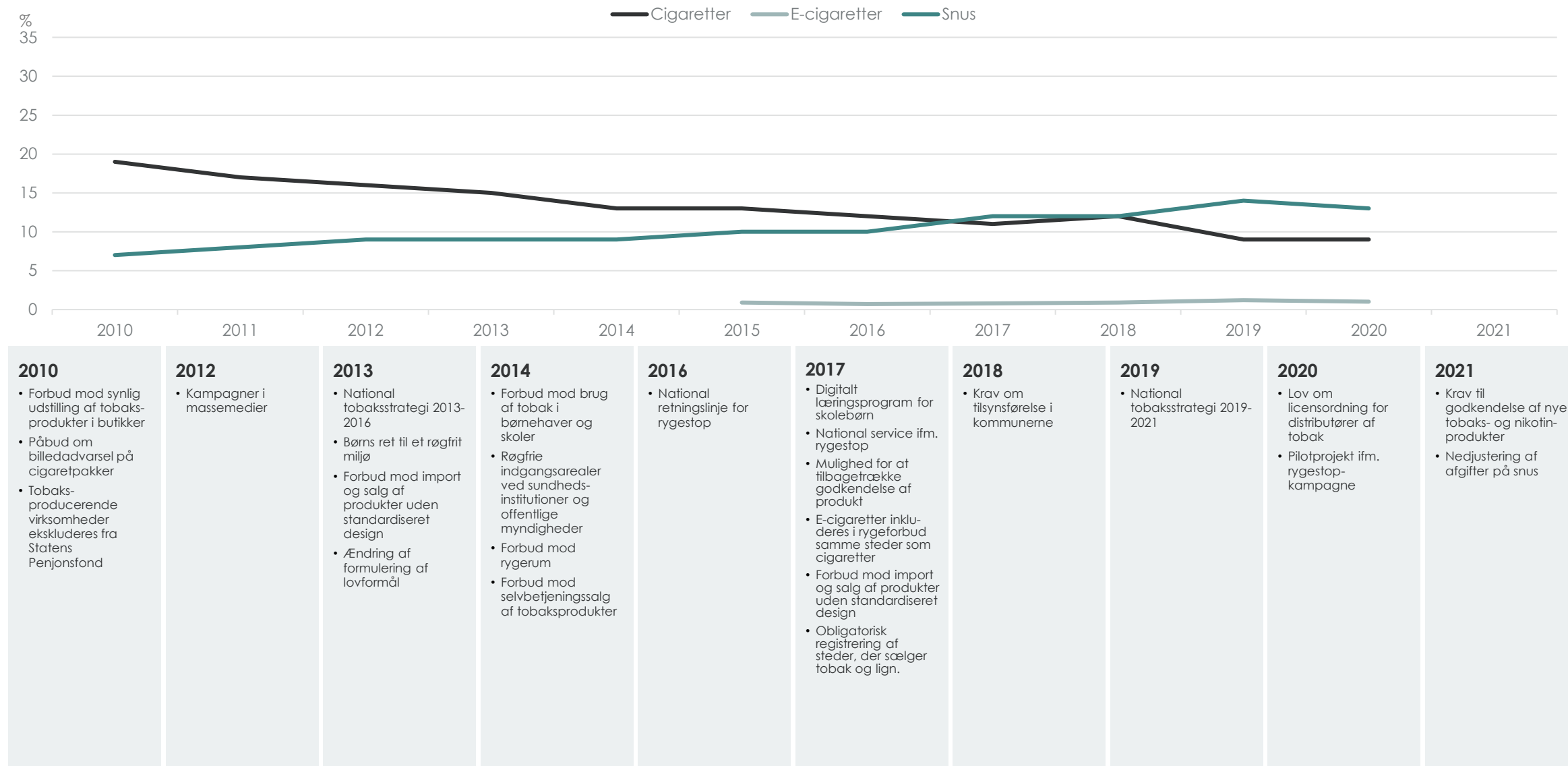
I 2011 implementerede Holland røgfrie arbejdspladser og serveringssteder med enkelte undtagelser. Samtidig fordoblede man straffen for overtrædelse. I 2015 blev dette indskrevet i loven. Med den nationale forebyggelsesaftale fra 2018 blev man derudover enige om, at børn ikke skulle eksponeres for tobaksprodukter herunder også produkter som opvarmet tobak og e-cigaretter med og uden nikotin. Derfor besluttede man, at skoler og børnezoos skulle være røgfrie fra 2020, og at 75% af legepladser samt alle lokationer med børnepasning også skulle være røgfrie. I 2025 skal næsten alle sportsklubber ligeledes være røgfrie. I 2021 ophævede man alle undtagelser for rygeforbud og gjorde det til en pligt at indføre og håndhæve rygeforbuddet på steder, der er knyttet til uddannelsesinstitutioner.

Rygestoptilbud

Der er ikke identificeret nye rygestoptilbud og tiltag for gratis rygestop i perioden 2010-2021.



Norge



Kilder: Statistisk sentralbyrå og Folkehelseinstituttet.

Norge

I Norge er 25 tiltag på tobaksområdet blevet implementeret i perioden 2010-2021. Ud af disse kan langt de fleste tiltag kategoriseres som lovgivning.

Afgifter

Norges strategier på tobaksområdet sikrer løbende stigning i afgifter, der justeres ift. inflationen. I 2021 blev afgiften på snus reduceret med 25% for at dæmpe op for grænsehandel.

E-cigaretter

Et tiltag i Norge har i perioden været rettet mod e-cigaretter. Dette var i 2017, da e-cigaretter blev implementeret i loven for forebyggelse af tobaks skadelige virkninger. Med loven blev e-cigaretter bl.a. forbudt i transport, børnehaver og skoler. Før 2017 var det forbudt at sælge e-cigaretter i Norge.

Røgfrie miljøer

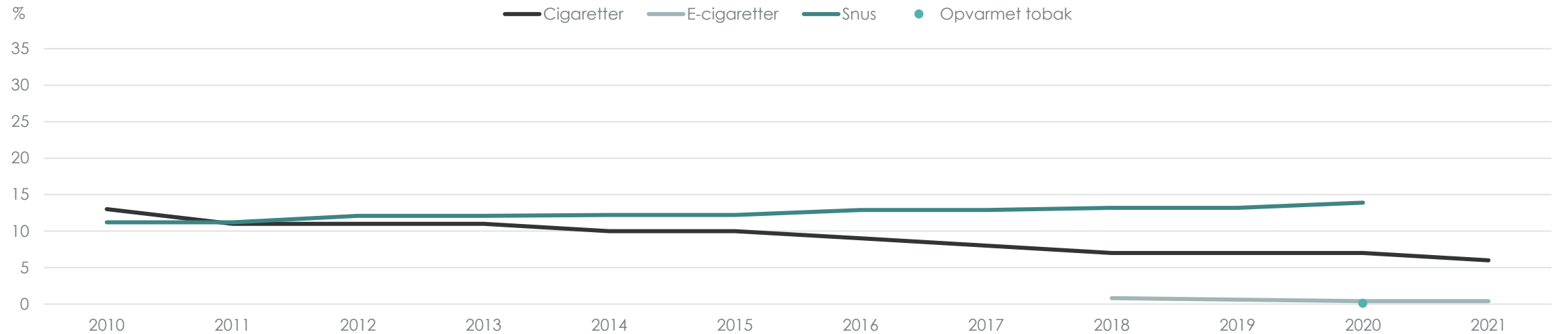
I Norge har der flere gange været fokus på røgfrie miljøer. Først i 2013, da man per lov gav børn ret til røgfrie miljøer. I 2014 blev rygning forbudt i børnehaver og skoler, og samme år gjorde man alle indgange til sundhedsinstitutioner og offentlige myndigheder røgfrie.

Rygestoptilbud

Siden 2010 har der gennem implementering af flere tiltag været fokus på rygestop i Norge. Det er blandt andet kommet til udtryk gennem store kampagner og digitale services målrettet forbrugere, samt retningslinjer vedrørende rygestop målrettet sundhedsprofessionelle. Der er ikke identificeret nye tiltag for gratis rygestop i perioden 2010-2021.



Sverige



2010

- Lovændringer, der bl.a. gav kommuner mulighed for at monitorere salg

2011

- National strategi for alkohol, narkotika, doping og tobak 2011-2015

2012

- Øget tilsyn med handel med tobak

2014

- Det offentlige får ret til at bruge testpersoner til at teste overholdelsen af minimumsalderen
- Mindre redaktionelle ændringer i tobakslov

2016

- National strategi for alkohol, narkotika, doping og tobak 2016-2020
- Implementering af EU-direktiv i tobakslov

2017

- Implementering af EU-direktiv for e-cigaretter o.a., herunder fx aldersgrænser

2019

- Sammenlægning af eksisterende og nye love på tobaks- og e-cigaret-området, herunder bl.a. krav om tilladelse til salg, udvidelse af rygeforbud på offentlige arealer og regler for pakkestørrelser

2021

- Øgede afgifter på tobaksprodukter (inkl. røgfrie produkter)

Kilder: Folkhälsomyndigheten, Statistikmyndigheten (SCB) og Lavery et al. (2021): Prevalence and reasons for use of Heated Tobacco Products (HTPP) in Europe: an analysis of Eurobarometer data in 28 countries, The Lancet Regional Health – Europe, 8.

Sverige

I Sverige er 10 tiltag på tobaksområdet blevet implementeret i perioden 2010-2021. Ud af disse vedrører langt de fleste lovgivning.

Afgifter

Tiltag, der vedrører afgifter, er blevet indført én gang i perioden. Dette skete i 2021, hvor man hævede afgifterne på tobaksprodukter, herunder også røgfrie produkter.

E-cigaretter

I 2017 implementerede Sverige EU's direktiv for e-cigaretter i en samlet lov for e-cigaretter. I loven indgik blandt andet også en minimumsalder for køb af e-cigaretter (18 år). I 2019 blev loven erstattet af en samlet lov for tobak og lignende produkter, da den blev lagt sammen med den tidligere tobakslov.

Røgfrie miljøer

Med den nye samlede lov for tobak og e-cigaretter udvidede Sverige også rygeforbuddet på offentlige arealer yderligere, så det gjaldt udendørs caféer, indgange til røgfrie rum og andre offentlige områder, udendørs arealer for offentlig transport, indhegnede områder beregnet til sport og offentlige legepladser. Forbuddet blev også gældende for blandt andet e-cigaretter.

Rygestoptilbud

Der er ikke blevet identificeret nye rygestoptilbud og tiltag for gratis rygestop i perioden 2010-2021.



METODE



Metode

Indsamling af prævalensdata

Indsamling af prævalensdata foregik som en pragmatisk litteratursøgning samt desk research.

Dataindsamlingen tog udgangspunkt i de nationale statistikbanker for hvert land. Her søgte vi specifikt på prævalensdata for de enkelte tobaksprodukter. Data med andelen af daglige brugere blev prioriteret.

Som supplement til de nationale statistikker undersøgte vi øvrige datakilder. Vi har inkluderet data fra videnskabelig litteratur og OECD. Data indsamlet fra OECD er brugt supplerende samt til at kvalitetssikre de nationale datakilder.

Hvor det har været muligt, har vi brugt tal fra overlappende dataserier til at estimere prævalenserne for år med manglende data.

I tilfælde med databrud på et år har vi estimeret det manglende tal som et gennemsnit af året før og efter.

For nogle produkter var det ikke muligt at identificere valide prævalensdata. Det skyldes i høj grad, at myndighederne først i de senere år er begyndt at opgøre prævalensen for de mere perifere nikotin- og tobaksprodukter. Manglende data er således ikke et udtryk for, at der ikke har været et forbrug, men nærmere, at dette ikke er opgjort.

Kortlægning af lovgivning og initiativer

Kortlægningen af lovgivning og initiativer er foretaget af lokale juridiske eksperter i samarbejde med Arnold og Porter. Kortlægningen er foregået som desk research og afrapporteret systematisk med kategorisering af hvert tiltag.

Kortlægningen omfattede som udgangspunkt indsatser inden for WHO's MPOWER-mål suppleret med, om et tiltag kunne ses som:

- Strategi
- Produktrestriktion
- Aldersbegrænsning
- Andre restriktioner.

WHO's MPOWER-mål er udarbejdet for at støtte implementeringen af effektive tiltag på tobaksområdet. Forkortelsen MPOWER står for:

- Monitoring tobacco use
- Protecting people from tobacco smoke
- Quitting tobacco
- Warning about dangers of tobacco
- Enforcing tobacco advertising, promotion & sponsorship bans
- Raising taxes on tobacco.

Data for tiltag blev indsamlet i et overblik, hvor tiltaget blev navngivet, kategoriseret og dateret. Derudover indsamlede vi information om tiltagets målgruppe og produkt, en beskrivelse af tiltaget, link til relevant materiale samt eventuel kontaktperson.

Sammenhæng

Formålet med denne rapport er at præsentere et overblik over lovgivning og initiativer på tobaks- og nikotinområdet, samt at vise de tilhørende prævalenser for en række produkter i England, Frankrig, Holland, Norge og Sverige siden 2010.

Landene blev udvalgt, da de på forskellig vis har adresseret indsatser mod tobaks- og nikotinprodukter siden 2010, samt har forskellige rygeprævalenser og brug af tobaksprodukter.

Det er ud fra resultaterne ikke muligt at konkludere, hvorvidt der er direkte sammenhæng mellem de enkelte tiltag i et land samt prævalensen af daglige brugere af et produkt. Dette kan skyldes flere ting.

Implementeringen af et tiltag betyder ikke nødvendigvis, at tiltaget håndhæves i praksis. Det kan også være svært at vurdere, præcis hvornår tiltaget er fuldt implementeret, og derfor også, hvornår tiltaget kan forventes at have den fulde effekt.

