







OPEN ACCESS

Global policy scan of commercial combustible tobacco product retailing regulations by WHO region

Ruth Canty ^{1,2} Coral E Gartner ^{1,2,3} Janet Hoek ^{1,2,4} Marita Hefler ^{1,2}

► Additional supplemental material is published online only. To view, please visit the journal online (<https://doi.org/10.1136/tc-2023-058523>).

¹Menzies School of Health Research, Charles Darwin University, Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia

²NHMRC Centre for Research Excellence on Achieving the Tobacco Endgame, School of Public Health, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia

³School of Public Health, The University of Queensland Faculty of Medicine, Herston, Queensland, Australia

⁴Public Health, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand

Correspondence to

Dr Marita Hefler, Menzies School of Health Research, Wellbeing & Preventable Chronic Diseases Division, Charles Darwin University, Charles Darwin University, Casuarina, NT 0810, Australia; marita.hefler@menzies.edu.au

Received 23 November 2023
Accepted 3 June 2024



© Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2024. Re-use permitted under CC BY-NC. No commercial re-use. See rights and permissions. Published by BMJ.

To cite: Canty R, Gartner CE, Hoek J, et al. *Tob Control* Epub ahead of print: [please include Day Month Year]. doi:10.1136/tc-2023-058523

ABSTRACT

Background/aims Regulatory schemes for tobacco retailing help restrict the supply and availability of smoked tobacco products. Tobacco retailer density and the proximity of tobacco outlets to youth spaces, such as schools, are greater in more disadvantaged areas. Exposure to tobacco retailing normalises smoking and increases ease of access, thus increasing smoking uptake and undermining quitting. To inform future policy, we conducted a global scan of combustible tobacco retail regulatory schemes (We use the term schemes to refer to any kind of relevant initiative, policy, regulations or legislation that we found).

Methods All types of English language records concerning the regulation of commercial tobacco product availability were considered, including peer-reviewed journal articles, key reports and policy documents. The key features of regulatory schemes were documented. In addition, we contacted key informants in different countries and regions for advice on additional sources and undertook targeted searching in regions where we initially found little data.

Results/findings Although many countries have well-established and comprehensive tobacco control programmes, tobacco retail policy that actively addresses the availability of tobacco is underutilised. Many jurisdictions have implemented a minimum purchase age and restricted point-of-sale advertising and marketing. Other tobacco retailing regulations also included licensing systems with licence fees, caps on licences and restrictions on store location, type and retailer density/proximity. A very small number of jurisdictions have ended tobacco retailing altogether.

Conclusions At a minimum, policy-makers should implement licensing schemes, licence caps and proximity limits and invest in robust monitoring systems and compliance enforcement. Tobacco products' ubiquity is incompatible with its status as a dangerous addictive substance and does not align with tobacco endgame goals.

INTRODUCTION

As more countries adopt tobacco endgame goals, the anomalous widespread availability of tobacco products has gained greater attention. Reducing tobacco availability could improve health equity.¹ Several studies have found more tobacco retail outlets in low-income areas than affluent neighbourhoods.^{2–4} Smoking prevalence is typically associated with greater tobacco retailer density,^{5–7} and people living in more disadvantaged areas have more difficulty maintaining quit attempts than those living in areas with fewer tobacco retailers.^{8–10} Despite this evidence, many tobacco control strategies do not

WHAT IS ALREADY KNOWN ON THIS TOPIC

- ⇒ Smoking prevalence is typically associated with greater tobacco retailer density; several studies report that low-income areas have more tobacco retail outlets than affluent neighbourhoods.
- ⇒ Regulation of the tobacco retail space is an important tobacco control policy that can address inequitable tobacco supply distribution.

WHAT THIS STUDY ADDS

- ⇒ This study provides an overview of the global tobacco retail regulation landscape.
- ⇒ We identify opportunities to contribute to stronger policies that will limit tobacco availability.

HOW THIS STUDY MIGHT AFFECT RESEARCH, PRACTICE OR POLICY

- ⇒ Retail regulation to decrease tobacco availability could contribute to tobacco endgame goals and is neglected in many countries' tobacco control policies.
- ⇒ To maximise the impact of retail regulatory measures, policy-makers should introduce measures to actively reduce tobacco retailer numbers such as licence caps and restrictions on tobacco retailer density and location.

address tobacco product availability^{11–13}; reviewing existing approaches to regulating tobacco sales could identify opportunities to improve the use of this policy lever.

Numerous studies have reported higher smoking prevalence and heavier tobacco consumption among people experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage; recent work suggests differences in outlet concentration may increase these health and social inequities.¹⁴ For example, people in lower-income neighbourhoods have lower life expectancy, higher age-adjusted mortality and more deaths from chronic respiratory disease.¹⁵ Modelling studies show the potential impacts of proequity policies such as price increases and targeted cessation services.^{16–18} Research from the USA,¹⁹ Scotland,¹⁷ Australia²¹ and Aotearoa/New Zealand¹⁶ suggests retail reduction policies could also improve health equity.

Recent systematic reviews and meta-analyses have examined associations between tobacco retailer density and smoking behaviours. Higher outlet density and proximity to people's homes and schools are associated with an increased risk of smoking initiation among young people²³ 24

and higher smoking prevalence among both young people and adults.^{25–27} Positive associations between smoking prevalence among adults and adolescents and tobacco retailer density, and a negative association between smoking cessation and outlet density have been reported, although findings regarding retailer proximity and smoking prevalence were mixed among young people.²⁸ Other studies concluded that, despite evidence of positive associations, challenges in study designs and exposure measurements warrant further research using improved methods such as assessing trends in smoking behaviour following substantial changes in retailer density using quasi-experimental studies with longitudinal designs and investigating mechanisms of association between retailer density and smoking behaviour in qualitative studies.²⁹ Nonetheless, evidence linking tobacco outlet density with adverse health outcomes, increased smoking prevalence among adults and adolescents, and larger health inequities^{30–32} suggest that reducing outlet numbers and density could bring important health, social and economic benefits.

Recent work has summarised tobacco retail licensing schemes in Europe in 2021,³³ the USA³⁴ and more widely.³⁵ Yet despite documenting approaches taken in high-income countries, fewer studies have examined policies from low-income and middle-income countries.³⁶ This review attempts to contribute to filling this gap by providing a global overview of different retail policies from each world region. We examined published and grey literature to identify international examples of advanced tobacco retail regulation policies addressing the availability of tobacco products and identify opportunities for further policy measures.

METHODS

We undertook a policy scan of commercial combustible tobacco product retail regulatory approaches implemented in countries, according to their WHO region. Although not a systematic review, we approached the search in a systematic way, using specific search terms, combinations of search terms and databases. To identify as many regulations as possible, we also conducted purposive searches of grey literature, interviewed key informants from different regions and discussed findings within the team throughout the search. We identified relevant literature by conducting a systematic search of electronic databases (PubMed, CINAHL, Science Direct and Google Scholar), hand-searching the reference lists of relevant peer-reviewed publications and undertaking targeted searches of grey literature and online resources. The latter included news sources, government websites and the web resource Tobacco Control Laws, which is maintained by Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids.³⁷ We also used general internet searching via Google to retrieve information that may not have been indexed in a bibliographic database. Search terms are listed in online supplemental data.

Our study focused on supply control measures to regulate combustible tobacco products, given that these are the most harmful and frequently retailed nicotine products sold in most countries. We did not examine age restrictions, flavour bans or point-of-sale advertising and marketing restrictions.

We included all English language records concerning the regulation of commercial tobacco sales, including peer-reviewed journal articles, key reports or policy documents from national and international governments and other peak bodies such as the WHO. English language records were available for some countries in which English is not the main or official language. In addition, we contacted key informants in South America, South East Asia and Africa to seek advice on additional data sources and identify initiatives that may not have already been captured

in our document searches. These interviews provided detail and clarification around regulations that had already been identified. We undertook these searches between April and November 2022 and stopped searching when we found no new relevant information. We examined data from 53 countries, 5 of which also included subnational regulations. Updates were added in June 2023 and March 2024 for Australia and Aotearoa/New Zealand and a final rapid search was conducted in October 2023 to check for updates.

RESULTS

We categorised our results by WHO region (see online supplemental file for a full list of results). The terminology varies across jurisdictions (ie, retailer permits or licences); we consider these terms to be largely synonymous. It should be noted that in many places, there is an absence of retail regulation restricting outlet numbers, density and location. We have only included countries for which regulations were found.

African Region

African countries did not typically have legislation requiring tobacco retailers to obtain licences or permits. However, many countries (Chad,³⁸ Republic of Congo,³⁹ Cote d'Ivoire,⁴⁰ Ethiopia,⁴¹ Gambia,⁴² Mauritius,⁴³ Senegal⁴⁴ and Uganda⁴⁵) restricted sales within a certain radius (eg, 100 m–300 m) of educational and/or healthcare facilities. Some countries (Cote d'Ivoire,⁴⁰ Gambia,⁴² Mauritius,⁴³ Senegal,⁴⁴ Uganda⁴⁵) included government offices, places of worship, cultural facilities and transport terminals within this radius. Although Gambia had some of the most extensive restrictions^{42 46} (including a sales ban within 100 m of educational facilities and childcare facilities, sports arenas, cinemas and theatres, healthcare facilities and clinics, public places of worship and public transport terminals), news articles from several years postlegislation indicated that delays in setting regulations had hindered implementation.⁴⁷ South Africa implemented a temporary tobacco sales ban for 4.5 months in 2020 as part of the country's COVID-19 response.⁴⁸ Botswana also implemented a 6-month ban on sales during the country's 6-month state of public emergency.⁴⁹

Region of the Americas

In Canada, tobacco retail licensing is typically managed at the provincial level rather than nationally, and licences are either free or incur a minimal fee (eg, maximum of US\$91 in Nova Scotia⁵⁰). Three provinces (Saskatchewan,⁵¹ Alberta⁵² and Quebec⁵³) required no licence to sell tobacco. We did not identify any subprovincial regulations. Countries for which data could be found in South and Central America tended to have either licensing measures (Argentina,⁵⁴ El Salvador,⁵⁵ Panama⁵⁶) or proximity measures (Chile,⁵⁷ Paraguay⁵⁸), but not both.

