

Call for evidence questions

About you

In what capacity are you responding to this survey?

- An individual sharing my personal views and experiences
- An individual sharing my professional views
- On behalf of an organisation

Do you have any direct or indirect links to, or receive funding from, the tobacco industry?

- Yes
- No

What is the main area of focus of your work?

- Academic
- Advocacy
- Distribution
- Education
- Emergency services
- Enforcement agencies
- Healthcare
- Justice system
- Legal
- Local government
- National government
- Production or manufacturing
- Retail
- Social care
- Wholesale

Questions for organisations and those sharing their professional views

Do you work for, or are you providing views on behalf of, any of the following?

Select all that apply.

- Manufacturer or producer of a tobacco product
- Manufacturer or producer of a vape or nicotine product
- Importer of a tobacco product
- Importer of a vape or nicotine product
- Distributor of a tobacco product
- Distributor of a vape or nicotine product
- Retailer of a tobacco product
- Retailer of a vape or nicotine product
- None of the above

Where does your organisation operate or provide services? (Optional)

Select all that apply.

- England
- Wales
- Scotland
- Northern Ireland
- The whole of the UK
- Outside the UK
- Online

What is the size of your organisation? (Optional)

- Small (0 to 49 employees)
- Medium (50 to 249 employees)
- Large (250 or more employees)

What is the name of your organisation? (Optional)

Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council

Vape and nicotine flavours and ingredients

We are seeking evidence on ingredients and substances within vaping and nicotine products. We are particularly interested in evidence on:

- ingredients used to create flavours (and emissions from these ingredients)
- the presence of heavy metals
- nicotine limits

Do you have evidence to provide on flavours, ingredients and substances, nicotine limits or heavy metals within vaping and nicotine products?

- Yes
- No

If you select 'no' you will go straight to the next section of the call for evidence on tobacco flavours and accessories.

~~Flavours in vapes and nicotine products~~

~~Please provide evidence on how vape flavours are currently created. For example, the number of different substances typically used to create a flavour or the strength of such substances. (Optional, maximum 500 words)~~

~~Please provide evidence of any flavours, ingredients or substances within vapes or nicotine products that could pose health risks and that we should consider when developing regulations. For example, risks associated with regulators, binders and sweeteners. (Optional, maximum 500 words)~~

~~Please provide evidence on what gives vape liquid a colour, and what risks there might be by restricting vape liquid to a clear colour. (Optional, maximum 500 words)~~

~~Please provide evidence of effective strategies and methods to limit the flavours in vapes and nicotine products. (Optional, maximum 500 words)~~

~~Please provide evidence on the presence of heavy metals in vape liquids and nicotine products and any associated risks. (Optional, maximum 500 words)~~

Nicotine

~~We are seeking to better understand the nicotine content and absorption rates in nicotine products, such as nicotine pouches, including the risks and benefits which may occur at specific strengths.~~

~~Please provide evidence on how nicotine or other substances in nicotine products are absorbed by the user. You may wish to consider the risks and benefits of the amount of nicotine absorbed and the speed at which it is absorbed. (Optional, maximum 500 words)~~

~~Please provide evidence or information on the impacts on businesses from having to adjust manufacturing or operating practices to meet new regulatory changes, such as those set out in this section of the call for evidence document. (Optional, maximum 500 words)~~

~~Please provide evidence on whether the limits on nicotine levels in nicotine vapes should be re-assessed, or if the current maximum limit of 20mg per ml is sufficient. (Optional, maximum 500 words)~~

~~If you have any other evidence on flavours, ingredients or emissions for vaping products and nicotine products, please include it here. For example, you may wish to consider the risks to oral health when using nicotine pouches. (Optional, maximum 500 words)~~

Tobacco flavours and accessories

We are seeking evidence to better understand the impact that flavoured tobacco products and accessories have on tobacco consumption. We are also seeking evidence on whether introducing or amending legislation is necessary.

Do you have evidence to provide on tobacco flavourings or tobacco accessories?

