Draft Environment Strategy Consultation

Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba

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☒ Yes

☐ No

Questionnaire

Vision and outcomes

Question 1
Do you agree with the vision of the Environment Strategy?

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Neither agree or disagree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

Please explain your answer in the text box below.

Question 2
Are there any outcomes that you feel should be removed, added or changed in the Environment Strategy?

Yes

Please explain your answer in the text box below.

Ban cigarette filters
Cigarette filters are one of the most littered plastic items in the world, as a direct contribution from the trillions of filtered cigarette butts discarded each year.[1] They offer no health benefits, exacerbate environmental degradation and mislead people who smoke into considering cigarettes to be safer.[2] Each year, 3.65 billion filters are discarded in Scotland, producing 600 metric tons of plastic waste and leaching thousands of toxic chemicals into ecosystems.[3]

ASH Scotland advocates for a complete ban on cigarette filters, which should be categorised alongside other banned single-use plastics such as straws and plastic cutlery. Discarded filters are highly toxic; a single filter can contaminate 1,000 litres of water with nicotine, heavy metals, and carcinogens – damaging aquatic and soil ecosystems and entering the food chain.[4]

Made from cellulose acetate, filters take up to 14 years to degrade. During this time, they release over 100 microplastic fibres into the environment daily.[5] They also leach thousands of toxic chemicals, including nicotine, cadmium, mercury, and benzene.[6]

Although marketed as ‘eco-filters’ or biodegradable, these versions remain toxic and polluting.[7] The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends banning all filters, including those labelled as biodegradable.[8]

Cigarette filters are one of the most common litter items both in Scotland[9] and globally.[10] In Scotland, 63% of surveyed sites show cigarette litter (Keep Scotland Beautiful).[9] Every year, 3.65 billion filters are discarded, weighing 600 metric tons—equivalent to the waste contained in 50 refuse lorries.[3] Cigarette filters rank as the top litter item in Europe and the third most common across the globe (International Coastal Cleanup 2025).[11]

Filters do not reduce harm; instead, they can give people a feeling that smoking is smoother and easier, which can increase initiation among young people and reinforce false perceptions of safety. Any rise in youth smoking threatens Scotland’s ambition of a tobacco-free generation by 2034.

There is a vast majority expressing public support for banning cigarette filters according to polling. A YouGov survey in 2022[12] shows that 72% of people in Scotland support a ban on plastic filters, with only 6% opposed.

Internationally, there is strong backing for banning cigarette filters. In 2023, WHO declared cigarette filters “problematic and avoidable plastics.”[13] Tobacco control organisations will attend the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control meeting in November 2025 to advocate for a global ban on cigarette filters to deliver stronger protections for public health and the environment. At European Union (EU) level, the review of the Single-Use Plastics Directive (2025–26) includes consideration of cigarette filters. In the United States, Santa Cruz County in California has enacted the first ban on the sale of filtered tobacco products, which will take effect in 2027.[14]

ASH Scotland calls on the Scottish Government to advocate that the UK Government includes a ban on cigarette filters as part of the Tobacco and Vapes Bill and engages for a complete ban on all cigarette filters at the United Nations, regardless of material. As the Scottish Parliament has devolved powers to protect the environment, ASH Scotland also calls on the Scottish Government to prohibit the sale and supply of filtered cigarettes and other filtered tobacco products in Scotland, as it did with the 2025 ban on single-use vapes.

Furthermore, ASH Scotland urges the Scottish Government to support local initiatives aimed at preventing smoking-related litter and encouraging quitting smoking as well as commissioning a national publicity campaign to educate about cigarette filters containing highly polluting single-use plastics which bring no health benefits.

Addressing cigarette filter waste aligns with Scotland’s climate and biodiversity goals, supporting commitments to reduce plastic pollution, biodiversity loss, and public health risks.

With two-thirds of people in Scotland supporting a ban on plastic filters,[12] Scotland has an opportunity to lead globally by legislating for a comprehensive ban on cigarette filters and aligning with its public health goal of achieving a tobacco-free generation by 2034.

