

ASH Briefing: UK Tobacco Control Policy and Expenditure

Updated February 2016

Background

Health policy is largely formulated and implemented by the devolved administrations of each of the member countries of the United Kingdom. However, as tobacco falls within the remit of a number of different government departments: e.g. Treasury, Business, HMRC as well as Health, tobacco control policy is partly determined at UK-wide level and partly by the devolved administrations. The four nations of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland have responsibility for their own smoking cessation and health education campaigns while UK-wide policy and law applies to taxation, smuggling, advertising, and consumer protection issues such as the provision of health warnings on tobacco packaging. Some of these measures are determined by European Union legislation. [Note: for a quick overview of the laws relating to tobacco see the [ASH law guide](#)] Procedures for enforcement may vary between the administrations to reflect the differing legal systems.

An independent review of tobacco control policies in 30 European countries published in 2007 revealed that the UK scored the highest of the major European nations in a range of tobacco control measures.¹ These included the price of tobacco products, resources devoted to tobacco control, and smoking cessation treatment. The UK retained its top ranking in subsequent surveys of 31 European countries in 2010 and 34 European Countries in 2013.²³

As a result of the [Health and Social Care Act 2012](#), responsibility for public health in England has shifted from the NHS to local government. Research is currently being carried out to determine the impact on tobacco control work of this transition, which included moving the delivery of tobacco control measures such as stop smoking services to local authorities. Additionally, since April 2013 work previously carried out by primary care trusts has been transferred to clinical commissioning groups, partly run by general practitioners (GPs) in England. A new public body, [Public Health England](#), was also launched on 1 April 2013. For further information see the section on smoking cessation below.

Targets to reduce smoking

In March 2011 the Coalition Government launched a tobacco control plan for **England**.⁴ This included an ambition to reduce smoking prevalence among adults to 18.5% or less by 2015; to 12% or less among 15 year olds by 2015; and to 11% or less among pregnant women by the end of 2015. These targets have been met.⁵ Other commitments included a proposal to hold a public consultation on the standardised packaging of tobacco, a ban on the sale of cigarettes from vending machines, and confirmation that a ban on the display of tobacco products at point of sale would go ahead, albeit with a delay in implementation (see section on advertising below).

Similar plans have been developed for the other countries in the UK:

- In **Wales**, the Welsh Government has set a target to reduce adult smoking rates to 16% by 2020.⁶
- The Scottish Government has published a new tobacco control strategy for **Scotland** which includes a target to reduce adult smoking prevalence to 5% or less by 2034.⁷
- In **Northern Ireland**, a new 10-year Tobacco Control Strategy was launched in February 2012.⁸

Following the May 2015 General Election, the Public Health Minister Jane Ellison announced that the government would introduce a new tobacco control strategy to replace the Plan that is due to expire in December 2015.⁹

Current smoking prevalence in the UK

Each of the four jurisdictions within the United Kingdom collect data on smoking. The following table shows smoking prevalence as recorded in each jurisdiction for 2014.

Smoking prevalence – 2014 ¹⁰			
Persons aged 16 and over			
	Men	Women	All Adults
England	21	17	19
Wales	22	19	20
Scotland	22	19	20
N. Ireland	23	21	22

In addition, the Office for National Statistics' Opinions and Lifestyle Survey for 2014, which does not include Northern Ireland, reported adult smoking rates in Great Britain as 20% for men, 17% for women and 19% for all adults.¹¹

Policies applicable to the whole of the United Kingdom

ADVERTISING & PROMOTION

Tobacco advertising is banned by law throughout the United Kingdom. The Tobacco Advertising and Promotion Act 2002 prohibits tobacco advertising on billboards, in print media, by direct mail and through sponsorship. Tobacco advertising on television and radio is prohibited under the Broadcasting Acts of 1990 and 1996 and EU law.