- Yes
- No

If you select 'no' you will go straight to the next section of the call for evidence on vapes.

~~Please provide evidence on the effectiveness of banning characterising flavours for cigarettes and hand-rolled tobacco on reducing tobacco consumption. (Optional, maximum 500 words)~~

~~Please provide evidence on the use of ingredients that give cigarettes or hand-rolled tobacco a particular flavour or sensation. (Optional, maximum 500 words)~~

~~Please provide evidence on how the use of flavours for other tobacco products (such as heated tobacco, shisha or chewing tobacco) impacts tobacco consumption. (Optional, maximum 500 words)~~

~~Please provide evidence on the use of ingredients that give other tobacco products (such as heated tobacco, shisha or chewing tobacco) a particular flavour or sensation. (Optional, maximum 500 words)~~

~~Please provide evidence on how the use of flavoured tobacco accessories (for example crush balls and flavoured filters) impacts tobacco consumption. (Optional, maximum 500 words)~~

~~Please provide evidence or information on the impacts on businesses from having to adjust manufacturing or operating practices to meet new regulatory changes, such~~

~~as those set out in this section of the call for evidence document. (Optional, maximum 500 words)~~

~~If you have any other evidence on tobacco flavours or flavoured accessories, please include it here. (Optional, maximum 500 words)~~

Vapes

We are seeking to limit features of vapes to reduce the appeal to children and young people. In particular, we are interested in:

- the role that a device's size and shape plays in the appeal of vaping to young audiences
- the role that digital screens should have in vapes
- the effectiveness of child resistant measures on vapes

Do you have evidence to provide on vapes?

- Yes
- No

If you select 'no' you will go straight to the next section of the call for evidence on heated tobacco devices.

~~Size and shape~~

~~We are interested in any evidence relating to the size and shape of vapes, including:~~

- ~~• how different vape sizes and/or shapes appeal to young people~~
- ~~• the potential benefits of introducing maximum or minimum size limits~~
- ~~• the potential benefits of standardising size and/or shapes~~

~~If you have any evidence relating to the size and shape of vapes, please include it here. (Optional, maximum 500 words)~~

~~Tank sizes~~

~~We are interested in evidence relating to vape tank sizes, including:~~

- ~~• the effectiveness of current limits (2ml for a device tank and 10ml for a refill tank)~~
- ~~• the optimal capacity for a vape tank~~
- ~~• the benefits and risks of connecting vape refill tanks to the device~~
- ~~• how many refill tanks should be connected to a device at one time~~

~~If you have any evidence on vape tank sizes, please include it here. (Optional, maximum 500 words)~~

Digital screens

~~Please provide evidence on the role of digital screens on vapes. For example, whether there may be benefits or harms, and whether there is a need to place limits on the use of digital screens. (Optional, maximum 500 words)~~

~~Requirement to be child resistant~~

~~Please provide evidence on the effectiveness of child resistant measures on vapes. (Optional, maximum 500 words)~~

~~Any other evidence~~

~~Please provide evidence on other elements of a vape that the government should consider regulating and why. (Optional, maximum 500 words)~~

Heated tobacco devices

We are interested in evidence relating to heated tobacco devices. In particular, we are interested in:

- evidence relating to the size and shape of heated tobacco devices
- the role that digital screens should have in heated tobacco devices
- the effectiveness of child resistant measures on heated tobacco devices

Do you have evidence to provide on heated tobacco devices?

- Yes
- No

If you select 'no' you will go straight to the next section of the call for evidence on licensing.