Extension of smoke-free and aerosol-free environments
ASH Scotland advocates for the extension of SAFE spaces (smoke-free and aerosol-free environments) to protect children’s health.

Following the ban on smoking in enclosed public places in Scotland through the Smoking, Health and Social Care (Scotland) Act 2005 which came into effect on 26 March 2006, there was an estimated 1,200 fewer hospital admissions for heart attacks in the year following the ban and a sustained 13% decline in heart attacks in the decade that followed.[15, 16]

To create a healthier society in Scotland which provides greater protection against second hand smoke, we advocate for measures which challenge the visibility and normalisation of smoking and make progress towards health promoting environments.

This includes considering strong prevention measures to help keep people healthy such as extending SAFE spaces (smoke-free and aerosol-free environments) especially to areas most used by children, in particular indoor areas and outdoor spaces predominantly used by children such as in and around school premises and playgrounds.

Tobacco continues to be the biggest preventable killer of people in Scotland, causing nearly 9,000 deaths each year and significant health inequalities.[17] Extending smoke-free and aerosol-free environments would protect children from breathing toxic second hand tobacco smoke and enduring air pollution from particulates being emitted from recreational nicotine and heated tobacco and herbal products.

REFERENCES

[1] “About 4.5 trillion discarded cigarette butts present a danger to the environment, as well as the millions of tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions they produce.” Source: World Health Organization No Tobacco (TFI). Tobacco: Poisoning Our Planet. May 2022. Available at: https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/354579/9789240051287-eng.pdf?sequence=1 citing Zafeiridou M, Hopkinson, NS, Voulvoulis N. Cigarette smoking: an assessment of tobacco’s global environmental footprint across its entire supply chain. Environ Sci Technol. 2018;52(15):8087–94. doi:10.1021/acs.est.8b01533.
[2] https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC9340047/#:~:text=Filters%20and%20harm,4
[3] https://ashscotland.org.uk/butts-and-disposable-vapes/
[4] Green et al. found that nicotine rapidly leached from test cigarette butts and estimated that one can contaminate 1000 liters of water with nicotine to levels that are chronically toxic to biota. Source: Green, A. L. R., Putschew, A., & Nehls, T. (2014). Littered cigarette as a source of nicotine in urban waters. Journal of Hydrology, 519, 3466–3474. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhydrol.2014.05.046
[5] https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0169534721002755#:~:text=Cellulose%20acetate&text=It%20is%20derived%20from%20plant,to%20decompose%20in%20the%20environment.
[6] Joly, F.-X., & Coulis, M. (2018). Comparison of cellulose vs. plastic cigarette filter decomposition under distinct disposal environments. Waste Management, 72, 349–353. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wasman.2017.11.023
[7] “No safe alternatives: The biodegradability of a known non-plastic alternative, cellulose filter, may degrade faster than plastics (7.5-14 years in soil) but could still take longer (2.3-13 years), during which toxic constituents continue to leach, causing harm to the soil biosystem as well as among marine invertebrates. Some biodegradable filters are marketed as degrading quickly, but the decomposition studies and their constituents have not been disclosed, making it impossible to verify

the true extent of the environmental impact. Furthermore, smoked filters take longer to decompose, but some decomposition tests are performed on filters before smoking." Source: Why the Zero Draft of the UN Plastics Treaty Should Deal with Tobacco's Toxic Plastics. GGTC. 2024. Available at: https://files.ggtc.world/uploads/2024-0420/19-18-23-002470/STPA_INC4%20brief0420.pdf.pdf