The USA has no overarching national legislation; regulations thus differ at state, county and local levels. Many subnational jurisdictions already have or are moving towards, a permitting or licensing system, and some restrict the sale of tobacco near schools and other youth and health facilities, including pharmacies. The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention tracks licensing at a state level,⁵⁹ here, we highlight some key examples. Some of the longest standing schemes included Santa Clara County⁶⁰ and San Francisco⁶¹ in California. In 2017, the cities of New York^{62 63} and Philadelphia⁶⁴ introduced several tobacco retail regulatory measures. New York City^{62 63} included a pharmacy sales ban and predicted a 40% reduction in retailer numbers within 10 years of the measure's introduction. The state

of New York also mandated tobacco-free pharmacies in 2020. Philadelphia⁶⁴ specifically focused on reducing the numbers of tobacco retailers in low-income and high-minority areas to reduce tobacco-related inequities. More recently in 2021, the cities of Beverly Hills⁶⁵ and Manhattan Beach⁶⁷ in California introduced near comprehensive sales bans. In 2022, Brookline, Massachusetts⁶⁸ implemented a tobacco-free generation law that bans tobacco product sales to anyone born after 1999. Stoneham and Wakefield (also in Massachusetts) passed nicotine-free generation laws in March 2024.⁶⁹

South-East Asian Region

There is no national licensing scheme in India although there is a restriction on tobacco sales within 100 yards of any educational institution.⁷⁰ Attempts at the states level in India and Bangladesh to implement licensing schemes have been unevenly implemented and slow to progress.^{71–73} The sales ban introduced in Bhutan in 2004⁷⁴ was suspended as part of the country's COVID-19 measures.⁷⁵ Thailand has introduced overarching legislation to govern licensing and implement proximity restrictions, although, like Gambia, regulations have not been promulgated.⁷⁶

European Region

Many countries in Europe operate either a licensing or registration scheme for retailers. Hungary introduced one of the strictest licensing schemes in 2013, reducing the number of tobacco outlets from around 40 000 to 70 00.⁷⁷ Spain, Italy and France have long-standing licensing systems that restrict the locations where tobacco sellers may operate; however, these state-governed monopolies remain driven by profit maximisation objectives rather than public health goals.³³ France restricts tobacco sales to specialist tobacconists ('bureaux de tabac').⁷⁸ Russia does not operate a licensing scheme but does not allow tobacco sales within 100 m of educational facilities, or in bus and train stations, airports and other transport hubs.⁷⁹ Norway,⁸⁰ Ireland⁸¹ and Scotland⁸² only require retailers to register their business as a tobacco retailer. Attempts to introduce a licensing scheme in Scotland in 2007 and Norway in 2017 were stymied by tobacco industry interference and retailer opposition, respectively.³³ There is no tobacco retailer licensing scheme in the Netherlands, however, from 1 July 2024, Dutch supermarkets will not be permitted to sell tobacco.⁸³

Eastern Mediterranean Region

In the Eastern Mediterranean region, Jordan, Pakistan, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates ban tobacco sales near schools and healthcare facilities ranging from 50 m in Pakistan⁸⁴ to 1000 m in Qatar,⁸⁵ but in Pakistan, there is no specific licensing requirement. Only Islamabad, Pakistan, has a licensing requirement where licensees must renew their licence annually and submit an affidavit stating they will comply with sections 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the Prohibition of Smoking and Protection of Non-smokers Health Ordinance 2002 (relating to smoke-free shops, advertising packaging of cigarettes, underage sales, proximity to schools and signage in the shop). This condition is intended to raise awareness of tobacco control laws.⁸⁶

Western Pacific Region

Most tobacco retailing policy activity in the Western Pacific region is in Aotearoa/New Zealand and the Philippines. The Smokefree Aotearoa 2025 Action Plan was launched in December 2021 and legislation introducing a retailer reduction strategy (from around 6000 retailers to no more than 600) commenced on 1 January

2023, with implementation scheduled for 2025.⁸⁷ Prior to its repeal in March 2024, this law was one of the most comprehensive and ambitious national plans underway, that also included mandated very low nicotine cigarettes and a smoke-free generation policy.⁸⁸

In the Philippines, an ordinance passed in 2008 in Balanga City prohibited the sale, distribution, use, advertising and promotion of tobacco products within km of the city's university.⁶⁶ Two further ordinances in March and September 2016 extended the initial measure by a further 3 km, thus covering a much broader geographical area, added e-cigarettes to the restricted products⁶⁶ and introduced a tobacco-free generation law, although this was overturned following intense opposition from the tobacco industry.⁸⁹

Tobacco sales are not regulated nationally in Australia, but all states and territories except Victoria⁹⁰ and Queensland⁹¹ had either a licensing or notification (New South Wales⁹²) requirement. The Queensland Parliament has passed an amendment bill that will introduce a tobacco retail licensing scheme requiring all retailers to be licensed by 1 September 2024.⁹³ There are no restrictions on tobacco retailer density or location in Australia.

A licensing scheme is in place in Brunei⁹⁴ and, following the introduction of high taxes, advertising restrictions and mandatory large graphic health warnings for tobacco packaging in 2014, the tobacco industry ceased sales in Brunei, citing excessive regulations (reported by a local informant). In practice, there are now no tobacco retailers in Brunei.

In China, the production, sale and regulation of tobacco is controlled by the government. The China National Tobacco Corporation controls the business side, and the State Tobacco Monopoly Administration is the regulatory arm of the industry.⁹⁵ A licence is required to sell tobacco, and sales of tobacco products are not permitted around kindergartens or primary or secondary schools.⁹⁶

DISCUSSION

We found that licensing schemes are the most commonly implemented tobacco retail regulation measure globally and report examples of tobacco retailer restrictions implemented at all levels of government (national, state/county/province and local). While national regulation is likely to be most effective in countering cross-border purchasing and providing a consistent approach to tobacco supply regulation, retail laws implemented subnationally may be more feasible in countries where policy-making primarily occurs at the state or provincial level (eg, USA, Canada, Australia and India). These countries may find model laws developed by tobacco control organisations support local and state/provincial governments to introduce policies that will reduce tobacco retailer density, proximity to educational/youth or healthcare facilities or to phase out tobacco sales.

As reported by others,^{34 97} we found that some jurisdictions use tobacco retailing to reduce retailer numbers by capping the number of licences issued, exempting existing retailers and relying on natural attrition. Some jurisdictions enforce licensing caps and actively reduce retailer numbers as soon as a policy commences. For example, Hungary enforced a strict cap at the introduction of a new licensing scheme in 2013; this measure reduced retailer numbers, although tobacco company interference allegedly disrupted implementation.^{98–100} Transparent processes for allocating tobacco licences are paramount to maintaining public confidence in and support for tobacco control regulations as a health measure. Licence caps may also be driven

by historical factors, monopoly and profit protection rather than public health aims, as in France, Italy and Spain.³³

Rather than mandating a reduction in tobacco retailer numbers, governments may prefer to incentivise retailers so they voluntarily discontinue tobacco sales; for example, by introducing or increasing retail licence fees. Research in the Australian state of South Australia,¹⁰¹ the state of California^{60 102} and the city of Philadelphia⁶⁴ in the USA showed tobacco retailer numbers decreased following a licence fee increase. However, voluntary measures did not appear to bring substantial reductions in tobacco retailer numbers, suggesting mandated reductions in retailer numbers may be required to achieve large supply reductions.

Other jurisdictions have sought to restrict tobacco sales locations. Several low-income and middle-income countries such as Bangladesh,¹⁰³ Mauritius,⁴³ Paraguay⁵⁸ and the Philippines¹⁰⁴ have restricted the proximity of tobacco vendors to educational and healthcare facilities. Balanga City in the Philippines was the first jurisdiction to introduce a tobacco-free generation ordinance and ended tobacco sales in proximity to the city's university.⁶⁶ Regulations in California also restricted the proximity of tobacco retailers to schools, to not within 500 ft of a school in San Francisco,⁶¹ and not within 1000 ft of a school in (unincorporated) Santa Clara County,⁶⁰ regulations in the city of Philadelphia restricted tobacco retailers to not within 500 ft of a school in Philadelphia.⁶⁴ However, other high-income countries with advanced tobacco control programmes, such as Canada, Ireland, Scotland and Australia, have limited registration or licensing requirements, and have no restrictions on vendor location. In the Netherlands, bans on vending machine and supermarket sales should reduce outlet numbers by 43%.⁸³ In a country described in 2011 as 'a Nirvana for the tobacco industry',¹⁰⁵ framing retail reduction policies as a youth protection measure and collaboration between civil society organisations has helped the Netherlands develop stronger policy measures.⁶⁶ New Zealand would have been at the vanguard of policy internationally with legislation to restrict tobacco sales to no more than 599 retailers nationally,⁸⁵ however, this was repealed by the new government in February 2024.¹⁰⁶

While the public health community strongly supports tobacco retail restrictions, stronger legislation offers an opportunity that is not currently well used, with the tobacco industry, retailers and retailing organisations regularly opposing new measures, such as licence caps. They describe these as unfair¹⁰⁷ and argue these policies would reduce their business profitability and sometimes commercial viability.¹⁰⁸ However, research has found that tobacco is not a major source of foot traffic for mixed business retailers and most purchases do not include tobacco.^{109–112} Furthermore, many retailers are amenable to stricter regulations,^{72 107 113 114} and some voluntarily stop selling tobacco products for either business or moral reasons.^{115–117} While policy-makers should consider how to support retailers' transition out of tobacco sales,¹³ commercial opposition to a measure should not deter its implementation. The strength of industry opposition may even indicate a measure's likely effectiveness.¹¹⁸ Advocates of tobacco retail restrictions should prepare evidence and arguments to support retailing reduction measures and counteract industry arguments.

