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Foreword Message :

Department of Health & Family Welfare, Government of Karnataka

The Government of Karnataka remains firmly committed to protecting the health and well-being of its citizens, particularly the younger population, from the harmful effects of tobacco use. Tobacco continues to be a major public health challenge, contributing significantly to morbidity and mortality across the state. Despite strong legislative frameworks such as the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (COTPA) Act, 2003 and the Karnataka Amendment Act, 2024, effective implementation at the ground level especially at points of sale remains a critical priority.

Recognising that regulating access to tobacco is as important as reducing its consumption, the State has taken progressive steps to strengthen tobacco control through the introduction of Tobacco Vendor Licensing. Karnataka has emerged as a national leader by implementing a state-wide digital licensing system across all 325 Urban Local Bodies, thereby bringing transparency, accountability, and systematic monitoring into tobacco retail regulation.

This document, “Implementation Guidelines for Tobacco Vendor Licensing in Karnataka”, provides a comprehensive operational framework to support Urban Local Bodies, enforcement agencies, and health systems in effectively implementing TVL in alignment with COTPA and other relevant laws. It also reinforces the importance of integrating tobacco control measures with broader public health initiatives under the National Tobacco Control Programme.

The success of TVL implementation depends on strong inter-sectoral coordination between the Department of Health & Family Welfare, Urban Development Department, District Administration, Police Department, and local governance institutions. Equally important is the role of frontline functionaries, including Health Inspectors and municipal officials, in ensuring compliance, conducting enforcement, and generating community awareness.

Through effective implementation of TVL, the Government aims to regulate the availability, visibility, and accessibility of tobacco products especially among children and adolescents while also strengthening enforcement of existing laws such as prohibition of sale to minors, restrictions near educational institutions, and ban on tobacco advertising.

I urge all stakeholders to adopt these guidelines in both letter and spirit and work collaboratively towards building a tobacco free, healthier Karnataka. I also acknowledge and appreciate the contributions of all departments and partners involved in developing and operationalising this important initiative.



Commissioner
Department of Health & Family Welfare
Government of Karnataka

Foreword Message:

Directorate of Municipal Administration, Government of Karnataka

The Government of Karnataka has consistently demonstrated a strong commitment towards safeguarding public health and protecting future generations from the harmful effects of tobacco use. Despite the existence of comprehensive legal frameworks such as the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA), 2003 and its Karnataka amendment, 2024, challenges in enforcement, particularly at the point-of-sale, continue to persist. The easy accessibility and widespread availability of tobacco products, especially to youth, necessitate stronger regulatory mechanisms and coordinated action at the Urban Local Body (ULB) level.

In this context, the introduction and systematic implementation of Tobacco Vendor Licensing across all Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka marks a significant and progressive step. Karnataka has taken a leadership role in the country by operationalizing a state-wide digital Tobacco Vendor Licensing system across all 325 ULBs, thereby strengthening governance, improving transparency, and enabling better monitoring of tobacco sales.

These guidelines, “Implementation Guidelines for Tobacco Vendor Licensing in Karnataka”, has been developed to provide a comprehensive framework for Urban Local Bodies to effectively implement and enforce TVL in alignment with existing laws and policies. It outlines clear procedures, roles, responsibilities, and compliance mechanisms to ensure uniform implementation across the state. The guidelines also reinforce the integration of TVL with other relevant legislations, including COTPA 2003, the Karnataka amendment Act 2024, and allied public health laws.

The successful implementation of TVL requires strong inter-departmental coordination between the Urban Development Department, Health & Family Welfare Department, District Administration, and enforcement agencies, along with active participation from field-level functionaries such as Health Inspectors and municipal officials. I urge all Urban Local Bodies to adopt these guidelines in both letter and spirit, and to prioritise enforcement, awareness generation, and systematic monitoring.

By regulating the sale, location, and density of tobacco vendors, the Government aims not only to strengthen compliance with tobacco control laws but also to reduce the accessibility of tobacco products, particularly among children and adolescents. This initiative will contribute significantly towards building a healthier, safer, and tobacco-free Karnataka.

