



DEBATE PACK

Number CDP 2019/0037, 11 February 2019

Health implications of sunbed use

This pack has been prepared ahead of the debate to be held in Westminster Hall from 9.30-11am on Wednesday 13 February 2019 on the health implications of sunbed use. The debate will be opened by Pauline Latham MP.

By Nikki Sutherland
Dr Sarah Barber

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The House of Commons Library prepares a briefing in hard copy and/or online for most non-legislative debates in the Chamber and Westminster Hall other than half-hour debates. Debate Packs are produced quickly after the announcement of parliamentary business. They are intended to provide a summary or overview of the issue being debated and identify relevant briefings and useful documents, including press and parliamentary material. More detailed briefing can be prepared for Members on request to the Library.

1. Sunbeds and regulation

There will be a Westminster Hall debate on 13 February 2019 on the health implications of sunbed use. The debate will be led by Pauline Latham MP.

1.1 Sunbeds and skin cancer

Sunbeds emit ultraviolet (UV) rays that can increase the risk of developing skin cancer. The risk of developing skin cancer in later life is greater in people who have frequently been exposed to UV rays before the age of 25.¹

The World Health Organisation's International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classifies solar radiation and UV tanning devices, such as sunbeds, as human carcinogens (causes of cancer).²

Cancer Research UK's information on [sunbeds and cancer](#) says that

Sunbeds give out harmful ultraviolet (UV) rays that damage your skin and can make it look wrinkled, older or leathery. The UV rays from sunbeds can also damage the DNA in your skin cells, and over time this damage can build up to cause skin cancer.

Sunbeds can sometimes be marketed as a 'controlled way' of getting a 'safer tan'. But actually, sunbeds are no safer than exposure to the sun itself. And using a sunbed before you go on holiday doesn't protect against further damage from the sun while you're away. One study found that the average skin cancer risk from sunbeds can be more than double that of spending the same length of time in the Mediterranean midday summer sun.

IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) agrees there is sufficient evidence to show that using sunbeds causes [melanoma](#) skin cancer, the most serious form. They also state that sunbeds provide no positive health benefits. Combining the results of studies on sunbeds and cancer shows that using a sunbed increases melanoma risk by 16-20%.³

The NHS offers guidance, [Are Sunbeds Safe?](#) last reviewed in June 2018. This points out that UV skin damage may be worsened by factors such as

- the strength of UV rays from the sunbed
- how often you use a sunbed
- the length of your sunbed sessions
- your skin type – for example, whether you have fair or dark skin
- your age⁴

and links to [Health and Safety Executive advice on UV tanning equipment](#).

¹ NHS, [Are sunbeds safe?](#), reviewed 14 June 2018

² IARC, [Sunbeds and UV Radiation](#), July 2009

³ Cancer Research UK, [sunbeds and cancer](#), last reviewed July 2017

⁴ NHS, [Are sunbeds safe?](#), reviewed 14 June 2018

On 21 June 2017, the World Health Organisation issued a publication [Artificial tanning devices: public health interventions to manage sunbeds](#) to assist in the development of public health interventions in relation to the use and management of sunbeds, summarised in a press release, "[More can be done to restrict sunbeds to prevent increasing rates of skin cancer](#)". The report attributes the rise in the incidence of skin cancers to the relatively recent rise in the use of cosmetic tanning devices and outlines regulatory measures which have been used worldwide. It aims to assist policy-makers who are considering options to manage the health risks of sunbeds.

The Sunbed Association, the industry body for tanning providers, disputes the link between sunbed use and melanoma.⁵

1.2 Regulation of sunbeds

In England

The [Sunbed \(Regulation\) Act 2010](#) prohibits the use of sunbeds in England and Wales by the under 18s except for medical treatment. The [guidance](#) advises that local authorities are responsible for enforcing this Act, and that a local authorised officer should be appointed for this purpose

Section 5 of the Act provides that regulations can be made requiring operators to display health information:

Power to require information to be provided to sunbed users

(1) Regulations may make provision requiring any person who carries on a sunbed business—

(a) to provide, in prescribed circumstances and in a prescribed manner, prescribed health information to persons who are using or may seek to use a sunbed;

(b) to display prescribed health information in a prescribed manner and in a prescribed form.⁶

Local Council licencing schemes

Some local councils have schemes to licence sunbed providers in their area. For example, details of the [Birmingham City Council](#) and [Worcester City Council](#) licensing schemes can be found on their websites.