Derudover behøver et tiltag på tobaksområdet ikke nødvendigvis være den eneste årsag til et fald i rygeprævalensen. Det kan være svært at vurdere, hvorvidt andre faktorer påvirker rygeprævalensen.

BILAG



ENGLAND



England: Udvidet beskrivelse af tiltag (1/5)

Dansk navn	År	Engelsk beskrivelse	Kilde
Guideline: forebyggelse af rygning i skoler	2010	Public health guideline [PH23] - Smoking prevention in schools This guideline covers smoking prevention interventions that are delivered in schools or other educational institutions. It aims to prevent children and young people aged under 19 from taking up smoking.	https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ph23
Guideline: rygestop under og efter graviditet	2010	Public health guideline [PH26] - Smoking: stopping in pregnancy and after childbirth This guideline covers support to help women stop smoking during pregnancy and in the first year after childbirth. It includes identifying women who need help to quit, referring them to stop smoking services and providing intensive and ongoing support to help them stop. The guideline also advises how to tailor services for women from disadvantaged groups in which smoking rates are high.	https://www.nice.org.uk/Guidance/ph26
National plan for tobakskontrol 2010-2015	2011	Department of Health and Social Care 'Tobacco Control Plan 2010 - 2015' - 'Healthy Lives, Healthy People: a tobacco control plan for England' This initiative included commitments to: - implement legislation to end tobacco displays in shops - look at whether the plain packaging of tobacco products could be an effective way to reduce the number of young people who take up smoking and to support adult smokers who want to quit, and consult on options by the end of the year - continue to defend tobacco legislation against legal challenges by the tobacco industry, including legislation to stop tobacco sales from vending machines from October 2011 - continue to follow a policy of using tax to maintain the high price of tobacco products at levels that impact on smoking prevalence - promote effective local enforcement of tobacco legislation, particularly on the age of sale of tobacco - encourage more smokers to quit by using the most effective forms of support, through local stop smoking services - publish a 3-year marketing strategy for tobacco control	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-tobacco-control-plan-for-england
Guideline: rygestop på akut-, fødsels- og psykiatriske afdelinger	2013	Public health guideline [PH48] - Smoking: acute, maternity and mental health services This guideline covers helping people to stop smoking in acute, maternity and mental health services. It promotes smoke-free policies and services and recommends effective ways to help people stop smoking or to abstain from smoking while using or working in secondary care settings.	https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ph48
Ulovligt at købe tobak og nikotinprodukter på vegne af mindreårige	2014	Children and Families Act 2014, section 91(1) - purchase of tobacco, nicotine products etc. on behalf of persons under 18 A person aged 18 or over who buys or attempts to buy tobacco, cigarette papers or a relevant nicotine product on behalf of an individual aged under 18 commits an offence, subject to the defenses set out in section 91(2)	https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/6/section/91

England: Udvidet beskrivelse af tiltag (2/5)

Dansk navn	År	Engelsk beskrivelse	Kilde
Standardiseret indpakning for tobaksprodukter	2014	Children and Families Act 2014, section 94 and Standardised Packaging of Tobacco Products Regulations 2015/829 - regulation of retail packaging etc. of tobacco products The Regulations made provision for the retail packaging of cigarettes and hand rolling tobacco to be standardised, including permitted colours on external and internal surfaces of the retail packaging of cigarettes and hand rolling tobacco, requirements for individual packets of cigarettes (e.g. material, shape etc.), requirements on the appearance of individual cigarettes, prohibitions on the elements or features of the labelling, prohibition on noises or smells and changeable features, requirements relating to text, removal of the requirement that packets must contain a minimum of 10 cigarettes.	https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/6/section/94 & https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/829/contents/made
Guideline vedr. moms	2014	HM Revenue and Customs - Guidance on Health professionals and pharmaceutical products (VAT notice 701/57) This notice explains:- the VAT liability of goods and services provided by registered health, medical and paramedical professionals, including the VAT liability on various products including smoking cessation products;- the circumstances in which VAT-registered health professionals may recover the VAT they have incurred on purchases and overheads;- specific rules that apply to supplies made by dentists, overseas medical practitioners and deputising doctors;- the circumstances in which care services provided by non-health registered suppliers are VAT exempt;- the VAT liability of supplies of health professional staff. In particular, smoking cessation products prescribed and dispensed by a registered medical practitioner or dentist are zero-rated. The reduced rate applies to all other supplies of pharmaceutical smoking cessation products, including supplies made over the internet.	https://www.gov.uk/guidance/health-professionals-pharmaceutical-products-and-vat-notice-70157#para3-2
Lokale profiler af tobakskontrol	2014	Office for Health Improvement and Disparities: Local Tobacco Control Profiles for England Provides links to local tobacco control profiles which have been designed to help local government and health services to assess the effect of tobacco use on their local populations. They intend to inform commissioning and planning decisions to tackle tobacco use and improve the health of local communities.	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/local-tobacco-control-profiles-for-england
Guideline: rygestop i sekundærsektoren og på psykiatriske afdelinger	2015	PHE Guidance - Smoking cessation in secondary care: mental health settings This guidance includes a suite of documents aimed at healthcare commissioners and providers to help support people to stop smoking or reduce harm from smoking while receiving care in a mental health setting. This includes secure mental health services and child and adolescent mental health services. The documents provide guidance with: - understanding why smoking and mental health is a public health concern; - the benefits of smoking cessation and what works; - preparing and implementing a smoke-free policy in mental health settings; - expert interviews and case studies.	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/smoking-cessation-in-secondary-care-mental-health-settings

England: Udvidet beskrivelse af tiltag (3/5)

Dansk navn	År	Engelsk beskrivelse	Kilde
Guideline til sundhedsprofessionelle vedr. forebyggelse	2015	Office of Health Improvement and Disparities: Guidance - Smoking and tobacco: applying All Our Health The guide is part of 'All Our Health', a resource that helps health and care professionals prevent ill health and promote wellbeing as part of their everyday practice. It aim is to help professionals to: - understand the specific activities and interventions that support a smoker to quit; - access training resources to support their learning and further develop their skills in motivating and supporting smokers to quit; and - think about the resources and services available in their area that can help people quit smoking. The guide also recommends important actions that managers and staff in strategic roles can take.	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/smoking-and-tobacco-applying-all-our-health/smoking-and-tobacco-applying-all-our-health
Krav om advarsler på tobaksprodukter	2016	The Tobacco and Related Products Regulations 2016 (implements the EU Tobacco Products Directive) and as amended by the Tobacco Products and Nicotine Inhaling Products (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, Part 2 - Labelling of tobacco products Part 2 relates to Labelling of Tobacco Products, including provisions on health warnings, general warnings, text and photographs. Post Brexit, tobacco products placed on the GB market after 1 January 2021 must feature one of the text warnings with corresponding colour photograph, as listed in picture library in Schedule A1 to the 2016 Regulations.	https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2016/507/part/2/made & https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2019/41/contents/made
Krav til e-cigaretter og regler for reklame	2016	The Tobacco and Related Products Regulations 2016 and as amended by the Tobacco Products and Nicotine Inhaling Products (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, Part 6 and Part 7- Electronic cigarettes and their advertising Part 6 relates to electronic cigarettes, including product requirements, information and labelling, presentation. Part 7 relates to the advertising of electronic cigarettes, which is prohibited in the press (a newspaper, periodical or magazine) or in an information society service, subject to limited exceptions.	https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2016/507/part/6/made & https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2016/507/part/7/made
Guideline til producenter og importører vedr. kravet om underretning af nye produkter	2016	PHE: Notification of tobacco products and herbal products for sale in the UK The guidance is for producers, manufacturers or importers of tobacco products and herbal products for smoking, on the requirement to Notify the UK government before making a tobacco or herbal product for smoking available for sale to the UK domestic market or travel retail sector.	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/notification-of-tobacco-or-herbal-products-for-smoking/notification-of-tobacco-products-and-herbal-products-eu-ceg-portal
Guideline: rygestop i sekundær sektoren, akut- og fødselsafdelinger	2017	PHE Guidance - Smoking cessation in secondary care: acute and maternity settings This is a self-assessment framework for use by NHS acute trusts to develop local action to reduce smoking prevalence and the use of tobacco. The self-assessment tool breaks down the NICE guidance into 4 areas: - systems required to implement the guidance; - communication required; - training that will help staff to successfully implement the recommendations; and - treatments that should be available to support staff and service users.	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/smoking-cessation-in-secondary-care-acute-and-maternity-settings

England: Udvidet beskrivelse af tiltag (4/5)

Dansk navn	År	Engelsk beskrivelse	Kilde
National plan for tobakskontrol 2017-2022	2017	Department of Health and Social Care 'Towards a Smoke-free Generation' - a tobacco control plan for England The objectives of the tobacco control plan are to: - reduce the number of 15-year-olds who regularly smoke from 8% to 3% or less; - reduce smoking among adults in England from 15.5% to 12% or less; - reduce the inequality gap in smoking prevalence, between those in routine and manual occupations and the general population; and - reduce the prevalence of smoking in pregnancy from 10.7% to 6% or less. The aim is to achieve these objectives by the end of 2022.	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/towards-a-smoke-free-generation-tobacco-control-plan-for-england
Guideline til virksomheder vedr. brug af e-cigaretter o.a. som medicin	2017	MHRA guidance on licensing electronic cigarettes and other inhaled nicotine-containing products as medicines The MHRA seeks to encourage the licensing of electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) and other inhaled NCPs as medicines and aims to support companies to submit marketing authorisation applications for these products. Guidance sets out MHRA position on steps required to license these products as a medicinal product and offers advice to companies who are not as familiar with the medicines regime. Guidance also sets out relevant parts of medical device regime, for example where non-nicotine containing product can be used to treat specifically nicotine addiction. If the e-cigarette does not administer or contain nicotine or any other active substance, then it is not considered a medicinal product and a marketing authorisation is not required.	https://www.gov.uk/guidance/licensing-procedure-for-electronic-cigarettes-as-medicines
Guideline: tilgængelige rygestopinterventioner	2018	NICE guideline [NG92] - Stop smoking interventions and services This guideline covers stop smoking interventions and services delivered in primary care and community settings for everyone over the age of 12. It aims to ensure that everyone who smokes is advised and encouraged to stop and given the support they need. It emphasises the importance of targeting vulnerable groups who find smoking cessation hard or who smoke a lot.	https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng92/
Regulering: product- placement og regler mod sponsering af e-cigaretter	2018	Ofcom - Regulation of e-cigarette product placement and sponsorship on broadcast television and on-demand programme services Amendments to the Ofcom Broadcasting Code and Rules and Guidance The statement sets out amendments made to the Broadcasting Code (and the associated Guidance notes) and the Rules and Guidance: Statutory Rules and non-Binding Guidance for Providers of On-Demand Programme Services. The amendments reflect changes made to the Communications Act 2003 by the Government. Among other provisions, the Government introduced prohibitions on the product placement of electronic cigarettes and refill containers on broadcast television and in on-demand programme services. The Government also introduced prohibitions on the sponsorship of on-demand programme services and of programmes included in on-demand programme services for the purpose of promoting electronic cigarettes or refill containers.	https://www.ofcom.org.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0021/36048/e-cigarettes-may16.pdf
Monitorering af national plan for tobakskontrol 2017-2022	2018	Department of Health and Social Care 'Tobacco Control Plan - Delivery Plan 2017 - 2022' Implemented to monitor how the aims of the Plan are being met, including specific milestones.	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/tobacco-control-plan-delivery-plan-2017-to-2022

England: Udvidet beskrivelse af tiltag (5/5)

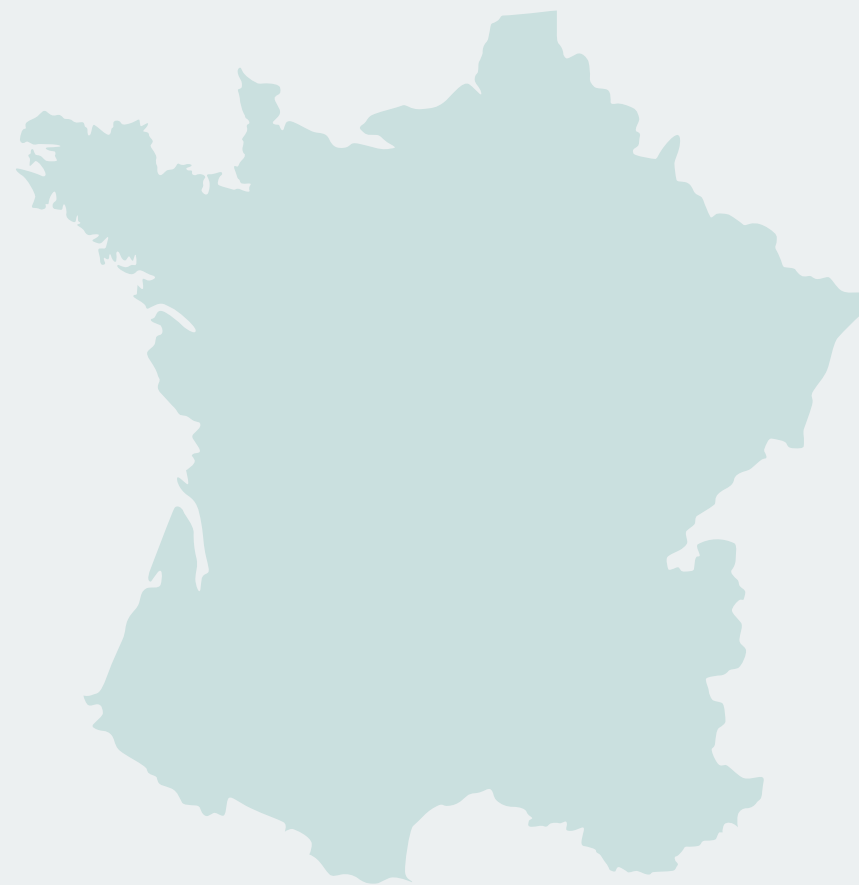
Dansk navn	År	Engelsk beskrivelse	Kilde
Rådgivning om reklame for e-cigaretter	2018	Advertising Standards Authority - advice published by the Committee of Advertising Practice (CAP) Executive on e-cigarettes Advice given by the CAP Executive on non-broadcast advertising of e-cigarettes.	https://www.asa.org.uk/advice-online/electronic-cigarettes.html#:~:text=Advertising%20tobacco%20products%20to%20the%20public%20is%20prohibited,with%20a%20tobacco%20brand%20%28%20rule%202022.2%20%29
NHS langsigtet plan	2019	NHS Long Term Plan Chapter Two of the Plan sets out new, funded, action the NHS will take to strengthen its contribution to prevention and health inequalities, including to cut smoking. The Plan also sets out specific action, including to cut smoking in pregnancy and by people with long term mental health problems.	https://www.longtermplan.nhs.uk/publication/nhs-long-term-plan/
Guideline: tilgængelige ressourcer til rygestop	2019	PHE Guidance - Health matters: stopping smoking – what works? This guidance focuses on the range of smoking quitting routes that are available and the evidence for their effectiveness. It sets out details on the scale of the problem, evidence on nicotine, smoking and health inequalities, the impact of smoking on health, and stop smoking support options and their effectiveness.	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-matters-stopping-smoking-what-works/health-matters-stopping-smoking-what-works
Guideline til producenter og distributører vedr. emballage	2021	Department of Health and Social Care - Tobacco Packaging guidance Guidance for retailers, manufacturers and distributors of tobacco products, enforcement agencies and the public on tobacco packaging in Great Britain. It applies to all tobacco packaging that is, or is intended to be, presented for sale to consumers.	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/packaging-of-tobacco-products