I extend my appreciation to all stakeholders involved in the development of these guidelines and look forward to their effective implementation across the state.



Director

Directorate of Municipal Administration
Government of Karnataka

Abbreviations

ACS	Additional Chief Secretary
ADC	Additional Deputy Commissioner
BBMP	Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike
CMC	City Municipal Council
COTPA	The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act
DTCC	District Tobacco Control Cell
ENDS	Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems
FCTC	Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
GATS	Global Adult Tobacco Survey
GBA	Greater Bangalore Authority
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
KMDS	Karnataka Municipal Data Society
MPOWER	Monitor, Protect, Offer, Warn, Enforce, Raise
NTCP	National Tobacco Control Programme
NOC	No Objection Certificate
PoS	Point of Sale
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
STCC	State Tobacco Control Cell
TAPS	Tobacco Advertising, Promotion and Sponsorship
TMC	Town Municipal Council
TP	Town Panchayat
TVL	Tobacco Vendor Licensing
ULB	Urban Local Body
UDD	Urban Development Department
WHO	World Health Organization

Background :

The use of tobacco continues to increase in developing countries like India, despite sustained efforts by the World Health Organization (WHO) to regulate and discourage its consumption. Tobacco use is estimated to cause more than 13.5 lakh deaths annually in India, making it a major public health concern. According to the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2016 -17, about 28.6% (26.68 crore) of adults aged 15 years and above in India are current tobacco users, including 42.4% of males and 14.2% of females. Additionally, around 10.7% (9.95 crore) of adults currently smoke tobacco, while 21.4% (19.94 crore) use smokeless forms of tobacco.

As a signatory to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO-FCTC), the Government of India has adopted a proactive and comprehensive approach to tobacco control over the past decade. In order to implement tobacco control laws and fulfil its commitments under the WHO-FCTC, the MPOWER policy package has been introduced, comprising evidence-based strategies to reduce tobacco demand. Further, the Government enacted the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act (COTPA), 2003. This Act prohibits smoking in public places, bans both direct and indirect advertising of tobacco products, restricts the sale of tobacco to minors, and prohibits sale within a 100-yard radius of educational institutions. It also mandates pictorial health warnings on tobacco products.

Despite the existence of these stringent provisions, enforcement remains a challenge. There are significant violations related to Tobacco Advertising, Promotion and Sponsorship (TAPS), particularly at the point-of-sale (PoS) level. A large number of tobacco vendors operate in an unregulated manner, including informal and mobile vendors, which makes enforcement difficult and increases accessibility of tobacco products to youth and minors. At present, there is no comprehensive government data on the number or registration status of tobacco points-of-sale across cities and states.

In this context, Tobacco Vendor Licensing (TVL) has emerged as a key policy intervention to regulate the sale and distribution of tobacco products. India is also a signatory to the WHO-FCTC Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products, which highlights the importance of licensing systems to regulate the tobacco supply chain.

To strengthen tobacco control measures, both the Government of India and the Government of Karnataka have emphasized the need to make licensing of tobacco vendors mandatory. Recognizing that regulating the sale of tobacco is as important as regulating its consumption, the Government of India, through the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, issued advisories in 2017 and 2018 urging all States and Union Territories to adopt vendor licensing systems. These advisories recommended that municipal authorities provide authorization to retail shops selling tobacco products, with the condition that such shops should not sell non-tobacco products alongside tobacco.

Tobacco control in Karnataka

According to the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS 2) Report 2016-2017, 22.8% adults in Karnataka use tobacco in some or other form (8.8% current tobacco smokers and 16.3% are current smokeless tobacco users). The age of tobacco initiation in Karnataka is around 19-20 years, which is quite an alarming situation.

To curtail the menace of the tobacco epidemic in Karnataka, a High-Power Committee headed by the Chief Secretary and State Level Coordination Committee under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary-Health were constituted to oversee the implementation of the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) and compliance with various provisions of COTPA 2003 and Karnataka amendment 2024. Under these committees, several meetings were conducted on a regular basis to track the progress of the NTCP and review & monitor the implementation of COTPA.