[8] https://iris.who.int/server/api/core/bitstreams/a95dd820-e55d-45b6-b0be-f6aaa1b76d12/content
[9] https://www.keepscotlandbeautiful.org/media/ss4ljeac/scottish-litter-survey-2024-final-311024.pdf
[10] Green, D.S., Carney Almroth, B., Altman, R., Bergmann, M., Gündoğdu, S., Kumar Warrier, A., Boots, B., Walker, T.R., Krieger, A., Syberg, K. 2023. Time to kick the butt of the most common litter item in the world: Ban cigarette filters, Science of The Total Environment, Volume 865, 2023, 161256, ISSN 0048-9697, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2022.161256
[11] /https://oceanconservancy.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/09/FINAL_ICCAnnualReport_Digital.pdf
[12] YouGov 2022. Total sample size was 13,088 adults. Fieldwork was undertaken between 16th – 21st February 2022 by YouGov Plc. The survey was carried out online. The figures have been weighted and are representative of all UK adults (aged 18+).
[13] https://storage.googleapis.com/who-fctc-cop10-source/Decisions/fctc-cop-10-14-en.pdf
[14] https://www.cbsnews.com/sanfrancisco/news/santa-cruz-county-california-filtered-cigarette-ban-2027/
[15] Pell, J et al (2008) Smoke-free legislation and hospitalisations for acute coronary syndrome
[16] Mackay, D et al (2019) Ten-year follow up of the impact of Scottish smokefree legislation on acute myocardial infarction
[17] https://www.scotpho.org.uk/risk-factors/tobacco-use/data/smoking-attributable-deaths/

Outcome pathways

Question 3
There now follow questions about the individual outcome pathways. Do you think that the outcome pathways considered together include the important policies, actions and future priorities to achieve the Vision. If not, what changes would you suggest?

Please explain your answer in the text box below.

Outcomes on biodiversity, climate change and pollution

Question 4
The pathways for the outcomes on biodiversity, climate change and pollution signpost to existing policies – how can we best address potential synergies and trade-offs across

these outcomes? For example, how can we reduce greenhouse gas emissions in a way that also helps to restore biodiversity and minimise pollution?

Please explain your answer in the text box below.

ASH Scotland advocates for a complete ban on cigarette filters and the extension of SAFE (smoke and aerosol free environment) spaces. We note that in addition to cigarette filters, recreational nicotine products such as e-cigarettes, heated tobacco and herbal products, and nicotine pouches also contribute to pollution (for example, plastics, toxic chemicals and lithium-ion batteries), affecting both the environment and public health.

These proposed measures contribute to the outcome “We minimise pollution and waste in our environment” and create a synergy with the envisioned outcome that “Scotland’s society is transformed for the better by living sustainably, in harmony with nature.” Any initiatives that reduce the prevalence of smoking in Scotland will not only improve public health but also enhance the overall wellbeing of Scottish communities. By addressing smoking through these measures, Scotland can promote healthier, more sustainable communities that are in harmony with both people and the natural environment.

Quitting smoking is one of the most impactful steps a person can take to lower their risk of long-term smoking-related illnesses and non-communicable diseases, as well as also saving money for both individuals and society. An increase in people quitting smoking would significantly improve the physical and mental health of the Scottish population. Physically, quitting reduces the risk of developing serious illnesses such as lung cancer, heart disease, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and other respiratory conditions.[17] It also leads to better lung function, decreasing symptoms like coughing and wheezing, and lowers the chances of respiratory infections. Over time, individuals who stop smoking tend to have lower mortality rates and enjoy an overall improvement in their health, including better immune function and circulation, as well as a reduced risk of chronic conditions like diabetes.[18]

Mentally, quitting smoking is associated with improved mood and general wellbeing. Individuals who have stopped smoking often experience decreased anxiety and fewer symptoms of depression. Successfully quitting can enhance self-confidence and a sense of achievement, empowering individuals to adopt healthier lifestyles. Additionally, the withdrawal from nicotine can lead to a reduction in anxiety levels related to dependence.[19]

Overall, higher rates of smoking cessation would lead to a healthier population with fewer health complications, less strain on healthcare systems, and an improved quality of life. These benefits extend beyond individual health, contributing to stronger communities and generating social and economic advantages such as reduced healthcare costs and increased productivity.

Encouraging smoking cessation is also an integral component of a wider approach that addresses the commercial determinants of health. This perspective recognises that corporations and commercial practices influence community environments and health outcomes through the promotion and marketing of harmful products like tobacco, alcohol, and unhealthy foods. Addressing smoking cessation within this framework involves not only encouraging individuals to quit smoking but also tackling the broader commercial interests that influence the take-up and use of tobacco.

