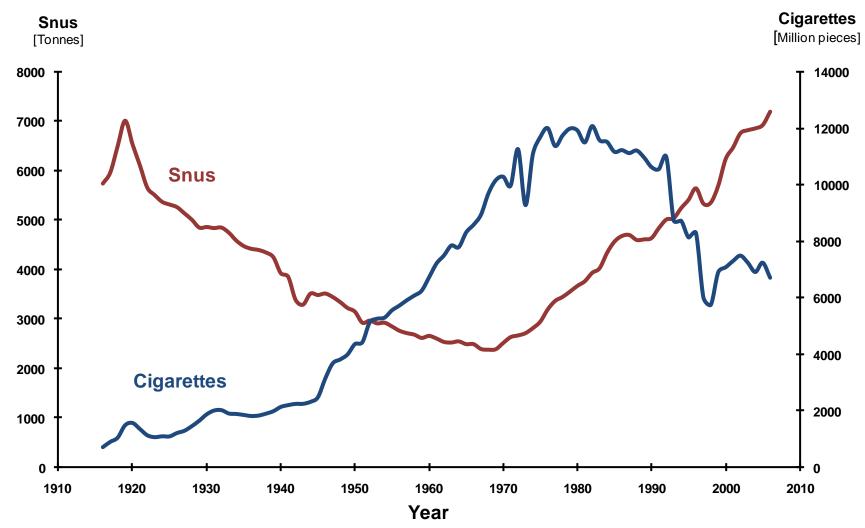


Novel tobacco products - snus

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Sales of snus and cigarettes in Sweden



Source: Swedish Match AB

Definition, EU, (Dir. 2001/37/EG)

A product;

- made of tobacco for the purpose of sniffing (art. 2.1)
- for oral use in powder or portions (art. 2.4)
- only allowed in Sweden (art 8)

• Loose moist powder snuff



• Portions of moist powder snuff





Health warning & labelling

- This tobacco product can damage your health and is addictive (art. 5.4 Dir. 2001/37/EG and 4 § FHIFS 2001:2)
- The Swedish National Institute of Public Health exercise control over health warnings (19 a § Tobacco Act (1993:581)
- The Swedish Food Agency exercise control over other labelling regulating date, net quantity and storage conditions, etc. (LIVSFS 2004:27)





National production of snus

- The production of snus has to comply with food regulations (3, 22, 23 §) Food Act (2006:804)
- Snus production plants needs to be registered with the local authority who can issue e.g. injunctions (23 § 16.) Food Decree (2006:813) and (7 §) LIVSFS (2005:20)
- New national regulations by the National Food Agency are in process regarding e.g. additives, flavourings, production date, hygiene routines, traceablility and Critical Control Points

Reporting of ingredients

- List of ingrediens in snus reported yearly to the Swedish National Institute of Public Health and is reported annually to European kommission (Art 6), 2001/37/EG, (3 §) Tobacco Decree (2001:312)
- Reporting on tobacco product ingredients, EU's PRACTICAL GUIDE DG SANCO C6 TPE/ub D(2007) 360206
- No ISO-standards, as yet

Voluntary industry standards

- CORESTA (Cooperation Centre for Scientific Research Relative to Tobacco) has developed international methods and guides applicable to snus, regarding TSNA(72), water(56), nitrate(36), sample handling(11) and nicotine(62)(currently being up-dated)
- GothiaTek® is a voluntary Swedish industry standard regarding Constituents; (e.g. Cadmium, Nickel etc.), Production; (e.g. controlled heat treatment, raw material selection) and Information; (e.g. public web site with ingredients, labelling with nicotine content (%) and portion weight

National sales of snus



- The sale of snus must comply with the regulations in the Tobacco Act (1993:581)
- Age control (18 years), applies to all sales e.g. shops, internet or slot-machines (§ 12-12 a)
- Businesses must
 - have a self-regulation programme (§ 12 c)
 - train staff to apply regulations, (§ 12 d)
 - pay a fee for supervision (§ 19 b)





