Sri Lanka Tobacco Control Policies

Sri Lanka became a Party to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control on February 27, 2005.

Smoke Free Places: Smoking is prohibited in many indoor public places and workplaces and on public transport. However, smoking is permitted in smoking areas or spaces in airports, hotels having 30 rooms or more, and restaurants having a seating capacity of a minimum of 30 persons.

Tobacco Advertising, Promotion and Sponsorship: Advertising through most forms of mass media is prohibited. The law, however, allows point of sale product display. There are some restrictions on tobacco sponsorship and the publicity of such sponsorship.

Tobacco Packaging and Labeling: Smoked tobacco product packages are required to have pictorial and text health warnings that cover 80 percent of the top front and back of packages and rotate every six months. Misleading packaging and labeling, including terms such as "light" and "low," is prohibited, but it is unclear if the prohibition also includes trademarks and figurative and other signs. It is prohibited to manufacture, import, or sell smokeless tobacco products.

Tobacco Taxation and Prices: The World Health Organization recommends raising tobacco excise taxes so that they account for at least 70 percent of retail prices. Tobacco excise taxes in Sri Lanka are below these recommendations.

| SMOKE FREE ENVIRONMENTS COMPLETE SMOKING BAN | | | |
|--|-------------|--|-----------|
| Health-care facilities | Yes | Private offices | Yes |
| Primary and secondary schools | Yes | Public transport | Yes |
| Universities | Yes | Restaurants | No |
| Governmental facilities | Yes | Bars and Pubs | No |
| Can subnational jurisdictions enact more stringent smoking restrictions? | No | | |
| BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION, AND SPONSORSHIP | | | |
| Domestic TV and radio | Yes | Promotional discounts | Yes |
| Domestic magazines and newspapers | Yes | Non-tobacco products or services with tobacco brand names | Yes |
| Outdoor advertising | Yes | Tobacco products with non-tobacco brand names | Yes |
| Outdoor advertising (e.g., billboards, posters) | Yes | Paid placement in media | Yes |
| Retail product display | No | Financial sponsorship, including corporate social responsibility | Ye |
| Internet advertising | Yes | Publicity of sponsorships | Yes |
| Free distribution | Yes | | |
| HEALTH WARNINGS ON SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS | | | |
| Text warnings describe health impacts | Yes | Number of published warnings at any given time | Uncertain |
| Warnings include a picture or graphic | Yes | Warnings required to rotate | Required |
| % of principal display areas covered (front and back) | 80% | Warnings are written in the principal language(s) | Yes |
| Front | 80% | Ban on misleading packaging and labeling | Yes |
| Back | 80% | Health warnings on smokeless tobacco products | Yes |
| TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE | | | |
| PRICE OF MOST SOLD BRAND, PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES | | TAXES ON MOST SOLD BRAND (% OF RETAIL PRICE) | |
| In country currency | 1300.00 LKR | Total taxes | 77% |
| In US dollars | 7.00 USD | Total excise | 66% |

Sources:

SF, APS, PL: Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids Legal Website. Available at: www.tobaccocontrollaws.org

Tax: WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2021. Available at: www.who.int/tobacco/global_report/en/ Last updated: June 4, 2021