



Smoking Prohibition (Children in Motor Vehicles) (Scotland) Act 2016

2016 asp 3

1 Offence of smoking in a motor vehicle with children

- (1) It is an offence for an adult to smoke in a private motor vehicle when—
 - (a) there is a child in the vehicle, and
 - (b) the vehicle is in a public place.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a private motor vehicle that is designed or adapted for use as living accommodation and which, at the time the smoking occurs, is parked and is being used as living accommodation.
- (3) A person who commits an offence under subsection (1) is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale.

Commencement Information

11 S. 1 in force at 5.12.2016 by S.S.I. 2016/259, reg. 2

2 Fixed penalties

The schedule provides for fixed penalties for offences under section 1.

Commencement Information

12 S. 2 in force at 5.12.2016 by S.S.I. 2016/259, reg. 2

3 Powers to enter and require information

- (1) An authorised officer of a local authority may enter and search a private motor vehicle which is parked within the area of the local authority in order to ascertain whether an offence under section 1 has been or is being committed there.
- (2) A person who—
 - (a) an authorised officer of a local authority reasonably believes—

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Smoking Prohibition (Children in Motor Vehicles) (Scotland) Act 2016. (See end of Document for details)

- (i) is committing or has committed an offence under section 1, or
 - (ii) has information relating to such an offence, and
 - (b) fails without reasonable excuse to supply the officer with the person's name and address on being so required by the officer,
- commits an offence.
- (3) A person who commits an offence under subsection (2) is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale.

Commencement Information

I3 S. 3 in force at 5.12.2016 by S.S.I. 2016/259, reg. 2

4 Interpretation

(1) In this Act—

“adult” means a person aged 18 or over,

“car” means a motor vehicle which is not—

- (a) a goods vehicle, or
- (b) a vehicle of a type not commonly used as a private vehicle and unsuitable to be so used,

“child” means a person under the age of 18,

“motor cycle” means a mechanically propelled vehicle which is steered by means of handlebars attached to the front wheel,

“motor vehicle” means a mechanically propelled vehicle, other than a motor cycle, that is intended or adapted for use on roads,

“private hire car” has the meaning given by section 23(1) of the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982,

“private motor vehicle” means—

- (a) any car which is not a public transportation vehicle, and
- (b) any other motor vehicle which is used primarily for the private purposes of the person who owns it or of a person having the right to use it, provided that such right to use a vehicle does not include a reference to a person whose right to use the vehicle derives only from having paid, or undertaken to pay, for the use of the vehicle and its driver,

“public place” means a place to which the public, or a section of the public, has access whether on payment or otherwise,

“public transportation vehicle” means any vehicle available to the public as a means of transportation and includes a taxi and a private hire car,

“taxi” has the meaning given by section 23(1) of the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982.

- (2) In this Act, “to smoke” means to smoke tobacco, any substance or mixture which includes it or any other substance or mixture; and a person is to be taken as smoking if the person is holding or otherwise in possession or control of lit tobacco, of any lit substance or mixture which includes tobacco or of any other lit substance or mixture which is in a form or in a receptacle in which it can be smoked.
- (3) The Scottish Ministers may by regulations alter any of the following definitions in subsection (1)—

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“car”,
“private motor vehicle”,
“public transportation vehicle”.

5 Regulations

- (1) Any power of the Scottish Ministers to make regulations under this Act includes power to make incidental, supplementary, consequential, transitional, transitory or saving provision.
- (2) Regulations under the following provisions are subject to the affirmative procedure—
 - (a) section 4(3),
 - (b) paragraph 2 of the schedule,
 - (c) paragraph 11(a) of the schedule,
 - (d) paragraph 12 of the schedule.
- (3) Regulations under paragraph 11(b) of the schedule are subject to the negative procedure.

6 Commencement

- (1) Sections 4 and 5, this section, section 7 and paragraphs 11 and 12 of the schedule come into force on the day after Royal Assent.
- (2) The remaining provisions of this Act come into force on such day as the Scottish Ministers may by regulations appoint.
- (3) Different days may be appointed for different purposes.

7 Short title

The short title of this Act is the Smoking Prohibition (Children in Motor Vehicles) (Scotland) Act 2016.

Changes to legislation:

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