While in India, NTCP and enforcement of various provision of COTPA are critical for tobacco control, many states including Karnataka, have enacted and notified other numerous innovative strategies such as ban on sale of loose cigarettes/tobacco products; smoke free/tobacco free declarations; state level bans on e-cigarettes/ENDS, Tobacco Free Educational Institution (ToFEI) implementation, Rose Campaign and initiated state-level amendments of COTPA, etc. which have emerged and evolved in the recent times. Furthermore, FCTC Article 5.3 is also now being implemented by several states, including Karnataka, to tackle the influence of the tobacco industry and help prevent young people from starting to use/consume tobacco products. In line with the national directives, the Government of Karnataka, with a strong commitment to protecting its youth formulated Karnataka Municipal Corporations (Regulation and inspection of places used for sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products) Rules, 2020 in exercise of the powers conferred by section 421, 423, 427 read with section 353 of the Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act, 1976. Thus Karnataka became the first state in the country to implement a state-wide digital TVL system across all 325 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). Karnataka also amended COTPA,2003 in 2024 with increasing age and penalties which are milestones in the history of tobacco control in the country.

The operational guideline provides a structured framework for adopting the TVL policy as an effective tool to regulate the location, density, and operations of tobacco vendors, and to impose necessary restrictions on the sale and promotion of tobacco products across the state. This initiative is expected to significantly reduce the accessibility of tobacco products, particularly among children and youth, and contribute towards building a healthier and tobacco-free Karnataka.

TVL, a strategy to effectively implement COTPA and other related tobacco control laws:

As the government aspires to safeguard the future of children below the age of 21, vendors need to ensure that they have their shops and licenses authorized by the municipal authority before selling any kind of tobacco products. Licensed vendors must act in accordance with the provisions of COTPA Karnataka amendment 2024 and other related laws.

TVL is a special license which the government issues to businesses that sell tobacco products. Under a municipality's act on TVL law, it requires all vendors/traders that sell tobacco products to get a license from the government in exchange for the privilege of selling these products to its consumers. If a business/trade fails to meet the eligibility requirements or performance standards, its license can be suspended or revoked, prohibiting the business from selling tobacco until the license is reinstated. Local governments may require licensed vendors to pay an annual fee, which in turn can fund administration and implementation activities such as store inspections and compliance checks relating to youth purchases.

Furthermore, a TVL system aids many governmental purposes. It facilitates a government in identifying all the businesses selling tobacco to consumers in the community or state. This subsequently helps the government to enforce prevailing retailer laws. Second, through conditions levied on the licensee, retailer licenses provide the government superior control over where tobacco can be sold and what kinds of businesses can sell tobacco products.

Benefits of Tobacco Vendor Licensing:

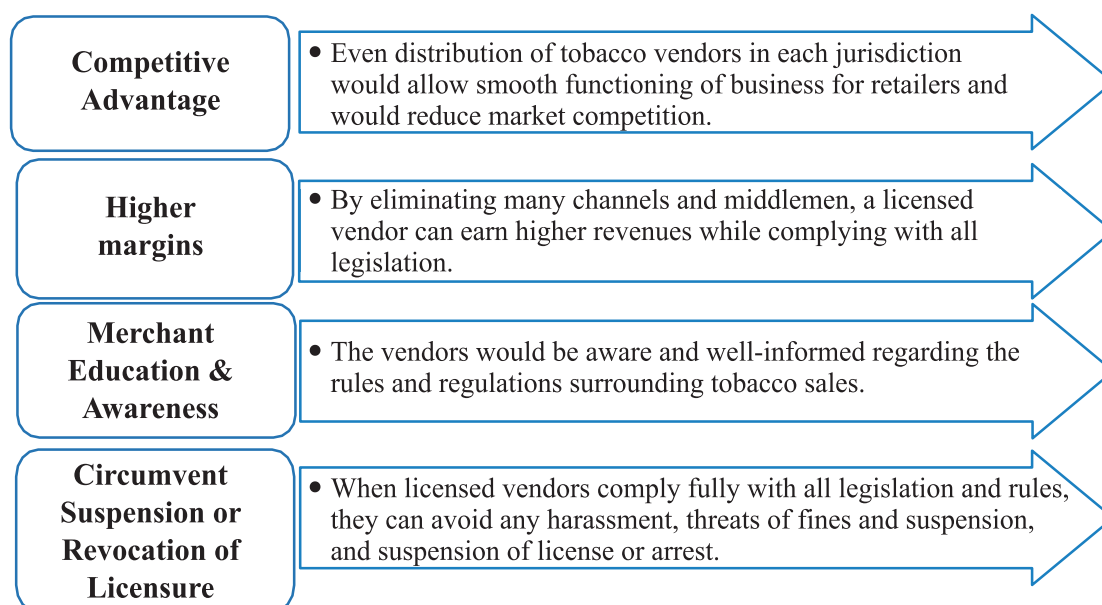
Introduction of the TVL system regulates the number of unlawful Point of Sale, including street or mobile vendors selling tobacco products in the municipal/urban areas of Karnataka.

