

Chapter 1 : Each Clause of the Law Explained - Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids

Tobacco control legislation: an introductory guide. Consolidated template without notes Tobacco Products Control Act (A template) on Tobacco Control. A draft.

The relevant parts of the public health code. French consolidated version Decree of 21 March , on the conditions of neutrality and standardisation for the packaging and paper of cigarettes and rolling tobacco. English version of the draft Decree which is substantially the same contained in the notification to the EU Commission Hungary Decree No. Color It is important to specify very precisely the exact color required for the packaging, otherwise variations of color will appear, defeating the intention of standardizing packaging. Pantone provides a system of accurate color categorisation. There are no copyright issues in using these colors in legislation this was confirmed with Pantone in the UK and Australia. The Pantone system has terms of categorisation and identification and the colors are not trademarked. What color should the packs be? Australia commissioned research into which color was perceived to be the least appealing for tobacco packaging. The research looked at a range of issues, including consumer perceptions of branding appeal and smoking harm, consumer perceptions of plain pack colors, and legibility of brand names on plain packs. The research found a dark brown color to be the best candidate, as people perceived it to be the least appealing and thought that the packs would contain cigarettes that are more harmful to health and harder to quit. Pantone Cool Grey 2 with a matt finish is the color specified in those countries for text permitted on the packaging, such as brand name for contact details. Unless there is specific evidence or research that demonstrates different colors would be more effective in a particular country at achieving the aims of the policy, it is recommended that these colors are used in all plain packaging legislation because of the research already conducted that demonstrates the efficacy of this color. There could be legal risks in deviating from that evidence base. The color of the inside or internal surfaces of packs also need to be defined. In most instances of existing legislation, internal surfaces are required to be white or Pantone C. Permitted Text As described in Guide 3. Make key policy decisions, a number of requirements are needed for any text that appears on the packets other than any health warnings and messages that are already mandated - for most countries these will already be required in existing legislation. In order that different products can be differentiated from each other, permitted text must include: It is not recommended that legislation permits a recycling or no littering symbol as these can provide positive social associations for tobacco manufacturers. Requirements for text Based on the existing legislation in countries that have adopted plain packaging laws, requirements for the text should be made for: The Color Pantone Cool Grey 2C as mentioned above The typeface or font Lucida Sans Australia Helvetica UK, Ireland and France because this matches the typeface for health warnings Normal, regular weighted text should be specified so that italics or bold text is not used. Only alphanumeric characters, with an ampersand where applicable, should be permitted and text should be only in lower case letters save for the first letter of a word which may be in upper case. This will allow identification of the brand in different storage or gantry methods. Brand and variant name should be located in the middle of any surface it appears on or the space on that surface not taken up with health warnings. It should be orientated in the same way as any health warning that appears on the same surface. All other text should appear only once on the packaging. The only other text on the front surface should be the quantity of tobacco in the packet and the age of sale if these are permitted. Length of brand and variant name In order to limit the possibility of tobacco companies starting to use exceptionally long or complicated brand or variant names the UK, France and Ireland have limited the length of the brand and variant name to just one line. The French Decree provides a useful and succinct example of how all the above can be specified at Articles 1 and 2. The Model Law Template uses all the provisions shown above. Defining surfaces The definitions must be approached with care: Both the exterior and interior of packs should be regulated. Where there are requirements for different surfaces for instance the brand name must appear only on the front and top surfaces , then consideration needs to be given