Law: Tobacco Advertising and Promotion Act 2002

<http://www.hmsso.gov.uk/acts/acts2002/20020036.htm>

Implementation of the **ban on the display of tobacco products at the point of sale in England** entered into force on 6 April 2012 in large shops (with a floor area exceeding 280 square metres) while small shops had until April 2015 to comply with the legislation.⁴ Similar proposals were passed in **Scotland** as part of the Tobacco and Primary Medical Services (Scotland) Act 2010 but implementation was delayed due to a legal challenge by the tobacco industry which was subsequently rejected by the Scottish High Court.

Date of implementation of Point of Sale display ban		
	Small shops	Large shops
England	6 April 2012	6 April 2015
Northern Ireland	31 October 2012	6 April 2015
Wales	3 December 2012	6 April 2015
Scotland	29 April 2013	6 April 2015

Law: The Tobacco Advertising and Promotion (Display and Specialist Tobacconists) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2011

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2011/1256/contents/made>

[Note different regulations apply to other jurisdictions of the UK. See the [ASH law guide](#) for an overview]

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

Tobacco products can be sold from any retail outlet but retailers have a duty to ensure tobacco products are not sold to anyone under the age of 18. The minimum age for the purchase of tobacco was raised from 16 to 18 in England, Wales and Scotland on 1 October 2007 and was raised to 18 in Northern Ireland on 1 September 2008.

In England, the Children and Families Act 2014 gave the Secretary of State powers to introduce regulations making it an offence for an adult to buy tobacco or electronic cigarettes for anyone under 18 (**proxy purchasing**). The regulations to implement this policy took effect on 1 October 2015.

In Scotland, any retailer selling tobacco must be registered.¹² In addition it is an offence under Scottish law for adults to purchase tobacco on behalf of children and for minors to attempt to purchase tobacco.¹³

England has operated a **negative licensing scheme** for tobacco retailers since 2009. This allows magistrates to impose orders banning sales of tobacco products for up to a year, for persistent flouting of the age of sale law.

Wales currently operates the same system as England. The Welsh Government recently consulted on proposals to create a tobacco retailer's register which would require all premises that sell tobacco to register their details on the tobacco retailers' register.¹⁴

In February 2014, the Northern Irish Assembly passed The Tobacco Retailers Act, which will create a register of traders and introduce steps to deal with persistent offenders.¹⁵

The UK is a signatory to the WHO's Illicit Trade Protocol¹⁶, which calls in Section 2, Clause A for each Party to "*endeavour to license, to the extent considered appropriate, and when the following activities are not prohibited by national law, any natural or legal person engaged in (a) retailing of tobacco products*".

In all places in the UK where tobacco is sold a warning notice must be prominently displayed stating: "It is illegal to sell tobacco products to anyone under the age of 18".

Cigarettes cannot be sold in packs of fewer than 10 or singly. From May 2016, the minimum pack size will be 20 cigarettes as required by the revised EU Tobacco Products directive (see below).

There is no centrally held data of expenditure on enforcement costs relating to under age sales of tobacco products. Enforcement is undertaken at Local Authority level.

The Health Act 2009 (covering England, Wales & N. Ireland) included a clause to further protect children by prohibiting the sale of cigarettes from vending machines.

The ban on the sale of tobacco products from **vending machines** in England entered into force on 1 October 2011, in Wales on 1 February 2012 and in Northern Ireland on 1 March 2012. Prohibition of sales of tobacco from vending machines in Scotland was delayed due to the legal challenge to the Tobacco and Medical Services (Scotland) Act 2010 and finally entered into force on 29 April 2013.

