

13 MOTIONS OF WHICH PREVIOUS NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN**13.1 NOTICE OF MOTION - CR JONATHAN HALLETT - LOCAL PLANNING SCHEME NO. 2 AMENDMENT REGARDING TOBACCO OUTLETS**

Attachments: Nil

That Council:

1. NOTES that:

- 1.1 31 May is *World No Tobacco Day* which is held annually to inform the public on the dangers of using tobacco, the business practices of tobacco companies, what the World Health Organization is doing to fight the tobacco epidemic, and what people around the world can do to claim their right to health and healthy living and to protect future generations;
- 1.2 the promotion of tobacco use is inconsistent with the intent of the City of Vincent Public Health Plan 2020-2025, the State Government's Sustainable Health Review 2019, Western Australian Health Promotion Strategic Framework 2017-2021 and State Public Health Plan 2019-2024, the Federal Government's National Drug Strategy 2017-2026 and Draft National Preventive Health Strategy, and the *WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control* of which Australia is a signatory; and

2. REQUESTS the:

- 2.1 the Chief Executive Officer provide a report to Council by 31 October 2021 outlining ~~options for changes to the planning framework an amendment to the City of Vincent Local Planning Scheme No. 2~~ to explicitly list smoking/cigar rooms, tobacconists, and other outlets whose primary purpose of the premises is where tobacco and other products to be used for smoking are offered for sale or consumed as ~~X~~ uses that are not permitted ~~by the Scheme for~~ in future developments; and
- 2.2 the Chief Executive Officer/Mayor advocate to the WA Departments of Health and Planning/Ministers for Health and Planning to instigate measures that reduce the number of outlets whose primary purpose of the premises is where tobacco and other products to be used for smoking are offered for sale or consumed.

REASON

Tobacco harms and regulation

Tobacco smoking has a substantial negative impact on Western Australians, not only in terms of the estimated 1500 deaths attributed each year and \$60 million cost to the hospital system alone, but also for adults and children who suffer the effects of environmental tobacco smoke also called second-hand smoke (Collins and Lapsley, 2008; VicHealth Centre for Tobacco Control, 2002). The harms to health from second-hand smoke are similar to those for smokers and among adults include cancers, stroke and heart disease, while among children include ear, eye and nasal irritations, worsening asthma and a range of respiratory effects (VicHealth Centre for Tobacco Control, 2002; Government of Western Australia Department of Health, 2008). Waterpipe tobacco smoke contains many of the same toxic substances as cigarette smoking and is associated with some cancers, lung disease, respiratory diseases and cardiovascular disease (Waziry et al. 2017; WHO, 2015). The level of air pollutants present in second-hand smoke from waterpipe tobacco use is comparable to that produced by cigarettes, thus associated with similar health effects from exposure (Kumar et al. 2015). While only 4% of current smokers in Australia use waterpipe tobacco, this method of smoking has increased in popularity in recent years (AIHW 2020; Waziry et al 2017).

Continued tobacco control efforts since the 1960s, aided by mounting evidence and public support, has seen Western Australia's smoking prevalence fall dramatically, with an estimated 18% of adults being current smokers in 2012 (National Health Performance Authority, 2013). Legislative measures resulting in the high price of cigarettes, ban of tobacco advertising, mandated warnings on packaging and prohibition of smoking in a range of settings have been instrumental to this success and subsequent health gains (Cancer Council