as to whether and how to define those surfaces. The existing legislation of countries that have adopted plain packaging approach these issues in different ways. Shape and type of packets When standardising the shape and type of packaging it is recommended that the legislation requires the most common type of packaging that already existing on the market. The most common type of cigarette pack around the world is a rectangular or cuboid box of 20 cigarettes with a flip top lid. However, governments considering plain packaging should look at what packaging already exists and is common on the market in their country. Some pack shapes may have positive associations for consumers, such as with the slim packs discussed above, so there may be good reasons to prohibit them. However, without good reason, prohibiting the most commonly used type of packaging for a particular category of product could be grounds for legal challenge as being unnecessarily restrictive or leading to unnecessary costs for the tobacco manufacturers by forcing a change to their manufacturing processes. This is one reason why it is recommended that MoH officials conduct a market survey of the packaging that exists on the market in their country see Guide 2. In Australia, packs must conform to specific dimensions with rectangular surfaces that have straight sides and right angles², and so pack shape is defined in that way. This means that all individual packs must be virtually identical in shape and size. Beveled edges are prohibited. This legislation therefore requires what is, for many countries, the most common shape, size and opening of cigarette packs. This means there is some scope for tobacco companies to vary the dimensions of the cuboid shape and soft packs are permitted. Just requiring a cuboid like the EU is a simpler means of specifying the shape but specifying dimensions and prohibiting bevelled or rounded edges as Australia has done is recommended. Shoulder box packs and soft packs are permitted for cigarettes in EU countries but not in Australia. In Australia there are no specific requirements on the shape, size or type of containers for other tobacco products. For EU states, under the EU TPD, hand rolled or roll-your-own tobacco must be in a cuboid pack, a cylindrical pack or be in the form of a pouch. No further requirements have been put on the size of these packs or the shape of packs for other tobacco products. Type of opening Example of a shoulder box hinged lid, flip to lid and soft packs permitted in the EU As with the shape of packs, it is recommended that governments considering plain packaging look at what packaging already exists and is common on the market in their country. No other opening is allowed. This also permits soft packs that involve tearing open the paper seal and cannot be reclosed once opened. All these packs are common in some EU countries. However, no legislation currently defines flip-top lid. It is a term commonly understood to mean the most usual type of cigarette pack opening. As the diagram below shows, the Glide Tec opening is at the top and it flips open. Without a specific definition in legislation it is arguable that different types of opening such as Glide Tec could fall within the term. Drafters should therefore consider whether to either define flip-top lid which can be difficult or use a diagram within the legislation, such as the one shown above and included in the Model Law Template. Glide tech opening used by Lambert and Butler. Minimum size of pack or minimum size of health warning Examples of slim style cigarette packs It is important to regulate the size of tobacco packages. This is to prevent slim packs that look similar to lipstick or perfume cases, which are ostensibly aimed at women, but also to prevent future variations in pack design if other branding is prohibited. These slim packs usually have slim cigarettes contained in them. Australia sets minimum and maximum dimensions for individual packets and also has minimum and maximum dimensions for the cigarette stick. Because of this, EU countries have so far not set minimum dimensions for pack sizes. A decision to fully future proof the policy would mean following the Australian example, as this better protects against variations in the sizes of cigarette packs. This is the approach taken in the Template Model Law. Material While using a novel or different material to make packaging might be expensive for manufacturers, it is not inconceivable that this would be used to differentiate a particular product. It is therefore important to specify what material must be used to make the cigarette packs. There is already some variation in the packaging material used for other types of product, such as loose tobacco or cigars. For instance, loose tobacco can come in tins, pouches, or boxes. Thus far, states adopting plain packaging have not put as many restrictions on the nature of the packaging for other tobacco products, but each government considering the policy should review the products