ENGLAND

Relevante initiativer før 2010

1. Pre-2010, the Health Act 2006 made a number of changes to UK law to introduce restrictions on the sale, use and promotion of tobacco and related products.
2. Pursuant to the Children and Young Persons Act 1933, it was a long established law that it was an offence to sell tobacco or cigarette papers to a person under the age of 16 years old. This was amended by the 2006 Act, raising the age to 18 from October 2007. Similarly, the Children and Young Persons (Protection from Tobacco) Act 1991 was amended by the 2006 Act, to state that a notice must be displayed in every premise at which tobacco is sold by retail, confirming that it is illegal to sell tobacco products to anyone under 18 (this had previously been 16).
3. In July 2007, a ban on smoking in enclosed public spaces and workplaces came into force throughout the UK pursuant to the 2006 Act. This followed the publication of the UK Department of Health white paper 'Choosing Health: Making healthy choices easier' in November 2004. This emphasised the need to protect the public from second-hand smoke and stated that legislative intervention was required.
4. Even before this law came into force, public places and offices in the UK began imposing voluntary and partial smoking bans throughout the 1980s and 1990s, as the public became more aware of the dangers of smoking and passive smoking. For example, the London Underground banned smoking in 1987.
5. Furthermore, pursuant to the 2006 Act, since 2007, enclosed vehicles must be smoke-free if used by the public or in the course of paid or voluntary work.
6. Since 2003, and the implementation of the Tobacco Advertising and Promotion Act 2002, it has been an offence for a person in the course of business to publish, print, devise or distribute a tobacco advertisement, or cause such an advertisement to be published, printed, devised or distributed. It has also been an offence for a person in the course of business to give any product or coupon away to the UK public, or to be a party to a sponsorship agreement, if the purpose or effect of these activities is to promote a tobacco product.
7. In relation to tax, the Tobacco Products Duty Act 1979 provides that tobacco products imported into or manufactured in the UK shall be charged a duty of excise as shown in Schedule 1 to that Act. This duty has steadily increased over time.

FRANKRIG



Frankrig: Udvidet beskrivelse af tiltag (1/7)

Dansk navn	År	Engelsk beskrivelse	Kilde
Sundhedsadvarsler på tobaksprodukter	2010	Order of 15 April 2010 on the modalities for the inscription of health warnings on the packaging units of tobacco products This decree imposes the display of health warnings with shocking and dissuasive images on cigarette packages with 14 imposed photographs (blackened lungs, damaged teeth, etc.) from the list proposed by the European Union. Manufacturers had one year to sell off existing stocks and comply with the new requirements.	https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/id/JORFTEXT000022120525/
Straf for salg af tobaksprodukter til mindreårige	2010	Decree no. 2010-545 of 25 May 2010 on penalties for the sale and supply of tobacco products Selling or offering free of charge tobacco products to any minor in tobacco shops or in any other public places is punishable by a €750 fine, unless the offender proves that he/she was misled about the age of the minor. The person in charge of selling tobacco products may require that the persons concerned prove their majority by producing an identity document or any other official document bearing a photograph.	https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000022268459
Forbud mod salg af tobak på visse områder, fx kirkegårde og sundhedsinstitutioner	2010	Decree no. 2010-720 of 28 June 2010 on the exercise of the monopoly on retail sales of manufactured tobacco Decree no. 2007-906 of 15 May 2007 on the allocation of management and transfer of tobacco outlets notably specifies the provisions relating to retailers and the resale of tobacco. This decree provides in particular for certain prohibited areas (cemeteries, places of worship, health establishments etc.).	https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000022408302
Tilskud til nikotinerstatningsprodukter (gravide)	2011	2011 - Reimbursement of nicotine replacement products The Health Insurance scheme reimburses a maximum of €150 per year per pregnant woman for treatment with nicotine replacement products (patch, gum, lozenge, inhaler, etc.).	
Forbud mod salg af tobaksprodukter til mindreårige, herunder også e-cigaretter med og uden nikotin	2014	Law n°2014-344 of 17 March 2014 on consumption (article 36) Prohibition to sell or offer free of charge to minors under 18 years of age tobacco products or related ingredients, electronic cigarettes or any other form of electromechanical or electronic inhaler simulating the act of smoking, liquids, whether or not containing nicotine, intended to be consumed with an electronic cigarette or any other form of electromechanical or electronic inhaler simulating the act of smoking.	https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/id/JORFTEXT000028738036/
Tilskud til nikotinerstatningsprodukter (20-25 årige)	2014	2014 - Reimbursement of nicotine replacement products The annual health insurance reimbursement package for nicotine replacement products of €150 has been extended to 20-25-year-olds from 1 July 2014.	
Nationalt program for at reducere brugen af tobak	2014	National Tobacco Reduction Programme ("PNRT") of 25 September 2014 This "National Tobacco Reduction Programme" (PNRT) includes shock measures based on three priorities: protecting young people, helping smokers to stop and acting on the tobacco economy. The plan introduces a ban on smoking in cars in the presence of children under 12. The plan makes outdoor play areas for children smoke-free. The plan makes it possible to regulate the consumption of electronic cigarettes. The plan includes the broadcasting of an information campaign "Tobacco kills one in two smokers" on television and radio and on the Internet during prime time. The plan will involve GPs more in the fight against smoking. The plan will improve reimbursement for smoking cessation. The measure will reimburse the target groups up to €150 per year for nicotine substitutes. The plan includes the creation of a fund dedicated to the fight against smoking. It aims to increase transparency on the tobacco industry's lobbying activities and calls for a stronger fight against the illicit tobacco trade.	https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/PNRT2014-2019.pdf

Frankrig: Udvidet beskrivelse af tiltag (2/7)

Dansk navn	År	Engelsk beskrivelse	Kilde
Begrænsning af privates import af tobaksprodukter	2014	DA 14-027 - Circular of 3 September 2014 specifying the rules for the circulation and taxation of manufactured tobacco held by private individuals This circular determines the quantity of tobacco that travellers may import into France. The import quota depends on the country visited: each traveller returning from a European Union country may carry a maximum of 800 cigarettes (4 cartons), one kilogram of smoking tobacco, 200 cigars and 400 cigarillos of up to 3 grams each (it is possible to bring back several of these products, but none may exceed the quantity indicated). A traveller can be prosecuted for "commercial possession, regardless of the quantities carried" in case of "false declaration or intentional concealment of all or part of the quantities held". This quantity corresponds to the minimum imposed by the European Union in Directive 2008/118/EC of 16 December 2008. Travellers from non-EU countries are limited to 200 cigarettes, 250 grams of tobacco, 50 cigars or 100 cigarillos, or a combination of these quantities (each quantity represents 100% of the allowance), which is four times less than the quantity provided for in Directive 2008/118/EC for imports from the EU. For border workers working in a non-EU country, these thresholds are five times lower (40 cigarettes, 50 grams of tobacco, 10 cigars or 20 cigarillos).	https://www.douane.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/bod/src/dana/da/14-027.pdf
Regulering af vandpib-barer	2014	Coordination Committee of the Trade and Companies Register ("CCRSC"), Opinion no. 2014-23 on the opening of a hookah bar, 23 December 2014 The operator of a hookah bar in which no alcoholic beverages are served is required to prove, in respect of the offer for sale and consumption on the premises of substances intended to be smoked, that he is bound to the State by a tobacco outlet management contract.	https://www.cngtc.fr/pdf/avis-ccrcs/726-2014-023_Immatriculation_bar_narguil.pdf
Forbud mod fjernkøb af tobak fra udlandet	2014	Law no. 2014-1655 of 29 December 2014 on the rectifying finance act for 2014 (Article 93) This law provides for a ban on all distance purchases of tobacco in a foreign country. Purchasers will face up to five years' imprisonment for "trafficking by organised means".	https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000029990432
Lov med aldersgrænse, forbud mod reklame for tobak samt mulighed for at udskrive nikotinerstatningsprodukter	2014	Law no. 2016-41 of 26 January 2016 on the modernisation of our health system (Articles 22 to 35) Sellers are now obliged to ask for proof of age at each sale. In addition, to remedy the lack of control, municipal police are empowered to control the ban on sales to minors and to enforce the ban on smoking in public places. Tobacco advertising is prohibited in sales outlets. Authorises 5 new professions (dental surgeons, nurses, massage therapists, occupational physicians and midwives within the framework of the extension of prescribing to the pregnant woman's entourage) to prescribe nicotine substitutes: allows a large number of health professionals to become involved in supporting patients who smoke. Also establishes the principle of transparency of the tobacco industry's influential relationships: manufacturers, distributors and importers of tobacco products as well as companies and professional organisations or associations representing them must declare their influential activities every year (purchase of services from consultancy firms, declaration of benefits).	https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/id/JORFTEXT000031912641/
Rygeforbud på offentlige legepladser	2015	Decree n°2015-768 of 29 June 2015 on the ban on smoking in collective play areas The consumption of any tobacco product is prohibited in playgrounds. The purpose of banning smoking in communal play areas is to reduce passive smoking among children and to raise awareness among parents and adults in general about the dangers of smoking and in particular of passive smoking.	https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000030802699#:~:text=aires%20de%20jeux%20L'interdiction%20de%20fumer%20dans%20les%20aires%20collectives%20de%20jeux,du%20tabagisme%20passif%20en%20particulier.

Frankrig: Udvidet beskrivelse af tiltag (3/7)

Dansk navn	År	Engelsk beskrivelse	Kilde
Tilskud til nikotinerstatningsprodukter (25-30-årige og personer i langvarige kræftforløb)	2015	2015 - Reimbursement of nicotine replacement products The annual reimbursement of nicotine substitutes by the health insurance scheme of €150 has been extended to young people aged 25 to 30, to medicaid beneficiaries and to patients with long-term cancer conditions	
Standardiseret pakning for cigaretter og udvalgte tobaksprodukter	2016	Decree no. 2016-334 of 21 March 2016 on the neutral packaging for cigarettes and certain tobacco products The decree defines the conditions for neutrality and standardisation of the packaging of certain tobacco products and of cigarette and rolling tobacco paper. The technical aspects of neutrality and standardisation are laid down by order of the Minister for Health.	https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000032276104
Begrænsning af synlighed og salg	2016	Ordinance no. 2016-623 of 19 May 2016 transposing Directive 2014/40/EU on the manufacture, presentation and sale of tobacco products and related products This ordinance especially introduces the neutral packet, which is characterised by: - a single colour for all cigarette and roll-your-own tobacco packets, regardless of their brand; - the same methods of labelling the brand on the packaging; and - combined health warnings (text and visual) extended to 65% of the packet (compared to 30% to 40% previously), in application of the tobacco directive of 3 April 2014. It also prohibits occupants of a vehicle from smoking in the presence of a child under the age of eighteen. This order also specifies the obligations relating to the labelling of unit packets. Any external packaging as well as the tobacco product itself may not include any element or device that contributes to the promotion of a tobacco product or encourages its consumption by giving an erroneous impression as to the characteristics, health effects, risks or emissions of this product or resembles a food or cosmetic product (messages, symbols, names, trademarks, figurative or other signs).	https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/id/JORFTEXT000032547462/ & https://curia.europa.eu/juris/document/document.jsf?text=&docid=193492&pageIndex=0&doclang=EN&mode=req&dir=&occ=first&part=1&cid=202634
Øvre grænse for nikotin i e-cigaretter	2016	Order of 19 May 2016 on vaping products containing nicotine This decree provides for the maximum nicotine content of vaping products and the volume of the tank. It imposes a safety device and compulsory information that must appear on the packaging.	https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/id/JORFTEXT000032547614/
Sundhedsadvarsler på al emballage	2016	Order of 19 May 2016 on the modalities for placing health warnings on the packaging units of tobacco products, vaping products, plant-based smoking products other than tobacco and cigarette rolling papers This decree requires that each packaging unit as well as each outer packaging of tobacco products, vaping products, smoking products based on plants other than tobacco as well as cigarette rolling papers bear the health warnings provided for and provides for the modalities of their inscription.	https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/id/JORFTEXT000032547576/
Liste over autoriserede tobaks- og e-cigaretterprodukter	2016	Order of 4 July 2016 establishing the list of specialised professional publications relating to tobacco products and vaping products under Articles L.3512-4 and L.3513-4 of the Public Health Code This order establishes the list of specialised professional publications relating to tobacco products and vaping products authorised for sale and being the only one where publication for tobacco products can be displayed.	https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/id/JORFTEXT000032935732/