~~Size and shape~~

~~We are interested in any evidence relating to the size and shape of heated tobacco devices, including:~~

- ~~• how different heated tobacco device sizes and/or shapes appeal to people~~
- ~~• the potential benefits of introducing maximum or minimum size limits~~
- ~~• the potential benefits of standardising size and/or shapes~~

~~If you have any evidence relating to the size and shape of heated tobacco devices, please include it here. (Optional, maximum 500 words)~~

Digital screens

~~Please provide evidence on the role of digital screens on heated tobacco devices. For example, whether there may be benefits or harms, and whether there is a need to place limits on the use of digital screens. (Optional, maximum 500 words)~~

Requirement to be child resistant

~~Please provide evidence on child resistant measures on heated tobacco devices and whether there would be a benefit to mandating specific child resistant measures. (Optional, maximum 500 words)~~

~~Any other evidence~~

~~Please provide evidence on other elements of a heated tobacco device that the government should consider regulating and why. (Optional, maximum 500 words)~~

~~If you have any other evidence on heated tobacco devices, please provide it here. (Optional, maximum 500 words)~~

Licensing

We are seeking evidence on the implementation of a licensing scheme. The feedback provided in this call for evidence will inform a subsequent consultation on the proposed design of the licensing scheme.

Do you have evidence or views to provide on retail licensing?

- Yes
- No

If you select 'no' you will go straight to the section on product registration.

Licensing scheme objectives

We want to ensure that only responsible retailers who do not pose any undue public health or crime risk will be able to have a tobacco and vape licence and sell products to the public. So, we propose that the overarching objectives for the licensing scheme are to:

- protect public health - to ensure that retailers and their practices are not posing any undue or excessive risk to the health of the public
- prevent crime - to ensure that retailers do not pose any undue crime risk and that only law-abiding retailers can sell these products to the public

Do you agree or disagree with the proposed licensing scheme objectives?

- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Don't know

Please explain your answer. (Optional, maximum 500 words)

Smoking costs the NHS £2.4 billion every year (Khan report, 2022) and is the leading cause of health inequalities between the most and least affluent communities (DHSC, 2025). In the UK in 2019 there were an estimated 74,600 deaths attributable to smoking. The Government must do more to protect public health.

Illegal Tobacco and Vapes, whether they be non-duty paid or illicit goods form a large part of organised crime gangs who seek to profit from illegal and dangerous goods entering the market, with no thought as to the implications on people's livelihoods or their health.

Decision making

What factors should be taken into consideration when making decisions on the granting of a premises licence? In your answer you may want to consider factors such as the location and density of retailers and whether businesses are fixed or mobile, as well as any other factors you consider relevant. (Optional, maximum 500 words)

- The location of the premises (i.e. is it close to a school, smoking cessation centre or other premises where smoking and vaping may not be compatible with the purpose of that organisation);
- The density of premises. Town centres are currently being flooded with vape shops, many are in low socio-economic areas of deprivation who are the hardest hit in terms of health inequalities;
- Fixed or mobile premises. There would need to be suitable mandatory conditions in place to address age verification, limits to goods being purchased by consumers, limits to where products can be purchased from wholesale etc;
- The applications should be advertised at the premises and online for a set period to allow for representations to be made;
- There should be responsible authorities, in the same way as there are in Licensing Act 2003 (LA03). As a minimum these should include the relevant Police Force, Trading Standards Department, local Public Health Department and the Home Office (in respect of right to work).

What factors should be taken into consideration when making decisions on the granting of a personal licence? (Optional, maximum 500 words)

- The individual's right to work in the UK (same as LA03 or taxi drivers);
- The individual's tax status (same as taxi drivers);
- Relevant Conviction history (same as LA03 or taxi drivers). There should be a schedule of relevant convictions, such as Schedule 4 LA03;
- Whether they have ever had a licence (premises or personal) revoked or suspended previously;
- Their age (18 or over);
- Their knowledge/experience (i.e. have they passed a relevant qualification and/or been involved in the trade for a set time)
- As far as possible the licensing regime for personal licences should mirror and build on the scheme under the LA03.

Should factors affecting decisions on the granting of licences be shaped by local priorities or nationally set criteria, or both? In your answer, please provide examples of criteria that you believe should be set at a national level and any criteria which should be left to local decision making. (Optional, maximum 500 words)

Both local priorities and national criteria. Density of premises could be set at a local level, as could conditions consistent with an operating schedule. Nationally set criteria could include mandatory conditions for all premises, and detailed statutory guidance for all parties to understand their roles and responsibilities within the regime.

