Ban on Menthol Cigarettes and Flavored Cigars

For Prelims: Tobacco Consumption, WHO FCTC, Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA), 2003

For Mains: Scenario of tobacco consumption in India and its impacts

Why in News?

Recently, the US Food and Drug Administration issued a proposal to ban **menthol cigarettes and flavored cigars.**

- India has not banned the sale of menthol cigarettes.
- In 2012, Brazil became the first country in the world to ban menthol cigarettes.
- In 2019, the <u>Centre banned electronic cigarettes</u> and in addition, different states have their own rules in place banning hookah consumption, including flavored hookahs, in public places.

WHY THE US PROPOSAL

HEALTH: Menthol reduces the irritation of smoking and increases appeal; it also enhances nicotine's addictive effects, making it more difficult to quit smoking.

RACE: Menthol cigarette use is disproportionately higher among Black Americans (85% of smokers within the community) than White Americans (30%).

What is the Proposal?

- About:
 - It aims to **prohibit menthol as a characterizing flavor in cigarettes** and prohibit all characterizing flavors (other than tobacco) in cigars.
 - The proposed rules would help prevent children from becoming the next generation of smokers and help adult smokers quit.
 - The **proposed rules represent an important step to advance health equity** by significantly reducing tobacco-related health disparities.
 - The proposed ban does not cover electronic cigarettes.
- Penalty:
 - The rules **will not be enforced against individual consumers** for possession or use of menthol cigarettes or flavored cigars.
 - The rules will only **"address manufacturers, distributors, wholesalers, importers** and retailers who manufacture, distribute, or sell such products.

What are the Reasons behind the Ban?

- Health:
 - Menthol, with its minty taste and aroma, "reduces the irritation and harshness of smoking.
 - This **increases appeal and makes menthol cigarettes easier to use,** particularly for youth and young adults.
 - Menthol also interacts with nicotine in the brain to enhance nicotine's addictive effects, while making it more difficult for people to quit smoking.

Race:

- Menthol cigarette use is disproportionately higher among Black Americans (85% of smokers within the community) than White Americans (30%).
- The **proposed ban will affect a large share of the smoker population**, especially young adults and racially disadvantaged groups.

What is the Status of Tobacco Consumption in India?

- According to the <u>Global Youth Tobacco Survey</u>, India has the second largest number (268 million) of tobacco users in the world and of these 13 lakhs die every year from tobacco-related diseases.
 - **Ten lakh deaths are due to smoking,** with over 2,00,000 due to second-hand smoke exposure, and over 35,000 are due to smokeless tobacco use.
 - **About 27 crore people above the age of 15 years** and 8.5% of school-going children in the age group 13-15 years use tobacco in some form in India.
 - India bears an annual economic burden of over Rs. 1,77,340 crores on account of tobacco use.
- Tobacco use is known to be a major risk factor for several <u>non-communicable diseases</u> such as cancer, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and chronic lung diseases. Nearly 27% of all cancers in India are due to tobacco usage.

What will be the Impact of such Ban on India?

- If India were to ban menthol and other flavored cigarettes, the impact might be limited, given that chewing tobacco and bidi are the most common forms of tobacco use.
 - As per the last available Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS 2016-17) India has 26.7 crore tobacco users aged 15 and above, 18% of the population uses smokeless tobacco, 7% smoke, and 4% use both.
- Even among smokers, the impact of such a step would only be on young adults and women who are just starting to smoke.
- Banning products has logistical issues as well because banning will increase smuggling of the products.
 - Currently, availability of various flavors has increased over the years.

What are the Related Initiatives of India?

- India:
 - WHO FCTC:
 - India adopted the tobacco control provisions under <u>World Health Organization</u> (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC).
 - $\circ\,$ Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA), 2003:
 - It replaced the **Cigarettes Act of 1975** (largely limited to statutory warnings-'Cigarette Smoking is Injurious to Health' to be displayed on cigarette packs and advertisements. It did not include non-cigarettes).
 - The **2003 Act also included** cigars, bidis, cheroots, pipe tobacco, hookah, chewing tobacco, pan masala, and gutka.
 - Promulgation of the Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes Ordinance, 2019:
 - It prohibits Production, Manufacture, Import, Export, Transport, Sale, Distribution, Storage and Advertisement of e-Cigarettes.
 - National Tobacco Quitline Services (NTQLS):
 - Tobacco Quitline Services have the **potential to reach many tobacco users** with the sole objective to provide telephone-based information, advice, support, and referrals for tobacco cessation.
 - mCessation Programme:
 - It is an initiative using mobile technology for tobacco cessation.
 - India launched mCessation using text messages in 2016 as part of the government's Digital India initiative.

Way Forward

- Inequality Perspective:
 - Public policy and health promotion interventions (a part of the sociopolitical context) need to have an inequality perspective to have desired impact and accordingly modify tobacco control policies.
 - Tobacco control measures that differentially target the poor include banning of advertisements, raising tobacco prices, workplace interventions, free supply of cessation aids, and telephone help lines.

Suitable Policy Reformation:

• To reduce the mortality and morbidity related to tobacco, there **should be suitable policy reformation** with interventions like inclusion of large public health programs in relation with the **National Tobacco Control (NCD) Programme** to solve this problem holistically.

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