Careful consideration is needed to ensure that gains in reducing retailer density are equitable. Evaluations from San Francisco⁶¹ and New York⁶³ found these cities' policy impacts were not evenly distributed. In San Francisco, land use (ie, commercial vs residential) was strongly associated with inequitable retailer density. The new ordinance had a more significant impact in

commercial areas and a weaker impact in residential and mixed-residential areas. In New York City, neighbourhoods that benefited most from the pharmacy sales ban typically already had lower smoking prevalence.⁶³ These findings illustrate how the equity impact of policies must be a primary consideration. In Philadelphia, where equity was a primary policy consideration, the decrease in retailer density in low-income areas was modestly, but significantly, greater than in 'not-low-income areas'.⁶⁴

Elsewhere, we observed the conflict governments face when measures threaten the potential economic benefits tobacco product sales may deliver. For example, in June 2022, the Spanish government announced that 203 new licences would be added to the existing 13 000, with 30 to be allocated to the border area with France, a move that dramatically increased retailer concentration in this region.¹¹⁹ Furthermore, proximity to another retailer or school in the border region was reduced from 150 m to 23 m. Tobacco control researchers suggested this measure takes advantage of recent price increases for tobacco products in France, providing cheaper tobacco products to nearby French residents.¹¹⁹ This move does not align with public health messaging and governments should not reduce regulation; nonetheless, having promoted specialist tobacco retailers, governments may need to consider supporting them as they transition to new business options. We saw another recent example of this when the Smokefree Environments and Regulated Products Amendment Act in Aotearoa/New Zealand was repealed. The government admitted that tobacco excise tax revenue was needed to fund other tax cuts promised during the election cycle.¹²⁰

In addition to a relatively low smoking prevalence, successful implementation of intensive retail policies will likely require good control over the illicit market, adequate lead time to prepare the population and retailers, an increase in smoking cessation support, and (possibly) access to lower risk substitute nicotine products.^{12 121 122} We found several examples of sales bans, however, we agree with Filby *et al* about the preconditions required in many jurisdictions before a sales ban could be considered.⁴⁸ Research with small retailers in Manhattan Beach and Beverly Hills following sales bans also highlights the necessity for comprehensive policies that minimise exceptions and cover a wide geographical area.¹²³

Licensing schemes, on their own, may not result in tobacco retailer reductions or may bring only minimal changes, particularly in settings where licences are free or inexpensive. However, policies need to be considered as part of a broad, strategic package, rather than as standalone measures. The cumulative effect of policy packages may be key to achieving endgame goals,^{20 124–126} particularly as endgame goals aim to reframe smoking as a practice that has lost social acceptability¹²⁷ and present tobacco as a lethal product. Sales regulations help define tobacco as toxic and assert consumers' rights to protection from products that invariably harm long-term users.^{12 128} Licensing can thus facilitate enforcement and monitoring of other sales restrictions, such as a minimum legal sales age and flavour bans.

Strengths and limitations

Despite searching globally for relevant data, our search may have missed some relevant examples because we limited our search to English language sources due to limited capacity to translate materials into other languages. We addressed difficulties locating information from low-income and middle-income countries by contacting local informants where possible in South America, South-East Asia and Africa and using translated

resources. However, we acknowledge that this process may have overlooked some data and warrants closer investigations by local researchers. Strengths included the use of all data source types to capture as much retail regulation information as possible. Opportunities for future research include examining the impact of regulations on tobacco sales and smoking prevalence, probing the origin, introduction and framing of regulations, assessing how policies are enforced, reviewing policy used to manage non-combustible tobacco products, novel and emerging nicotine products, and further investigation of regulations in non-English-speaking countries.

CONCLUSION

Tobacco products' ubiquity is incompatible with its status as a dangerous consumer product that creates health inequities; nor does it align with tobacco endgame goals, which aim to bring about rapid (and equitable) reductions in smoking prevalence. While many jurisdictions have introduced tobacco retailer licensing requirements or restricted where tobacco may be sold, few have actively reduced retailer numbers, relying instead on natural attrition. Furthermore, retail regulations have done little to address inequitable tobacco retailer distributions, and enforcement and monitoring activities remain unclear or inconsistent. We recommend policy-makers in all countries implement stronger regulations for the retail of tobacco that significantly decrease the number and density of tobacco retail outlets, including at a minimum, implementing licensing schemes, licence caps and proximity limits, and investing in robust monitoring systems and enforce compliance.

X Coral E Gartner @CoralGartner and Marita Hefler @m_hef

Acknowledgements The authors would like to thank the local informants who provided information from their jurisdictions and the reviewers for their helpful comments.

Contributors Study conceptualisation: MH and CEG. Literature searches: RC. First draft of manuscript: RC. Revision of manuscript: MH, CEG, JH and RC. MH is the corresponding author and takes responsibility for the overall content as guarantor.

Funding RC is supported by an Australian Government Research Training Program stipend. CEG is supported by an ARC Future Fellowship (FT220100186). MH received support from the NHMRC Centre of Research Excellence on Achieving the Tobacco Endgame (GNT1198301).

Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent for publication Not applicable.

Ethics approval This study involves human participants and was approved by Human Research Ethics Committee of Northern Territory Health and Menzies School of Health Research (HREC 2022-4426). Participants gave informed consent to participate in the study before taking part.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data availability statement All data relevant to the study are included in the article or uploaded as supplementary information.

Supplemental material This content has been supplied by the author(s). It has not been vetted by BMJ Publishing Group Limited (BMJ) and may not have been peer-reviewed. Any opinions or recommendations discussed are solely those of the author(s) and are not endorsed by BMJ. BMJ disclaims all liability and responsibility arising from any reliance placed on the content. Where the content includes any translated material, BMJ does not warrant the accuracy and reliability of the translations (including but not limited to local regulations, clinical guidelines, terminology, drug names and drug dosages), and is not responsible for any error and/or omissions arising from translation and adaptation or otherwise.

Open access This is an open access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited, appropriate credit is given, any changes made indicated, and the use is non-commercial. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>.

ORCID iDs

Ruth Canty <http://orcid.org/0009-0002-4939-0030>
Coral E Gartner <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-6651-8035>
Janet Hoek <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-4362-1539>
Marita Hefler <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-1709-1098>