This approach includes implementing policies that regulate the marketing, sale, and accessibility of tobacco and recreational nicotine products, such as restricting advertising and promotions. It also involves creating environments that support quitting tobacco and nicotine, such as SAFE spaces and public health campaigns, which counteract the commercial interests that seek to sustain tobacco and nicotine consumption. Additionally, it advocates for reducing the availability of tobacco and recreational nicotine products, limiting their affordability, and addressing industry tactics that target vulnerable populations.

By integrating smoking and nicotine cessation into this wider strategy, efforts can be focused on reducing the demand for tobacco and recreational nicotine products through both individual support and structural interventions. This comprehensive approach not only helps individuals and communities but also challenges the commercial forces that contribute to the ongoing tobacco and nicotine epidemic.

REFERENCES
[17] https://www.nhs.uk/better-health/quit-smoking/why-quit-smoking/benefits-of-quitting-smoking/
[18] https://www.nhsinform.scot/healthy-living/stopping-smoking/reasons-to-stop/benefits-of-stopping-smoking/
[19] https://www.mentalhealth.org.uk/explore-mental-health/a-z-topics/smoking-and-mental-health

Scotland's global environmental impact is sustainable

Question 5
What are the top priorities the Scottish Government should focus on to improve the environmental impact of Scotland's activities on other countries? – For example, this could include the impacts of producing the goods and services we import into Scotland, our exports of waste and our approach to international engagement.

Please explain your answer in the text box below.

ASH Scotland urges the Scottish Government to mandate the Disclosure of Interests (DOI) for individuals and entities with ties to the tobacco industry and related interests, i.e. tobacco companies, their subsidiaries, lobby groups, industry-funded research organisations, or any organisations that represent or promote the interests of the tobacco industry. This mandate should include a firm commitment to preventing these entities from influencing the development of health policy. Scotland must prioritise actions to address the significant environmental and health impacts of the tobacco industry, this involves actively resisting international tobacco industry influence and ensuring they have no role in policymaking. The tobacco industry's production and supply chain cause extensive environmental damage throughout their life cycle, polluting land, water, and air, and significantly contributing to climate change for example through deforestation. Most tobacco-producing countries are low- or middle-income nations that bear the environmental costs of the industry, often absorbing the negative impacts caused by high-income countries' consumption, exacerbating global inequalities.[21]

The tobacco industry also engages in greenwashing, falsely portraying its practices as environmentally sustainable, even as the fundamental damage remains unaltered. Furthermore, the environmental harms caused by emerging products like electronic cigarettes and heated tobacco are only beginning to be appreciated.

In light of these issues, we advocate that the Scottish Government strengthens its efforts to oppose the influence of the tobacco industry. This aligns with commitments articulated in the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), which Scotland has supported for 20 years. The FCTC provides a comprehensive legal framework aimed at reducing tobacco's health and environmental harms, emphasising that the industry's interests are fundamentally at odds with public health.

As ASH Scotland marks the 20th anniversary of the FCTC, we highlight the ongoing need to exclude tobacco industry influence from public health policymaking. Despite support for the principles of the FCTC, both the UK and Scottish Governments have faced interference attempts by the tobacco industry and its commercial allies. The FCTC's Article 5.3 explicitly limits engagement with the industry in policymaking, recognising that their interests are incompatible with public health goals. Maintaining a strict stance against industry interference is essential to uphold Scotland's reputation in global tobacco control efforts and to ensure democratic processes are free from influencing by vested interests attempting to undermine public health.

REFERENCES

[20] Novotny TE, Bialous SA, Burt L, Curtis C, da Costa VL, Iqtidar SU, Liu Y, Pujari S, Tursan d'Espaignet E. The environmental and health impacts of tobacco agriculture, cigarette manufacture and consumption. Bull World Health Organ. 2015 Dec 1;93(12):877-80. doi: 10.2471/BLT.15.152744. Epub 2015 Oct 22. PMID: 26668440; PMCID: PMC4669730.