Marketing of snus



- Advertising of tobacco is as a general rule forbidden; with the exception of; constitutional rights, passive supply and restrained commercial messages at point of sale (14 §) Tobacco Act (1993:581)
- Trademark placing and sponsring is forbidden (14 a -b §)
- KOVFS 2009:7 regulates adverts, e.g. "prompting use"
- The Swedish Consumer Ombudsman exercise Control under the Marketing Act (2008:486) incl. the Swedish Market Court (15 §) Tobacco Act (1993:581)



Local, regional and national supervision of sales, health warnings and marketing



- Mandatory registration of all tobacco sales with the local authority (12 c, 27 §) Tobacco Act (1993:581)
- Local authorities and the police can exercise control and issue e.g. injunctions (the Administrative Courts) and criminal penalties (the District Courts)(19 a, 20 §, 20 a §)
- Regional (the County Administrative Boards) and central authorities (the Swedish National Institute of Public Health and the Swedish Consumer Agency's) Can e.g. supply guidance, information, supervision and injunctions (19, 20 §) on sales, health warnings, ingredients and marketing

National tax regulations for snus

- Applies for and should be declared by e.g;
- Appoved (by the Swedish Tax Agency) authorised storekeepers (ca 50) when snus is delivered to a non approved buyer
- Professional producers and importers when snus is produced or imported (from in- or outside EU)
- If and when "tax-free" snus is used for another purpose
- Tax increase 2012 on snus (382 SEK/kg)
- Tax is collected by the Swedish Tax Agency and regulated by (Act (1994:1563) on Excise Duties on Tobacco)

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Customs & export regulations for snus

- Decree (1994:1266) ban to export snus to another member state in EU; exception exist for private use/gifts when a journey begin in Sweden (the Swedish Board of Agriculture can issue regulations)
- Duties when importing snus from outside EU; e.g. USA customs 41.6 %, excise 336 SEK/kg (2011) and VAT 25% (Collected by the Swedish Customs and the Swedish Tax Agency)
- "Tax-free" amount for travellers from outside EU; 4300 SEK
- Problem with smuggling from Åland (an autonomous, demilitarised, Swedish-speaking region of Finland.) Swedish Customs exercise control regulated by (28 §) Tobacco Act (1993:581)

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National Preliminary Revised Guidelines for Methods of Preventing Disease

- The National Board of Health and Welfare; Health care providers should offer counselling to pregnant and breastfeeding mothers using snus;
- Using snus during pregnancy means an increased risk for premature birth, neonatal apnea and preeclampsia
- Nicotine pass over breastmilk, which can increase the risk for sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS)
- Recent publications; Swedish National Institute of Public Health;



Tobaksfri graviditet – ge ditt barn en uppväxt utan tobak Tobacco free pregnancy – give your child a tobacco free childhood.

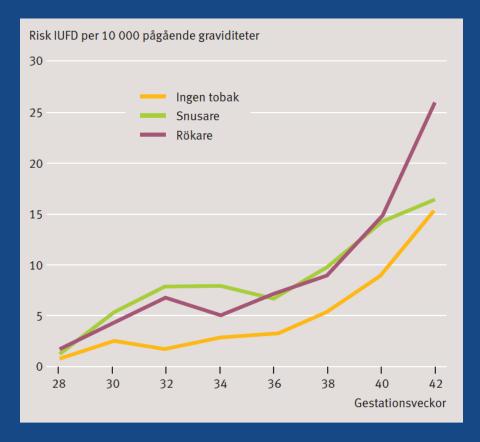


Tobaksfria barn

Tobacco free children

Swedish National Institute of **Public Health**

New research



Läkartidningen nr 29–31 2011 volym 108

Risk for stillbirth per 10 000 present pregnancies/ gestation weeks

- Non-tobacco users
- Snus users
- Smokers

"The findings suggest that nikotinexposure is a cause to stillbirth."

"The use of snuff during pregnancy seems thus not to be a harmless alternative to smoking."



Thank you!

Special thanks to;

- National Board of Health and Welfare
- National Food Agency
- Swedish Consumer Agency
- Swedish Tax Agency
- Swedish Customs
- Swedish Police
- Swedish Match AB



Tobacco use among children and youth

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folkhälsoinstitut

En tobaksfri förskola – varför och hur?

A tobacco free preeschool - why and how?

Swedish National Institute of **Public Health**