Frankrig: Udvidet beskrivelse af tiltag (4/7)

Dansk navn	År	Engelsk beskrivelse	Kilde
Regler for indhold og markedsføring [EU]	2016	Decree no. 2016-1117 of 11 August 2016 on the manufacture, presentation, sale and use of tobacco products, vaping products and plant-based smoking products other than tobacco The decree incorporates various definitions from Directive 2014/40/EU. It specifies the rules applicable to ingredients and sets the content of declarations and notifications. It determines the elements and devices that contribute to the promotion of tobacco products. Finally, it sets the quantum of fines for the offences defined by the order of 19 May 2016.	https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000033027704
Støtte til rygestop	2016	November 2016: first "Moi(s) sans tabac" operation Collective national public health operation aimed at supporting smokers in their efforts to stop smoking: very broad mobilisation of civil society, health professionals and associations at both national and local levels.	https://mois-sans-tabac.tabac-info-service.fr/inscription?gclid=EALalQobChMiiIH61-279AlVZHxvBB3RGgMJEAAAYASAAEgJhb_D_BwE&gclidsrc=aw.ds
Tilskud til nikotinerstatningsprodukter (15+ årige)	2016	2016 - Reimbursement of nicotine replacement products Health insurance reimburses €150 per year per beneficiary over the age of 15 for nicotine substitutes.	
Dekret vedr. fremstilling, præsentation, salg og brug af produkter	2016	Decree no. 2016-1708 of 12 December 2016 amending Decree no. 2016-1139 of 22 August 2016 supplementing the provisions relating to the manufacture, presentation, sale and use of tobacco products, vaping products and plant-based smoking products other than tobacco This decree amends the provisions of Decree 2016-1139 on the manufacture, presentation, sale and use of tobacco products, vaping products and non-tobacco plant-based smoking products. In particular, it modifies the transitional deadlines for the declaration and notification of vaping products, as well as the costs associated with these declarations.	https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000033586062
Fond for tobakskontrol oprettes	2017	Decree no. 2016-1671 of 5 December 2016 creating a tobacco control fund This decree creates a tobacco control fund within the Caisse nationale de l'assurance maladie des travailleurs salariés ("CNAM"). This fund is responsible for contributing to the financing of tobacco control measures. The fund's management board is chaired by the director general of the CNAM and is made up of representatives of the health insurance funds, the ministers responsible for health and social security, the Interministerial Mission for the Fight against Drugs and Addictive Behaviour, the National Public Health Agency, the National Institute for the Fight against Cancer, as well as qualified individuals. It submits an opinion to the presidents and general directors of the health insurance funds concerned on the use of the funds devoted to the fight against smoking within the framework of the prevention funds.	https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000033537906
Nationalt program for tobakskontrol 2018-2022	2018	National Tobacco Control Programme ("PNLT") 2018-2022 The national tobacco control programme reflects the government's desire to take even stronger action against smoking by combining action on the economic, social and health aspects.	https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/180702-pnlt_def.pdf

Frankrig: Udvidet beskrivelse af tiltag (5/7)

Dansk navn	År	Engelsk beskrivelse	Kilde
Offentlig støtte til omdannelse af tobaksforretninger	2018	Decree no. 2016-1117 of 11 August 2016 on the manufacture, presentation, sale and use of tobacco products, vaping products and plant-based smoking products other than tobacco This text provides for the allocation of financial aid from the State to support the transformation of tobacconists into local shops and to support tobacconists whose economic activity is significantly penalised by the increase in tobacco prices.	https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/id/JORFTEXT000037503644/
Øget straf for ulovlig fremstilling, besiddelse, transport og salg af tobak	2018	Law no. 2018-898 of 23 October 2018 on the fight against fraud (Articles 27, 29 and 30) This law increases the penalties for the illicit manufacture, possession, sale and transport of tobacco to up to €5,000 and provides that any person who transports more than 800 cigarettes, 400 cigarillos, i.e., cigars weighing no more than three grams each, 200 cigars other than cigarillos and one kilogram of smoking tobacco in an individual means of transport used for the carriage of persons shall be deemed to be in possession of manufactured tobacco for commercial purposes.	https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/id/JORFTEXT000037518803/
Tilskud til nikotinerstatningsprodukter fra CNAM	2019	January 2019 - De-capping of reimbursement of nicotine replacement products Nicotine substitutes are reimbursed at 65% by the CNAM.	
Dekret vedr. identifikationsnumre	2019	Decree no. 2019-177 of 8 March 2019 on identifiers for the traceability of tobacco products taken pursuant to Article 2 of Law no. 93-1419 of 31 December 1993 on the National Printing House This decree provides that the National Printing House is the only one authorised to produce the identifiers required to comply with European traceability rules.	https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/id/JORFTEXT000038215083/
Sporbarhed for tobaksprodukter [EU]	2019	Decree no. 2019-187 of 13 March 2019 on the traceability of tobacco products The traceability and security system for tobacco products, common to all EU Member States, is set up in the framework of the implementation of the Tobacco Products Directive 2014/40/EU. The traceability system combats illicit trade by recording all movements of legal tobacco products. The information recorded in the system allows checks and controls to be carried out on the supply chain and enables public authorities to determine where and when the product was diverted to the illicit market. This decree transposes the EU directive.	https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/id/JORFTEXT000038229990/
Bøde for skjult salg af tobaksprodukter	2019	Decree no. 2019-1396 of 18 December 2019 creating a contravention for the acquisition of manufactured tobacco products sold on the sly The acquisition of manufactured tobacco products sold on the sly is punishable by a €750 fine. The fixed fine procedure is made applicable to this offence.	https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000039644992/

Frankrig: Udvidet beskrivelse af tiltag (6/7)

Dansk navn	År	Engelsk beskrivelse	Kilde
Prisstigning på tobak og tobaksprodukter	2020	Order of 31 January 2020 approving the retail prices of manufactured tobacco in France, excluding the overseas departments Price increases for tobacco and tobacco products.	https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000041554069?init=true&page=1&query=portant+homologation+des+prix+de+vente+au+d%C3%A9tail+des+tabacs+manufactur%C3%A9s+en+France%2C+%C3%A0+l%27exclusion+des+d%C3%A9partements+d%27outremer&searchField=ALL&tab_selection=all
Skiltningsordning for autoriseret salg	2020	Decree no. 2020-150 of 20 February 2020 amending Decree no. 2010-720 of 28 June 2010 on the exercise of the monopoly on retail sales of manufactured tobacco The tobacconist indicates the presence of the outlet by fixing at least one specific red or tricoloured sign in blue, white and red called a "carrot". The "carrot" respects the models and trademarks registered with the National Institute of Industrial Property by the State or by the professional organisation representing tobacco retailers at national level. The tobacconist may indicate the presence of the outlet by the wording "TABAC" on the commercial sign in front of his establishment and, depending on the configuration of the premises, by a sign.	https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/id/JORFTEXT000041615892/
Begrænsning af privat import fra EU lande	2020	Law no. 2020-935 of 30 July 2020 on amending the finance law for 2020 (Article 23) This law divided by four the quantity of tobacco that each person can bring back from a country of the European Union. This quantity is limited to one carton of cigarettes per person (200 cigarettes), 250 grams of tobacco, 50 cigars and 100 cigarillos; in contrast to imports from third countries, however, these quantities will remain cumulative as before.	https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000042176557
Udvidet producent-ansvar	2021	Decree no. 2020-1725 of 29 December 2020 containing various adaptation provisions relating to extended producer responsibility (Articles 10 and 11) The provisions on Extended Producer Responsibility ("EPR"), the fight against waste and the circular economy applies to tobacco products as of 1 January 2021.	https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000042754025
Stigning i afgifter	2021	Order of 6 November 2020 increasing on 1 January 2021 the specific share and the minimum collection amount of tobacco consumption duty within the meaning of Article 575 A of the General Tax Code This decree increases the consumption duty on 1 January 2021. This increase is proportional to the growth rate of the consumer price index excluding tobacco of the year before last, up to a maximum of 1.8%, rounded to the tenth of a percent. The increase in these tax parameters concerns all tobacco products except snuff and chewing tobacco, which are only affected by a proportional rate.	https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000042512781
Tiårs strategi indenfor kræft 2021-2030	2021	Ten-Year Cancer control strategy (2021-2030) National public health strategy with the objective of reducing the percentage of smokers in the population with action on all fronts: awareness campaigns, help to stop smoking, tax increases, etc.	https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/feuille_de_route_-_strategie_decennale_de_lutte_contre_les_cancers.pdf

Frankrig: Udvidet beskrivelse af tiltag (7/7)

Dansk navn	År	Engelsk beskrivelse	Kilde
Regulering af producentansvaret for håndtering af affald fra tobaksprodukter	2021	Order of 28 July 2021 approving an eco-organisation for the extended producer responsibility sector for tobacco products equipped with filters made entirely or partly of plastic and products intended for use with tobacco products covered by 19° of Article L. 541-10-1 of the Environment Code According to the principle of EPR, the management of waste from tobacco products (cigarette butts) must be ensured by the producers of these products. In order to fulfil their obligations, the latter must either set up an approved individual system or join an approved eco-organisation.	https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000043920977?init=true&page=1&query=tabac&searchField=ALL&tab_selection=all
Udkast til forsøgsordning, der inkluderer dækning af rygestop	2022	Social Security Financing Bill for 2022 (draft version of the Bill after first review by the National Assembly and before transmission to the Senate) (Article 38 bis) Article 38 bis (new) of the Social Security Financing Bill for 2022 provides that the State may authorise, for a period of two years and on an experimental basis, in three regions, the coverage by health insurance of smoking cessation treatments with nicotine substitutes that are dispensed by pharmacists without a prescription. This law is still at the draft stage and the provisions envisaged are not currently in force.	Ikke tilgængelig online

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Relevante initiativer før 2010

1. Law No.76-616 of 9 July 1976 on the fight against smoking, known as the "Veil Law", was the first law in France regulating tobacco products advertising. This included a number of prohibitions or restrictions on advertising tobacco products in various media. These restrictions were increased further by Law No.91-32 of 10 January 1991 on the fight against smoking and alcoholism, known as the "Evin Law", which also introduced requirements to include mandatory information on product packaging.
2. The Order of 26 April 1991 fixing the maximum tar content of cigarettes. The tar content of cigarettes sold on the national market could not exceed 15 mg per cigarette from 1 January 1993 and 12 mg per cigarette from 1 January 1998. This was further amended in 2003 to implement requirements at EU level.
3. Decree No.92-478 of 29 May 1992 set the conditions for the application of the smoking ban in places assigned for collective use, which applies to all closed and covered places receiving the public or which are workplaces, public transportation, and public and private schools. This was extended in 2006 to include all public places, including private or public means of public transport, private and public educational establishments (including playgrounds), public or private training centres, establishments for minors and health establishments.
4. Law No.94-43 of 18 January 1994 on public health and social protection (article 30) prohibited the manufacture, sale, distribution or supply free of charge of products intended for oral use, other than those intended to be smoked or chewed, consisting wholly or partly of tobacco, in the form of powder, fine particles or any combination of these forms, in particular those presented in sachet-portions or porous sachets or in a form resembling an edible substance. This was further amended in 2003 and 2005 to introduce and further restrictions on tobacco consumption among young people and a prohibition on the sale, distribution or offer of packs of less than 19 cigarettes and the sale of tobacco products to minors under 16 years old.
5. Law No.2009-879 of 21 July 2009 on hospital reform and on patients, health and territories, introduced a prohibition on the sale, distribution or free offer of flavoured cigarettes composed of sweet or sour flavouring ingredients above a certain threshold. Further, under Decree No. 2009-1764 of 30 December 2009 on the composition of flavoured cigarettes whose sale, distribution or free offer is prohibited.
6. Order of 30 November 1999 amended the regulation of poisonous substances intended for human medicine so that certain nicotine replacement products could be available over the counter ("OTC"): chewing gum (up to 400 mg), sublingual tablet (up to 210 mg), inhalation cartridge (up to 420 mg) and transdermal device (up to 28x0.015 mg or 28x0.021 mg). In 2007, reimbursement of up to €50 per year per beneficiary for nicotine replacement therapy (patch, gum, lozenge, inhaler, etc.) was introduced.
7. In relation to taxes on tobacco products, article 575 of the General Tax Code stated in 1979. Between 2003 and 2004, the price of cigarettes increased by an average of 23%, and it increased by an average of 12% between 2009 and 2011.