[21] https://tobaccoatlas.org/features/tobacco-and-environment

Question 6
Do you have any further views on how the pathway outlined in the draft Strategy can help achieve the outcome “Scotland’s global environmental impact is sustainable”?

Please explain your answer in the text box below.

ASH Scotland believes that the Scottish Government should urge the UK Government to play a more prominent role globally in supporting the work of monitoring the work of the WHO at UN level.

The World Health Organization (WHO) plays a crucial part at the United Nations (UN) level in addressing global challenges related to tobacco and plastics. WHO promotes global efforts to reduce tobacco use and its health impacts through the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), the world’s first international public health treaty. WHO supports countries in implementing evidence-based policies such as advertising bans, tax increases, smoke-free environments, and public education campaigns. Additionally, WHO monitors tobacco production, marketing, and consumption trends worldwide to guide policy development and inform international action.

WHO also examines the health and environmental impacts of plastics, including their role in pollution and the proliferation of microplastics in ecosystems and food chains. WHO assesses evidence related to plastic waste management, chemical additives in plastics, and microplastic contamination to develop scientific guidance and policy recommendations.

At the UN level, WHO’s work facilitates international cooperation, sets guidelines based on scientific evidence, and calls for policies to protect public health and the environment from the adverse effects of tobacco and plastics.

TobReg, the WHO Tobacco Regulatory Research Group, focuses on the scientific assessment of toxins and harmful substances found in tobacco and tobacco-related products. Its work includes evaluating the levels and types of toxicants and carcinogens present in various tobacco and nicotine products, reviewing scientific evidence on the health effects of specific toxins found in tobacco products, developing standards and regulations, and promoting ongoing research to monitor the toxicant profiles of tobacco products worldwide.

TobReg’s work helps generate scientific knowledge about harmful toxins in tobacco products, providing evidence to inform policies aimed at reducing health risks associated with use. It is essential for Scotland to stay closely engaged with TobReg’s findings to develop effective regulations and protect public and environmental health.

The Scottish Government can engage with the work of WHO and TobReg through the following approaches: subscribing to and reviewing official WHO publications, policy briefs, scientific assessments, and updates related to tobacco control, plastics, and toxins, ensuring access to the latest evidence, guidelines, and recommendations; encouraging the UK Government to join and actively participate in relevant WHO or UN-led forums, conferences, and stakeholder consultations where updates on tobacco regulation and environmental health are discussed; and aligning local monitoring and reporting strategies by developing indicators and data collection mechanisms to measure progress in line with WHO guidance and TobReg findingse.

Employing these strategies means that the Scottish Government can effectively stay updated on global scientific advances and regulatory developments, and aligned with international best practices.

Scotland's society is transformed for the better by living sustainably, in harmony with nature

Question 7
To what extent do you agree/disagree that societal changes, including in our lifestyles and behaviours, are needed to help tackle the nature, climate and pollution crises?

- ☒ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Neither agree or disagree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

Please explain your answer in the text box below.

Addressing the intertwined crises of nature, climate change and pollution requires profound societal change, particularly in our behaviours around activities such as smoking. The tobacco industry's environmental footprint is extensive, spanning every stage of its products' lifecycles — from cultivation and manufacturing to distribution and disposal. These processes contribute significantly to land degradation, water pollution, air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, all of which accelerate the climate crisis and harm biodiversity.[20]

Changing societal attitudes and behaviours regarding smoking is vital because to reduce demand for tobacco products, thereby decreasing their environmental impact. For example, reducing smoking rates leads to less demand for cigarette production which, in turn, diminishes deforestation for tobacco cultivation, lowers carbon emissions from manufacturing and transportation, and decreases the millions of discarded filters polluting ecosystems worldwide. Cigarette filters, made of non-biodegradable plastics, are one of the most common forms of litter, contaminating water bodies, harming wildlife, and entering the food chain.