Law: Children and Young Persons (Protection from Tobacco Act) 1991
http://www.hmsso.gov.uk/acts/acts1991/Ukpga_19910023_en_1.htm

Order amending the law on the age of sale
[The Children and Young Persons \(Sale of Tobacco etc.\) Order 2007](#)

The Protection from Tobacco (Sales from vending machines) (England) Regulations 2010
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2010/864/contents/made>

Children and Families Act 2014
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/6/contents/enacted>

PRODUCT REGULATION AND LABELLING

Written health warnings are required on all tobacco packaging as determined by the European Union Council Directive 2001/37/EC, implemented in the UK by the Tobacco Products (Manufacture, Presentation and Sale) (Safety) Regulations 2002. A new list of written warnings was adopted in March 2012 and Member States had until March 2014 to implement the changes.¹⁷

The EU Directive permits Member States to add **pictorial warnings** on tobacco products but only EU approved images are allowed. To date, 10 EU Member States – Belgium, Denmark, France, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Romania, Spain and the UK – have passed legislation requiring pictorial warnings on tobacco products. In addition, 3 non EU countries – Norway, Switzerland and Turkey – have adopted EU style pictorial warnings on cigarette packs. In the UK, picture warnings on cigarette packs were introduced from October 2008. Pictorial warnings on other tobacco products have been required since October 2010.

The Tobacco Products Directive also placed maximum levels on the amount of tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide permitted in cigarettes and requires tobacco companies to disclose tobacco ingredients to national governments.

The Tobacco Products Directive was amended by the European Commission in 2014 and became law on 19 May 2014. It is due to take effect from 20 May 2016. The revised Directive requires:

- Combined picture and text health warnings covering 65% at the top of the front and back of the package (picture warnings are only voluntary under the current directive);
- A de facto ban on perfume/lipstick-shaped and other innovative-shaped packaging (by specifying a minimum dimension for the health warnings);
- A ban on packs containing fewer than 20 cigarettes;
- A ban on characterising flavours but with a four year additional transition period for menthol;
- Tracking and tracing for cigarettes (important for controlling the illicit trade); Enabling Member States to introduce stricter measures on public health grounds. This could allow them to introduce standardised packaging, for example;
- Electronic-cigarettes up to 20mg/ml strength will be regulated under the Tobacco Products Directive except where producers opt in to medicines regulation.

Member States have been granted a two year transposition period to bring national legislation in line with the revised Directive, meaning that most of the rules above will apply by the first half of 2016. However, the Directive also allows for a transitional period for all product categories to give manufacturers and retailers time to sell off their existing stock. The phase-out period will be four years for all products with more than a 3% market share in the EU, for example menthol cigarettes.¹⁸

Law: [EC Directive 2001/37/EC](#); [EC Directive 2012/9/EU](#); [EC Directive 2014/40/EC](#)
UK Regulations: <http://www.hmso.gov.uk/si/si2002/20023041.htm>
The picture warnings can be viewed at: <http://tinyurl.com/3pg95f>

Standardised Packaging

The Government held a consultation in 2012 on the issue of standardised packaging and on 10 February 2014 the House of Commons voted to amend the Children and Families Bill (453 for, 24 against), allowing ministers to standardise the packaging of tobacco products. Following the vote, the Government asked a leading pediatrician, Sir Cyril Chantler to conduct a review of the public health evidence for the policy. This review was published on the 3 April 2014 and concluded that standardised packaging would have a positive impact on public health.¹⁹ This was followed by a short consultation on draft regulations which closed on 7 August 2014.²⁰ The regulations were then submitted to the European Commission for scrutiny, a process that ended in early March 2015.²¹ Shortly afterwards the regulations were approved by Parliament and the measure is due to take effect in May 2016, at the same time as implementation of the EU Tobacco Products Directive. The devolved administrations in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland passed legislative consent motions to enable the measure to apply across the whole of the UK.²²

For more information, see the [ASH briefing on standardised tobacco packaging](#).

TAX AND SMUGGLING

In the 1998 White Paper 'Smoking Kills' the Labour government announced that it planned to increase tobacco tax by at least 5% a year in real terms. This policy was dropped in 2001 and subsequently annual increases were generally at, or marginally above, inflation rates. The tax escalator – at 2% above inflation - was re-introduced in the March 2010 Budget. The Conservative-led coalition government, formed in May 2010, continued with this policy in the 2011 Budget but in 2012 tobacco duty was increased by 5% above inflation. In 2013, the rate reverted back to the 2% escalator and in 2014 Chancellor George Osborne pledged to extend the 2% above inflation annual tobacco tax rise for the whole of the next parliament (2015-2020).