Some of the major benefits of TVL include, but are not limited to;

Major Benefits of Tobacco Vendor Licensing		
Reduce the availability of Tobacco products	Comply with all TC Laws	Generate Revenue to conduct Enforcement drives/inspections checks
• Reduce No of Vendors • Reduce the Density of Vendors • Ban on sale in specific venues (grocery stores, restaurants, pharmacies, etc.) • Regulate the location of Tobacco Vendors - prohibition within 100 meters of educational institutions	• COTPA Act 2003 sec 4,5,6,7 (Karnataka amendment 2024) • Juvenile and Justice Act 2015; • Food Safety & Standards Act 2006; • ENDS Act 2019; • Ban on sale of single stick • Eliminate Illicit and counterfeit products	• Establishes a self-financing mechanism for comprehensive enforcement • Establish minimum price for tobacco products

Benefits of acquiring a license:

As a retailer, tobacco vendors can benefit from the licensing through the following:



Laws Supporting Vendor Licensing Implementation Process ¹:

1. The COTPA Karnataka amendment Act, 2024. Tobacco vendor licensing mandates the compliance with the provisions of COTPA 2003, which includes;

- a. Prohibition of a person shall not use any tobacco products in any public place. and providing smoking aid.
- b. Prohibition on direct or indirect advertisement of the tobacco brands
- c. Prohibition on sales to or by minors (below 21 years)
- d. No person shall sell, offer for sale or permit the sale of cigarettes or any tobacco product, loose or in single sticks.
- e. Prohibition of sales within 100 meters of any educational institutions
- f. Prohibition on sales of tobacco products without a pictorial health warning sign

2. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act Section 77:

Whoever gives, or causes to be given, to any child any intoxicating liquor or any narcotic drug or 36 tobacco products or psychotropic substance, except on the order of a duly qualified medical practitioner, shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to a fine which may extend up to one lakh rupees

3. Environment Protection Act 1986

Prohibits the use of plastic for storing, packaging, or selling any tobacco product.

4. The Food Safety and Protection Act 2006

Prohibits the use of tobacco or nicotine as an ingredient in any food product and bans products such as Ghutka and pan-masala containing nicotine or tobacco.

5. The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation Act 1986);

Prohibits children and adolescents from engaging in hazardous activities, including selling tobacco products, as this will result in exposure to smoke or get influenced to use tobacco products.

6. Legal Meteorology Act 2011:

Mandates display of contents on the package of the tobacco products, including nicotine, tar, etc.

7. Prohibition of Electronic Cigarette Act 2019;

Bans production, transport, manufacturing, import, export, distribution and sales of electronic cigarettes.

¹ National Law School India University “Framework for Implementation of Vendor Licensing in India”

Current Policy provisions for TVL in Karnataka

Tobacco vendor licensing in Karnataka

The Government of Karnataka notified the Karnataka Municipal Corporations (Regulation and Inspection of Places Used for Sale of Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products) Rules, 2020 under the powers conferred by Sections 421, 423, 427 read with Section 353 of the Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act, 1976. These rules were formally notified on 19 May 2022, followed by gazette publication on 28 May 2022.