Furthermore, societal change around smoking aligns with broader moves toward sustainability and environmental stewardship. Encouraging healthier lifestyles that do not harm the planet contributes to reducing the strain on ecosystems, preserving biodiversity, and mitigating climate change. Promoting SAFE spaces and supporting cessation not only improves public health but also fosters a culture of environmental responsibility.

Societal shifts in smoking behaviour are part of a larger transformation needed to create a sustainable future. By restricting the industry's influence on individuals to take up and continue using addictive and health harming tobacco and recreational nicotine products through regulatory policies, Scotland's society can reduce the environmental degradation caused by profit-focused tobacco corporations. Such changes are

essential to addressing the urgent nature, climate, and pollution crises, ensuring a healthier planet for current and future generations.

REFERENCE
[20] Novotny TE, Bialous SA, Burt L, Curtis C, da Costa VL, Iqtidar SU, Liu Y, Pujari S, Tursan d'Espaignet E. The environmental and health impacts of tobacco agriculture, cigarette manufacture and consumption. Bull World Health Organ. 2015 Dec 1;93(12):877-80. doi: 10.2471/BLT.15.152744. Epub 2015 Oct 22. PMID: 26668440; PMCID: PMC4669730.

If you agree, please explain in the text box below how you think the Scottish Government could most effectively support and enable these changes in ways that also help to improve people's lives and tackle inequalities.

Or, if you disagree, please explain in the text box below why you don't think that societal changes, including in our lifestyles and behaviours, are needed to help tackle the nature, climate and pollution crises.

Question 8
Do you have any further views on how the pathway outlined in the draft Strategy can help achieve the outcome "Scotland's society is transformed for the better by living sustainably, in harmony with nature"?

Please explain your answer in the text box below.

The Scottish Government can support a reduction in tobacco use, improve health outcomes, and address inequalities by implementing a comprehensive, multifaceted approach. This includes strengthening regulations and policies, providing targeted support, and fostering cultural change. Key strategies are:

Tobacco and Vapes Bill
ASH Scotland supports the Tobacco and Vapes Bill as a landmark step toward creating a tobacco-free Scotland. The Bill's focus on reducing young people's use of addictive and health harming tobacco and recreational nicotine products is a positive development.

Proposed powers are to be devolved to the Scottish Government to consult, following Royal Assent, on legislative measures to extend regulations on tobacco-free, vape-free and heated tobacco-free spaces.

ASH Scotland urges the Scottish Government to support the extension of SAFE (Smoke and Aerosol Free Environments) spaces, with particular emphasis on areas frequently used by children, such as around school premises and playgrounds, and ban all cigarette filters which would reduce a major source of toxic tobacco waste, including the microplastics deposited by cellulose acetate in filters.

Scotland's net zero, nature positive and circular economy thrives within the planet's sustainable limits

Question 9
To what extent do you agree/disagree that a just transition to a net zero, nature positive, circular economy is needed to support Scotland's role in tackling the nature, climate and pollution crises?

☒ Strongly agree
☐ Agree
☐ Neither agree or disagree
☐ Disagree
☐ Strongly disagree

Please explain your answer in the text box below.

The Scottish Government could most effectively support the transition away from tobacco use by investing more in a green and health-oriented circular economy that promotes sustainable industries and supports innovation. This should include increasing funding health and wellbeing services and creating new employment opportunities in sectors such as public health and environmental management.

A reduction in smoking rates is a vital component of a just transition toward a net zero, nature-positive, circular economy – an essential framework for Scotland's leadership in addressing the intertwined crises of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. Smoking and the tobacco industry's environmental footprint contribute significantly to these crises through deforestation, water and land pollution, and greenhouse gas emissions across the entire product lifecycle.[20] By reducing tobacco consumption, Scotland can cut demand for production processes that devastate ecosystems, lessen pollution from cigarette waste – particularly filters.

This transition aligns with the principles of a circular economy by reducing the production and disposal of single-use tobacco products, which persist in the environment for decades and pollute natural habitats. Lower smoking rates would also diminish the tobacco industry's devastating contribution to climate change by decreasing the carbon footprint associated with cultivation, manufacturing and distribution.