How should licensing authorities reach decisions about whether to grant a licence? In your answer you may want to consider what structures (such as committees) are needed to make decisions, as well as the extent to which interested parties should be engaged in the process. Please explain your answer with reference to the operation of existing licensing schemes. (Optional, maximum 500 words)

As stated previously there should be responsible authorities in the same vein as the LA03. Interested parties/other persons should also be able to make representations on the effect of the application on the licensing objectives. The Sub-Committee system under the LA03 works very well for coming to proportionate and reasoned decisions. This could simply be mirrored for Tobacco and Vapes. There also needs to be a mechanism to review/suspend/revoke personal and premises licences should there be evidence to do so.

The validity of representations made to minor variation applications under LA03 are delegated to officers and this works very well. In taxi licensing all LAs deal with decision making and delegations slightly differently. It may be that where a specific criterion is met (e.g. a premises had sold illegal/illicit tobacco or vapes twice in 6 months) those decisions could be delegated to officers.

If there are any other factors that should be considered in the administration of the licensing scheme, please outline them here. In your answer, you may want to consider transparency of decision-making, requirements to publish information and the process for appealing decisions. (Optional, maximum 500 words)

- Applications should be published online to be viewed;
- There should be clear timescales for application to be determined and set of criteria that is required for an application to be complete.
- Decisions taken should be published or publicly accessible;
- If there is the requirement for LAs to publish a policy then there should be a statutory framework that supports the method, consultees and what is to be included;
- It should be clear how appeals can be made and the result of any decision pending appeal;
- There should be clear statutory guidance for all parties (like the s182 LA03 guidance);
- There needs to be the ability to transfer and vary premises;
- There should be a publicly accessible register containing all personal and premises licence in the country.

Licensing conditions

Please outline any examples of licensing conditions which you believe could be imposed on a premises licence to support the objectives of the scheme. (Optional, maximum 500 words)

- The relevant person (e.g. personal licence holder, or DPS equivalent) must maintain written records for 12 months that evidence where and when the relevant goods (those being captured under the statutory definitions) were purchased and the price paid. These records must be kept on the premises at all times and provided immediately upon request to authorised officers.
- The relevant person must train staff, either personally or through an accredited provider, in respect of their duties to verify the age of customers attempting to purchase age-restricted relevant goods. They must maintain written records for 12 months of this training and its contents, sign and date to confirm the training was administered and these records must be kept on the premises at all times and provided immediately upon request to authorised officers;
- The staff training must be completed every 6 months;
- There must be signage displayed prominently within the premises at all times, that details the minimum age of an individual before they can purchase a relevant product;
- There must be signage displayed prominently within the premises at all times, that details the health risks associated with the relevant products;
- There must be at the premises at all times information available to customers that signpost to the benefits of smoking cessation and where support can be found.

Please outline any examples of licensing conditions which you believe could be imposed on a personal licence to support the objectives of the scheme. (Optional, maximum 500 words)

- The holder of this licence must notify their Licensing Authority in writing within 72 hours if they have received a relevant conviction (as detailed in a schedule of relevant offences);
- The holder of this licence must notify their Licensing Authority in writing within 72 hours if they have changed their residential address and return the licence to the licensing authority to allow it to be updated.

Please provide your views on which licensing conditions could be determined by local councils, and which conditions should be mandatory for all licence holders. (Optional, maximum 500 words)

- Local – the requirement for CCTV and anything physical that relates specifically to that premises;
- Mandatory – training requirements, signage requirements, notification periods, age verification requirements, no irresponsible promotions.