Although Karnataka had initiated TVL measures as early as 2013, the 2022 notification marked a significant step by establishing a structured regulatory framework for the retail sale of tobacco products. Karnataka emerged as one of the earliest states to operationalize TVL through detailed municipal rules. Other States like Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Uttarakhand have also issued orders framed rules to implement TVL.

A distinguishing feature of the Karnataka framework is that it provides specific licensing provisions applicable to Municipalities, City Corporations, and the Greater Bangalore Authority. The Department of Urban Development, in coordination with the Directorate of Municipal Administration and the Greater Bangalore Authority, finalized these rules and obtained approval from the concerned Ministers, including the Chief Minister.

The process of introducing TVL in Karnataka faced considerable resistance from sections of vendors, tobacco growers, and tobacco industry stakeholders, who argued that licensing could adversely affect livelihoods. At the same time, students, parents, and teachers mobilized in support of TVL, emphasizing the need to protect children and adolescents from easy access to tobacco products. Representations were submitted to the government from both supporting and opposing groups. After reviewing these submissions, the Government examined the concerns raised and issued clarifications addressing objections, ultimately supporting implementation of the licensing framework.

The legal basis for regulating tobacco retail outlets in Karnataka also derives from the “Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 and the Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act, 1976”. Under Section 353, Schedule X of the Municipal Corporations Act, premises cannot be used for specified commercial purposes without a license, including activities involving tobacco products such as storage, pressing, cleaning, preparation, or manufacture of tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes, and beedis. Through incorporation of the 2020 Rules under both municipal laws, the sale of tobacco products was explicitly brought within the scope of TVL, thereby extending municipal regulatory oversight to tobacco retail establishments.

Key differences between the provisions of the laws under the two notifications in Karnataka:

Notification 1 Municipal Corporations	Notification 2 Municipalities & Corporations
Provision of the rules is applicable for Municipal Corporations, including the Greater Bangalore Authority(GBA).	The rules apply to Municipalities and Corporations.
An authorized officer is designated by the Commissioner to implement the provisions of the laws.	An authorized officer is designated by the Commissioner, the Chief Officer or any other officer on his behalf to implement the laws.
Defines the term “bad incident” under 2.3	Do not define the term “bad incident”
Application is for a license to the Commissioner with a fee of Rs. 500 for a term of 1 year.	Application for the license to the Commissioner or the Chief Officer with a fee of Rs 500/- for the term of 5 years.
Renewal of license after a period of 5 years with a renewal application to the Commissioner with a fee of Rs 500, one month before the expiry of the license.	Renewal of license after a period of 5 years with renewal application to the Commissioner or Chief Officer with a fee of Rs 500, one month before the expiry of the license.
- Any aggrieved by the order shall appeal to the concerned Deputy Commissioner, District Administration / Commissioner, Greater Bangalore Authority(GBA). within 15 days from the date of receipt of such order. - The appeal against the decision taken by the Deputy Commissioner/ Commissioner shall be made to the Mayor of the concerned Urban Local Body, and it shall be final.	- Shall appeal to the Assistant Commissioner, District Administration or the concerned sub- division within 15 days from the date of receipt of such order. - Appeal against the decision taken by the Assistant Commissioner shall be with the President of Municipalities, and it shall be final.
Municipal Corporation: Penalty amounts up to Rs. 4000/- and up to Rs. 100 per day for continuing the breach from the day of the conviction of the first breach. Greater Bangalore Authority (GBA). Penalty amounts up to Rs. 5000/- and rupees up to Rs. 100 per day for continuing the breach from the day of the conviction of the first breach.	Penalty amounts up to Rs. 3000/- and up to Rs. 100 per day for continuing the breach from the day of the conviction of the first breach.

Therefore, in summary, concerning the for mentioned laws by the Municipality Act, any individual or a business that is carrying on or intends to carry on retail business of cigarettes/beedis and other tobacco products would require obtaining a Municipal Trade License to sell tobacco products.