The British Association of Dermatologists sets out its [position on sunbeds](#). Its recommendations include establishing licensing schemes:

One option is for local authority regulated licensing schemes, with licences issued only to salons that comply with set criteria and that pass regular inspections. Standards that would have to be met in order to retain a licence include:

1. The restriction of sunbeds for under-18s
2. Full-time supervision of sunbed facilities by trained staff

⁵ The Sunbed Association, [Melanoma](#). [accessed 12 February 2019]

⁶ [Sunbeds \(Regulation\) Act 2010, Section 5](#)

3. Compulsory display and provision of customer information regarding the health risks
4. A limit on the number of sessions available for adults to prevent over-exposure
5. No coin-operated machines
6. Evidence that the equipment has been properly maintained and complies with British safety standards.

Licences would not be granted to local authority health facilities, such as gyms and health centres, and licences could be revoked at any stage, subject to regular inspections. Premises not in possession of a licence would not be permitted to offer sunbeds.⁷

In Wales

The [Sunbeds Regulation Act 2010](#) also applies in Wales. The Welsh Government have introduced further measures using the powers provided under the Act in the [Sunbeds \(Regulation\) Act 2010 \(Wales\) Regulations 2011](#), which further require commercial premises to supervise sunbed use, to restrict the sale or hire of sunbeds to people under 18 for use in the home, and to require health information to be given to sunbed users.

The Welsh Government explains the Regulations:

These regulations provide further controls and make it an offence for sunbed salons to be unsupervised or to sell or hire a sunbed to anyone under 18.

In April 2011, a ban on businesses allowing under-18s to use sunbeds on their premises came into force in Wales and England through the introduction of [The Sunbeds \(Regulation\) Act 2010 \(external link\)](#).

The [Sunbeds \(Regulation\) Act 2010 \(Wales\) Regulations 2011](#), which came into force on 31 October 2011, introduced further controls for sunbed use in Wales by ensuring that businesses:

- prohibit the sale or hire of sunbeds to under 18s
- supervise the use of sunbeds
- provide safe and appropriate protective eyewear
- display the prescribed health information in a prominent position and make available to sunbed users
- do not provide or display any material that contains statements relating to the health effects of sunbeds other than the prescribed health information

The Regulations also extend the ban of under 18s sunbed use to domestic premises.

Local authorities are responsible for enforcing the Regulations on sunbed premises.

Health information to comply with the Sunbeds (Regulation) Act 2010 (Wales) Regulations 2011

The regulations require sunbed businesses to provide a copy of the leaflet to each customer and display the poster on the premises.

⁷ British Association of Dermatologists, [position on sunbeds](#)

Sunbed businesses are required to print their own supplies of the posters and leaflets. Posters must be printed on a minimum of A3 paper or card, leaflets on a minimum of A4 paper or card.⁸

In Scotland

In Scotland, the [Public Health Act 2008](#) prohibits the use of sunbeds by those under 18 years old. Section 3 of the Act states that written health information must be provided to any person before using a sunbed. That health information is provided in [schedule 1](#) to the Act.

[The Public Health etc. \(Scotland\) Act 2008 \(Sunbed\) Regulations 2009](#) introduced further requirements on the provision of sunbeds. The [explanatory note](#) provides more information:

These Regulations make provision under Part 8 of the Public Health Act etc. (Scotland) 2008 ("the Act") in relation to the regulation of provision of sunbeds.

Regulation 2 provides that a photographic identity card bearing the national Proof of Age Standards Scheme hologram is a prescribed document for establishing proof of age for the purposes of sections 95(4) and 96(5) of the Act.

Regulation 3 prescribes the health information which must be provided in terms of section 100 of the Act by a sunbed operator to a person who proposes to use a sunbed and the form in which that information must be provided.