Licensing fees

What is an appropriate fee structure for premises licences and why is this the case? In your answer, you may want to consider fees paid in existing schemes, and/or whether fees should vary depending on the type of retailer or other characteristics, such as the size of the business and the products they sell. (Optional, maximum 500 words)

The fee structure should be simple to follow but adequately recover the costs to the Licensing Authority for administering the regime. The banding system with the LA03 fee structure is simple, if multipliers are removed. The LA03 fees are based on the size, type and structure of the premises which seems a proportionate and fair approach. Many of the premises that sell tobaccos and vapes already sell alcohol so keeping a similar framework would be beneficial. However, any fees set **MUST** keep pace with inflation, or at the very least be reviewed annually/regularly to ensure they are no longer cover authority costs which is the case within the LA03 fees.

What is an appropriate fee structure for personal licences and why is this the case? In your answer, you may want to consider fees paid in existing schemes. (Optional, maximum 500 words)

The LA03 fee structure works well with fixed fees for new applications and any amendments. However, any fees set **MUST** keep pace with inflation, or at the very least be reviewed annually/regularly to ensure they are no longer cover authority costs which is the case within the LA03 fees.

Please provide your views on whether fees should be set at a national or local level. In your answer, you may want to refer to the operation of existing schemes. (Optional, maximum 500 words)

There are benefits to both national and locally set fees. Nationally set fees promote consistency for trade organisation and applicants, however it then requires regular review from Central Government to amend fees. Locally set fees allow LAs to ensure they recover their costs adequately for administering the licensing regime, however this may lead to 'licence shopping' which is prevalent in taxi licensing and mean that some retailers may look elsewhere for their business and remove the opportunity for economic growth in an area or conversely lead to areas being saturated with the same type of premises. On the balance, if the fees were to be reviewed regularly or increased in line with inflation, then nationally set fees would be the preferred method.

Duration and renewal of licences

How long should a licence be granted for? In your answer, please consider both personal and premises licences. (Optional, maximum 500 words)

Both premises and personal licences should be perpetual, subject to being suspended/revoked/withdrawn or lapsing due to an individual's right to work status.

How should the renewal of licences be managed? Please consider the renewal of both personal and premises licences. You may also want to refer to the operation of existing schemes. (Optional, maximum 500 words)

They should not be renewed, but there should be schemes to transfer and vary premises licences and requirements to notify relevant bodies of changes to right to work status, conviction history, address etc.

Online sales licensing

How should a retail licensing scheme be administered for online retailers and compliance monitored? In your answer, you may want to consider whether the approach taken should differ from the approach for physical premises, and/or refer to the operation of existing schemes. (Optional, maximum 500 words)

Online retailing is wide ranging. With respect to alcohol there are companies set up expressly to offer an online retail service. These are dealt with under LA03 in a very similar way to physical premises and that works. Problems tend to occur when the age-restricted products (alcohol, knives, tobacco etc) form part of a greater network chain, or are only a small part of the retail offering, and they have different methods of storing, dispatching and delivering those products. These should be clearly legislated for and guidance produced, and this should cover where should be licensed, at what stage does the 'sale by retail' take place, whose responsibility is it that age-verification takes place upon sale and upon delivery/collection. The licensing scheme should be the same, but the regulations and guidance need to ensure they cover all current business models and future proof against new methodologies and technologies that may enter the market.

Exemptions from licensing

Please provide evidence of any exemptions which you believe are necessary as part of the retail licensing scheme. (Optional, maximum 500 words)

Whilst not aware of anything of this nature, if there were a medicinal product, only available via prescription then this may be exempt from licensing requirements as it would have already been regulated under other regulatory regimes.

Implementing a licensing scheme

How can the licensing scheme be implemented effectively? In your answer, you may want to consider the application process for existing retailers during the implementation of the scheme and whether it should differ from applications after the scheme has been implemented. (Optional, maximum 500 words)

It depends on the framework. There could be transitional periods for existing premises.

Where a premises currently holds a premises licence under LA03 and already sells Tobacco and/or Vape (T&V) products then it may be possible to either incorporate that as a licensable activity with the LA03 and add it to the licence. Or if there is to be a standalone licence for T&V products then if there is an existing LA03 premises licence then that could perhaps be used to fast track the T&V premises licence

application. These would benefit from relevant mandatory conditions and be able to continue trading T&V products throughout.