Furthermore, a focus on reducing smoking addresses social and environmental inequalities, supporting a just transition where vulnerable communities in other parts of the world are protected from the harms caused by tobacco farming and pollution. It promotes healthier populations that can actively participate in and benefit from an economy aligned with sustainability, conserving nature and mitigating climate change.

In sum, implementing policies to decrease smoking rates is not just a public health goal but a strategic move to support Scotland's leadership in building a resilient, sustainable circular economy that actively restores and protects the environment. It embodies a holistic approach – integrating health, environmental integrity, and social justice – that is fundamental to tackling the urgent nature, climate and pollution crises impacting on our world.

REFERENCE
[20] Novotny TE, Bialous SA, Burt L, Curtis C, da Costa VL, Iqtidar SU, Liu Y, Pujari S, Tursan d'Espaignet E. The environmental and health impacts of tobacco agriculture,

cigarette manufacture and consumption. Bull World Health Organ. 2015 Dec 1;93(12):877-80. doi: 10.2471/BLT.15.152744. Epub 2015 Oct 22. PMID: 26668440; PMCID: PMC4669730.

If you agree, please explain in the text box below how you think the Scottish Government could most effectively support this transition in ways that create wider economic opportunities for Scotland, including for jobs and businesses.

Or, if you disagree, please explain in the text box below why you don't think a just transition to a net zero, nature positive, circular economy is needed to support Scotland's role in tackling the nature, climate and pollution crises.

Question 10
Do you have any further views on how the pathway outlined in the draft Strategy can help achieve the outcome “Scotland’s net zero, nature positive and circular economy thrives within the planet’s sustainable limits”?

Please explain your answer in the text box below.

We build Scotland’s resilience to climate change and other global environmental risks

Question 11
Do you agree/disagree with the approach set out in the pathway for the outcome “We build Scotland’s resilience to climate change and other global environmental risks?

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Neither agree or disagree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

Please explain your answer in the text box below.

These transformations are achieved through a just transition and support climate and environmental justice

Question 12
Do you agree/disagree with the approach set out in the pathway for the outcome “These transformations are achieved through a just transition and support climate and environmental justice”?

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Neither agree or disagree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

Please explain your answer in the text box below.

Questions on the Impact Assessments

Question 13
Do you have any views on whether there are likely to be any positive or negative environmental impacts from the draft Environment Strategy that have not been identified in the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Please explain your answer in the text box below

Question 14
Is there anything in the draft Environment Strategy which should be added or changed to strengthen positive impacts or lessen any negative impacts on people with protected characteristics?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Please explain your answer in the text box below.

Question 15

Are there any positive or negative impacts on protected groups (age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation) that have not been identified in the draft Equalities Impact Assessment?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Please explain your answer in the text box below.

Question 16
Are there any other protected groups, which have not been identified in the draft Equalities Impact Assessment, that will potentially be positively or negatively impacted by the Environment Strategy?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Please explain your answer in the text box below.

Question 17
Are there any positive or negative impacts on island communities that are different from the impacts on mainland areas from the draft Environment Strategy, that have not been identified in the draft Islands Communities Impact Assessment?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Please explain your answer in the text box below.

Question 18
Are there any positive or negative impacts on groups experiencing socio-economic disadvantage (such as income, low wealth or area deprivation) from the draft Environment Strategy that have not been identified in the draft Fairer Scotland Duty?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Please explain your answer in the text box below.
Question 19

Are there any positive or negative impacts from the draft Environment Strategy that have not been identified in the draft Child Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessment?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Please explain your answer in the text box below.

Question 20

Are there any positive or negative impacts from the draft Environment Strategy that have not been identified in the draft Consumer Duty Impact Assessment?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Please explain your answer in the text box below.

Question 21

Are there any positive or negative impacts from the draft Environment Strategy on businesses that have not been identified in the partial BRIA?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Please explain your answer in the text box below.

Question 22

Do you have any further views on the partial BRIA?

Please explain your answer in the text box below.

Question 23

Are there any other positive or negative impacts on areas such as health in the draft Environment Strategy that should be considered?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Please explain your answer in the text box below.