In autumn 2014 HM Treasury held a consultation on a proposal to introduce a minimum excise tax on cigarettes²³ but to date no further announcement has been made about this proposal.

Recognising that smoking imposes a huge cost on society, The Treasury held a separate consultation on a proposal to introduce a levy on the tobacco industry that could go some way towards paying for these costs.²⁴ However, in the July 2015 Budget the Chancellor announced that the plan had been shelved.²⁵

Illicit Trade

In 2000, the Government launched a £200 million initiative to tackle tobacco smuggling. As a result, the illicit market share fell from a peak of 21% in 2000-1, to 15% by 2003-4. Since 2000, the Government's anti-smuggling strategy has been regularly updated.²⁶ In April 2011 HMRC and the UK Border Agency launched a new plan to tackle tobacco smuggling, building on the 2008 strategy.²⁷ Key elements of the plan included:

- increasing criminal intelligence and investigation resources deployed on tobacco fraud by 20% to prosecute more of those involved in smuggling at all levels;

- introducing new technology, intelligence and detection capability;
- pursuing proceeds of crime and applying new powers of assessment and penalties;
- reducing the minimum indicative levels for personal imports to 800 cigarettes and 1 kg hand-rolling tobacco, bringing the UK into line with all other EU Member States.

In a 2013 report, *Progress in tackling tobacco smuggling*, the National Audit Office reviewed the progress of the HMRC strategy concluding that performance on the ground to date has been “disappointing”, with HMRC failing to meet any of its targets in 2012-13.²⁸

In March 2015 HMRC and Border Force published a revised strategy on tobacco smuggling with a target to hold the illicit cigarette market share at or below 10% and to contain the illicit market share for hand-rolled tobacco.²⁹ HMRC also pledged to set up a cross-government ministerial group to oversee the development of the anti-illicit tobacco strategy.

In answer to a series of Parliamentary Questions^{30 31 32 33 34} on staffing and resources allocated to the anti-smuggling strategy, the following information was provided. Since 2009, most of the personnel involved in smuggling detection have been deployed by the UK Border Agency which is part of the Home Office. However, apart from the estimated overall number of staff engaged in the anti-smuggling strategy in 2009/10, the UKBA has not provided a detailed breakdown of how staff are employed.

The investigation and the provision of legal advice in relation to tobacco smuggling remains the responsibility of HM Revenue and Customs.

Full-time equivalents of staff employed on tackling tobacco, 2005-2010

Year	HMRC			UKBA*	Total
	Detection	Investigation	Intelligence	Detection & Intelligence	Full-time equivalents
2005/06	1407	319	279	n/a	2005
2006/07	1557	278	295	n/a	2130
2007/08	1574	287	264	n/a	2125
2008/09	1500	395	255	n/a	2150
2009/10	153	360	172	1504	2189
2010/11	130	399	172	1504*	2205*

*Note: For the UKBA the figures provided are for staff assigned to detection and intelligence duties combined. n/a denotes ‘not applicable’ for the period prior to 2009. The UKBA figures for 2010/11 and therefore the total for both agencies are estimates since the UKBA has not yet released this data.

