

新西兰：14 岁以下人群未来终身禁烟，2025 年成为无烟国家

New Zealand to ban smoking for next generation in bid to outlaw habit by 2025

据英国《卫报》报道，为了实现 2025 年成为无烟国家的目标，新西兰拟推出新法案，禁止下一代人口购买烟草。根据该法案，14 岁以下的年轻人将永远不能在新西兰合法购买香烟。这一年龄限制将逐年提高，以扩大终身禁烟的人口比例。



[Photo/Pexels]

New Zealand has announced it will outlaw smoking for the next generation, so that those who are aged 14 and under today will never be legally able to buy tobacco.

新西兰宣布，将禁止下一代人吸烟，因此 14 岁以下人群将终身无法合法购买烟草。

New legislation means the legal smoking age will increase every year, to create a smoke-free generation of New Zealanders, associate health minister Dr Ayesha Verrall said on Thursday.

新西兰卫生部副部长阿伊莎·韦拉尔博士 12 月 9 日表示, 新法案意味着合法吸烟年龄将逐年提高, 以实现新西兰的无烟一代。

“This is a historic day for the health of our people,” she said.

她说: “这对新西兰人民的健康来说是具有历史意义的一天。”

The government announced the rising age alongside other measures to make smoking unaffordable and inaccessible, to try to reach its goal of making the country entirely smoke-free within the next four years. Other measures include reducing the legal amount of nicotine in tobacco products to very low levels, cutting down the shops where cigarettes could legally be sold, and increasing funding to addiction services. The new laws will not restrict vape sales.

新西兰政府宣布提高合法吸烟年龄, 同时采取其他措施, 让人们无力购买烟草且难以获得, 以努力实现其在未来四年内全国彻底无烟的目标。新西兰政府的措施还包括将烟草产品中尼古丁的合法含量降低到极低水平, 减少可以合法出售香烟的商店, 以及增加戒烟服务拨款。这项新法规不会限制电子烟的销售。

Note:

Vape 电子烟

“We want to make sure young people never start smoking so we will make it an offence to sell or supply smoked tobacco products to new cohorts of youth. People aged 14 when the law comes into effect will never be able to legally purchase

tobacco,” Verrall said.

韦拉尔称：“我们希望确保年轻人永远不会吸烟，因此我们将把向新生代年轻人出售或提供烟草制品定为犯罪行为。法律生效后，14岁以下人群将终身无法合法购买烟草。”

New Zealand’s daily smoking rates have been dropping over time – down to 11.6% in 2018, from 18% a decade earlier. But smoking rates for Māori and Pasifika were far higher – 29% for Māori and 18% for Pasifika. “If nothing changes, it would be decades till Māori smoking rates fall below 5%,” Verrall said. She said eradicating smoking in the next four years was within reach: “I believe it is. The issue is, though, if we don’t change what we’re doing, we won’t make it for Maori – and that’s [what] the plan is really focused on” .

从2011年的18%到2018年的11.6%，新西兰的每日吸烟率一直在下降。但毛利人和岛民的吸烟率要高得多，分别为29%和18%。韦拉尔说：“如果不做任何改变，将毛利人的吸烟率下降至5%以下将需要几十年的时间。”她说，在未来四年内全面无烟是可以实现的，“我相信我们可以做到。不过，问题是，如果我们不做出改变，就无法让毛利人实现这一目标——而这正是该法案真正关注的。”

Smoking has already been widely replaced by vaping among teenage New Zealanders, and is also attracting many young people who would never have taken up smoking – according to surveying of 19,000 high school students this year, nearly 20% were vaping daily or several times a day, the majority with high nicotine doses. That’s compared to 3% of those aged 15-17 who smoked daily in 2018, or

13% who smoked a decade earlier.

在新西兰青少年群体中，纸烟已经被电子烟广泛取代，电子烟也吸引了许多从未吸过烟的年轻人。根据今年对 19000 名高中生的调查，近 20% 的人每天至少吸一次电子烟。其中大多数人吸食的尼古丁剂量很高。相比之下，2018 年，在 15-17 岁的人群中，每天吸纸烟的人为 3%，2011 年每天吸纸烟的人为 13%。

Verrall said the legislation would be introduced in 2022, with the age limits coming in in 2023.

韦拉尔表示，该法案将于 2022 年出台，关于合法吸烟的年龄限制将于 2023 年实施。