

Part 1: Smokefree Environments FAQ

Section A: Overview and general questions

- A1) What are the key changes to smokefree places in New Zealand?
- A2) Where do smokefree provisions apply?
- A3) Who do smokefree provisions apply to?
- A4) What situations do the smokefree provisions not apply to?
- A5) How many people are affected by the smokefree law?
- A6) What are the aims of the smokefree law?
- A7) What public support is there for the smokefree law?
- A8) What are the benefits of providing 100 percent smokefree indoor workplaces?
- A9) How are smokers affected by the smokefree law?
- A10) Isn't the law forcing smokers to quit smoking?

Section B: Indoor workplaces and transport/vehicles

- B1) What is the definition of an indoor area of a workplace? Where can people smoke?
- B2) Which work-related areas or people are not covered by the smokefree provisions?
- B3) Does the smoking ban apply to volunteers or independent contractors?
- B4) Why not allow separate smoking areas in indoor workplaces?
- B5) Are marae, housie halls, community centres, churches and the like included in the 100 percent smokefree provisions?
- B6) Do employers or prisons still need to have written policies on smoking?
- B7) What happens if someone smokes in a workplace? Who is liable?
- B8) What happens if someone smokes in an indoor workplace?

Section C: Hospitality venues – bars, pubs, restaurants, cafés, casinos, clubs etc

- C1) Which hospitality venues are covered by the 100 percent smoking ban?
- C2) What is the definition of an indoor area of a hospitality venue? Where can people smoke?
- C3) Why are RSAs and private clubs included in the smokefree protections?
- C4) Why not allow exemptions for some premises?
- C5) Why not allow premises to use ventilation systems instead of a smoking ban?
- C6) Why not allow separate smoking areas in hospitality venues?
- C7) Aren't smokefree provisions bad for hospitality and tourism business?
- C8) What is the evidence that smokefree won't harm business?
- C9) What other jurisdictions have smokefree legislation like New Zealand's?
- C10) What happens if someone smokes in a hospitality venue?

Section D: Schools and early childhood centres

- D1) What are the key changes to the smokefree status of places where children learn?
- D2) What are the smokefree provisions for schools and early childhood centres?
- D3) What are the smokefree provisions for other places where young children learn?
- D4) Which places of learning for children are not required to be smokefree?
- D5) Does the smoking ban apply to tertiary institutions?
- D6) Do schools still need to have written policies on smoking?
- D7) How do schools and early childhood centres comply with the smokefree provisions?
- D8) What happens if someone smokes on school grounds?

Part 2: Regulation of Smoking Products FAQ

Section E: Youth access restrictions

- E1) What key changes are there to youth access to smoking products in New Zealand?
- E2) Who/what places are affected by the youth access restrictions?
- E3) What may retailers not sell to people under 18?
- E4) Why ban sales of herbal cigarettes to under 18s, when the product doesn't contain tobacco?
- E5) How do retailers protect themselves against children claiming they are 18 or over?
- E6) What can happen to retailers who repeatedly sell smoking products to people under 18?
- E7) Can children under 18 be prosecuted for trying to buy cigarettes?
- E8) Why should retailers be the only ones who are prosecuted, when adults buy cigarettes to give to young people?
- E9) Are there exceptions to the ban on giving children cigarettes?
- E10) What changes are there for cigarette vending machines?

Section F: Regulation of smoking products/better consumer information

- F1) What key changes are there to the regulation of smoking products/ consumer information in New Zealand?
- F2) Who/which places are affected by the regulation of smoking products?
- F3) How many cigarette packages can retailers display, and how are they counted?
- F4) What does a ban on 'co-packaging' mean?
- F5) How do the display restrictions apply to a specialist tobacconist?
- F6) What does 'future regulations' mean, and when do they come into effect?
- F7) What are future regulations under these changes likely to cover?
- F8) How may these future regulations affect consumers (current or potential smokers)?
- F9) Could there be future regulations to further restrict tobacco display restrictions?
- F10) What does 'herbal smoking product' mean?
- F11) What provisions are there for herbal smoking products?

Part 3: Enforcement Powers FAQ

Section G: Enforcement powers (compliance and offences)

- G1) What key changes are there to enforcing the smokefree law in New Zealand?
- G2) Who enforces these changes, and how?
- G3) How likely is it an employer or proprietor will be fined for a smoker smoking on their premises?
- G4) What kind of penalties are employers, school managers and businesses liable for?
- G5) What happens if individuals insist on smoking in a smokefree area?
- G6) Who does an employee complain to about breaches of the workplace smokefree law?
- G7) What are the offences for breaching the youth access restrictions?
- G8) What are the offences for breaching the tobacco product display, testing or returns restrictions?

Part 4: Background Rationale for the Smokefree Law

Section H: Health, cost and tobacco control strategy issues

- H1) Why is second-hand smoke considered a significant health risk?
- H2) What are the health costs of smoking?
- H3) What are the economic and other costs of smoking?
- H4) What is the New Zealand Government doing about smoking?
- H5) What is New Zealand's reputation internationally, and with the new international treaty on tobacco control?