Expenditure incurred on salaries for full time equivalent staff allocated to tobacco smuggling is shown in the table below. Figures for 2000 to 2006 are not available. Figures for the UK Border Agency are estimates.¹ (See footnote below for methodology)

¹ The estimates are based on the assumption that the average staff costs at UKBA are the same as those for HMRC. For example, the FTE cost of those employed in detection duties at HMRC in 2009/10 was £35,050 (£5.3m divided by 153) and that for intelligence work was £46,201. An average of these two

Year	HMRC			UKBA	Total
	Detection	Investigation	Intelligence	Detection & Intelligence	
2006/07	£61,351,790.69	£13,246,434.95	£12,246,665.35	n/a	£86,844,890
2007/08	£65,037,870.02	£14,243,597.55	£11,271,899.07	n/a	£90,553,366
2008/09	£64,257,196.50	£19,998,544.53	£12,244,642.47	n/a	£96,500,383
2009/10	£ 5,362,740	£20,840,605	£ 7,946,658	£61,100,000	£95,250,003
2010/11	£ 5,504,241	£20,270,831	£ 6,152,047	£58,735,712	£90,662,831
2011/12	n/a separately	£25,636,005*	£ 8,143,109		

*includes detection, criminal investigation & specialist civil investigation. The total expenditure by HMRC on salaries for 2011/12 was £36,881,681. Data from UKBA is not currently available.

HMRC is unable to disaggregate time spent on the provision of legal advice on tobacco from related matters on time spent on other advisory work so there is no estimate for this cost.

HMRC's fleet of mobile x-ray scanners has made a vitally important contribution to the success of the tobacco smuggling strategy. HMRC has had 14 scanners in operation since 2003. These scanners were purchased between 2000 and 2001 at a total cost of £29,663,005 and an average cost of £183,000 per annum for maintenance.

Five new scanners were purchased in 2009 at a cost of £842,000 per scanner with ongoing maintenance costs of £180,000 per scanner over a ten year contract. Responsibility for the x-ray scanners has now passed to the UK Border Agency.³²

In 2010-11 and 2011-12 the contractual maintenance costs of this equipment cost £1,487,000 and £1,133,000 respectively. In addition, new scanning equipment costing £66,005 was purchased. However, the x-ray scanners are also used to detect the presence of other prohibited drugs and restricted goods so the costs of operating them cannot be solely attributed to tobacco smuggling.³⁵

HM Revenue and Customs spent almost £1.5m (excluding VAT) on targeted media campaigns to support its anti-tobacco smuggling strategy between 2003 and 2008.

2003/04	£672,449
2004/05	£83,368
2005/06	£556,382
2006/07	£91,993
2007/08	£55,000
2008/09	nil
2009/10	£170,000
2010/11	nil

OTHER POLICIES

Non-promotion of tobacco products, or events overseas. UK embassies and high commissions are required to take care to avoid involvement in events which advertise or promote tobacco products overseas. See: <http://www.ash.org.uk/information/law-guide#international>

combined is £40,625. Taking this figure and multiplying by 1504 (FTE at UKBA) gives a figure of £61.1m.

Support for international tobacco control work. The UK government has ratified the [Framework Convention on Tobacco Control](#) (FCTC) and is committed to implementing the policies contained within the treaty. Amongst these is an obligation under Article 5.3 of the treaty to ensure that health policy is protected from the vested and commercial interests of the tobacco industry.

Policies implemented by differing laws or regulations within the UK

SMOKING CESSATION

Note: The summary below applies to England only although similar measures are in place in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. For information on Scottish stop smoking services see: www.canstopsmoking.com, for Wales <http://wales.gov.uk/news/topic/health/2007/1880755/?lang=en> and Northern Ireland see: www.healthpromotionagency.org.uk

Smoking cessation was a key component of the former coalition government's Tobacco Control Plan and built on that established by the Labour government in the 'Smoking Kills' White Paper published in 1998. Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT), bupropion (Zyban) and varenicline (Champix) are available on prescription. Most forms of NRT are also on general sale.

The Government also established the [National Centre for Smoking Cessation and Training](#) to help improve the delivery, management and commission of smoking cessation support services in England. The NCSCT received £3 million from the Department of Health for the period April 2009 to March 2012.

Since the structural changes to the NHS in England came into effect in April 2013 responsibility for managing the stop smoking services has shifted to local government. Local authorities will be expected to measure performance against smoking prevalence indicators set out in the Public Health Outcomes Framework and to deliver the best cessation opportunities within their area to support progress against the indicators.