Systematic Approach for the Effective Implementation of TVL:

1. The Department of Urban Development, Karnataka, issued the gazette notification on TVL on 19 May 2022 vide Notification No. UDD 164 GEL 2013, after reviewing suggestions and objections received from the public during the consultation process (refer Annexure).
2. A joint state-level consultation was organized by the Department of Urban Development in collaboration with key tobacco control stakeholders to develop a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for phased implementation of TVL, with technical support from the State Tobacco Control Cell. Experiences from other Indian states implementing TVL were reviewed and incorporated into the SOP to strengthen operational feasibility and enforcement mechanisms.
3. Capacity-building initiatives were undertaken to sensitize and train officials from all 10 City Corporations, along with District Tobacco Control Cell personnel, on the concept, regulatory provisions, and field-level implementation modalities of TVL.
4. Online licensing has been operationalized across all 325 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the state, enabling streamlined application and approval processes. To date, more than 4,500 TVL licenses have been issued across Karnataka. All ULBs may use the state online portal for TVL purpose. No Private license should be used
5. Karnataka has also introduced a digital challan mechanism for enforcement, making it one of the first states in India to integrate digital penalty systems with TVL implementation.

TVL implementation process in Karnataka

Activity	By whom	Recommended Timeline	Remarks
Issuing of an internal letter to ULBs on the implementation of TVL by attaching the SoP or Implementation guideline.	ACS, Dept. of UDD/ Director, Directorate of Municipal Administration, Bengaluru	once the guideline is released officially	STCC, Karnataka, shall assist in this process.
Issuing of letter for the formation of the committee and the TVL enforcement Squad	Commissioner / PD-DUDC Chief Officer	By June 2026	Annexure attached

Issuing of public notice to create awareness on the TVL policy.	Issued already by 325 ULBs. To be issued by the Director, Directorate of Municipal Administration, GBA Bengaluru	By June 2026	Annexure attached
IEC activity	District Tobacco Control Cell under the NTCP and the Urban Development department/ Municipalities shall carry out IEC activities for tobacco vendors to give more visibility on licensing.	At least monthly one IEC activity in all districts.	STCC, Karnataka, shall develop an IEC design on TVL and share it with DTCCs and the Department of UDD for its adaptation.
A compliance survey is important for building a database of vendors in the city	Municipalities may collect the data on the number of Tobacco shops in their jurisdictions. DTCC may assist them for the same	On need bases	STCC, Karnataka, shall assist in developing a baseline survey format/ questionnaire and share it with UDD
Monitoring and assessing the progress of licenses from time to time.	The team can also assist in this process. This exercise can be done yearly once to assess the progress of TVL.	Quarterly	For internal circulation with a circular to all ULBs.
Quarterly Review on the progress of licensing at the State and District Level & enforcement drives	The Chief Officer or Commissioner has to review the progress of licensing during departmental monthly meetings. The District Commissioner can review the progress during the quarterly tobacco control review meeting.	Quarterly	UDD will have a corporation-wise dashboard on the number of applications received for license, approved, disapproved and in process to assess the progress of issuing TVL.
Sensitization meeting with Tobacco Vendors Association/Street Vendors Association	A sensitization meeting may be conducted by ULB and DTCC to motivate PoS to avail a license.	2 meetings in a year.	This sensitization meeting would help in motivating PoS to take the license and comply with the laws.