on the market in that country and consider if it is appropriate to specify the material as well as shape and size of packs for products other than cigarettes. Australia requires that cigarette packs must be rigid and made of only cardboard⁸. Only time will show if any significant variations in packaging material are developed in EU countries that adopt plain packaging. It is recommended that countries follow the approach of Australia unless there are local reasons to take a different approach. The Template Model Law is drafted to require rigid cigarette packs made only of cardboard. Linings in cigarette packs Example of foil lining with branding on it. The packaging processes for cigarettes use linings to fit the cigarettes into the packets. These linings are typically made of a silver foil with a white paper backing. The foil has small embossed marks on them that are necessary to provide the friction used to insert the cigarettes into the packets. It is recommended that similar provisions are used in any plain packaging law to avoid tobacco manufacturers arguing that the laws required unnecessary and expensive changes to their packaging processes. Another feature to appear in Marlboro packs in the UK after plain packaging was introduced is a plastic flap attached to the lid that seals the lining: Unfortunately it appears this does not breach the UK law as drafted although it should be entirely white because it is internal packaging. However, it would not be permitted if the text of the Template Model Law is used because that draft text requires that all packaging must be rigid cardboard or, if it is the lining, a single sheet of paper backed silver foil. Texture Legislation should include requirements that surfaces are smooth and flat and contain no variations in texture, any ridges, or any embossing. All states that have adopted plain packaging to date have made similar requirements Existing packaging, especially for cigarettes, makes clever use of embossing and texture to make the packets more tactile. Failure to regulate the texture of the packet surfaces could lead to the continued and extended use of texture to create packs that are appealing to the touch and could undermine the aims of the legislation. Wrappers Most tobacco packets are sold with clear cellophane or plastic wrappers. Sometimes these wrappers have promotions or price discounts printed on them. Wrappers should be required to be entirely clear and transparent, otherwise there is the risk of a loophole in the legislation that could allow the branding to appear on the wrappers or without specific drafting in the law, the wrappers could fall within the definition of external packaging and so required to be Pantone c, which would be an excessive policy prescription. All existing plain packaging legislation includes this requirement A tear strip is used to open the wrappers, and these should also be regulated. In most existing legislation, they must either be clear or black and should be no more than 3mm wide. Some manufacturers use the wrapper to print the bar code on, and there is no reason to prohibit this. Therefore a single bar code should be permitted on the wrapper, so long as it does not cover the front surface of the packet or cover any health warning or other mandated information text see below on requirements for bar codes. Tabs for resealing pouches Loose tobacco, such as tobacco for roll-your-own or hand-rolled cigarettes will often be packaged in pouches that can be resealed with a tab. To avoid these tabs being used for branding, they should be required to be a particular color or be clear and transparent.

DOWNLOAD PDF CONSOLIDATED TEMPLATE WITHOUT NOTES. TOBACCO PRODUCTS CONTROL AT (A TEMPLATE)

Chapter 2 : WHO | 9th meeting of the WHO Study Group on Tobacco Product Regulation

PAHO/WHO has chosen the approach of a "template" for tobacco control legislation, that is, a proposal for legislative language that will best advance public health goals, given the evidence of the measures we know to be most effective in.

Barken Classic Sauvignon White Wine is a delicious sauvignon blanc, full of subtle grapefruit and lime aromas, flavoured with a delicate hint of lemongrass. Clos De Gat Red Wine. Full bodied, beautifully balanced with good acidity, superbly structured with smooth well integrated tannins. The finish is long, complex and elegant. The wine is intensely fresh and lively, with enough character and depth to waken the most jaded palate. Cesari is a winery from Verona region, Italy, producing quality wines. Cesari offers the best combination of old world approach together with new world producing. This makes Cesari wines to be surprising and interesting, having complexity yet refreshing flavours. Domaine de Tholomies la Chapelle Syrah- Grenache Cinsault is a blend of three varieties of grape, Syrah, that frames the wine with its structure tannins, inky colour and imparts it with dark fruit flavours such as blueberrys and blackberrys. The light, lemon yellow Chardonnay has a fresh yet intense aroma, with notes of pineapple, citric and green apples and a backdrop of vanilla. It is an elegant and friendly wine, with a long and soft finish. Veuve Cliquet Gift Set. It has a fine persistent sparkle and is golden in colour. We control the copyright in this template, and you may only use this template in accordance with the licensing provisions in our terms and conditions. Those licensing provisions include an obligation to retain the SEQ Legal credit incorporated into the template. The current version of our terms and conditions is available at: If you would like to use this template without the SEQ Legal credit, you can purchase a licence to do so at: You will need to edit this template before use. Guidance notes to help you do so are set out at the end of the template. During the editing process, you should delete those guidance notes and this cover sheet. Square brackets in the body of the document indicate areas that require editorial attention. By the end of the editing process, there should be no square brackets left in the body of the document. If you have any doubts about the editing or use of this template, you should seek professional legal advice. You can request a quote for legal services including the adaptation or review of a legal document produced from this template using this form: Terms and conditions of use- 1. Licence to use website 4. Registration and accounts 6. User IDs and passwords 7. Cancellation and suspension of account 8. Limitations and exclusions of liability Breaches of these terms and conditions Third party rights Law and jurisdiction Statutory and regulatory disclosures In general, warnings used in different countries try to emphasize the same messages. Such warnings have been required in tobacco advertising for many years.