Where there is an existing T&V retailer, but they do not hold a LA03 premises licence then this would require a new application with full criteria to be met prior to consideration, however they should be able to continue trading T&V products throughout until determination.

After the scheme goes live then all new T&V retailers should have to go through the whole process and not be able to sell T&V products until a licence is granted. These applications would be subject to conditions on an operating schedule set on a case-by-case basis.

How long is required to implement the licensing scheme? In your answer, please consider the time required, following the introduction of regulations, to set up the scheme as well as the time required for applications to be processed. (Optional, maximum 500 words)

This will require a considerable amount of time and resource on the part of the licensing authority. It will require officer and Member training, back office system creation and amendments, checking the validity and documents of all applications, checking of public notices, assessing any representations, holding sub-committees, arranging legal officers. It is reported that there are circa 60,000 premises in England that will require a licence, not to mention the many thousands of personal licences that will need to be applied for, reviewed and granted. As a minimum it is suggested that there should be an initial 12 month period, however this is dependent on clear Regulations and Statutory guidance being available **suitably in advance** of and scheme coming into force.

If there is anything else that should be considered in the implementation of the scheme, please outline it here. In your answer, you may want to consider any support retailers and local councils will require to effectively implement the scheme. (Optional, maximum 500 words)

The regulations and guidance need to be published as early as possible. They need to be clear in the timeframes and expectations of licensing authorities. There needs to be considerable thought given to enforcement powers, who will be authorised to undertake them, and whether the associated costs can be recovered through fees.

Impact of a licensing scheme

Please provide evidence of the impacts on retailers or any other businesses of implementing a licensing scheme. In your answer, you may want to consider any relevant evidence from the implementation of existing licensing schemes for other products and relevant international examples. (Optional, maximum 500 words)

There will be financial impacts from licensing fees, legal or expert assistance/representation, costs associated to meeting local/national conditions and requirements. Where premises hold licences that generally becomes public information which may concern some retailers or individuals. Depending on the

content of the framework it may be possible that some existing retailers do not meet the local/national requirements and have to cease the T&V element of their business.

Please provide evidence of potential public health benefits as a result of implementing a licensing scheme. In your answer, you may want to consider any relevant evidence from the implementation of existing licensing schemes for other products and relevant international examples. (Optional, maximum 500 words)

The introduction of a scheme may reduce the number of retail premises that sell T&V products. This may mean that individuals may find it more difficult to obtain T&V products and as a result remove the negative health impacts associated with smoking. It may also mean that T&V products may increase in price making it less affordable to purchase the products.

Please provide any additional evidence or views on the development of a retail licensing scheme, providing a clear rationale for any views that you offer. (Optional, maximum 500 words)

Licensing authorities already successfully administer a licensing regime for alcohol, regulated entertainment and late-night refreshment under the LA03. There is a wealth of experience within licensing authorities in this respect. To simplify and reduce the burden on the trade and licensing authorities it would be beneficial to mirror the LA03, or even integrate T&V into the LA03, so that it is encompassed within a similar or 'single' regime'.

Product registration

We are clear that we need a different process to ensure that products are safe and comply with our regulations. This call for evidence seeks further detail on the existing notification schemes and where registration will go further than current notification requirements. We welcome views from interested parties on implementing such a scheme.

This will inform the development of policy proposals, which we will consult on in due course.

Please note that this section is not seeking evidence on the retail registers in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Do you have evidence or views to provide on product registration?

- Yes
- No

If you select 'no' you will go straight to the end of the survey.