Regulation 4 prescribes the content and form of notices to be displayed in sunbed premises in accordance with section 101 of the Act.⁹

In Northern Ireland

In Northern Ireland the use of sunbeds is regulated by the [Sunbeds Act \(Northern Ireland\) 2011](#) and [three sets of regulations added in 2012](#). There is a [guidance document](#) for sunbed businesses on this provided by the Department of Health, Social Services and Public safety. The 2012 regulations in Northern Ireland provide tighter controls on sunbeds:

- prohibition on use and sale of sunbeds to under 18s
- those providing sunbeds should provide customers with information on risks involved
- a public information notice on the risks should be displayed
- protective eyewear must be worn
- Adequate training of staff must be maintained
- Sunbeds must meet certain requirements
- Legislation enables the Department to make regulations to provide for a registration/licensing scheme for sunbed premises.

⁸ Welsh Government, [The Sunbeds \(Regulation\) Act 2010 \(Wales\) Regulations 2011](#), updated November 2016

⁹ [The Public Health etc. \(Scotland\) Act 2008 \(Sunbed\) Regulations 2009](#), [explanatory note](#)

1.3 Discussion of policy on sunbeds

Recent petition

A recent Petition to the UK Parliament states that [We want our Government to follow the lead of Australia & ban commercial sunbeds](#). The petition received over 15,000 signatures. The Department of Health and Social Care responded on 13 November 2018:

The Department of Health and Social Care takes the risks to health of ultraviolet radiation seriously, including exposure through use of sunbeds.

The Department of Health and Social Care takes the risks to health of ultraviolet radiation seriously, including exposure through use of sunbeds. The Sunbeds (Regulation) Act 2010 came into force in April 2011 in England and Wales to prohibit under-18s from using sunbeds. Guidance to support local authority authorised officers in successfully implementing the Act has been published and can be found at:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/216373/dh_125982.pdf

Public Health England's advice about sunbeds is available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sunbeds-safety-advice/sunbeds-safety-advice>. It advises that:

Sunbeds emit ultraviolet radiation, which can cause tanning and sunburn. There is no evidence to suggest any type of sunbed is less harmful than natural sun exposure and Public Health England discourages the use of sunbeds for cosmetic tanning.

Sunbeds should never be used by anyone under 18 years of age. If you are over 18 years of age and wish to use a sunbed then use a staffed facility that provides guidance to users and limit your use of the sunbed – do not have repeated sessions to build up a quick tan before a summer holiday. If you have very fair skin, burn easily in the sun or have had skin cancer, do not use a sunbed.

It is important for everyone to be aware of their skin and to seek advice from their GP if they notice changes, particularly with moles that itch or bleed, or change shape.

The Department of Health and Social Care has no current plans to review policy on sunbeds but will keep the evidence under review.

APPG Report

In May 2014, the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Skin published the results of an inquiry into sunbed regulation, with recommendations to the Department of Health. It summarises its recommendations, some of which are already implemented in Wales:

The scope of sunbed regulations in England should be extended to include:

- Compliance testing for radiant exposure(dose) and irradiance limits
- A ban on unstaffed tanning facilities
- Appropriate screening of all customers skin type
- Provision of balanced health information
- Provision of safety goggles

The Government should also:

Consider revising the framework governing local authority licensing activity to allow individual councils to licence tanning facility operators if there is sufficient local demand to do so. At the very least local authorities should be able to register sunbed operators in the same way that tattoo and piercing parlours are currently registered.¹⁰

¹⁰ The All Party Parliamentary Group on Skin Inquiry into sunbed regulation in England: [Consultation summary and final recommendations to the Department of Health](#), May 2014, p4

2. News items

BBC News Online

French watchdog calls for ban on tanning beds

10 October 2018

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-45809419>

Times [subscription]

'Ban UV sunbeds to help prevent a looming skin cancer epidemic'

22 May 2018

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/ban-uv-sunbeds-to-help-prevent-a-looming-skin-cancer-epidemic-b2dhb0mw3>

BBC News Online

Sunbed legal age ignorance in Wales highlighted

6 October 2017

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-41483402>

3. Press releases

British Association of Dermatologists

One in five sunbed users may be 'addicted', study finds

21 August 2017

Scientists have tested a potential new way of screening for symptoms of indoor tanning addiction in sunbed users, showing that as many as one in five users may be addicted to the practice.