REFERENCES

- 1 Drope J, Liber AC, Cahn Z, *et al.* Who's still smoking? Disparities in adult cigarette smoking prevalence in the United States. *CA A Cancer J Clinicians* 2018;68:106–15.
- 2 Dalglis E, McLaughlin D, Dobson A, *et al.* Cigarette availability and price in low and high socioeconomic areas. *Aust N Z J Public Health* 2013;37:371–6.
- 3 Kong AY, Delamater PL, Gottfredson NC, *et al.* Sociodemographic inequities in tobacco retailer density: do neighboring places matter. *Health Place* 2021;71.
- 4 Mills SD, Kong AY, Reimold AE, *et al.* Sociodemographic disparities in tobacco retailer density in the United States, 2000–2017. *Nicotine Tob Res* 2022;24:1291–9.
- 5 Duncan C, Jones K, Moon G. Smoking and deprivation: are there neighbourhood effects. *Soc Sci Med* 1999;48:497–505.
- 6 Ivory VC, Blakely T, Richardson K, *et al.* Do changes in neighborhood and household levels of smoking and deprivation result in changes in individual smoking behavior? A large-scale longitudinal study of New Zealand adults. *Am J Epidemiol* 2015;182:431–40.
- 7 Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). Pandemic insights into Australian smokers, 2020–21. 2021. Available: <https://www.abs.gov.au/articles/pandemic-insights-australian-smokers-2020-21>
- 8 Reitzel LR, Cromley EK, Li Y, *et al.* The effect of tobacco outlet density and proximity on smoking cessation. *Am J Public Health* 2011;101:315–20.
- 9 Pearce J, Rind E, Shortt N, *et al.* Tobacco retail environments and social inequalities in individual-level smoking and cessation among Scottish adults. *Nicotine Tob Res* 2016;18:138–46.
- 10 Chaiton MO, Mecredy G, Cohen J. Tobacco retail availability and risk of relapse among smokers who make a quit attempt: a population-based cohort study. *Tob Control* 2018;27:163–9.
- 11 Hefler M, Gartner CE. The tobacco industry in the time of COVID-19: time to shut it down. *Tob Control* 2020;29:245–6.
- 12 Smith EA, Malone RE. An argument for phasing out sales of cigarettes. *Tob Control* 2020;29:703–8.
- 13 Gartner CE, Wright A, Hefler M, *et al.* It is time for governments to support retailers in the transition to a smoke-free society. *Med J Aust* 2021;215:446–8.
- 14 Pearce J, Cherrie M, Best C, *et al.* How has the introduction of point-of-sale legislation affected the presence and visibility of tobacco retailing in Scotland? A longitudinal study. *Tob Control* 2020;29:168–74.
- 15 Galitsatos P, Kineza C, Hwang S, *et al.* Neighbourhood characteristics and health outcomes: evaluating the association between socioeconomic status, tobacco store density and health outcomes in Baltimore city. *Tob Control* 2018;27:e19–24.
- 16 Petrović-van der Deen FS, Wilson N. Restricting tobacco sales to only pharmacies as an endgame strategy: are pharmacies likely to opt in? *Aust N Z J Public Health* 2018;42:219–20.
- 17 Caryl FM, Pearce J, Reid G, *et al.* Simulating the density reduction and equity impact of potential tobacco retail control policies. *Tob Control* 2021;30:e138–43.
- 18 Smith CE, Hill SE, Amos A. Impact of population tobacco control interventions on socioeconomic inequalities in smoking: a systematic review and appraisal of future research directions. *Tob Control* 2021;30:e87–95.
- 19 Ribisl KM, Luke DA, Bohannon DL, *et al.* Reducing disparities in tobacco retailer density by banning tobacco product sales near schools. *NICTOB* 2017;19:239–44.
- 20 Luke DA, Hammond RA, Combs T, *et al.* Tobacco town: computational modeling of policy options to reduce tobacco retailer density. *Am J Public Health* 2017;107:740–6.
- 21 Skinner A, Walker P, Atkinson J-A, *et al.* Policy options for endgame planning in tobacco control: a simulation modelling study. *Tob Control* 2021;30:77–83.
- 22 Pearson AL, van der Deen FS, Wilson N, *et al.* Theoretical impacts of a range of major tobacco retail outlet reduction interventions: modelling results in a country with a smoke-free nation goal. *Tob Control* 2015;24:e32–8.
- 23 Finan LJ, Lipperman-Kreda S, Abadi M, *et al.* Tobacco outlet density and adolescents' cigarette smoking: a meta-analysis. *Tob Control* 2019;28:27–33.
- 24 Marsh L, Vaneckova P, Robertson L, *et al.* Association between density and proximity of tobacco retail outlets with smoking: a systematic review of youth studies. *Health Place* 2021;67:102275.
- 25 Chuang YC, Cubbin C, Ahn D, *et al.* Effects of neighbourhood socioeconomic status and convenience store concentration on individual level smoking. *J Epidemiol Community Health* 2005;59:568–73.
- 26 Shortt NK, Tisch C, Pearce J, *et al.* The density of tobacco retailers in home and school environments and relationship with adolescent smoking behaviours in Scotland. *Tob Control* 2016;25:75–82.
- 27 Lee JGL, Kong AY, Sewell KB, *et al.* Associations of tobacco retailer density and proximity with adult tobacco use behaviours and health outcomes: a meta-analysis. *Tob Control* 2022;31:e189–200.

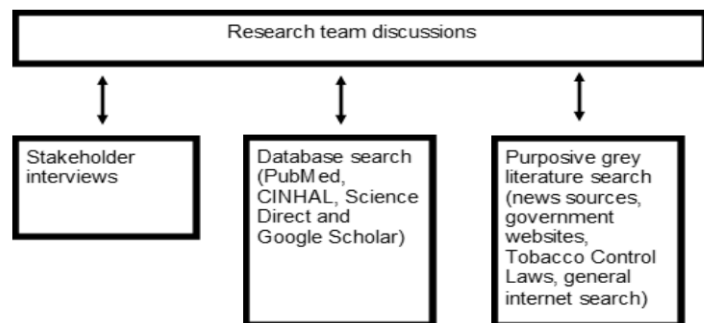
- 28 Valiente R, Escobar F, Urtasun M, *et al.* Tobacco retail environment and smoking: a systematic review of geographic exposure measures and implications for future studies. *Nicotine Tob Res* 2021;23:1263–73.
- 29 Nuys PAW, Davies LEM, Kunst AE, *et al.* The association between tobacco outlet density and smoking among young people: a systematic methodological review. *Nicotine Tob Res* 2021;23:239–48.
- 30 Lipton R, Banerjee A, Dowling KC, *et al.* The geography of COPD hospitalization in California. *COPD* 2005;2:435–44.
- 31 Lipton R, Banerjee A. The geography of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease across time: California in 1993 and 1999. *Int J Med Sci* 2007;4:179–89.
- 32 Kong AY, Baggett CD, Gottfredson NC, *et al.* Associations of tobacco retailer availability with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease related hospital outcomes, United States, 2014. *Health Place* 2021;67:102464.
- 33 Kuipers MAG, Nuys PAW, Willemsen MC, *et al.* Tobacco retail licencing systems in Europe. *Tob Control* 2022;31:784–8.
- 34 Ackerman A, Etow A, Bartel S, *et al.* Reducing the density and number of tobacco retailers: policy solutions and legal issues. *NICTOB* 2017;19:133–40.
- 35 Robertson L, Marsh L, Edwards R, *et al.* Regulating tobacco retail in New Zealand: what can we learn from overseas. *N Z Med J* 2016;129:74–9.
- 36 Cohen JE, Grilo G, Czaplicki L, *et al.* Low-income and middle-income countries leading the way with tobacco control policies. *BMJ Innov* 2022;8:4–8.
- 37 Tobacco Control Laws. Legislation. 2022. Available: <https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/legislation>
- 38 International Labor Organization (ILO). LEGOSH (ILO global database on occupational safety and health legislation) Chad. 2015. Available: [https://www.ilo.org/dyn/legosh/en/f?p=14100:1100:0:NO:1100:P1100_ISO_CODE\\$E3,P1100_SUBCODE_CODE,P1100_YEAR:TCD,,2015:NO](https://www.ilo.org/dyn/legosh/en/f?p=14100:1100:0:NO:1100:P1100_ISO_CODE$E3,P1100_SUBCODE_CODE,P1100_YEAR:TCD,,2015:NO)
- 39 Tobacco Control Laws. Legislation by country: Congo. 2022. Available: <https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/legislation/country/thailand/atp-sales-restrictions>
- 40 Tobacco Control Laws. Legislation by country: Cote D'Ivoire. 2020. Available: <https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/legislation/country/cote-divoire/atp-sales-restrictions>
- 41 Ethiopian Food and Drug Authority. Food and medicine administration proclamation no. 1112/2019. 2019. Available: <http://www.efda.gov.et/publication/food-and-medicine-administration-proclamation-no-1112-2019/>
- 42 Tobacco Control Laws. Legislation by country: Gambia. 2021. Available: <https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/legislation/country/gambia/atp-sales-restrictions>
- 43 Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Public health (restrictions on tobacco products regulations 2022). 2022. Available: <https://www.mcci.org/en/media-news-events/business-updates/public-health-restrictions-on-tobacco-products-regulations-2022/>
- 44 Tobacco Control Laws. Legislation by country: Senegal. 2020. Available: <https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/legislation/country/senegal/atp-sales-restrictions>
- 45 Tobacco Control Laws. Legislation by country: Uganda. 2020. Available: <https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/legislation/country/uganda/summary>
- 46 WHO. Gambia launches national tobacco control act 2016 whilst WHO honours national tobacco control champions for 2017. 2017. Available: <https://www.afro.who.int/news/gambia-launches-national-tobacco-control-act-2016-whilst-who-honours-national-tobacco-control>
- 47 The Standard. Gambia to enforce tobacco control laws. 2019. Available: <https://standard.gm/gambia-to-enforce-tobacco-control-laws/>
- 48 Filby S, van der Zee K, van Walbeek C. The temporary ban on tobacco sales in South Africa: lessons for endgame strategies. *Tob Control* 2022;31:694–700.
- 49 Chirisa S. No alcohol for 6 months' – Botswana sets out tough regulations for lockdown. iHarare; 2020. Available: <https://iharare.com/botswana-national-lockdown/>
- 50 Government of Nova Scotia. Tobacco retail vendor's permit. 2022. Available: <https://beta.novascotia.ca/tobacco-retail-vendors-permit>
- 51 Government of Saskatchewan. Information for retailers. 2022. Available: <https://www.saskatchewan.ca/residents/health/wellness-and-prevention/tobacco-and-vapour-products/information-for-vapour-product-retailers>
- 52 Government of Alberta. Reducing smoking and vaping – rules and enforcement. 2021. Available: <https://www.alberta.ca/reducing-smoking-and-vaping-rules-and-enforcement.aspx>
- 53 Government de Quebec. Tobacco control act. 2022. Available: <https://www.quebec.ca/en/health/advice-and-prevention/healthy-lifestyle-habits/smoke-free-lifestyle/tobacco-control-act/>
- 54 Tobacco Control Laws. Legislations by country: Argentina. 2020. Available: <https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/legislation/country/argentina/atp-sales-restrictions>
- 55 Tobacco Control Laws. Legislation by country: El Salvador. 2019. Available: <https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/legislation/country/el-salvador/atp-sales-restrictions>
- 56 Tobacco Control Laws. Legislation by country: Panama. 2021. Available: <https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/legislation/country/panama/atp-sales-restrictions>
- 57 Tobacco Control Laws. Legislation by country: Chile. 2022. Available: <https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/legislation/country/chile/atp-sales-restrictions>
- 58 Tobacco Control Laws. Legislation by country: Paraguay. 2021. Available: <https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/legislation/country/paraguay/summary>
- 59 Centre for Disease Control. State tobacco activities tracking and evaluation (STATE) system. 2023. Available: https://www.cdc.gov/statesystem/factsheets/licensure/Licenseur.html#anchor_1562854161
- 60 Coxé N, Webber W, Burkhardt J, *et al.* Use of tobacco retail permitting to reduce youth access and exposure to tobacco in Santa Clara county, California. *Prev Med* 2014;67:S46–50.
- 61 Vyas P, Sturrock H, Ling PM. Examining the role of a retail density ordinance in reducing concentration of tobacco retailers. *Spat Spatiotemp Epidemiol* 2020;32:100307.
- 62 City of New York. Mayor de Blasio signs sweeping legislation to curb smoking, tobacco usage, 2017. Available: <https://www1.nyc.gov/office-of-the-mayor/news/565-17/mayor-de-blasio-signs-sweeping-legislation-curb-smoking-tobacco-usage#0>
- 63 Gioenco DP, Spillane TE, Mauro CM, *et al.* Evaluating the impact and equity of a tobacco-free pharmacy law on retailer density in New York city neighbourhoods. *Tob Control* 2019;28:548–54.
- 64 Lawman HG, Henry KA, Scheeres A, *et al.* Tobacco retail licensing and density 3 years after license regulations in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (2012–2019). *Am J Public Health* 2020;110:547–53.
- 65 Beverly Hills. Information for businesses. 2021. Available: <https://beverlyhills.org/citymanager/smokinginformation/informationforbusinesses/>
- 66 Hefler M, Bianco E, Bradbrook S, *et al.* What facilitates policy audacity in tobacco control? An analysis of approaches and supportive factors for innovation in seven countries. *Tob Control* 2022;31:328–34.
- 67 City of Manhattan Beach. Smoke free MB. 2021. Available: <https://www.manhattanbeach.gov/departments/environmental-sustainability/breathe-free-mb-smoke-free-public-areas>
- 68 Berrick J, Bostic C, Chou M, *et al.* Brookline introduces tobacco-free generation law. *Blog Tobacco Control*; 2022. Available: <https://blogs.bmj.com/tc/2022/01/29/brookline-introduces-tobacco-free-generation-law/>
- 69 ASH. Renewed momentum on tobacco endgame. 2024. Available: <https://ash.org/renewed-momentum-on-tobacco-endgame/>
- 70 Tobacco Control Laws. Legislation by country: India. 2023. Available: <https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/legislation/india/sales-restrictions>
- 71 Times of India. LMC licence policy for tobacco vendors flops. 2018. Available: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/lmc-licence-policy-for-tobacco-vendors-flops/articleshow/64152998.cms>
- 72 Hossain S, Anjum A, Uddin ME, *et al.* Regulating tobacco retail outlets in Bangladesh: retailers' views and implications for tobacco control advocacy. *Tob Control* 2021;30:687–91.
- 73 The Hindu. Vendor licensing to regulate sale of tobacco products in Tamil Nadu yet to take off. 2021. Available: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/vendor-licensing-to-regulate-sale-of-tobacco-products-in-tamil-nadu-yet-to-take-off/article35551444.ece>
- 74 Givel MS. History of Bhutan's prohibition of cigarettes: implications for neo-prohibitionists and their critics. *Int J Drug Policy* 2011;22:306–10.
- 75 Daily Bhutan. Selling and buying of tobacco products are no longer illegal in Bhutan. 2021. Available: <https://www.dailybhutan.com/article/selling-and-buying-of-tobacco-products-are-no-longer-illegal-in-bhutan>
- 76 Tobacco Control Laws. Legislation by country: Thailand. 2022. Available: <https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/legislation/country/thailand/atp-sales-restrictions>
- 77 Bodrogi J, Joo T, Rogers T, *et al.* Implementation and outcomes of a national policy to reduce tobacco retail density in Hungary, 2016. Available: <https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/files/research/292/Foley-Kristie-Tobacco-Retail-in-Hungary-SRNT-2016.pdf>
- 78 Tobacco Control Laws. Legislation by country: France. 2021. Available: <https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/legislation/country/france/atp-sales-restrictions>
- 79 Tobacco Control Laws. Legislation by country: Russia. 2022. Available: <https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/legislation/country/russia/atp-sales-restrictions>
- 80 Tobacco Control Laws. Legislation by country: Norway. 2021. Available: <https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/legislation/country/norway/atp-sales-restrictions>
- 81 Health Service Executive (HSE). Guidance for those selling tobacco products. 2010. Available: <https://www.hse.ie/eng/about/who/tobaccocontrol/retailer-guidance/retailer-guidance-document.pdf>
- 82 UK Government. Selling and storing tobacco products. 2022. Available: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/selling-and-storing-tobacco-products>
- 83 van Deelen TRD, Kunst AE, van den Putte B, *et al.* Ex ante evaluation of the impact of tobacco control policy measures aimed at the point of sale in the Netherlands. *Tob Control* 2023;32:620–6.
- 84 Tobacco Control Laws. Legislation by country: Pakistan. 2020. Available: <https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/legislation/country/pakistan/atp-sales-restrictions>
- 85 United Nations Tobacco Control. Law no. 10 of 2016. On the control of tobacco and its derivatives. 2016. Available: https://untobaccocontrol.org/impldb/wp-content/uploads/qatar_2018_annex-1_law_on_control_of_tobacco_and_its_derivatives_2016.pdf
- 86 The Union. Assessment report: implementation of West Pakistan tobacco vend act – 1958 in the urban areas of Islamabad capital territory (ICT). 2020. Available: https://theunion.org/sites/default/files/2020-12/Report-TVA cdr_...pdf