HOLLAND



Holland: Udvidet beskrivelse af tiltag (1/6)

Dansk navn	År	Engelsk beskrivelse	Kilde
Røgfrie arbejdspladser, catering o.a.	2011	Decree of 14 June 2011, amending the Decree implementing smoke-free workplace, catering and other areas Limited exception on smoking ban for small pubs is introduced (pubs which have a limited surface area, which do not employ employees). In addition, the penalties for breaching the smoking ban are doubled.	https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stb-2011-337.html
Højere minimumsalder for køb af tobak (18 år)	2014	Law of 25 November 2013 amending the Tobacco Act to increase the minimum age from 16 to 18 for persons to whom tobacco products may be sold (Increase minimum age for sale of tobacco products) Increase of age limit for the sale of tobacco products from 16 to 18.	https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stb-2013-473.html
Regler for mærkning af tobaksprodukter	2014	Decree Tobacco product designation Was effective between 28/3/2014 and 31/12/2015. Contained rules about designation of tobacco products	https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0006920/2014-03-28
Rygeforbud udvidet til små pubs	2014	Decree of 11 December 2014, amending the Decree on the implementation of a smoke-free workplace, catering and other areas and the Decree on the restriction of the sale and use of tobacco products The exception on the smoking ban for small pubs is withdrawn.	
Rygeforbud implementeres i lov, herunder et generelt rygeforbud i cateringbranchen	2015	Law of 5 November 2014 clarifying the smoking bans in the Tobacco Act, including a general smoking ban in the catering industry The smoking ban is included in the Tobacco and Tobacco Products Act and is made general, which means: it is no longer required to impose the ban on certain sectors by means of an executive order; the legal basis can now be found in the Act. In addition, there is no longer an exception for small pubs.	https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stb-2014-447.html
Dekret for rygeforbud	2015	Decree smoking ban Was effective between 1/1/2015 and 31/12/2015	https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0023770/2015-01-01
Strengere straf ved overtrædelse af rygeforbud og minimumsalder	2015	Act of 11 February 2015 amending the Tobacco Act (increasing the maximum penalty for violation of the smoking ban and the age limit for the sale of tobacco products) The maximum penalty for breach of the ban on smoking and on the age limit is increased.	https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stb-2015-91.html
Midlertidig lov for e-cigaretter	2016	Temporary Goods Act Decree electronic cigarettes This temporary decree introduced rules in relation to electronic cigarettes and refill packs, which say that these products can only be marketed if they meet the requirements of this act. The act also contains an advertising ban for these products. The rules in this decree do not apply to smoking liquids without nicotine.	https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0035824/2016-02-19
Sammenlægning af love	2016	Decree of 14 October 2015, merging the general principles of administration on the basis of the Tobacco Act into a single decree (Decree implementing the Tobacco Act) This Decree integrates several previously existing decrees in order to make the legislation clearer. The legislative proposal for the implementation of Directive 2014/40 is already taken account of. This Decree does not contain new policy. It contains rules about tobacco products, packaging, smoking ban, advertising and promotion ban etc. The following decrees have been withdrawn: (i) Decree Tobacco product designation, (ii) Decree smoking ban, (iii) Decree Tobacco sale in correctional institutions, (iv) Decree tobacco vending machines and (v) Decree criteria laboratories Tobacco Act.	https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stb-2015-398.html

Holland: Udvidet beskrivelse af tiltag (2/6)

Dansk navn	År	Engelsk beskrivelse	Kilde
Ændring i bødebeløb	2016	Decree of 18 June 2015, replacing the Annex to the Tobacco Act New penalty amounts for breaches of provisions of the Tobacco Act.	
Krav til produktion, præsentation og salg af tobaks- og lignende produkter	2016	Regulation of the State Secretary for Health, Welfare and Sport of 10 May 2016, containing rules regarding the production, presentation and sale of tobacco products and related products (Tobacco and smoking products regulation) This regulation contains product and packaging requirements with respect to cigarettes, shag, electronic cigarettes, nicotine-containing fluids. Furthermore, it contains reporting obligations, rules on sales on distance, advertising restrictions.	https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0037958/2021-07-03/0/informatie#tab-wijziginge0verzicht
Implementering af EU-direktiv vedr. produktion, præsentation og salg	2016	Act of 26 April 2016 amending the Tobacco Act implementing Directive 2014/40/EU on the manufacture, presentation and sale of tobacco and related products Act by means of which Directive 2014/40 is implemented into the laws of the Netherlands.	https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stb-2016-175.html
Forbud mod yderligere branding af tobaksprodukter, e-cigaretter o.a.	2016	Decree of 4 May 2016, amending the Tobacco and Tobacco Products Decree with regard to the prohibition of brand extensions between tobacco products and electronic cigarettes and refill packaging Concerns the prohibition of brand extensions between tobacco products and electronic cigarettes and refill packaging.	https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stb-2016-177.html
Yderligere krav om registrering for produkter solgt over grænser	2016	Regulation of the State Secretary for Health, Welfare and Sport of 15 August 2016, amending the Tobacco and Smoking Products Regulation in connection with an additional requirement for registration for cross-border distance selling Contains additional requirements for the registration for the sale on distance.	https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stcrt-2016-44155.html
Implementering af specifikke dele af EU-direktiv vedr. produktion, præsentation og salg	2016	Decree of 4 May 2016, amending the Tobacco Act Implementation Decree and the Annex to the Tobacco and Smoking Products Act in connection with the implementation of Directive 2014/40/EU, on the production, presentation and sale of tobacco and related products Decree by means of which specific parts of Directive 2014/40 are implemented into the laws of the Netherlands.	https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stb-2016-176.html
Regulering af e-cigaretter og urteprodukter uden nikotin	2017	Act 10 February 2017 amending the Tobacco and Smoking Products Act regulating electronic cigarettes without nicotine and further regulating herbal products for smoking This Act introduces rules for electronic cigarettes without nicotine and for herbal products for smoking without nicotine among which (i) an age limit of 18 years, (ii) advertising and sponsoring ban, (iii) packaging requirements including e.g., a health warning, (iv) product requirements which are similar to those for electronic cigarettes and (v) a ban on commercial supply of these products to certain institutions (in the field of care, wellbeing, education, culture, sport).	https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/kst-34470-3.html
Yderligere krav til indpakning af tobaksprodukter	2018	Decree of 19 September 2017, amending the Tobacco and Tobacco Products Decree in connection with further requirements for packaging of tobacco products intended for smoking in order to prevent the packaging from leading to extra attention for these products Further requirements for packaging of tobacco products intended for smoking in order to prevent the packaging from leading to extra attention for these products.	https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stb-2017-358.html

Holland: Udvidet beskrivelse af tiltag (3/6)

Dansk navn	År	Engelsk beskrivelse	Kilde
Ændring i reguleringen af e-cigaretter og urteprodukter uden nikotin	2018	Decree of 13 December 2017, amending the Tobacco and Tobacco Products Decree regulating electronic cigarettes without nicotine and further regulating herbal products for smoking The Act in which Directive 2014/40 is implemented contains delegation bases, so that rules can be laid down in subordinate legislation with regard to the composition, packaging, reporting on and sale of the product. This decision fleshes out these delegation bases in more detail.	https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stb-2018-8.html
Yderligere krav til indpakning af tobaksprodukter	2018	Regulation of the State Secretary for Health, Welfare and Sport of 23 April 2018, containing amendments to the Tobacco and Tobacco Regulations for the regulation of electronic cigarettes without nicotine and further regulation of herbal products intended for smoking and further packaging requirements for smoking tobacco products Contains regulation of electronic cigarettes without nicotine and further regulation of herbal products intended for smoking and further packaging requirements for smoking tobacco products (product and packaging requirements, and advertising requirements for specialty shops in which sale of tobacco products is allowed under strict conditions).	https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stcrt-2018-23779.html
Beskyttelse af personlige data	2018	Decree of 11 July 2018 adapting acts implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such persons' data and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) and the Implementation Act General Data Protection Regulation Contains the rule that a retailer is not allowed to provide personal data of a purchaser of tobacco products or electronic cigarettes or refills to producers.	https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stb-2018-249.html
National forebyggelsesaftale	2018	National Prevention Agreement Agreement between the government, civil society organisations, health funds, healthcare sector, healthcare insurers, municipalities, sports associations, top sectors and companies on a package of measures and actions to achieve a smoke-free generation by 2040. Taxes on all products have increased steadily over the relevant time. General aim: to prevent that younger people start smoking. Children cannot be confronted with tobacco products, also not with new products (heated tobacco, e-cigarettes with or without nicotine). Specific aims: (i) In 2020, tax increase so that price of 1 packet of 20 cigarettes increases with €1; price may be more than €10 per 2023; similar tax increase for other products like heat sticks etc.; (ii) Tobacco products will be removed from sight at supermarkets from 2020 and at other points of sale from 2021. Advertising in and on the facade of points of sale is also no longer allowed from 2021. (iii) Tobacco products will be packed in neutral packaging from 2020 onwards. This will apply to cigarettes from 2020. It is considered to introduce this in 2022 for cigars and e-cigarettes. (iv) The number of points of sale will be reduced in the coming years. (v) From 2020, smoke-free school grounds will be mandatory, whereby a distinction can be made between the different schools and institutions. (vi) In 2020, all petting zoos will be smoke-free. (vii) In 2020, 75% of the playgrounds will be smoke-free or smoke-free agreements have been made (viii) In 2020, all childcare locations will be smoke-free. (ix) In 2020, 2,500 sports associations will be smoke-free. In 2025, (almost) all sports clubs will be smoke-free.	https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/roken/documenten/convenanten/2018/11/23/nationaal-preventieakkoord

Holland: Udvidet beskrivelse af tiltag (4/6)

Dansk navn	År	Engelsk beskrivelse	Kilde
Definition af et område til rygning	2019	Decree of 20 September 2019, amending the Tobacco and Tobacco Products Decree regulating an exception for points of sale from the ban on displaying tobacco products and related products for sale, ban on the sale of tobacco products and related products without handing over through a provider person, and facilities in designated smoking areas This Decree amends Art. 6.2 of the Tobacco and tobacco products decree, by stating that a smoking area (a) contains no other facilities or arrangements and no more facilities or arrangements than are present in the other areas of the building or establishment for which the smoking ban must be instituted, indicated and enforced; (b) is not a space that provides the only passage to another space of the building or establishment for which the smoking ban must be instituted, designated and maintained, or the open air; and (c) is permanently designated as a smoking area.	https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stb-2019-308.html
Forbud mod reklame og sponsoring af e-cigaretter uden nikotin	2020	Act 10 February 2017 amending the Tobacco and Smoking Products Act regulating electronic cigarettes without nicotine and further regulating herbal products for smoking The advertising and sponsoring ban for electronic cigarettes without nicotine and herbal smoking products becomes effective.	https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/kst-34470-3.html
Forbud mod synlige tobaksprodukter i supermarkeder	2020	Decree of 20 September 2019, amending the Tobacco and Tobacco Products Decree regulating an exception for points of sale from the ban on displaying tobacco products and related products for sale, ban on the sale of tobacco products and related products without handing over through a provider person, and facilities in designated smoking areas On the basis of this Decree, since 1 July 2020, cigarettes, shag, cigars and e-cigarettes have been removed from sight at supermarkets. Other points of sale are no longer allowed to display tobacco and smoking products since 1 January 2021. Tobacco shops and shops that also sell newspapers and lottery tickets may continue to display smoking products.	https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stb-2019-308.html
Krav om at skjule tobaks- og lignende produkter i butikker samt registrering af butikker, der er undtaget for kravet	2020	Regulation of the State Secretary for Health, Welfare and Sport of 14 October 2019, concerning amendments to the Tobacco and Tobacco Products Regulations to regulate the manner in which tobacco products and related products are hidden from view and the registration of specialist shops that fall under an exception to the display ban Contains rules about the manner in which tobacco products and related products have to be hidden from view and the registration of specialist shops that fall under an exception to the display ban.	https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stcrt-2019-57274.html
Teknisk ændring vedr. rater for verifikationen af tjære-, nikotin- og kuliltemålinger	2020	Regulation of the State Secretary for Health, Welfare and Sport of November 15, 2019, amending the Tobacco and Tobacco Products Regulation in connection with the rates for the verification of tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide measurements and a technical amendment Contains rules about the rates for the verification of tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide measurements and a technical amendment.	https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stcrt-2019-63732.html
Implementering af EU-direktiv i tobakslov vedr. salg af tobaksprodukter	2020	Act of 4 December 2019 amending the Tobacco and Smoking Products Act implementing Articles 15 and 16 of Directive 2014/40/EU on the procedure and sale of tobacco products By means of this Act, Articles 15 and 16 of Directive 2014/40 are implemented into the laws of the Netherlands.	https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stb-2019-478.html

Holland: Udvidet beskrivelse af tiltag (5/6)

Dansk navn	År	Engelsk beskrivelse	Kilde
Forebyggelse af ulovlig handel med tobak	2020	Regulation of the State Secretary for Health, Welfare and Sport of 19 December 2019, amending the Tobacco and Smoking Products Regulations to regulate regulations relating to the prevention of illegal trade in tobacco This concerns specific regulations pursuant to the Act mentioned in the previous number.	https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stcrt-2020-1936.html
Forbud mod produktion og salg af mentolcigaretter	2020	Directive 2014/40/EU Prohibition on production and sale of menthol cigarettes.	
Udvidelse af rygeforbud til produkter, der ikke ryges	2020	Act of 20 May 2020 amending the Tobacco and Smoking Products Act to extend the smoking ban The smoking ban is extended by the addition: to consume tobacco products other than through smoking or to consume the vapor of electronic cigarettes or electronic cigarettes without nicotine.	https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stb-2020-154.html
Tekniske ændringer i regler vedr. cigarer, piber og tyggetobak	2020	Regulation of the State Secretary for Health, Welfare and Sport of 21 August 2020, concerning amendment of the Tobacco and smoking products regulation in connection with technical changes in the rules on the display of cigars, pipes and chewing tobacco and the standard packaging for roll-your-own tobacco with a lid, and some other corrections Contains technical changes in the rules on the display of cigars, pipes and chewing tobacco and the standard packaging for roll-your-own tobacco with a lid, and some other corrections.	https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stcrt-2020-44980.html
Protokol for eliminering af ulovlig handel	2020	Act of 8 April 2020 approving and implementing the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products, concluded in Seoul on 12 November 2012	https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stb-2020-150.html
Standardiserede indpakninger	2020	Decree of 14 March 2020, amending the Tobacco and Tobacco Products Decree with regard to the introduction of standard packaging for cigarettes and roll-your-own tobacco Concerns the introduction of standard packaging for cigarettes and roll-your-own tobacco.	https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stb-2020-109.html
Standardiserede pakninger for cigaretter	2020	Regulation of the State Secretary for Health, Welfare and Sport of 20 April 2020, concerning amendment of the Tobacco and tobacco products regulation in connection with the introduction of standard packaging for cigarettes and roll-your-own tobacco Concerns the introduction of standard packaging for cigarettes and roll-your-own tobacco.	https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stcrt-2020-24728.html
Ingen undtagelser for rygeforbud	2021	Decree of 14 January 2021, amending the Tobacco and Tobacco Products Decree to abolish the exception to the smoking ban in the form of smoking areas and some technical changes The exception to the smoking ban in the form of smoking areas is abandoned.	
Præcisering af lov vedr. placering af tobaksprodukter	2021	Regulation of the State Secretary for Health, Welfare and Sport of 15 February 2021, concerning amendments to the Tobacco and Tobacco Products Regulation in connection with clarification of the prescribed positioning of tobacco products and related products Concerns clarification of the prescribed positioning of tobacco products and related products.	https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stcrt-2021-8809.html