~~Please provide evidence on the effectiveness or ineffectiveness of the current notification system for tobacco and herbal smoking products. (Optional, maximum 500 words)~~

~~Please provide evidence on the effectiveness or ineffectiveness of the current notification system for nicotine vaping products. (Optional, maximum 500 words)~~

~~Please provide evidence of any product registration schemes and their advantages and disadvantages. These could be international or other UK government schemes. (Optional, maximum 500 words)~~

Products in scope

~~We are interested in evidence on the UK market for the following products, and any impacts of requiring registration of these products:~~

- ~~• nicotine products (including nicotine pouches, nicotine gum, nicotine strips and nicotine pearls)~~
- ~~• non-nicotine vaping products~~
- ~~• cigarette papers~~
- ~~• tobacco related devices (such as heated tobacco devices)~~

~~Evidence may include size of the market, pricing structures and information on consumer or market trends.~~

~~If you have any evidence on the market for the products in scope, please provide it here, specifying which product or products you are referring to. (Optional, maximum 500 words)~~

~~Please provide evidence of the supply chain for the products in scope. This includes how they are imported to the UK, who imports them and how they are distributed. (Optional, maximum 500 words)~~

Information requirements

~~The bill specifies that the regulations may require the following information as part of a product's registration:~~

- ~~• the reasons for an ingredient's inclusion in the product~~
- ~~• images (for example, an image of the product or its label or packaging)~~
- ~~• information relevant to any risks or suspected risks to human health or safety posed by the product~~
- ~~• information about substances released into the body of a person using the product or about the emissions released by the product~~
- ~~• information about the producer's operations~~
- ~~• information about any individual nominated by the producer in accordance with regulations under clause 97 (responsible person)~~

If there is any other information not listed above that should be required before a product can be registered, please outline it here and explain why this is the case. (Optional, maximum 500 words)

Product standards and testing requirements

Please provide evidence on existing testing regimes and their effectiveness and any testing standards which are used in relation to the products in scope. (Optional, maximum 500 words)

Please provide evidence on the most effective point in a product's route to market for testing to be conducted. For example, before registration. (Optional, maximum 500 words)

Please provide evidence on the business impacts of enhanced testing requirements for these products. (Optional, maximum 500 words)

Responsible person

Please provide evidence of existing schemes where a 'responsible person' can be nominated to submit information on behalf of an organisation, and their effectiveness. Please also provide any information relating to rules around who is allowed to submit information. (Optional, maximum 500 words)

Notification scheme fees

Under the existing notification schemes, producers or manufacturers must pay a fee or fees as part of the notification process. For tobacco products, these fees vary depending on the product. The fees for a cigarette are:

- £200 for a new notification
- £200 for a substantial modification of an existing product
- an annual reporting fee of £100

Cigarettes are also subject to a testing fee of £1,000, or £167 multiplied by the number of samples required in the period if there were 5 or fewer.

The Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency charges £150 for notification of a nicotine vape.

What fees should be charged for registration and testing of a product? You may refer to the fee regimes for the existing notification systems as a basis. Please provide rationale and any supporting evidence. (Optional, maximum 500 words)

Please provide evidence on the potential business impacts of requiring fees for registration of nicotine products and non-nicotine vaping products. (Optional, maximum 500 words)

Impact on businesses

Please provide evidence of the impacts on business (such as producers and importers) from adapting to new registration and reporting requirements as established through the Tobacco and Vapes Bill. (Optional, maximum 500 words)

Enforcement

How effective or ineffective is the current enforcement regime for ensuring that only notified products are sold in Great Britain and Northern Ireland? (Optional)

- ☐ Very effective
- ☐ Somewhat effective
- ☐ Somewhat ineffective
- ☐ Very ineffective
- ☐ Don't know

Please provide any evidence to support your view and any recommendations on how enforcement could be improved in the future. For example, on things like sale of unregistered products. (Optional, maximum 500 words)

Please provide evidence or views on eligibility criteria for registration, including criteria for cancellation or suspension of a registration. (Optional, maximum 500 words)

Please provide any additional evidence or views on future registration powers, providing a clear rationale for any views that you offer. (Optional, maximum 500 words)

File upload

In this section, you'll be able to provide any additional evidence or submit any files. A maximum of 10 pages in a Word document or PDF will be considered. (Optional)