- 87 New Zealand Ministry of Health. Smokefree Aotearoa 2025 action plan. 2021. Available: <https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/preventative-health-wellness/tobacco-control/smokefree-aotearoa-2025-action-plan>
- 88 New Zealand Ministry of Health. Maximum numbers of approved smoked tobacco retail premises permitted in areas of New Zealand. 2023. Available: <https://www.health.govt.nz/publication/maximum-numbers-approved-smoked-tobacco-retail-premises-permitted-areas-new-zealand>
- 89 De Leon K, Sarita JT. The Philippines: pioneering the tobacco endgame. 2020. Available: <https://blogs.bmj.com/tc/2020/01/13/the-philippines-pioneering-the-tobacco-endgame/>
- 90 Victorian Government. Retailers' guide to tobacco. 2015. Available: <https://www.health.vic.gov.au/tobacco-reform/retailers-guide-to-tobacco>
- 91 Queensland Health. Laws for retailing smoking products, requirements for retailers. 2021. Available: https://www.health.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0018/700137/smoking-products-retailers.pdf
- 92 New South Wales Health. Tobacco and E-cigarette retailing laws. 2021. Available: <https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/tobacco/Pages/tobacco-retailing-laws.aspx>
- 93 Queensland Parliament. Notice paper for Wednesday, 24 May 2023. 2023. Available: https://documents.parliament.qld.gov.au/events/np/2023/230524_NP.pdf
- 94 Brunei Darassalam Ministry of Health. Guidelines and information on the application for a tobacco import and wholesale licence. 2022. Available: <https://www.moh.gov.bn/SitePages/Environmental%20Health%20Unit.aspx>
- 95 He P, Takeuchi T, Yano E. An overview of the China national tobacco corporation and state tobacco monopoly administration. *Environ Health Prev Med* 2013;18:85–90.
- 96 Tobacco Control Laws. Legislation by country: China. 2022. Available: <https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/legislation/country/china/atp-sales-restrictions>
- 97 Kong AY, Henriksen L. Retail endgame strategies: reduce tobacco availability and visibility and promote health equity. *Tob Control* 2022;31:243–9.
- 98 Caceres L, Chaiton M. Hungary: state licensing for tobacco outlets. *Tob Control* 2013;22:292–3.
- 99 Lambert. State monopoly on the retail sale of tobacco. 2016. Available: <https://theorangefiles.hu/state-monopoly-on-the-retail-sale-of-tobacco-2/>
- 100 Hungarian Spectrum. Hungary's "national tobacco shops." who are the happy recipients of the concessions? 2013. Available: <https://hungarianspectrum.org/2013/04/25/hungarys-national-tobacco-shops-who-are-the-happy-recipients-of-the-concessions/>
- 101 Bowden JA, Dono J, John DL, *et al.* What happens when the price of a tobacco retailer licence increases *Tob Control* 2014;23:178–80.
- 102 He Y, Yang Q, Lu B, *et al.* The association between the license fee increase and the density of tobacco retailers in California—a segmented interrupted time-series analysis by income and race/Ethnicity. *Nicotine Tob Res* 2024;26:177–84.
- 103 Tobacco Control Laws. Legislation by country: Bangladesh. 2021. Available: <https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/legislation/country/bangladesh/atp-sales-restrictions>
- 104 Tobacco Control Laws. Legislation by country: Philippines. 2022. Available: <https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/legislation/country/philippines/atp-sales-restrictions>
- 105 Rennen E, Willmensen MC. Dutch tobacco control: out of control? FCTC shadow report 2011. Amsterdam; 2011. Available: https://fctc.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/2011_Dutch_Schadowreport_010312.pdf
- 106 Hefler M. Progress, setbacks and changing perception of the possible: reflections on Aotearoa/New Zealand's changed political landscape and tobacco policy plans. *Tob Control* 2024;33:141–2.
- 107 Robertson L, Marsh L, Hoek J, *et al.* Regulating the sale of tobacco in New Zealand: a qualitative analysis of retailers' views and implications for advocacy. *Int J Drug Policy* 2015;26:1222–30.
- 108 Ozarka E, Hoek J. A narrative analysis of a tobacco industry campaign to disrupt Aotearoa New Zealand's endgame policies. *Tob Control* 2023;tc-2023.
- 109 Lawman HG, Dolatshahi J, Mallya G, *et al.* Characteristics of tobacco purchases in urban corner stores. *Tob Control* 2018;27:592–5.
- 110 Wood L, Gazey A. Tobacco mythbusting-tobacco is not a major driver of foot traffic in low socio-economic small retail stores. *Tob Control* 2022;31:754–7.
- 111 Marsh L, Cameron C, Quigg R, *et al.* Is the tobacco "footfall" argument justified for tobacco purchases in New Zealand convenience stores. *Tob Control* 2022;31:438–43.
- 112 Tunstall H, Shortt NK, Kong AY, *et al.* Is tobacco a driver of footfall among small retailers? A geographical analysis of tobacco purchasing using electronic point of sale data. *Tob Control* 2023;32:747–56.
- 113 Rose SW, Emery SL, Ennett S, *et al.* Retailer opinions about and compliance with family smoking prevention and tobacco control act point of sale provisions: a survey of tobacco retailers. *BMC Public Health* 2015;15:884.
- 114 Watts C, Burton S, Phillips F, *et al.* Understanding why some Australian retailers have stopped selling tobacco, some might and some are unlikely. *Tob Control* 2020;29:e63–70.
- 115 Brennan TA, Schroeder SA. Ending sales of tobacco products in pharmacies. *JAMA* 2014;311:1105–6.
- 116 Tucker-Seeley RD, Bezold CP, James P, *et al.* Retail pharmacy policy to end the sale of tobacco products: what is the impact on disparity in neighborhood density of tobacco outlets? *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* 2016;25:1305–10.
- 117 Ali FRM, Neff L, Wang X, *et al.* Tobacco-free pharmacies and U.S. Adult smoking behavior: evidence from CVS health's removal of tobacco sales. *Am J Prev Med* 2020;58:41–9.
- 118 Cunningham R. Tobacco package health warnings: a global success story. *Tob Control* 2022;31:272–83.
- 119 Huber L, Fernández Megina R, Fernández E, *et al.* 129 organizations send letter to Spanish president denouncing Spain's intention to become a "tobacco dealer state" along French border. *Tobacco Control*; 2022. Available: <https://blogs.bmj.com/tc/2022/09/09/129-organizations-send-letter-to-spanish-president-denouncing-spains-intention-to-become-a-tobacco-dealer-state-along-french-border/>
- 120 Canty R, Hefler M. Tobacco control blog: "Thank you for smoking": New Aotearoa/New Zealand government ditches history-making smoke-free plan to fund tax cuts, 2024. Available: <https://blogs.bmj.com/tc/2023/11/27/thank-you-for-smoking-new-aotearoa-new-zealand-government-ditches-history-making-smoke-free-plan-to-fund-tax-cuts/>
- 121 Gray RJ, Hoek J, Edwards R. A qualitative analysis of 'informed choice' among young adult smokers. *Tob Control* 2016;25:46–51.
- 122 McDaniel PA, Smith EA, Malone RE. The tobacco Endgame: a qualitative review and synthesis. *Tob Control* 2016;25:594–604.
- 123 McDaniel PA, Smith EA, Malone RE. Retailer experiences with tobacco sales bans: lessons from two early adopter jurisdictions. *Tob Control* 2023;tc-2023-057944.
- 124 Luke DA, Ornstein JT, Combs TB, *et al.* Moving from Metrics to mechanisms to evaluate tobacco retailer policies: importance of retail policy in tobacco control. *Am J Public Health* 2020;110:431–3.
- 125 Glasser AM, Roberts ME. Retailer density reduction approaches to tobacco control: a review. *Health Place* 2021;67.
- 126 Marsh L, Doscher C, Iosua E, *et al.* What impact would tobacco retailer proximity limit have on tobacco availability in New Zealand? *Tob Control* 2024;33:215–20.
- 127 Hoek J, Edwards R, Waa A. From social accessory to societal disapproval: smoking, social norms and tobacco endgames. *Tob Control* 2022;31:358–64.
- 128 Proctor RN. Why ban the sale of cigarettes? The case for abolition. *Tob Control* 2013;22 Suppl 1:i27–30.