Holland: Udvidet beskrivelse af tiltag (6/6)

Dansk navn	År	Engelsk beskrivelse	Kilde
Pligt til at håndhæve rygeforbud på steder relateret til uddannelse	2021	Decree of 22 June 2020, amending the Tobacco and Tobacco Products Decree introducing the obligation to institute, designate and enforce a smoking ban on the sites associated with buildings and establishments used for education Introducing the obligation to institute, designate and enforce a smoking ban on the sites associated with buildings and establishments used for education.	https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stb-2021-26.html
Ny målemetode for tobaksvolumen	2021	Regulation of the State Secretary for Health, Welfare and Sport of 21 May 2021, concerning the amendment of the Tobacco and Tobacco Products Regulation in connection with the introduction of a new measurement method for volume tobacco and the correction of an omission Concerns rules relating to the introduction of a new measurement method for volume tobacco and the correction of an omission.	https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stcrt-2021-27085.html
Mærkningsordning	2021	Regulation of the Minister for Medical Care of 25 June 2021, amending the Tattooing and Piercing Commodities Act and the Public Health Regulation in connection with the indexation of rates 2021, as well as amending the Tobacco and Smoking Products Regulation to clarify the applicability of marking regulations Concerns very specific marking regulations.	https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stcrt-2021-33920.html
Forbud mod nikotinposer med 0,035 mg nikotin pr. pose	2021	Letter of Secretary of State of Health of 9/11/2021 The Minister of Health takes the position that nicotine pouches containing 0.035 mg of nicotine per pouch are damaging products and therefore prohibited on the basis of the Goods Act. The Minister indicated that this product will be brought under the scope of the Tobacco and Tobacco Products Act.	
Forbud mod salg af cigaretter i maskiner	2022	Act of 16 December 2020 amending the Licensing and Catering Act in connection with the National Prevention Agreement - Ban on all cigarette vending machines / ban on sales in the catering industry Due to the ban on cigarette machines, the sale of tobacco in most catering establishments will be prohibited from 1 January 2022. It is in fact prohibited under the Alcohol Act to conduct retail trade. The sale of tobacco products from behind the bar is covered by this retail ban. All catering establishments with a permit based on the Alcohol Act will therefore no longer be allowed to sell tobacco from 2022.	https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stb-2021-26.html
Rygeforbud i alle sektorer	2022	Decree of 20 September 2019, amending the Tobacco and Tobacco Products Decree regulating an exception for points of sale from the ban on displaying tobacco products and related products for sale, ban on the sale of tobacco products and related products without handing over through a provider person, and facilities in designated smoking areas As of 1 January 2022, smoking areas will be banned in all sectors. Smoking areas have previously been banned in the catering and (semi) public sector.	https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stb-2019-308.html

HOLLAND

Relevante initiativer før 2010

1. The Tobacco and Smoke Products Act pre-2010 was applicable on tobacco products only: products which partially consist of tobacco. As such, it did not yet apply to e-cigarettes or related products like refills, nicotine containers etc.
2. Advertising and sponsoring of tobacco products was prohibited pre-2010. Tobacco products had to contain health warnings. However, cigarette manufacturers could still use their own distinctive packaging and trademarks.
3. Electronic cigarettes were qualified as a medicine pre-2010. It was nonetheless prohibited to advertise for this product.
4. The age limit of persons to which tobacco products could be provided was 16 years.
5. There was no general smoking ban as it currently applies in buildings and many locations. For the institutions, services and companies managed by the State and the public entities, the competent body shall take such measures that the facilities offered thereby can be used and the work can be carried out therein without hindrance or nuisance to the public as a result of smoking. These measures include introducing a smoking ban in certain kind of rooms, defined by legislation. The same applies to persons who manage buildings or facilities for healthcare, welfare, social services, art and culture, sport, socio-cultural work or education, whereby the kind of buildings are also defined by legislation. Employees, companies who exploit public transport and airline companies have the same obligation.
6. Pre-2010, the retail price of the most requested price range of cigarettes was €242.11 per 1,000 pieces or €4.60 per pack of 19 pieces of cigarettes. Based on this price, the total tax (excise duty) amounted to €137.76. This amount of total excise duty compared to the retail price of 1,000 cigarettes means an excise pressure of 56.9%. Since, pursuant to Article 36(4) of the Excise Tax Act as per 1 August 2009, this pressure must be at least 57%, the new total excise duty amounts to: €138.00 (0.57 x €242.11).

NORGE



Norge: Udvidet beskrivelse af tiltag (1/4)

Dansk navn	År	Engelsk beskrivelse	Kilde
Forbud mod synlig udstilling af tobaksprodukter i butikker	2010	Prevention of the Harmful Effects of Tobacco Act, section 24 - Ban on the visible display of tobacco products at points of sale The Act prohibits the visible display of tobacco products, smoking accessories and also cards that allow customers to obtain tobacco products or smoking accessories from vending machines at the points of sale, including in duty-free areas.	https://lovdata.no/lov/1973-03-09-14/§24
Påbud om billedadvarsel på cigaretpakker	2010	Regulation on the content and labelling and design of tobacco products etc. (Nw.: Forskrift om innhold i og merking og utforming av tobakksvarer mv.), section 10 - Pictorial warnings are required on cigarette packages All tobacco products must be labelled with combined health warnings with text and images showing the adverse health effects. The regulation on content and labelling of tobacco products contains detailed labelling rules. Norway's regulation is based on an EU directive and will be changed due to changes in the EU regulations, probably in 2021.	https://lovdata.no/dokument/SF/forskrift/2003-02-06-141
Tobaksproduserende virksomheder ekskluderes fra Statens pensjonsfond	2010	Tobacco producing companies excluded from the Government Pension Fund Global, due to guidelines from the Financial Department The Ministry of Finance proposed that tobacco companies should be excluded from the investment universe of the Government Pension Fund Global. The proposition was supported by Stortinget (the Parliament). In line with this, the Ministry has changed the Fund's ethical guidelines to the effect that companies which produce tobacco are to be excluded from the Fund.	https://lovdata.no/dokument/INS/forskrift/2014-12-18-1793/KAPITTEL_2#%C2%A73
Kampanjer i massemedier	2012	Mass media campaigns The Directorate of Health has several mass media campaigns to help quit smoking and to prevent use of tobacco.	https://www.helsedirektoratet.no/tema/tobakk-royk-og-snus/kampanjer-og-informasjonsmaterieil
National tobaksstrategi 2013-2016	2013	The Government tobacco strategy 2013-2016 The Ministry of Health published a national strategy plan, «A future without tobacco», which mainly aims to intensify the use of traditional instruments; information, restrictions, fees and weaning offers.	https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumentarkiv/stoltenberg-ii/andre-dokumenter/hod/2013/en-framtid-uten-tobakk/id737406/
Børns ret til et røgfrit miljø	2013	Prevention of the Harmful Effects of Tobacco Act, section 28a - children's right to a smoke-free environment The provision states that children have a right to a smoke-free environment. The person responsible for the child should always contribute to the fulfillment of this right.	https://lovdata.no/lov/1973-03-09-14/§28
Ændring af formuleringen af lovens formål	2013	Prevention of the Harmful Effects of Tobacco Act, section 1 - change of the wording in the purpose section The provision sets out the long-term vision of a tobacco-free society, to prevent children and young people from starting to use tobacco, to promote tobacco cessation and to protect the population from passive smoking/tobacco smoke.	https://lovdata.no/lov/1973-03-09-14/§1
Forbud mod import og salg af produkter uden standardiseret design	2013	Prevention of the Harmful Effects of Tobacco Act, section 33, restrictions on minimum size on tobacco packages It is prohibited to import into Norway or sell tobacco packages and tobacco products that do not have a standardised design in accordance with further provisions laid down by the Ministry in the Regulations on the content and labeling and design of tobacco products, etc. (Nw.: Forskrift om innhold i og merking av tobakksvarer mv.). The standardisation can, for example, apply to colour, shape, appearance, material and marking, including the use of trademarks, logos and other elements related to branding. The aim is to reduce smoking for young people.	https://lovdata.no/lov/1973-03-09-14/§33

Norge: Udvidet beskrivelse af tiltag (2/4)

Dansk navn	År	Engelsk beskrivelse	Kilde
Forbud mod brug af tobak i børnehaver og skoler	2014	Prevention of the Harmful Effects of Tobacco Act, section 26 and 27 - Tobacco ban at kindergartens and schools Before 2014, a ban of smoking inside schools and kindergartens was only set down in regulations (Nw.: forskrift).	https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/1973-03-09-14/KAPITTEL_7#%C2%A726 & https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/1973-03-09-14/KAPITTEL_7#%C2%A727
Røgfrie indgangsarealer ved sundhedsinstitutioner og offentlige myndigheder	2014	Prevention of the Harmful Effects of Tobacco Act, section 25 – smoke-free entrance areas outside healthcare institutions and government agencies. The provision stipulates that outdoor entrances to healthcare institutions and government agencies shall be non-smoking.	https://lovdata.no/lov/1973-03-09-14/§25
Forbud mod rygerum	2014	Prevention of the Harmful Effects of Tobacco Act, section 25 - ban on designated smoking rooms Designated smoking rooms are banned. Smoking rooms can be allowed at institutions and offshore.	https://lovdata.no/lov/1973-03-09-14/§25
Forbud mod selvbetjeningssalg af tobaksprodukter	2014	Prevention of the Harmful Effects of Tobacco Act, section 18 - Prohibition on self service of tobacco products Self-service of tobacco products at outlets for consumers is prohibited. The reason for the ban is to prevent sales to minors, reduce accessibility, reduce the advertising effect, as well as prevent theft and illegal sales. The ban does not apply in specialty stores and outlets for duty-free sales at airports.	https://lovdata.no/lov/1973-03-09-14/§18
National retningslinje for rygestop	2016	National professional guideline for smoking cessation The guide is a plan for more systematic and knowledge-based offer of tobacco cessation. The goal is to get all health professionals to ask about tobacco habits and know where they can refer the patients.	https://www.helsedirektoratet.no/retningslinjer/roykeavvenning/sammendrag
Digitalt læringsprogram for skolebørn	2017	FRI - digital programme for secondary school The Directorate of Health provides a tobacco prevention learning programme for secondary school. The programme is fully digital.	https://www.fristedet.no/
National service ifm. rygestop	2017	Slutta The service is provided by the Directorate of Health and replaces the former phone services "Smoke phone" (Nw.: Røyketelefonen). Slutta includes a web page slutta.no, a chat, a phone services, an app called Slutta and a Facebook page named "Slutta - din røykeslutt". The service is free of charge. It is also a separate line for health personnel.	https://www.helsenorge.no/snus-og-roykeslutt/fa-hjelp-fil-a-slutte-med-app-chat-og-pa-nett/
Mulighed for at tilbagetrække godkendelse af produkt	2017	Prevention of the Harmful Effects of Tobacco Act, section 37 - Withdrawal of registration, approval and ban on trading The supervisory authorities may refuse registration or approval or withdraw it if the company or products do not satisfy the requirements of the Prevention of the Harmful Effects of Tobacco Act. The supervisory authorities may impose a ban on the sale of certain products or product lots, if they have reason to believe that they cannot stipulate the provisions of the Act.	https://lovdata.no/lov/1973-03-09-14/§37
E-cigaretter inkluderes i rygeforbud samme steder som cigaretter	2017	Prevention of the Harmful Effects of Tobacco Act, section 28A - Use of e-cigarettes is included in the smokefree legislation It is forbidden to use e-cigarettes at premises, transportation, kindergartens, schools etc. as stated in the Prevention of the Harmful Effects of Tobacco Act, chapter 6.	https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/1973-03-09-14/KAPITTEL_7#%C2%A728a

Norge: Udvidet beskrivelse af tiltag (3/4)

