

From: John Maa <maa_john@yahoo.com>
Sent: Jan 03, 2025 02:15:59.000000000 UTC
Subject: Re: South Australia situation
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Thanks for sharing. Someone should clarify the TFG vs NFG aspect so the general public doesn't get confused

Happy new year everyone, JM

On Thursday, January 2, 2025 at 05:11:33 PM PST, Jon Berrick <tobaccofreegeneration@gmail.com> wrote:

The [following article](#) has just appeared in *Tobacco Control*.

Oceania

Australia: 'Lifeline for a young, healthy generation': South Australia considers tobacco-free generation age restrictions

The Australian state of South Australia is currently considering legislative reforms that will put in place a Tobacco-Free Generation (TFG) policy, precluding the sale and supply of tobacco products to people born on or after 1 January 2007. This [tobacco control policy](#) approach aims to bring the tobacco epidemic to an end, and is strongly supported by peak health bodies across Australia.

The [Tobacco and E-Cigarette Products \(Miscellaneous\) Amendment Bill 2024](#) is a Private Members Bill introduced by independent Hon. Frank Pangallo Member of Legislative Council (Upper House of the South Australian Parliament), which passed through the state Legislative Council on 25 September 2024. The Bill faced no opposition by the major political parties, and was openly supported by one, the Greens. Both houses must pass the bill before it can be signed into law. As it is likely to be considered by the House of Assembly (Lower House) by early 2025, the cutoff date may require updating, and access to therapeutic supply of electronic cigarettes further consideration.

In the same week, South Australia passed [further tobacco control reforms](#) introduced by the Labour government to reduce secondhand exposure to tobacco and vaping products and increase licensing controls and penalties for illegal sale and supply of tobacco products. There is a fertile context in which to implement a TFG policy, with both Commonwealth and State Government actively progressing tobacco control policy reforms, and a [State Tobacco Control Strategy](#) that aims to achieve smoking prevalence of 6% by 2027.

Despite this progress, modelling shows that Australia's targets for tobacco smoking prevalence are [unlikely to be met](#) with business as usual approaches. The TFG policy could therefore be a critical public health tool for phasing out consumer use of tobacco, making these products a relic of the past, much as Australia has done with [lead paint](#), [asbestos](#), [leaded fuel](#), and [engineered stone](#).

South Australia would be the first Australian state or territory to enact a TFG policy and would follow groundwork laid by Tasmania, which was the first jurisdiction globally to attempt to introduce a TFG policy. [Evidence](#) and [logic](#) suggests that a TFG policy is an important part of a comprehensive strategy to minimise smoking uptake and meet smoking prevalence targets. Modelling from Aotearoa/New Zealand indicates that this can contribute substantial [decreases](#) in smoking prevalence, with a strong [pro-equity impact](#). The United Kingdom [Khan review](#) considered this a 'critical intervention' to make smoking obsolete.

Importantly, this proposed policy will help provide young people with protection from future addiction and future harm from tobacco products. Over time it is [likely to minimise](#) smoking uptake and eliminate any possible 'rite of passage' effect, which can occur with simple age limits for sales. Furthermore, as a standalone measure, a TFG policy [denormalises tobacco](#), which supports cessation outcomes.

A TFG policy also clearly signals that tobacco is a uniquely hazardous product, requiring the most stringent regulatory approaches.

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Ethics statements

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Patient consent for publication

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