Ultraviolet (UV) radiation has been classified as carcinogenic to humans. One important source of exposure to UV rays are indoor tanning facilities, commonly known as sunbeds. A growing body of research suggests that excessive tanning is a behaviour with addictive potential.

The study, released in the British Journal of Dermatology this week, assessed a method called the Behavioral Addiction Indoor Tanning Screener (BAITS), a brief screening survey including seven questions, on a representative sample of the German population.

BAITS was developed based on the addiction disorder model published by the American Psychiatric Association. It is designed to capture the main features of addictive behaviours, such as experience of diminished control over behaviour and temptations that lead to urges or craving for the behaviour.

The researchers used data of the National Cancer Aid Monitoring on Sunbed Use (NCAM), which includes a cognitive pretest and a Germany-wide representative survey with 3,000 individuals.

Among 330 current users of sunbeds, 19.7% screened positive for symptoms of a potential indoor tanning addiction compared to 1.8% of 553 former users who had not used a tanning bed in the last 12 months.

While BAITS is not a final diagnosis of indoor tanning addiction, which would require a more formal assessment, it does identify symptoms of a potential addiction.

Lead author Dr Katharina Diehl of the Mannheim Institute of Public Health, Social and Preventive Medicine at Heidelberg University in Germany explained:

BAITS can be used as a screening tool in large surveys but it may also help physicians and health care providers to identify individuals in particular need of specific counselling to avoid the continuous use of tanning beds. By this psychological testing of the BAITS, it will be proven how accurate it is in identifying indoor tanning addicted individuals.

Nina Goad of the British Association of Dermatologists said:

This is an interesting pilot study with two important developments: the first is a new way of measuring symptoms of tanning addiction in a large population group. The second is the finding, on testing this method, that as many as one in five sunbed users may have symptoms of addiction.

There is strong evidence that use of sunbeds increases the risk of skin cancers, including malignant melanoma which is the most deadly type. For people who start using sunbeds before the age of 35 years the relative risk of malignant melanoma almost doubles. If indoor tanning does indeed have addiction potential, being able to assess the scale of the problem will be imperative. It certainly would help to explain why so many people continue to use sunbeds despite knowing the risks.

World Health Organization

More can be done to restrict sunbeds to prevent increasing rates of skin cancer

21 June 2017

WHO underscores national actions to limit the use of artificial tanning devices (sunbeds) in a bid to reduce the associated health risks, such as melanoma and non-melanoma skin cancers.

For more than three decades, the deliberate sunbed exposure to ultraviolet radiation (UVR) for cosmetic purposes has been driving up the incidence of skin cancers and driving down the age of their first appearance, according to a new WHO report "Artificial tanning devices: public health interventions to manage sunbeds."

Sunbed use has been estimated to be responsible for more than 450 000 non-melanoma skin cancer cases and more than 10 000 melanoma cases each year in the United States of America, Europe and Australia combined. The largest portion of users are women, and in particular adolescents and young adults.

"There's no doubt about it: sunbeds are dangerous to our health," says Dr Maria Neira, WHO Director, Department of Public Health, Environmental and Social Determinants of Health. "Countries need to consider whether to ban or restrict their use, and to inform all users about the health risks."

Preventing sunbed use

In 2009, WHO's International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classified exposure to UV-emitting tanning devices as carcinogenic to humans. More than 40 national and provincial authorities around the world have now implemented outright bans or restrictions on the use of sunbeds. However, much more work is still needed to restrict their use.

WHO's new report outlines the policies taken by some countries to regulate sunbeds: either ban them outright or limit and manage their use. Options to restrict access to sunbeds include setting an age-limit on use, preventing use by skin-sensitive populations, such as those with who freckle or burn easily, and banning unsupervised access.

Beyond restricting, some nations have managed sunbed use by licensing tanning establishments, limiting sunbed exposures, training operators

and taxing tanning sessions. Educating the public is seen as essential through awareness campaigns, warning notices and information forms.

Various regulations have been enacted in a number of countries. Brazil and Australia have banned commercial sunbeds. For example, countries like Canada, France, Ireland and the United States of America have implemented controls to restrict sunbed operators from advertising non-cosmetic health benefits. In Italy, legislative controls have been introduced that require sunbed operators to prohibit use by people with fair-skin and pregnant women.

