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卷烟低引燃倾向法律法规分析

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An overview of laws and regulations on LIP cigarettes

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摘要 分析了世界范围内一些国家/地区有关卷烟低引燃倾向的相关法律法规,认为其内容核心可以概括为应根据ASTM E2187或基于该标准的方法测试卷烟的引燃倾向性能,卷烟全长燃烧的比例不超过同批测试卷烟样品总数的25%。一些法律法规还对低引燃倾向卷烟的包装标识、认证、卷烟纸阻燃带提出了要求。低引燃倾向测试方法本身存在争议和不足,法律法规的实施效果也受到质疑。低引燃倾向卷烟颇有席卷全球的态势,可能会对我国带来深刻影响,建议我国及早谋划和应对,积极开展相关政策和技术研究。

关键词: 卷烟 低引燃倾向 法律法规 全长燃烧 测试方法

Abstract: Laws and regulations on Low Ignition Propensity (LIP) cigarette of different countries and regions were reviewed. It was found that less than 25% of cigarette specimens to be tested burn through their whole length when tested using ASTM E 2187. Some countries or regions have requirement on packaging and labeling, certification, low permeability bands of LIP. There exist controversy on some test methods and hence will influence the drafting of laws and regulations. China needs to plan ahead so as to address this issue and to prepare for future regulations.

Key words: cigarette LIP laws and regulations full-length burn

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