The importance of helping smokers to quit is also stressed in priorities guidance to the NHS and health professionals. Details are included on the NICE website (www.nice.org.uk)

NHS STOP SMOKING SERVICES

The NHS Stop Smoking Services (formerly smoking cessation services) were launched in the Health Action Zones (HAZ) - areas of high deprivation - in 1999/00. The services were rolled out to the rest of England and Wales in 2000/01. Further information on the operation of the Stop Smoking Services is available in the [Stop Smoking Service Delivery and Monitoring Guidance](#)

Expenditure on smoking cessation services rose steadily since their creation in 2000, rising from £21.5 million to £88.2 million in 2011-12. It fell slightly to £87.7 million in 2012-2013. The cost per quitter in 2012/13 was £ 235, excluding pharmacotherapies available on prescription. [NB: Data for 2013/14 is not available.] The net ingredient cost of all pharmacotherapies to help people stop smoking was £48.8 million in 2013-2014, a decrease of 16% on the £58.1m spent in 2012/13.³⁶

Year	Allocation £ (million)	Actual Expenditure £ (million)
NHS services		
1999-00 (HAZ)	10	5.0
2000-01	20	21.5
2001-02	20	24.7
2002-03	20	24.7
2003-04	41	36.2
2004-05	46	46.8
2005-06	51	51.9
2006-07	56	51.2
2007-08	56	*61.0
2008-09		73.5
2009-10		83.9
2010-11		84.3
2011-12		88.2
2012-13		87.7

*£56m supplied by Department of Health. Additional money from other funding streams negotiated locally.

Smoking and Pregnancy initiative

2001-02 additional money	3	Sum included in final total above
2002-03 additional money	3	Sum included in final total above

Net ingredient cost of NRT on prescription

	Annual Expenditure £ (million)
1999-00 (HAZ)	0.1
2000-01	0.9
2001-02	21.7
2002-03	25.6
2003-04	32.5
2004-05	40.9
2005-06	43.5
2006-07	39.7
2007-08	35.8
2008-09	30.0
2009-10	31.2
2010	30.9
2011	31.4
2012	29.0
2013	28.1
2014	19.6

Net ingredient cost of Bupropion (Zyban) on prescription

1999-00 (HAZ)	Not available until June 2000. No data
2000-01	14.7
2001-02	7.3
2002-03	4.7

2003-04	4.5
2004-05	5.2
2005-06	4.6
2006-07	4.3
2007-08	3.8
2008-09	2.2
2009-10	2.1
2010	1.7
2011	1.3
2012	1.0
2013	1.0
2014	0.8

Net ingredient cost of Varenicline (Champix)

2006-07	0.76
2007-08	21.7
2008-09	24.2
2009-10	28.5
2010	32.5
2011	33.7
2012	30.1
2013	29.1
2014	20.0

Source: [Department of Health Statistical Bulletins](#) 1999-2005;
[Statistics on Smoking in England, 2007](#) Prescription Cost Analysis reports 2008-2011;
[Prescription Cost Analysis 2012](#); [Prescription Cost Analysis 2014](#)
[Statistics on NHS stop smoking services England: April 2010-March 2011](#)
[Statistics on NHS stop smoking services England: April 2011-March 2012](#)
[Statistics on NHS Stop Smoking Services, England - April 2012 to March 2013](#)

SMOKING IN PUBLIC PLACES AND THE WORKPLACE

Scotland was the first country within the United Kingdom to ban smoking in all indoor workplaces and public places. The law entered into force on 26 March 2006. [The Smoking, Health and Social Care \(Scotland\) Act 2005](#) requires virtually all workplaces to become smokefree. Limited exemptions include places where the workplace is also a place of residence such as hospices and psychiatric hospitals.