Chapter 3 : Tobacco control legislation : an introductory guide (Book,) [calendrierdelascience.com]

1. Author(s): *Blanke, D Douglas; Silva, Vera da Costa e; World Health Organization.* Title(s): *Tobacco control legislation: an introductory guide/ D. Douglas Blanke and Vera da Costa e Silva, editors.*

Pre[edit] The coughing, throat irritation, and shortness of breath caused by smoking are obvious, and tobacco was criticized as unhealthy long before the invention of the clinical study. In the A Counterblaste to Tobacco , James VI of Scotland and I of England described smoking as "A custome lothsome to the eye, hatefull to the Nose, harmefull to the braine, dangerous to the Lungs, and in the blacke stinking fume thereof, nearest resembling the horrible Stigian smoke of the pit that is bottomelesse", and urged his subjects not to use tobacco. The first known nicotine advertisement in the United States was for the snuff and tobacco products and was placed in the New York daily paper in . At the time, American tobacco markets were local. Consumers would generally request tobacco by quality, not brand name, until after the s. Cigarettes were first made in Seville , from cigar scraps. British soldiers took up the habit during the Crimean War . RJ Reynolds advertised it as milder than competing cigarettes. Pre-rolled cigarettes, like cigars, were initially expensive, as a skilled cigarette roller could produce only about four cigarettes per minute on average [7] Cigarette-making machines were developed in the s, replacing hand-rolling. By the last quarter of the 19th century, magazines carried advertisements for different brands of cigarettes, snuff, and pipe tobacco. Tobacco control "The Deadly Cigarette"; a cartoon celebrates bans on the sale and possession of tobacco in three U. States, and calls on other states follow their lead. In the late s, the temperance movement was strongly involved in anti-tobacco compaigns, and particularly with the prevention of youth smoking. They argued that smoking was addictive, unhealthy, stunted the growth of children, and, in women, was harmful during pregnancy. Over the next decade, further restrictions were legislated, including prohibitions on sale; measures were widely circumvented, for instance by selling expensive matches and giving away cigarettes with them, so there were further bans on giving out free samples of cigarettes. At this time, most adults there smoked pipes, and cigarettes were used only by juveniles. A nurse lights a pipe for an injured soldier, who guides her hand. The implication that tobacco heals is subtle, but was consistently used. A tobacco concession stand, with ads, at Valcartier military base near Quebec City Free or subsidized branded cigarettes were distributed to troops during World War I. Private individuals also donated money to send cigarettes to the front, even from jurisdictions where the sale of cigarettes was illegal. Not giving soldiers cigarettes was seen as unpatriotic. Temperance groups began to concentrate their efforts on alcohol. Many companies created slogans for their brand and used celebrity endorsements from famous men and women. Some advertisements contained fictional doctors reassuring customers that their specific brand was good for health. In , menthol cigarettes were invented, [17] but they were not initially popular, remaining at a few percent of market share until marketing in the fifties. Testimonials from smoking female celebrities were used. Ads were designed to "prey on female insecurities about weight and diet", encouraging smoking as a healthy alternative to eating sweets. Lung cancer rates in women rose sharply. He was very careful when picking women to march because "while they should be good looking, they should not look too model-y" and he hired his own photographers to make sure that good pictures were taken and then published around the world. SA members were expected to smoke only SA brands. Through this scheme, a typical SA unit earned hundreds of Reichsmarks each month. One would not like to think that one has become such a slave to tobacco that one cannot do without it—a drug which weakens the heart, damages the nerves, gives you cancer and catarrh and so on. Personally I have given up smoking repeatedly. Punch or The London Charivari. Before , there were only documented cases worldwide. However, in , a statistical analysis strongly linking lung cancer to smoking was published by Fritz Lickint of Dresden. He did a retrospective cohort study showing that those with lung cancer were, disproportionately, smokers. He also found that men got lung cancer at several times the rate of women, and that, in countries where more women smoked, the difference was much smaller. One paper attributed the slow