Harmful effects of ultraviolet radiation

Sunbeds, sunlamps and tanning booths emit harmful levels of UVR that can be at least as intense as midday tropical sunlight, and increase the risk of developing melanoma and non-melanoma skin cancer. Additional health risks from sunbeds include sunburns, accelerated skin ageing, eye inflammation and suppressed immune system.

Sunbeds have been found to pose a specific risk for melanoma, independent of skin type and of solar exposure. Melanoma risk increases with younger age of first sunbed use and with greater lifetime use of sunbeds. Research shows that people who have used a sunbed at least once at any stage in their life have a 20% higher risk of developing melanoma than people who have never used a sunbed, and the first use of sunbeds before the age of 35 increases the risk of developing melanoma by 59%.

4. PQs

[Sunbeds](#)

Asked by: Killen, Ged

To ask the Secretary of State for Health and Social Care, what assessment he has made of the implications for his policies of the recommendations of the World Health Organization report, Artificial tanning devices: public health interventions to manage sunbeds, published in 2017.

Answering member: Steve Brine | Department: Department of Health and Social Care

Public Health England (PHE) contributed to the revision of the World Health Organization (WHO) report, 'Artificial tanning devices: public health interventions to manage sunbeds'. The recommendations in the report are in line with PHE advice and the recommendations of the 13th report of the Committee on Medical Aspects of Radiation in the Environment (COMARE). The full COMARE report is available to view at the following link:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/comare-13th-report>

HC Deb 21 January 2019 | PQ 209409

[Skin Cancer: Sunbeds](#)

Asked by: Perkins, Toby

To ask the Secretary of State for Health and Social Care, what assessment his Department has made of the link between sunbed usage and diagnosis of melanomas; and if he will make a statement.

Answering member: Steve Brine | Department: Department of Health and Social Care

The International Agency for Research on Cancer has assessed ultraviolet radiation (UV) emitting tanning devices as "carcinogenic to humans" based on consistent evidence of a positive association between their use and incidence of melanoma.

In the United Kingdom the Committee on Medical Aspects of Radiation in the Environment have published advice to the Government on the health effects and risks from UV sunbeds. Their report concluded that there is evidence to suggest an increased risk of skin cancer among those who use sunbeds before the age of 35. The 'UV radiation exposure health risks from artificial tanning devices' report is available to view at the following link:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/comare-13th-report>

HC Deb 09 January 2019 | PQ 203867

[Skin Cancer and Sunbeds](#)

Asked by: Shannon, Jim

To ask the Secretary of State for Health, what steps he is taking to reduce the prevalence of skin cancer; and what guidance he has issued on the safe use of sunbeds.

Answering member: David Mowat | Department: Department of Health

Our ambition is for England to become one of the most successful countries in Europe at preventing premature deaths from cancer.

The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence published guidance on skin cancer prevention in January 2011, which has been partially updated by guidance on 'Sun Exposure: benefits and risks' which was published in February 2016. The guideline is for commissioners, managers and practitioners with public health or social care as part of their remit working within the National Health Service, local authorities and the wider public, private, voluntary and community sectors.

In June 2014, Public Health England (PHE) in conjunction with the Department and NHS England ran a local Be Clear on Cancer campaign in the South West of England to raise awareness of skin cancer including information on how to reduce the risks of getting skin cancer. Campaign information is available at:

<https://www.nhs.uk/be-clear-on-cancer/symptoms/skin-cancer>

An interim evaluation report for the campaign was published in February 2016 and we will continue to work with PHE to assess how we take this work forward.

PHE provides information to increase awareness of the public health risks of excessive exposure to ultraviolet radiation from the sun, and to encourage people at home and abroad (Mediterranean countries) to protect themselves as necessary which is available at:

<https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/data/uv-index-graphs>

The NHS Choices website also provides sun safety information and advice to the public, which can be found at:

www.nhs.uk/Livewell/skin/Pages/Sunsafer.aspx

Finally, the Sunbeds Regulation Act 2010 came into force in April 2011 in England and Wales to prohibit under-18s from using sunbeds. Local authorities are responsible for enforcing this and the Department has published guidance to support them. PHE is looking into non-regulatory methods of discouraging sunbed use, such as targeted risk communication methodologies.