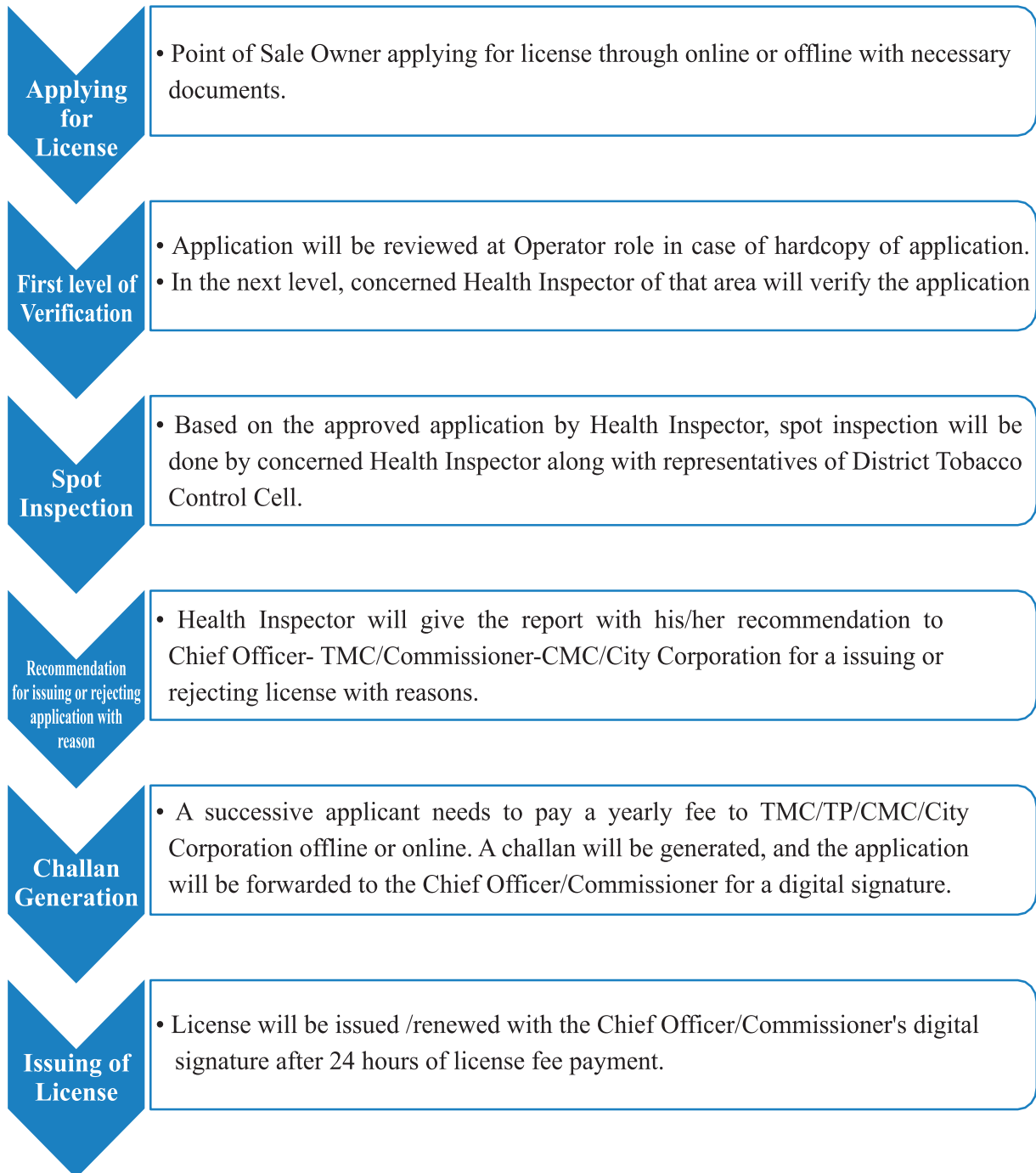
Authority to issue the Municipal Trade License:

As per the section 353 of the Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act 1976, Karnataka Municipal Corporations(Regulation and inspection of places used for sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products)rules 2020 and section 325 of the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1976, the owner or occupier of every place for the use of which for any purpose a license is required under the act shall apply to the Commissioner / Chief Officer for such license not less than thirty days before the place is used for such purpose. The competent authority shall convey either approval in Form B (as attached in annexure) or refusal in Form C (attached as annexure) within 22 working days from the date of application. In case of non-disposal of the application within 22 working days, it will be deemed approved. The authority to issue licenses in respect of trades or businesses specified in the schedule shall be the Municipal Commissioner/ Executive Officer/Special Officer of the notified ULBs.

Please remember that any entity may not sell cigarettes and/or other tobacco products without a valid Cigarette and Tobacco Products Retailer's License.

Procedure for licensing :

To set up or run a business unit in the area of urban local bodies, the applicant has to follow the procedure below in order to apply for a Tobacco Vendor License.



***Reasons for refusal/disapproval** of the license include, but are not limited to:

- a. Form not filled properly / documents not in order
- b. Discrepancy in the inspection report of the Health Inspector (verification that the proposed shop is not in compliance with terms and conditions, which mostly includes the provisions as per COTPA 2024).