SEARCH TERMS

Tobacco retail licence	Tobacco retailer legislation	Tobacco retail density	Tobacco retailer policy evaluation
Tobacco retail regulations	Tobacco retailer policy	Tobacco retail proximity	Tobacco retailer policy reform
Tobacco sale licence	Tobacco retailer evaluation	Tobacco retailer proximity	Tobacco retailer law reform
Tobacco retail policy	Tobacco retailer policy implementation	Tobacco retailer density	Tobacco retail equity

DATA COLLECTION & REVIEW PROCESS



FULL LIST OF RESULTS

Location	Level of Government	Licence/ Permit	Other Restriction (e.g. cap/density/proximity/ store type)	Notes	Data Source
Africa					
Botswana	National	No	Temporary sales ban	Temporary sales ban in 2020 (Covid restrictions)	https://ihearare.com/botswana-national-lockdown/
Chad	National	No	Sales ban within 300m radius of educational & healthcare facilities	Legislation dates from 2010	https://www.ilo.org/dyn/legosh/en/f?p=14100:1100:0::NO:1100:P1100_ISO_CODE3,P1100_SUBCODE_CODE,P1100_YEAR:TCD.,2015:NO https://www.tobaccocontrollaws.org/legislation/chad/sales-restrictions
Congo (Republic of)	National	No	Sales ban near educational facilities (distance not specified)	Legislation dates from 2012	https://www.tobaccocontrollaws.org/legislation/congo

Location	Level of Government	Licence/ Permit	Other Restriction (e.g. cap/density/proximity/ store type)	Notes	Data Source
					go/sales-restrictions
Cote d'Ivoire	National	No	Sales ban within 300m radius of educational facilities athletic facilities, healthcare facilities & cultural & government facilities	Legislation dates from 2019	https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/legislation/country/cote-divoire/atp-sales-restrictions
Ethiopia	National	No	Sales ban within 100m of health institutions, schools, & youth centres	Legislation dates from 2019	http://www.efda.gov.et/publication/food-and-medicine-administration-proclamation-no-1112-2019/
Gabon	National	Yes	None	Legislation dates from 2013	https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/legislation/country/gabon/atp-sales-restrictions
Gambia	National	No	Sales ban within 100m of educational facilities & childcare facilities, sports arenas, cinemas & theatres, healthcare facilities & clinics, public places of worship & public transport terminals including airports.	Legislation dates from 2016	https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/legislation/country/gambia/atp-sales-restrictions
Mauritius	National	No	Sales ban within 200m radius of educational & sports & leisure facilities	Effective from 10 June 2022	https://www.mcci.org/en/media-news-events/business-updates/public-health-restrictions-on-tobacco-products-regulations-2022/
Senegal	National	Yes	Sales ban within 200m of schools & universities, athletic facilities, healthcare facilities, cultural facilities, & government offices	Legislation dates from 2016	https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/legislation/country/senegal/atp-sales-restrictions

Location	Level of Government	Licence/ Permit	Other Restriction (e.g. cap/density/proximity/ store type)	Notes	Data Source
South Africa	National	No	None	Submissions on The Tobacco Products & Electronic Delivery Systems Control Bill closed in August 2023. The bill includes a section prohibiting the sale of tobacco products in schools & any other places providing education or training to children, or within a prescribed distance to be determined by the Minister for Health after the bill is passed. Temporary sales ban in 2020 (Covid restrictions)	Local Informant. Filby, S., van der Zee, K., & van Walbeek, C. (2021). The temporary ban on tobacco sales in South Africa: lessons for endgame strategies. <i>Tobacco Control</i> , tobaccocontrol-2020-056209. https://doi.org/10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2020-056209
Uganda	National	No	Sales bans within 50m of schools, sports arenas & healthcare facilities, some cultural facilities, places of worship & transport terminals.	In place since 2015	https://www.tobaccocontrol.org/legislation/country/uganda/summary
The Americas					
Canada (There is no national licensing requirement that preempts local requirements).					
Ontario	Provincial	Yes	None	Wholesaler licence required	https://www.ontario.ca/document/tobacco-tax/basic-rules-tobacco-retail-dealers
Yukon Territory		Yes		Sales tax cert required	https://yukon.ca/tobacco-wholesale-permit
Northwest Territory		Yes			https://www.fin.gov.nt.ca/en/services/licences-taxes-and-fees/tobacco-tax
British Columbia		Yes			https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/taxes/sales-taxes/tobacco-tax/retailing-tobacco#tra