A ban on smoking in workplaces and other indoor public places was implemented throughout the rest of the United Kingdom in April 2007 (Wales & N.Ireland) and July 2007 in England. The legislation is contained in the Health Act, which was passed in July 2006. Implementation details are contained in Regulations, available at: www.smokefreeengland.co.uk/thefacts/situation.html

In England, a temporary exemption of one year was granted to mental health institutions but since July 2008 all common areas in such premises are required to be smokefree.

The Government allocated funding to support implementation of the smokefree legislation for the financial years 2006-07 and 2007-08.

The Department of Health distributed £29.5 million to support first-tier local authorities in

England to undertake new work associated with the introduction of smokefree legislation on 1 July 2007. Local Authority Circular (2006) 17 sets out the background to the funding and breakdown by local authority. <http://www.dh.gov.uk/assetRoot/04/14/17/46/04141746.pdf>

In England, it is illegal to smoke in all forms of public transport and work vehicles, as well as private vehicles used primarily for work purposes (Health Act 2006). In England, the Children and Families Act 2014 gave the Secretary of State powers to introduce regulations prohibiting smoking in private vehicles with children present. The regulations entered into force on 1st October 2015 and a similar measure took effect on the same date in Wales.³⁷

Children and Families Act 2014

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/6/contents/enacted>

MASS MEDIA HEALTH PROMOTION CAMPAIGNS TO ENCOURAGE SMOKING CESSATION

Expenditure on mass media education campaigns in England and Wales increased significantly from 1999, reaching a peak in the 2009/2010 financial year but has declined subsequently.^{38 39 40 41} Expenditure in 2004-05 included the provision of £15M over three years to Cancer Research UK and the British Heart Foundation.⁴²

<u>Financial Year</u>	<u>Expenditure in £million</u>
1999-2000	6.18
2000-2001	8.97
2001-2002	7.79
2002-2003	7.87
2003-2004	17.34
2004-2005	20.04
2005-2006	20.80
2006-2007	13.17
2007-2008	10.79
2008-2009	23.38
2009-2010	24.91
2010-2011	0.46
2011-2012	

2009-2010 - £24.91m

2010-2011 - £0.46m

2011-2012 - £3.16m

2012-2013 - £8.21m

2013-2014 - £7.64m *

2014-2015 - £6.92m *

2015-2016 - £5.86m (provisional)*

*Source: Public Health England, Dec. 2015

OTHER TOBACCO CONTROL EXPENDITURE (England)

Regional Tobacco Control

The first locally commissioned comprehensive regional tobacco control programme was set up in the North East in 2005 with funding from all Primary Care Organisations and additional funds subsequently from the Strategic Health Authority. Similar programmes were launched in the North West in 2008 and the South West in 2009. All English regions had some level of tobacco control delivery from 2005-2010 with central funds from the Department of Health. Such central funds ended in 2010 across the country.

Investment in the regional function remained in the original three regions with local authorities providing funding for regional tobacco control organisations in England: [Fresh](#) (Smokefree NorthEast), [Tobacco Free Futures](#) (North West) and [Smoke Free South West](#). However, funding for Smokefree Southwest which became Public Health Action will end in June 2016.

¹ Raw, M and Joossens, L. Progress in tobacco control policies in 30 European countries, 2005 to 2007. ENSP, 2007 [View report](#)

² Joossens, L and Raw M. [The Tobacco Control Scale 2010 in Europe](#) A report of the Association of European Cancer Leagues, Brussels, 2011

³ Joossens, L & Raw, M. [The Tobacco Control Scale 2013](#) A report of the Association of European Cancer Leagues, Brussels

⁴ Healthy lives, Healthy people: [A tobacco control plan for England](#) Department of Health, 2011

⁵ The [Integrated Household Survey](#) recorded overall adult smoking rate of 18.4% in England in 2013; [smoking among 15 year olds](#) had already fallen to 12% by 2010 and has declined further since then; smoking prevalence among [pregnant women](#) fell to 11% by 2014.