Dansk navn	År	Engelsk beskrivelse	Kilde
Forbud mod import og salg af produkter uden standardiseret design	2017	Prevention of the Harmful Effects of Tobacco Act, section 30a - Standardised design of tobacco packages and products There is a ban on import and sale of tobacco products that do not have a standardised design in Norway. Standardised design means that it is not permitted to use the manufacturer's logos, symbols, images, colours or other forms of design elements. The packaging must have a specific colour (pantone 448 C), and the brand name should be written in a standardised font. Cigarettes, roll-your-own and snus must be in plain packaging. For tobacco products mainly used by older and small consumer groups, such as cigars, cigarettes and pipe tobacco, there is no requirement for standardisation.	https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/1973-03-09-14/KAPITTEL_8#%C2%A730a
Obligatorisk registrering af steder, der sælger tobak og lign.	2017	Prevention of the Harmful Effects of Tobacco Act, section 6 - Mandatory registration for places selling tobacco and tobacco surrogates (such as e-cigarettes, herbal tobacco) Those who sell tobacco products and tobacco substitutes must register no later than 14 days before the sale starts. The rules apply both to companies that sell to consumers from points of sale (retailers), and to wholesalers.	https://lovdata.no/lov/1973-03-09-14/§6
Krav om tilsynsførelse i kommunerne	2018	Prevention of the Harmful Effects of Tobacco Act, section 35 - The municipalities must supervise a number of provisions in the Tobacco Damage Act The municipality shall supervise several provisions in the Prevention of the Harmful Effects of Tobacco Act, e.g., the advertising ban, the ban on visible display and standardised design.	https://lovdata.no/lov/1973-03-09-14/§35 https://www.helsedirektoratet.no/tema/tobakk-royk-og-snus/tilsynsordning-for-salg-av-tobakksvarer-og-tobakksurrogater#synligoppstilling%C2%A7reklameforskriftenb
National tobaksstrategi 2019-2021	2019	The Government tobacco strategy 2019-2021 Through this strategy, the Government will aim to reduce tobacco-related health effects in Norway and contribute to comply with Norway's international obligations. The goal is a generation where no one is addicted to tobacco.	https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/84138eb559e94660bb84158f2e62a77d/nno/pdfs/stm201820190019000dddpdfs.pdf
Lov om licensordning for distributører af tobak	2020	Prevention of the Harmful Effects of Tobacco Act, chapter 3 - Licence arrangement for tobacco distributors Enterprises must apply for license before import, export and production of tobacco products or equipment for tobacco production. A sector fee will be introduced, and eventually a labeling and tracking system for tobacco products (not in force yet, see Tobacco Damage Act chapter 3A). From 15 June 2021, all companies that will be engaged in the import, export and production of tobacco products and equipment for tobacco production are required to hold a licence. The Directorate of Health issues permits to the companies.	https://www.helsedirektoratet.no/tema/tobakk-royk-og-snus/bevillingsordning-for-import-eksport-og-produksjon-av-tobakksvarer-og-produksjonsutstyr https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/1973-03-09-14/KAPITTEL_3#%C2%A78
Pilotprosjekt ifm. rygestopkampanje	2020	Pilot project on Wellness centers (Nw.: Frisklivssentraler) This is a pilot project with public funding for smoking cessation (from 2020 until 2023). Health personnel in the region are encouraged to give information on, and refer patients to, the wellness center in the municipality, where the patients can be offered free medicines and guidance. The Ministry of Health will market the offer to the population through the smoking cessation campaign Stopptober and on slutta.no.	https://www.tannlegeforeningen.no/arkiv/nyheter/2020-11-20-populaert-nytt-pilotprosjekt-om-roykeslutt-i-vestre-viken.html

Norge: Udvidet beskrivelse af tiltag (4/4)

Dansk navn	År	Engelsk beskrivelse	Kilde
Krav til godkendelse af nye tobaks- og nikotinprodukter	2021	Prevention of the Harmful Effects of Tobacco Act, section 34a - approval requirement for new tobacco and nicotine products It is forbidden to enter Norway or sell new tobacco or nicotine products without the product being approved by the Directorate of Health. The provision implements the Tobacco Products Directive 2014/40/EU which regulates new tobacco products. New tobacco products are defined in the Tobacco Products Directive as tobacco products that came on the market after 19 May 2014 and which are not cigarettes, rolling tobacco, pipe tobacco, hookah tobacco, cigars, cigarillos, chewing tobacco, nasal tobacco (snuff) or snus (nicotine bags/powdered tobacco), cf. Article 20. 14. New products shall be regulated either through a registration scheme or through an approval scheme. Norway chose the approval arrangement.	https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/1973-03-09-14/KAPITTEL_9#%C2%A734d
Nedjustering af afgifter på snus	2021	Tobacco fees/taxes The government is reducing the tax on snus by 25%, primarily to prevent trade leakage to Sweden. The tax on cigarettes is adjusted for inflation. The taxes on tobacco products are determined each year by the Parliament adopting the tax rates in the state budget. In total, tobacco taxes amount to about NOK 7 billion annually. Rates for 2021: Cigarettes: NOK 2.77 /each Rolling tobacco/cigars: NOK 2.77/gram Snus (nicotine bags etc.) : NOK 0.85/gram Slanted tobacco (Nw.: skråtobakk): NOK 1.13/gram Cigarette paper: NOK 0.0424/each E-liquid with nicotine: NOK 4.50/milliliters Other nicotine products: NOK 0.425/gram	https://www.skatteetaten.no/satser/tobakk/?year=2021#rateShowYear
Ophævelse af forbud mod salg af e-cigaretter med nikotin	2022	Prevention of the Harmful Effects of Tobacco Act, chapter 7A - Repeal ban on distribution of e-cigarettes In December 2016, the Government decided to lift the ban on the sale of e-cigarettes with nicotine. The changes are likely to take effect in the first half of 2022. The aim is to reduce harm for established smokers and to get better control of the products. Until new rules come into force, it remains illegal to sell e-cigarettes or e-liquids containing nicotine to Norwegian customers, unless the customer uses the right to private import the product according to the legislation for pharmaceutical products. For more information regarding the legislation for pharmaceuticals, please contact the Norwegian Medicines Agency.	https://www.helsedirektoratet.no/tema/tobakk-royk-og-snus/e-sigaretter-elektroniske-sigaretter-og-regelverk

NORGE

Relevante initiativer før 2010

1. Pre-2010, there was a ban on tobacco advertising in Norway, which also included indirect advertising of tobacco products.
2. It was illegal to distribute tobacco for free or for a discounted price.
3. It was also forbidden to use misleading product designations, such as "light" or "mild" on packages. Various requirements were set for the content and labelling of tobacco products, including the requirement to have health warnings on the packages. There was no explicit ban on the sale of individual cigarettes or smaller packages of cigarettes.
4. In relation to the regulation on the sale of new tobacco products, the sale of new nicotine and tobacco products had to be approved before they could be legally sold. "New forms" were defined as all products that contained tobacco or nicotine, with the exception of products that have traditionally been on the market in Norway (cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, smoking tobacco, slanted tobacco and snus (nicotine bags etc.)). It was (and still is) illegal to sell nicotine bags (i.e. snus) without tobacco.
5. The age limit for buying tobacco was 18 years, and it was forbidden to sell or hand over tobacco products to people under the age of 18. However, no authority was responsible for supervising the outlets' compliance with the age limit.
6. There were no restrictions on self-service of tobacco products.
7. There were restrictions on smoking in restaurants and other hospitality places (bars, cafes, pubs, discotheques etc.) and other premises and means of transport where the public had access. In addition, it was permissible to establish smoking rooms at public premises and at workplaces. There were also provisions that required smoke-free schools, but there were no regulations on smoking outdoors.
8. The Prevention on the Harmful Effects of Tobacco Act did not regulate the private sphere, and children had no right to a smoke-free environment.
9. A free phone "quit-line" was established (Nw.: "Røyketelefonen").
10. The taxes/fees on tobacco in 2010 were: Cigars: NOK 2.12 per gram of the net weight of the package; Cigarettes: NOK 2.12 per piece; Smoking tobacco, carved slanted tobacco, raw tobacco in consumer packaging: NOK 2.12 per gram of the net weight of the package; Slanted tobacco (Nw.: skråtobakk): NOK 0.82 per gram of the net weight of the package; Snus (nicotine bags etc.): NOK 0.82 per gram of the net weight of the package; Cigarette paper and cigarette cases: NOK 0.0323 per piece.

SVERIGE



Sverige: Udvidet beskrivelse af tiltag (1/2)

Dansk navn	År	Engelsk beskrivelse	Kilde
Lovændringer, der bl.a. gav kommuner mulighed for at monitorere salg	2010	Amendment of the Tobacco Act (2010:682), Sections 12, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27 The amendment of the Tobacco Act meant, among other things, that the municipalities' power to monitor sales were expanded, by them for example being able to prohibit traders from selling tobacco if they violate the Act. More requirements were also placed on traders providing tobacco products.	https://www.regeringen.se/rattsliga-dokument/proposition/2010/04/prop.-200910207/
National strategi for alkohol, narkotika, doping og tobak 2011-2015	2011	ANDT strategy 2011-2015 ANDT is the government's overall strategy for alcohol, narcotics, doping and tobacco. By stating the goals, the government intended for different agencies to coordinate their efforts more easily. The strategy had 7 overall goals: 1. Access to drugs, doping substances, alcohol and tobacco is to be reduced; 2. Children must be protected against harmful effects caused by alcohol, drugs, doping or tobacco; 3. The number of children and young people who start using drugs and doping substances or debut early with alcohol or tobacco should gradually decrease; 4. The number of people who develop harmful use, abuse or addiction to alcohol, drugs, doping substances or tobacco should be gradually reduced; 5. People abusing substances or addicts should have increased accessibility to high-quality care and support; 6. The number of dead and injured due to their own or others' use of alcohol, drugs, doping substances or tobacco should decrease; and 7. A restrictive view on ANDT based on public health within the EU and internationally.	https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/dokument/proposition/en-samlad-strategi-for-alkohol-narkotika-GY0347
Øget tilsyn inden for handel med tobak	2012	Amendment of the Tobacco Act (2012:264) Section 19a The amendment resulted in the County Administrative Board exercising supervision within the county with regard to the provisions on trade in tobacco products etc.	https://www.regeringen.se/49bbd6/contentassets/df5764472f234dafbf6c3dddb2020866/ge0mf-orande-av-eu-direktivet-om-manskliga-organ-avsedda-for-transplantation-20111295
Mindre redaktionelle ændringer i tobakslov	2014	Amendment of the Tobacco Act (2013:630) Section 16, 18 19 The amendment was mainly of editorial character due to Sweden receiving a new Public Health Agency. Information about the content of tobacco products is to be provided to the Public Health Agency instead of the previous agency, the National Institute of Public Health.	https://www.regeringen.se/rattsliga-dokument/proposition/2013/03/prop-201213116/
Det offentlige får ret til at bruge testpersoner til at teste overholdelsen af minimumsalderen	2014	Amendment of the Tobacco Act (2014:119) Section 22 A new provision was introduced, in which municipalities are given a right to hire "test buyers" to make sure tobacco sellers do not sell tobacco to minors.	https://www.regeringen.se/rattsliga-dokument/proposition/2013/12/prop.-20131456-L
National strategi for alkohol, narkotika, doping og tobak 2016-2020	2016	ANDT-strategy 2016-2020 The ANDT was renewed for the years 2016-2020 without any substantial changes.	https://www.regeringen.se/rattsliga-dokument/skrivelse/2016/02/skr.20151686/
Implementering af EU-direktiv i tobakslov	2016	Amendment of the Tobacco Act (2016:353) Section 1, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 18, 19, 20, 27 The amendment was a result of the implementation of directive 2014/40/EU. Apart from implementing the directive, the amendment also covered a change of central supervisory responsibility for the prohibition to use certain texts and claims on tobacco packaging. The responsibility was moved from the Consumer Ombudsman to the Public Health Agency.	https://www.regeringen.se/rattsliga-dokument/proposition/2016/02/prop.-20151682/

Sverige: Udvidet beskrivelse af tiltag (2/2)

Dansk navn	År	Engelsk beskrivelse	Kilde
Implementering af EU-direktiv for e-cigaretter o.a., herunder fx aldersgrænser	2017	Implementation of Act (2017:425) on Electronic cigarettes and filling containers The Act was mainly a result of the implementation of directive 2014/40/EU's articles on E-cigarettes. The Act also contained age restrictions on E-cigarettes (18 years old), an obligation for sellers to notify authorities upon sales and criminal liability. The Act was however short-lived, since it was revoked the year after and replaced by the Act on Tobacco and similar products repealing the previous Tobacco Act.	https://www.regeringen.se/rattsliga-dokument/proposition/2017/03/prop.201617132/
Sammenlægning af eksisterende og nye love på tobaks- og e-cigaretområdet, herunder bl.a. krav om tilladelse til salg, udvidelse af rygeforbud på offentlige arealer og regler for pakkestørrelser	2019	Implementation of the Act on Tobacco and similar products, replacing the previous Tobacco Act and Act on Electronic cigarettes and filling containers Several of the provisions in the Tobacco Act and Act on Electronic cigarettes and filling containers were transferred unamended to the new Act. However, new legislation was also implemented. Firstly, a required permit to sell tobacco products was introduced. This was mainly motivated by the fact that a permit makes it possible to deny parties not deemed serious and would lower the amount of illegal tobacco on the market. Secondly was the prohibition of smoking in public areas extended to also cover outdoor cafes, entrances to non-smoking rooms and other spaces that the public has access to, outdoor areas that are intended for use by those traveling by public transport, fenced-in areas intended mainly for sports, and playgrounds to which the public has access. The smoking ban was also extended to include i.e., electronic cigarettes and refill containers, herbal products for smoking and stimulants as to the mode of use corresponds to smoking but do not contain tobacco. Thirdly, the possibility to market tobacco products through advertisement at points of sale was removed. However, marketing in the form of presentation of tobacco packaging/products and price lists is continued allowed. Fourthly, it was decided that Snus packages has to contain at least twenty snuffs per package. This corresponds to the previous and current regulation about cigarette packages having to contain at least 20 cigarettes. The idea behind not selling bigger portions is to make it less attractive for youth to buy the products.	https://www.regeringen.se/rattsliga-dokument/proposition/2018/03/prop.-201718156/
Øget afgifter på tobaksprodukter (inkl. røgfrie produkter)	2021	Act (1994) on Tax of Tobacco Raise in the tax on tobacco products. For cigarettes, SEK 1.62 per cigarette and 1% of the retail prices, and for snus SEK 462 per kilogram.	https://www.regeringen.se/rattsliga-dokument/proposition/2021/03/prop.-202021112/
Udkast til lov for nikotinprodukter uden tobak	2022	Draft new Act on Tobacco-free nicotine products On the basis of the lack of legislation and nicotine being the addictive substance in tobacco, the government last year presented a special investigator with the task of presenting a government review on "tougher rules on new nicotine products". The investigator presented her proposal on 29 March 2021. The proposal in the review included a new Act on Tobacco-free nicotine products which, i.e., includes an age limit of 18. The act is currently subject to public consultation, the outcome of which is unclear (Noting the position of parliament with regard to the new ANDTS strategy described above). If there will be a legislative proposal and it passes parliament before the election, it is likely that the Act in that proposal will enter into force in some shape in 2022 or early 2023.	https://www.regeringen.se/rattsliga-dokument/statens-offentliga-utredningar/2021/03/sou-202122/