Location	Level of Government	Licence/ Permit	Other Restriction (e.g. cap/density/proximity/ store type)	Notes	Data Source
Manitoba		Yes			https://web2.gov.mb.ca/laws/statutes/ccsm/t080.php
New Brunswick		Yes (~USD\$73 application, \$36 annual renewal)			https://www2.qnb.ca/content/qnb/en/departments/finance/taxes/retailers.html
Newfoundland		Yes			https://www.gov.nl.ca/dqsn/licences/env-health/tobacco/
Nova Scotia		Yes (~USD\$90)			https://beta.novascotia.ca/tobacco-retail-vendors-permit
Nunavut		Yes			https://www.gov.nu.ca/finance/information/tobacco-tax
Saskatchewan		No			https://www.saskatchewan.ca/residents/health/wellness-and-prevention/tobacco-and-vapour-products/information-for-vapour-product-retailers
Alberta		No			https://www.alberta.ca/reducing-smoking-and-vaping-rules-and-enforcement.aspx
Quebec		No			https://www.quebec.ca/en/health/advice-and-prevention/healthy-lifestyle-habits/smoke-free-lifestyle/tobacco-control-act/
Argentina	National	Yes	None	-	https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/legislation/country/argentina/atp-sales-restrictions
Chile	National	No	Sales banned within 100m of primary & secondary schools (measured from every access door)	-	https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/legislation/country/chile/atp-sales-restrictions
Paraguay	National	No	Sales banned within 100m of schools & healthcare facilities	-	https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/legislation/paraguay/sales-restrictions

Location	Level of Government	Licence/ Permit	Other Restriction (e.g. cap/density/proximity/ store type)	Notes	Data Source
El Salvador	National	Yes	None	-	https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/legislation/country/el-salvador/atp-sales-restrictions
Panama	National	Yes	None	-	https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/legislation/country/panama/atp-sales-restrictions
USA (There is no national licensing requirement that preempts local requirements).					
Santa Clara County, CA	County	Yes (USD425 annually)	New retailers prohibited within 1000ft of a school or within 500ft of another retailer	Implemented in 2010. Licence not transferable when a business is sold.	Coxe, N., Webber, W., Burkhardt, J., Broderick, B., Yeager, K., Jones, L., & Fenstersheib, M. (2014). Use of tobacco retail permitting to reduce youth access and exposure to tobacco in Santa Clara County, California. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 67. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ypmed.2014.01.023
San Francisco, CA	City	Yes	Licence cannot be issued to a retailer 500 ft of an existing retailer, within 500 ft of a school, or to a location which did not previously sell tobacco	Implemented in 2015. 45 licences per supervisory district.	Vyas, P., Sturrock, H., & Ling, P. M.(2020). Examining the role of a retail density ordinance in reducing concentration of tobacco retailers. <i>Spatial and Spatio-temporal Epidemiology</i> , 32, 100307. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sste.2019.100307
New York City	City	Yes	Pharmacy sales ban. Number of retailers capped to 50% of the numbers in 2017.	Introduced in 2017.	https://www1.nyc.gov/office-of-the-mayor/news/565-17/mayor-de-blasio-signs-sweeping-legislation-curb-smoking-tobacco-usage#0
Philadelphia, PA	City	Yes	Density cap of 1 retailer per 1,000 residents, no new licences for retailers within 500ft of schools	Introduced in 2017, also included an increase in licence fees to fund compliance programs.	Lawman, H. G., Dolatshahi, J., Mallya, G., Vander Veur, S., Coffman, R., Bettigole, C., Wojtanowski, A., Wylie-Rosett, J., & Foster, G. D. (2018). Characteristics of tobacco purchases in urban corner stores. <i>Tobacco Control</i> , 27(5), 592. https://doi.org/10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2017-053815

Location	Level of Government	Licence/ Permit	Other Restriction (e.g. cap/density/proximity/ store type)	Notes	Data Source
California, Massachusetts	City	-	Pharmacy sales ban	-	Jin, Y., Lu, B., Klein, E. G., Berman, M., Foraker, R. E., & Ferketich, A. K. (2016a). Tobacco-free pharmacy laws and trends in tobacco retailer density in California and Massachusetts. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> , 106(4), 679-685. https://doi.org/10.2105/ajph.2015.303040
Beverly Hills, CA	City	No	Sales ban (covering most tobacco sales)	Implemented 2021	https://www.beverlyhills.org/276/Information-for-Businesses
Manhattan Beach, CA	City	No	Sales ban (covering most tobacco sales)	Implemented 2021	https://www.manhattanbeach.gov/departments/environmental-sustainability/breathe-free-mb-smoke-free-public-areas
Brookline, MA	City	Yes	No	Tobacco Free generation sales ban for all those born after 1 January 2000	Berrick, J., Bostic, C., Chou, M., Daynard, R., Friedman, L., Gottlieb, M., Ishak, A., Green, T., Silbaugh, K. & Wilson, D. J. (2022, January 29). Brookline introduces Tobacco-Free Generation law. Blog Tobacco Control. https://blogs.bmj.com/tc/2022/01/29/brookline-introduces-tobacco-free-generation-law/
Bloomington, In	City	Yes	No	No new licences will be issued, & if a store with an existing licence closes, that licence will be eliminated.	https://www.bloomingtonmn.gov/ph/tobacco-ordinances
Oregon	State	Yes (USD9 53)	No		https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/PREVENTIONWELLNESS/TOBACCOPREVENTION/Pages/retailcompliance.aspx
Asia					

Comment [3]:
Item 67

Location	Level of Government	Licence/ Permit	Other Restriction (e.g. cap/density/proximity/ store type)	Notes	Data Source
Bangladesh	National	Yes	Sales ban within 100m of educational & healthcare facilities, & local governments are permitted to further increase this distance	Implemented in 2021 under the Tobacco Control Implementation Guidelines for Local Government Institutes by the National Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives	https://www.tobaccocontrollaws.org/legislation/country/bangladesh/atp-sales-restrictions
Bhutan	National	No	Sales ban in 2004, individuals are permitted to import tobacco & tobacco products for personal use. Currently on hold as part of Covid measures		Givel, M. S. (2011). History of Bhutan's prohibition of cigarettes: implications for neo-prohibitionists and their critics. <i>International Journal of Drug Policy</i> , 22(4), 306-310. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugpo.2011.05.006 https://www.dailybhutan.com/article/selling-and-buying-of-tobacco-products-are-no-longer-illegal-in-bhutan
India (There is no national licensing requirement that preempts local requirements)	National	No	Sales ban within 100 yards of an educational facility		https://www.tobaccocontrollaws.org/legislation/country/india/atp-sales-restrictions
Lucknow Municipal Corporation	Municipal	Yes	None	The Lucknow Municipal corporation introduced a mandatory annual licence registration for the city's tobacco vendors in 2018, reports suggest poor enforcement & compliance.	https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/licence-policy-for-tobacco-vendors-flops/articleshow/64152998.cms

Comment [4]:
Item 49

Location	Level of Government	Licence/ Permit	Other Restriction (e.g. cap/density/proximity/ store type)	Notes	Data Source
Thailand	National	Yes	Sales ban near schools & healthcare facilities.	Legislation from 2017 authorises the Minister for Health to determine the distance from these establishments from which sales are permitted, the regulations have not yet been promulgated.	https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/legislation/country/thailand/atp-sales-restrictions
Europe					
Finland	National	Yes	No	Introduced a national licensing system in 2009. Licences are granted by local authorities, which may result in differences in the number of outlets & licence fees in different areas.	Halonen, J. I., Kivimäki, M., Kouvonen, A., Pentti, J., Kawachi, I., Subramanian, S. V., & Vahtera, J. (2014). Proximity to a tobacco store and smoking cessation: a cohort study. <i>Tobacco Control</i> , 23(2), 146. https://doi.org/10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2012-050726
France	National	Yes	Yes (specialist shops)	State managed monopoly since the 1800's. Sales delegated sales to independent licensed professionals. Licence holders must fulfil personal & business criteria none of which are determined by public health needs.	Kuipers, M. A. G., Nuyts, P. A. W., Willemsen, M. C., & Kunst, A. E. (2021). Tobacco retail licensing systems in Europe. <i>Tobacco Control</i> , tobaccocontrol-2020-055910. https://doi.org/10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2020-055910
Hungary	National	Yes	No	Licensing system was implemented in 2013. Licences were to be valid for a period of 20 years & with one licence per 2,000 residents.	Robertson, L., Marsh, L., Edwards, R., Hoek, J., van der Deen, F. S., & McGee, R. (2016). Regulating tobacco retail in New Zealand: what can we learn from overseas? <i>The New Zealand Medical Journal</i> , 129(1432), 74-79. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27356255/ Bodrogi, J., Joo, T., Rogers, T., Chaloupka, F.J., & Foley, K. (2016). Implementation and Outcomes of a National Policy to Reduce Tobacco Retail Density in Hungary. https://www.tobacconomics.org/files/research/292/Foley-Kristie-Tobacco-Retail-in-Hungary-SRNT-

Location	Level of Government	Licence/ Permit	Other Restriction (e.g. cap/density/proximity/ store type)	Notes	Data Source
					2016.pdf
Iceland	National	Yes	No	A four-year license is required for retailers from the local board of health	https://island.is/en/license-for-retail-sale-of-tobacco
Ireland	National	Yes (€50 registration)	No	Since 2009, tobacco sellers have been required to be registered with the Health Service Executive.	https://www.hse.ie/eng/about/who/tobaccocontrol/retailer-guidance/retailer-guidance-document.pdf
Italy	National	Yes	Yes	State monopoly in existence since 1927. Municipalities with a population of 30,000 or less require 300 m between retailers	Kuipers, M. A. G., Nuyts, P. A. W., Willemsen, M. C., & Kunst, A. E. (2021). Tobacco retail licensing systems in Europe. <i>Tobacco Control</i> , tobaccocontrol-2020-055910. https://doi.org/10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2020-055910