HC Deb 25 January 2017 | PQ 60343

[Sunbeds](#)

Asked by: Debonnaire, Thangam

To ask the Secretary of State for Health, if his Department will introduce a ban on unstaffed tanning salons in England similar to that introduced in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Answering member: Jane Ellison | Department: Department of Health

The Sunbeds (Regulation) Act 2010 came into force on 8 April 2011 in England and Wales and the purpose of the Act is to prevent people under the age of 18 from using sunbeds on commercial premises, by making it an offence for sunbed businesses to allow people access under the age of 18 to sunbeds on their premises.

Local authorities are responsible for enforcement of the Sunbeds (Regulation) Act 2010. Authorised officers have the right to enter premises believed to be sunbed businesses to carry out inspections, whether in response to a complaint or to check awareness and compliance with the Act. Some local authorities require sunbed outlets to operate under license.

HC Deb 19 January 2016 | PQ 21743

[Sunbeds \(Regulation\) Act 2010](#)

Asked by: Baroness Finlay of Llandaff

To ask Her Majesty's Government what steps they are taking to implement fully the Sunbeds (Regulation) Act 2010, including the secondary legislation and a programme to ensure that the public is aware of the dangers of sunbeds.

Answering member: The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Health (Earl Howe)

The Sunbeds (Regulation) Act 2010 came into effect in 2011 to ensure sunbed businesses are properly supervised. In England some local authorities choose to enforce the under 18 ban enshrined within the primary legislation and the Department has published guidance to support them

www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_125656

The Government has recently received a report from the All Party Parliamentary Group on Skin which gives a number of recommendations including the introduction of secondary regulations in England and how the public can be fully informed. Government has noted the report and is currently considering how to progress the recommendations.

HL Deb 23 June 2014 | PQ HL177

[Sunbeds](#)

Asked by: Sir Paul Beresford

To ask the Secretary of State for Health (1) whether his Department plans to review the effectiveness of current regulations governing the use of sunbeds;

(2) how many local authorities are currently able to license the use of sunbeds within their area; and if he will assess the scope for increasing the number of such authorities.

Answering member: Jane Ellison | Department: Health

The Department has no present plans to review the effectiveness of current regulations governing the use of sunbeds.

The Department does not keep records on the number of local authorities that have licensing schemes and is not proposing to undertake an assessment. Some local authorities have licensing arrangements which include requirements for businesses that operate sunbeds. It will be for local authorities to decide on the scope for licensing requirements.

HC Deb 21 October 2013 | PQ 171635

5. Useful links and further reading

NHS *Are sunbeds safe?*

<https://www.nhs.uk/common-health-questions/lifestyle/are-sunbeds-safe/>

NHS *Sunbeds 'killing hundreds each year'* July 25 2012

<https://www.nhs.uk/news/cancer/sunbeds-killing-hundreds-each-year/>

British Association of Dermatologists *The BAD's position on sunbeds*

<http://www.bad.org.uk/for-the-public/skin-cancer/sunbeds>

Cancer Research UK *Sunbeds*

<https://www.cancerresearchuk.org/get-involved/campaign-for-us/our-campaigning-successes/sunbeds>

World Health Organization *Artificial tanning devices: public health interventions to manage sunbeds* 2017

<https://www.who.int/uv/publications/artificial-tanning-devices/en/>

World Health Organization *Public health, environmental and social determinants of health (PHE) Infographics: Ultraviolet radiation*

<https://www.who.int/phe/infographics/ultraviolet-radiation/en/>

Public Health England *Sunbeds: Safety advice*

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sunbeds-safety-advice>

Public Health England *Sunbed regulation and policy*

http://www.ncin.org.uk/cancer_type_and_topic_specific_work/cancer_type_specific_work/skin_cancer/skin_cancer_hub/sunbeds/regulation_and_policy

Committee on Medical Aspects of Radiation in the Environment (COMARE) *UV radiation exposure health risks from artificial tanning devices* June 2009

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/comare-13th-report>

The Sunbed Association

<https://www.sunbedassociation.org.uk/>

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