SVERIGE

Relevante initiativer før 2010

1. Prior to 2010, sale of tobacco and nicotine products was regulated by the Tobacco Act (1993:581, today replaced by the Act on Tobacco and similar products (2018:2088)), the Act on trade of certain over-the-counter medicines (2009:730), the Medicinal Products Act (1992:859), the Act on trade of medicinal products (2009:366) and the Act on Tobacco tax (1994:1563). The Tobacco Act covered sale and marketing of products containing tobacco. However, prescription-free (i.e. OTC) products containing nicotine were, and are, instead covered by the Act on trade of certain over-the-counter medicines and can be sold in retail stores, petrol stations, bars and similar. Such products are also covered by the Medicinal Products Act.
2. The age limit for tobacco products was, and still is, 18.
3. In 2010, smoking was prohibited on public transport, in restaurants, unless outdoor seating, and other public facilities.
4. No permit was required to sell tobacco products.
5. The tax was, and is, significantly higher on cigarettes than snus. Snus was at the time taxed at SEK 336 per kilo compared with SEK 1.19 per cigarette.

OVERBLIK OVER EU- LOVGIVNING OG -POLITIK FOR TOBAKS- OG LIGNENDE PRODUKTER



EU- LOVGIVING

1. The key overarching legislation is the Tobacco Products Directive (2014/40/EU) ('the Tobacco Directive'), which came into force on 19 May 2014 and should have been implemented so that it was applicable in all EU Member States on 20 May 2016. It aims to "*improve the functioning of the internal market for tobacco and related products, while ensuring a high level of health protection for European citizens*" ^[4]. The Tobacco Directive relates to tobacco and related products, including cigarettes, roll-your-own tobacco, pipe tobacco, cigars, cigarillos, smokeless tobacco, electronic cigarettes and herbal products for smoking. It lays down rules governing the manufacture, presentation and sale of such products.
2. Additional implementing legislation has also been put in place to set out further detail of the rules governing the manufacture, presentation and sale of tobacco and related products. Further, as these provisions have been set out in Directives, they have been implemented in national legislation across the EU. As such, many of the national provisions set out in the attached tables mirror the provisions set out here.
3. Key aspects of the Tobacco Directive, as identified by the European Commission, that are relevant to the reduction in use of such products are as follows:
 1. The prohibition of cigarettes and roll-your-own tobacco with characterising flavours; confirming that products with characterising flavour ^[5] with a higher sales volume should be phased out over an extended time period.
 2. The requirement of the tobacco industry to report to Member States on the ingredients used in, and the emissions from, tobacco products ^[6]. This included enhanced reporting obligations with respect to additives. ^[7]
 3. The requirement of health warnings on tobacco and related products, including combined health warnings that must contain one of the text warnings listed in Annex I to the Tobacco Directive, a corresponding colour photograph from Annex II, and smoking cessation information. ^[8] This must cover 65% of the front and back of cigarette and roll-your-own tobacco packages.
 4. The banning of promotional and misleading elements on tobacco products, e-cigarettes and herbal products for smoking, including direct and indirect promotion via commercial communications in Information Society Services, in the press and other printed publications, on the radio or at a public or private event.
 5. To allow EU countries to prohibit internet sales of tobacco and related products.
 6. The setting out of safety, quality and notification requirements for electronic cigarettes, including that manufacturers and importers of electronic cigarettes ^[9] and refill containers should submit a notification to the competent authorities of the Member States relating to any such products, six months before it is placed on the market. Furthermore, electronic cigarettes and refill containers must be child- and tamper-proof.
 7. Imposing the obligation on manufacturers and importers to notify EU countries about novel tobacco products (i.e., a tobacco product not listed in the Tobacco Directive) before placing them on the EU market.
4. Furthermore, Council Directive 2011/64/EU, relating to the structure and rates of excise duty applied to manufactured tobacco, introduced high taxes on tobacco products.

EU- POLITIK

1/2

1. In addition and supplementary to legislation, the European Union and national government have taken various control measures in the form of recommendations and information campaigns. Previously, the European Commission worked in the area of smoking cessation through three EU-wide campaigns: ex-smokers are unstoppable (2012-2016) ^[10]; ex-smokers are unstoppable (2011-2013) ^[11]; and: Help - For a life without tobacco (2005-2010) ^[12].
2. At present, there are four policy measures that the European Commission focuses on. These are summarised below and are aimed at protecting citizens from the hazardous effects of smoking and other forms of tobacco consumption, including against second-hand smoke. The summaries of national legislation attached in the Excel spreadsheets are frequently focused on these four elements.

i. The regulation of tobacco products ^[13]

This measure has been put in place through the implementation of the Tobacco Directive, as set out above. The Commission has noted that “Taking into account the significant cross-border trade of tobacco products and the risk of diverging national legislation, EU-wide rules are necessary for these products”.

ii. Advertising restrictions for tobacco products ^[14]

The advertising and sponsorship of tobacco on television has been prohibited since 1989 by the Television without Frontiers Directive (89/552/EEC). More recently, the Tobacco Directive introduced an EU wide ban on cross-border tobacco advertising and sponsorship (whether direct or indirect) in the media, covering print media, radio, internet and sponsorship of events. Free distribution of tobacco was also banned at events involving several EU countries, such as the Olympics.

The advertising and sponsorship of tobacco is further restricted in the EU by:

- Tobacco Advertising Directive (2003/33/EC) - this provides that advertising in the press and other printed publications must be limited to publications intended exclusively for professionals in the tobacco trade or those printed and published in third countries. It prohibits all other advertising in the press and other printed publications, and all forms of radio advertising, including sponsorships.
- Audio-visual Services Directive (2010/12/EU) - this prohibits all forms of audio-visual commercial communications for cigarettes and other tobacco products, as well as for electronic cigarettes and refill containers. Audio-visual media services or programmes should not be sponsored by undertakings whose principal activity is the manufacture or sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products, as well as electronic cigarettes and refill containers. Furthermore, event programmes should not contain product placement of cigarettes and other tobacco products, as well as electronic cigarettes and refill containers.
- Council Recommendation (2003/54/EC) on the prevention of smoking and on initiatives to improve tobacco control - this sets out various recommendations, including that Member States adopt legislation and/or administrative measures in accordance with national practices and conditions to: prevent tobacco sales to children and adolescents, in the form of advertising and promotion, to provide protection from exposure to environmental tobacco smoke in indoor workplaces, enclosed public places, and public transport, to continue developing strategies and measures to reduce the prevalence of smoking and to adopt and implement appropriate price measures on tobacco products so as to discourage tobacco consumption.

EU- POLITIK

2/2

iii. Create smoke-free environments ^[15]

The Council Recommendation on smoke-free environments was adopted on 30 November 2009, calling for EU member states to act on three main areas, as follows:

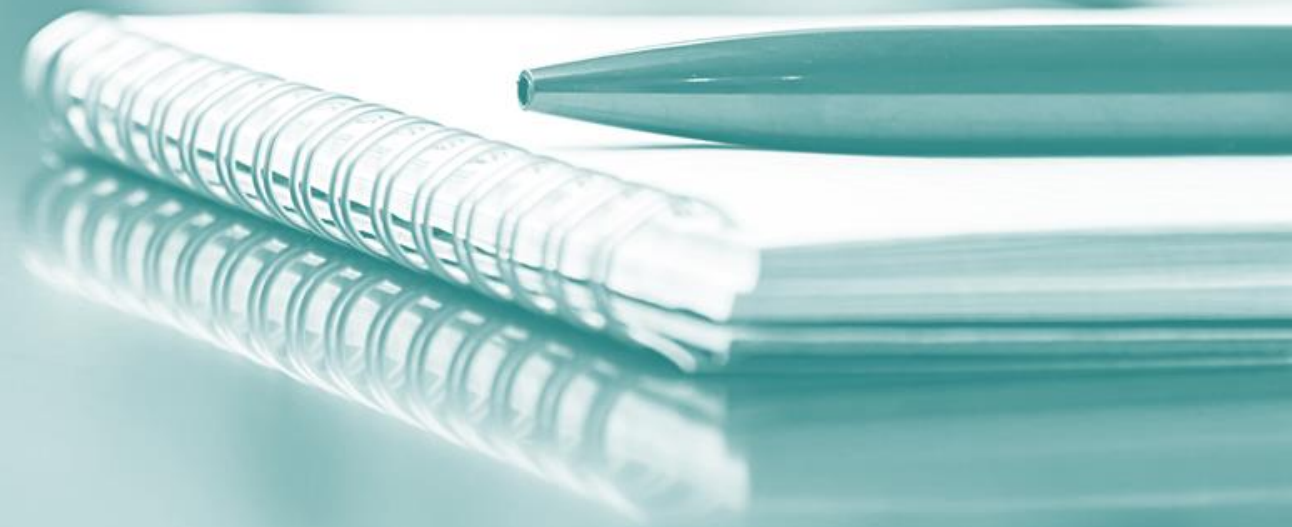
- Adopt and implement laws to fully protect their citizens from exposure to tobacco smoke in enclosed public places, workplaces and public transport, within three years of the adoption of the Recommendation;
- Enhance smoke-free laws with supporting measures such as protecting children, encouraging efforts to give up tobacco use and pictorial warnings on tobacco packages; and
- Strengthen cooperation at EU level by setting up a network of national focal points for tobacco control.

A report^[16] published by the European Commission in February 2013 summarising the state of implementation of this Council Recommendation found that all EU member states had adopted measures to protect citizens against exposure to tobacco smoke, but the national measures differ considerably in extent and scope.

iv. Tax measure and activities against illicit trade ^[17]

As noted above, Directive 2011/64 introduced high rates of taxes for tobacco products.

NOTER



NOTER

[1] The current Swedish government strategy on alcohol, narcotics, doping and tobacco (ANDT), firstly implemented 2011, makes no differentiation between different tobacco products. Further, Sweden currently has no specific regulation of tobacco-free nicotine products that are marketed in pouches since the Act on Tobacco and similar products does not cover these products. Unless deemed to be medicinal products due to claims made on smoking cessation or reduction, they thus fall outside the scope of the current legislation on tobacco/nicotine in Sweden. Local counsel believe that in the future, there likely will be a greater differentiation in public strategy counteracting smoking in relation to other tobacco products, and that tobacco-free nicotine products (in pouches) will in the near future be covered by specific legislation.

[2] Non-tobacco products like e-cigarettes (even when used with smoking fluid without nicotine) are regarded to be addictive and harmful to health and are also qualified as a tobacco product. According to the government, when people are confronted with these kind of products, they may start using products that contain tobacco, which should be avoided.

[3] In the UK, tobacco products other than e-cigarettes are not widely used, and there is not a great deal of familiarity with such products. However, the general perception is that all forms of tobacco are harmful to health, as well as potentially other risks such as different forms of cancer. The exception is heated tobacco, which is considered as likely to expose users and bystanders to lower levels of particulate matter and harmful compounds compared with cigarette smoke.

[4] Revision of the Tobacco Products Directive | Public Health (https://ec.europa.eu/health/tobacco/products/revision_en).

[5] Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/779 of 18 May 2016 laying down uniform rules as regards the procedures for determining whether a tobacco product has a characterising flavour; Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/786 of 18 May 2016 laying down the procedure for the establishment and operation of an independent advisory panel assisting Member States and the Commission in determining whether tobacco products have a characterising flavour.

[6] Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/2186 of 25 November 2015 establishing a format for the submission and making available of information on tobacco products.

[7] Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/787 of 18 May 2016 laying down a priority list of additives contained in cigarettes and roll-your-own tobacco subject to enhanced reporting obligations.

[8] Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/1842 of 9 October 2015 on the technical specifications for the layout, design and shape of the combined health warnings for tobacco products for smoking; Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/1735 of 24 September 2015 on the precise position of the general warning and the information message on roll-your-own tobacco marketed in pouches.

[9] Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/2183 of 24 November 2015 establishing a common format for the notification of electronic cigarettes and refill containers and Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/586 of 14 April 2016 on technical standards for the refill mechanism of electronic cigarettes.

[10] <https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/b656dd28-cefa-11e5-a4b5-01aa75ed71a1/language-en>

[11] <https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/4c008831-cef9-11e5-a4b5-01aa75ed71a1/language-en/format-PDF/source-search>

[12] https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/tobacco/docs/help_legacy.pdf

[13] https://ec.europa.eu/health/tobacco/products_en

[14] https://ec.europa.eu/health/tobacco/advertising_en

[15] https://ec.europa.eu/health/tobacco/smoke-free_environments_en

[16] https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/tobacco/docs/smoke-free_implementation_report_en.pdf

[17] <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32010L0012>