response to smoking being common among doctors, as well as the general population. In the thirties, they also began to publicize the medical findings. A mention of War Stamps associates the brand still more closely to war patriotism. Smoking in the United States military Despite these findings, free and subsidized branded cigarettes were distributed to soldiers on both sides during World War II. Cigarette sales reached an all-time high at this point, as cigarette companies were not only able to get soldiers addicted, but specific brands also found a new loyal group of customers as soldiers who smoked their cigarettes returned from the war. Some of those working with it were involved in mass murder and unethical medical experiments, and killed themselves at the end of the war, including Karl Astel , the head of the institute. The institute and other organizations directed anti-smoking campaigns at both the general public and doctors. Campaigns included pamphlets, reprints of academic articles and books, and smoking bans in many public places; [28] bans were, however, widely ignored. In the s and 50s, tobacco was a major radio sponsor; in the s and 60s, they became predominantly involved in television. Brand jingles were commonly used on radio and television. Major cigarette companies would advertise their brands in popular TV shows such as The Flintstones and The Beverly Hillbillies , which were watched by many children and teens. Popular comedian Bob Hope was used to advertise for cigarette companies. Filter cigarettes became near-universal, but smokers suffered just as much illness and death. The civil rights movement lead to the rise of African-American publications, such as Ebony. This helped tobacco companies to target separate marketing messages by race. Industry motives were, according to their public statements, to support civil rights causes; according to an independent review of internal tobacco industry documents, they were "to increase African American tobacco use, to use African Americans as a frontline force to defend industry policy positions, and to defuse tobacco control efforts". There had been internal resistance to tobacco sponsorship, and some organizations are now rejecting nicotine funding as a matter of policy. They also hired key figures in the civil rights movement. Defenses of the industry mounted with the help of vulnerable groups include "our critics are elitist and racist". Some organizations are now rejecting nicotine funding as a matter of policy. In , Smoking and Health: It was based on over 7, scientific articles that linked tobacco use with cancer and other diseases. This report led to laws requiring warning labels on tobacco products and to restrictions on tobacco advertisements. As these began to come into force, tobacco marketing became more subtle for instance, the Joe Camel campaign resulted in increased awareness and uptake of smoking among children. Regulation of nicotine marketing and Regulation of electronic cigarettes A girl wearing a Marlboro shirt in the s. Owning and being willing to use promotional items is a significant risk factor for nicotine addiction. The industry continued to dispute medical research: Banned on television, ads move to print; banned in all conventional media, ads shift to sponsorships; banned as in-store advertising and packaging, advertising shifts to shill undisclosed marketing reps, sponsored online content, viral marketing , and other stealth marketing techniques. Sponsors benefit from placing their advertising at sporting events, naming events after themselves, and recruiting political support from sporting agencies. In the s and 90s, these sponsorships were banned in the US and many other countries. Spending has since shifted to point-of-sale advertising and promotional allowances where legal , direct mail advertising, and Internet advertising. Stealth marketing is also becoming more common, [29]: While academics had long speculated that there was paid product placement , it was not until internal industry documents were released that there was hard evidence of such practices. More money was paid for a star actor to be shown using nicotine. While this sponsorship is now banned in some countries, it is unclear whether the bans are effective, as such deals are generally not publicized or investigated. Health effects, including coughing and addiction, are shown or mentioned in only a few percent of cases, and are less likely to be mentioned in films targeted at younger viewers. Both Google and Microsoft have policies that prohibit the promotion of tobacco products on their advertising networks. On Facebook, unpaid content, created and sponsored by tobacco companies, is widely used to advertise nicotine-containing products, with photos of the products, "buy now" buttons and a lack of age restrictions, in contravention of ineffectively enforced Facebook policies.

