



WORLD NEWS ON TOBACCO

At least 34 countries ban the sale of e-cigarettes.



In Australia, e-cigarettes and e-liquids containing nicotine require a prescription.

Beginning January 2024, the importation of nonprescription vaping products—including those that do not contain nicotine—will be banned.



Vaping in public spaces is **illegal in Colombia and Iran.**



In Qatar, it is illegal to import, sell, purchase, and use e-cigarettes. Violation of this provision carries a fine of up to 10,000 Qatari Rials (US \$2,700) or imprisonment for three months.



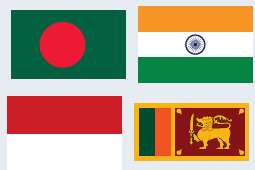
Tourists using e-cigarettes in **Thailand could face up to 10 years in prison or fines of 30,000 baht (\$860).**



In Turkey, it is illegal to purchase an e-cigarette.



In Turkmenistan, selling, producing, and consuming chewing tobacco is considered an administrative offense punishable with a fine. Repeat offenders face up to 15 days in jail.



Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka are working towards moving tobacco farmers away from growing tobacco.



In Canada, the law regulates specified contents of cigarettes, including: sugars and sweeteners, which are banned; menthol, mint, and spearmint; spices and herbs; ingredients that create the impression of health benefits, energy and vitality; and coloring agents.



In Ireland, smoked tobacco products must display one of 14 combined (text and picture) health warnings, occupying 65 percent of the front and back of the package.



Uganda has a comprehensive ban on all tobacco advertising and promotion, and explicitly bars government officials from accepting gifts of any kind from cigarette-makers.



Mexico has completely banned cigarette smoking in all public places including all indoor and outdoor public spaces like hotels, resorts, beaches, parks and anywhere children might gather.



Costa Rica bans smoking in all public places including bars, restaurants, bus stops and taxi stands.



France is banning smoking on beaches as part of the wider “plan anti-tabac” to help people quit. By the first half of 2024, they will also see lighting up prohibited outside of schools and in government-owned forests and green areas.