⁶ [Tobacco Control Action Plan for Wales](#) Feb. 2012

⁷ [Tobacco Control Strategy - Creating a Tobacco-free Generation](#) The Scottish Government, March 2013

⁸ [Health Minister launches tobacco strategy for Northern Ireland](#) NI Department of Health, Feb 2012

⁹ Walker G. Government to develop a new tobacco control plan. Convenience Store, 12 June 2015

¹⁰ [Health Survey for England 2014](#) [Welsh health survey 2014](#) [The Scottish Household Survey 2014](#) [Health Survey N. Ireland 2014/15](#)

¹¹ [Opinions and Lifestyle Survey, 2014](#) ONS, 2016

¹² For details of the tobacco register see: <http://www.tobaccoregisterscotland.org/>

¹³ See: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2010/3/pdfs/asp_20100003_en.pdf

¹⁴ Welsh Government, 2014 [Public Health White Paper](#)

¹⁵ Northern Irish Assembly, 2014 Tobacco Retailers Act 2014

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nia/2014/4/enacted>

¹⁶ WHO, Illicit Trade Protocol, <http://www.who.int/fctc/protocol/about/en/>

¹⁷ [EC Directive 2012/9/EU amending Annex 1 of EC Directive 2001/37/EC](#)

¹⁸ European Commission, [Questions & Answers: New rules for tobacco products](#), 26/02/2014

¹⁹ [Independent Review into standardised packaging of tobacco](#) 2014

²⁰ Department for Health, [Standardised packaging of tobacco products: draft regulations](#), 2014

²¹ European Commission, [Notification Detail: The Standardised Packaging of Tobacco Product Regulations](#) 29/08/2014

²² <http://bit.ly/1skTuQS>; <http://bit.ly/LShT1j>

²³ HM [Treasury Minimum Excise Tax](#) 2014

²⁴ [Tobacco levy: consultation](#) HM Treasury, December 2014

²⁵ [Summer Budget 2015](#)

²⁶ The key publications are: [Tackling tobacco smuggling. March 2000](#); [New responses to new challenges - Reinforcing the tobacco smuggling strategy. HMRC 2006](#); [Tackling Tobacco Smuggling Together. HMRC & UKBA 2008](#);

²⁷ HMRC & UK Border Agency. [Tackling Tobacco smuggling - building on our success](#). A renewed strategy for HM Revenue & customs and the UK Border Agency. London, 2011

²⁸ National Audit Office, [Progress in tackling tobacco smuggling](#) 2013

²⁹ HMRC and Border Force. [Tackling illicit tobacco: from Leaf to Light](#). HMRC March 2015

³⁰ PQs tabled by David Taylor MP. [Response provided by HM Treasury, 10 June 2009](#) Col 907W

³¹ [Reply to PQ tabled by Dr Sarah Wolaston from HM Treasury on 15 Feb. 2011](#)

³² [Reply to PQ tabled by Stephen Williams from HM Treasury, 20 March 2012](#)

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- 33 [Reply to PQ tabled by Stephen Williams MP from Home Dept. 20 March 2012](#)
- 34 [Reply to PQ tabled by Dr Sarah Wollaston from Home Dept. on 20 Dec. 2011](#)
- 35 [Reply to PQ Col 525W 14 Jan. 2013](#)
- 36 [Statistics on Smoking: England 2014](#) HSCIC, Oct. 2014
- 37 [The Smoke-free \(Private Vehicles\) Regulations 2015](#)
- 38 [Ministerial Statement - Correction to Written Answers - Phil Hope Col 123WS 21 July 2009](#)
- 39 [Reply to PQ Col 954W 5 March 2013](#)
- 40 [Reply to PQ tabled by Chris Ruane Col 864W 24 April 2012](#)
- 41 [Reply to PQ tabled by Luciana Berger Col799W 3rd April 2014](#)
- 42 [Reply to PQ. Cols 357-361W 15 July 2008](#)