DOWNLOAD PDF CONSOLIDATED TEMPLATE WITHOUT NOTES. TOBACCO PRODUCTS CONTROL AT (A TEMPLATE)

Chapter 4 : Terms and Conditions - The Duty Freeman

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

This will create a more positive and memorable impression not just for you but also towards your guests. Follow the steps below on how to step up your birthday event. Choose a more unique place. For making your birthday a memorable one, you need to do something different. Begin looking for a perfect place where you can celebrate it! You can try choosing a beautiful garden full of blossoming floral, or a station by the side of the lake, which will entirely change and cheer up your mood, a place where you can appreciate the wonderful beauty of nature. It surely be an awesome experience! One of the common ways of throwing a birthday party is at a restaurant. If you want a shift of experience, go for something new and unique. You will get a different experience and perhaps a memorable one! Decide on the place at least 20 days before your birthday event so that you get enough time for other preparations. As much as possible, refrain from party halls. Maybe you have decided on the place and you are celebrating there at a restaurant. Choose a place from where you can see the panoramic view of nature. Remember that fun and enjoyment in your one-of-a-kind celebration is connected with nature, so make sure you are not celebrating away from it. Choose the perfect time. If you like to celebrate at night, you may go with that. Often, people like to celebrate their birthday at night, but if you want to have something different, go with a party in the daytime. Determine who are those you would like to invite. In order to have a good and quality time with everybody, choose to invite only the people who can make you happy and comfortable. The only person who is concerned about your birthday is you, so invite only those whom you really want to have with you on your birthday. Always make sure that you have something sweet and yummy serve on the table. For example, you can have a chocolate fondue paired with strawberries! If you do, nobody will want to play the games after they are full from eating. In that case, you can have light snacks. For those who choose a fast and easy way of making invitations, templates are the most ideal thing. You only need to select whatever design it is that you like or that you think will match to the event. For templates, you can do it easily and fast. No need to do the manual color scheme selection. We got what you need. You may also like.

Chapter 5 : Global Legal Center: Template Law - Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids

“Indicate (in your Product Listing Excel template) if product listings have any Advertising, Labeling, and/or Consumer information files” by entering the value in the appropriate column within the Excel template.

Chapter 6 : Your Guide to Labour Law in South Africa | Labour Guide

Protection of Tobacco Control Policies From the Commercial and Other Vested Interests of the Tobacco Industry Prevention and Control of Illicit Trade The Template is intended as a guide or suggested framework to bring domestic legislation into compliance with the WHO FCTC and its Guidelines.

Chapter 7 : History of nicotine marketing - Wikipedia

The science of flavour in tobacco products. It was a closed working group meeting for WHO TobReg members, key facilitators of the Working Group on Articles 9 and 10 of the COP to the WHO FCTC, invited speakers and the WHO Tobacco Free Initiative.

DOWNLOAD PDF CONSOLIDATED TEMPLATE WITHOUT NOTES. TOBACCO PRODUCTS CONTROL AT (A TEMPLATE)

Chapter 8 : New FDA Ruling on E-Cigarettes and E-Juices | Custom Label Blog

The European Union Tobacco Products Directive (EU TPD) includes some provisions concerning the packaging and presentation of tobacco products and so requires a 'partial' standardisation of packaging policy (for instance, the shape and opening of cigarette packets as well as the minimum content).

Chapter 9 : Italy Details | Tobacco Control Laws

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) recently announced a ruling that extends its authority through the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act to all tobacco products, including e-cigarettes, e-juices, cigars, hookah tobacco, and pipe tobacco.