Location	Level of Government	Licence/ Permit	Other Restriction (e.g. cap/density/proximity/ store type)	Notes	Data Source
The Netherlands	National	No	Supermarket sales ban from 2024	Vending machine sales of tobacco products will be banned this year (2022) & online sales in 2023.	van Deelen, T. R. D., Kunst, A. E., van den Putte, B., Veldhuizen, E. M., & Kuipers, M. A. G. (2022). Ex ante evaluation of the impact of tobacco control policy measures aimed at the point of sale in the Netherlands. <i>Tobacco Control</i> , tobaccocontrol-2021-057205. https://doi.org/10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2021-057205 Hefler, M., & Baker, J. (2020). Worldwide news and comment. <i>Tobacco Control</i> , 29, 247 - 249.
Norway	National	Yes	No	National registration scheme implemented in 2017. Registration fees & penalties vary between municipalities.	https://www.tobaccocontrollaws.org/legislation/country/norway/atp-sales-restrictions Kuipers, M. A. G., Nuyts, P. A. W., Willemsen, M. C., & Kunst, A. E. (2021). Tobacco retail licensing systems in Europe. <i>Tobacco Control</i> , tobaccocontrol-2020-055910. https://doi.org/10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2020-055910
Russia	National	No	Sales ban within 100 m of educational facilities & in bus & train stations, airports & other transport hubs (except for duty-free shops)	-	https://www.tobaccocontrollaws.org/legislation/country/russia/atp-sales-restrictions

Location	Level of Government	Licence/ Permit	Other Restriction (e.g. cap/density/proximity/ store type)	Notes	Data Source
Spain	National	Yes	Yes (specialist stores, newspaper stands & vending machines in bars, restaurants, pubs, discos, hotels, petrol stations).	State managed monopoly since the 1800's. The Tobacco Market Commission auctions new stores to the highest bidder, determining the location based on the proximity to other stores & the volume of their sales. New stores cannot be located within 150m of another retailer if existing retailers' sales fall below a specified threshold.	Kuipers, M. A. G., Nuyts, P. A. W., Willemsen, M. C., & Kunst, A. E. (2021). Tobacco retail licensing systems in Europe. <i>Tobacco Control</i> , tobaccocontrol-2020-055910. https://doi.org/10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2020-055910 Valiente, R., Sureda, X., Bilal, U., Navas-Acien, A., Pearce, J., Franco, M., & Escobar, F. (2019). Regulating the local availability of tobacco retailing in Madrid, Spain: a GIS study to evaluate compliance. <i>Tobacco Control</i> , 28(3), 325-333. https://doi.org/10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2018-054269
Sweden	National	Yes	No	-	https://www.tobaccocontrollaws.org/legislation/country/sweden/atp-sales-restrictions
Turkey	National	Yes	No	-	https://www.tobaccocontrollaws.org/legislation/country/turkey/atp-sales-restrictions
UK	National	Yes (registration scheme).	No	-	https://www.gov.uk/guidance/selling-and-storing-tobacco-products
Eastern Mediterranean					
Afghanistan	National	Yes	None	Legislation dates from 2015	https://www.tobaccocontrollaws.org/legislation/country/afghanistan/atp-sales-restrictions
Lebanon	National	Yes	Sale of tobacco products prohibited in restaurants, nightclubs and enclosed places	-	https://www.tobaccocontrollaws.org/legislation/country/lebanon/atp-sales-restrictions

Location	Level of Government	Licence/ Permit	Other Restriction (e.g. cap/density/proximity/ store type)	Notes	Data Source
Jordan	National	Yes	Sales ban within 250 m of schools & healthcare facilities.	Legislation dates from 2013	https://www.tobaccocontrollaws.org/legislation/country/jordan/atp-sales-restrictions
Pakistan (There is no national licensing requirement that preempts local requirements.)	National	No	Sales ban within 50 m of educational facilities.	-	https://www.tobaccocontrollaws.org/legislation/country/pakistan/atp-sales-restrictions
Islamabad	City	Yes	No	Annually renewed licence. Applicants must submit an affidavit stating they will comply with the Prohibition of Smoking & Protection of Non-smokers Health Ordinance 2002.	https://theunion.org/sites/default/files/2020-12/Report-TVA.cdr_.pdf
Qatar	National	Yes	Sales ban within 1000 m of educational facilities.	Legislation dates from 2016	https://www.tobaccocontrollaws.org/legislation/qatar/sales-restrictions
Saudi Arabia	National	No	Sales are not permitted on public transport.	-	https://www.tobaccocontrollaws.org/legislation/country/saudi-arabia/atp-sales-restrictions
United Arab Emirates	National	Yes	Sales are prohibited within 150m of educational & other child facilities & within 100m of a place of worship	-	https://www.tobaccocontrollaws.org/legislation/United-arab-emirates/sales-restrictions
Western Pacific					

Location	Level of Government	Licence/ Permit	Other Restriction (e.g. cap/density/proximity/ store type)	Notes	Data Source
Australia					
There is no national licensing requirement that preempts local requirements.					
ACT	State/Territory	Yes (~USD \$407)	None	Not regulated at a national level. NSW has what is termed a negative licensing system whereby retailers register with the relevant local authority. Negative licensing systems allow business to operate without a licence but impose penalties for breaching regulations in contrast to positive licensing systems in operation in ACT, the NT, WA Tasmania, & SA, in which businesses require prior approval & adherence to regulations. Victoria & Queensland have no licensing system.	https://www.accesscanberra.act.gov.au/business-and-work/hospitality-liquor-and-gaming/tobacco-licences-and-smoking-areas
Northern Territory (NT)		Yes (~USD \$178)			https://nt.gov.au/industry/licences/tobacco-licences
New South Wales (NSW)		Yes			https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/tobacco/Pages/tobacco-retailing-laws.aspx
Western Australia (WA)		Yes (~USD \$209, \$178 annual renewal)			https://ww2.health.wa.gov.au/Articles/S_T/Tobacco-sellers-licensing
Tasmania		Yes (~USD \$842)			https://www.health.tas.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-11/Smoking_Products_Retailers_Guide_DoHTasmania_2020.pdf
South Australia (SA)		Yes (~USD \$218)			https://www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/Public+Content/SA+Health+Internet/Public+Health/Tobacco+and+E-Cigarette+laws+and+businesses/Retail+tobacco+and+e-cigarette+licence

Location	Level of Government	Licence/ Permit	Other Restriction (e.g. cap/density/proximity/ store type)	Notes	Data Source
Queensland		No (Licence required from 1 September 2024)			https://www.health.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0018/700137/smoking-products-retailers.pdf https://documents.parliament.qld.gov.au/events/np/2023/230524_NP.pdf
Victoria		No			https://www.health.vic.gov.au/tobacco-reform/retailers-guide-to-tobacco
Brunei Darussalam	National	Yes (USD\$ 1,770)	None	Following the introduction of high taxes, advertising restrictions & large graphic health warning for packaging, in 2014 the tobacco industry ceased sales in Brunei, citing excessive regulations. The result of this is that in practice there are no tobacco retailers in Brunei. Tobacco products may be bought into the country by private citizens.	https://www.tobaccocontrollaws.org/legislation/brunei-darussalam/sales-restrictions Local informant
China	National	Yes	Sales ban within 100m of the entrance of kindergartens or primary or secondary schools	The production, sale, & regulation of tobacco is controlled by the government. The China National Tobacco Corporation (CNTC) controls the business side, & the State Tobacco Monopoly Administration (STMA) is the regulatory arm of the industry. The Tobacco Monopoly Board (TMB) implements & enforces tobacco regulations.	https://www.tobaccocontrollaws.org/legislation/country/china/atp-sales-restrictions Wang, L., Lu, B., Wewers, M. E., Foraker, R. E., Xie, M., & Ferketich, A. K. (2017). Are retailers compliant with zoning regulations that ban tobacco sales near schools in Changsha, China? <i>Tobacco Control</i> , 26(4), 446-451. https://doi.org/10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2015-052787
Fiji	National	Yes	No	-	https://health.gov.fj/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/32_Tobacco-Control-Regulation-20121.pdf

Location	Level of Government	Licence/ Permit	Other Restriction (e.g. cap/density/proximity/ store type)	Notes	Data Source
Indonesia	National	Unclear	Sales ban within 200m of schools, athletic facilities, cultural facilities & hospitals.		https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/legislation/indonesia/sales-restrictions
Mongolia	National	Yes	Sales ban within 500m of secondary schools & student dormitories & sales are prohibited in bars & entertainment facilities	Legislation dates from 2015	https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/legislation/country/mongolia/atp-sales-restrictions
New Zealand	National	No	No		https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2022/0079/latest/whole.html#LMS708311
Philippines	National	No	Sales are prohibited within 100 m of schools & other youth spaces	An ordinance passed in 2016 in Balanga city prohibited the sale, distribution, use, advertising, & promotion of tobacco products &/or Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) within three km of the city, impacting 95% of the city.	https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/legislation/country/philippines/atp-sales-restrictions Hefler, M., Bianco, E., Bradbrook, S., Arnold, D., & Dorotheo, E. U. (2022). What facilitates policy audacity in tobacco control? An analysis of approaches and supportive factors for innovation in seven countries. <i>Tobacco Control</i> , 31(2), 328. https://doi.org/10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2021-056570
Singapore	National	Yes (USD\$280)	None	-	https://www.hsa.gov.sg/tobacco-regulation/licences/retail
Vietnam	National	Yes	Sales are not permitted within 100m of schools & day-care centres	-	https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/legislation/country/viet-nam/atp-sales-restrictions