Terms and Conditions for issuance of Tobacco Vendor license:

The issuance of the tobacco vendor license is subject to meeting the terms and conditions as specified under section 353 of the Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act 1976(Karnataka Act 14 of 1977) and the other applicable sections of the act in unification with conditions as defined below:

- ❖ Compliance with COTPA 2003, Karnataka amendment 2024 and rules made there under, like;
 - Prohibition of use of tobacco products in public places, Section 4 of COTPA,
 - No direct or indirect advertisement and promotion - Section 5 of COTPA
 - No sale to and by minors <21 years of age and displays of mandatory signage - Section 6 (a) of COTPA,
 - No sale in 100 meters of any educational institution - Section 6(b) of COTPA
 - No person sells, offers for sale or permits the sale of cigarettes or any tobacco product, loose or in single sticks, Section 6(c) of COTPA,
 - Printing of statutory Pictorial health warning on the pack of tobacco products before sale - Section 7, 8 and 9 of COTPA
- ❖ No littering of cigarette butts or other tobacco product-related litter around the shop (a dedicated dustbin must be made) in view of maintaining environmental sanitation and community health. This aligns with Swachh Bharat Abhiyan / Smart City Mission initiatives by the state as well as the central government.
- ❖ To discourage people from smoking at or in front of shops, the tobacco vendor should prohibit accessibility of a matchbox, lighter or electric point or other burning material at the vend.
- ❖ Any other conditions laid down by GBA/TMC/CMC/City Corporations time to time on issuing or renewal of any license will be applied.

1. Eligibility criteria:

Eligibility criteria for the vendors are as stated below:

- One should be a citizen of India
- The licensee should be 21 years and above. He/she should not be a student.
- He/she should have an Aadhaar card/voter ID / Pan card as proof of address and should be a permanent resident of Karnataka.
- Proof of having a permanent place to run the business (example: lease registration, rent agreement, Electricity bill, etc.)

2. Documentation required for TVL application

- An individual as an applicant: Identity proof of trade applicant as a mandatory document (e.g. Aadhar card /voter ID card/ Pan card, etc.)
- A trader as an applicant:
 - a. Who is the owner of the premises - would require a land possession certificate/ allotment order / Revenue rent / Sale or lease deed / updated holding tax receipt as a mandatory document.
 - b. Who is not the owner of premises or has no land in his/her name - would require an enclosed deed of land lease agreement/rent agreement /electricity bill (in the name of the trader applicant) / affidavit (attested by a notary public officer).

- In case of private business as an applicant: NoC/ Clearance certificate and registration certificate from authorities under the Companies Act 1956 & 2013.
- Applicant as a partnership firm: Enclosed deed or agreement is a mandatory document

3. Fee structure for trade license:

3.1 Application fees for a new Tobacco Vendor license:

The applicant has to pay Rs. 500 to the Chief Officer/Commissioner applying for a new license.

3.2 License renewal Fees:

The fee structures to renew the municipal trade license in urban local bodies shall be similar to the fees levied for issuing a new trade license, as mentioned in section 3.1.

The renewal fee may be subject to revision based on the request of the URLBs (as decided by the Department of Urban Development) or in accordance with the prevailing situation. The amendments in the fee will only be done at the beginning of the financial year, as obligatory.

Validity of Trade License:

Every license issued will be valid for a period of 5 years from the date of issuance and is not assignable or transferable and must be renewed annually. The Licensee would require applying for renewal of the license 1 month before the date of expiry. Based on powers conferred under section 353 of the Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act 1976, until the license is renewed, the grantee shall be deemed to be without a license or permission. A provisional license will be issued the same day to the applicant on a trust and verify method, while for the final license

The approval authority may issue the municipal trade license within 9 working days from the date of renewal of the application (as stated under the procedure for licensing). In case of non-disposal of the application within the above-specified time, the municipal trade license will be deemed renewed.

One more round of spot inspection will be done by Health Inspectors for renewal of TVL to re-ensure the compliance of the law mandated by the Government. The original municipal trade license will be the mandatory document to renew the trade license with the urban local body. With the advent of online Municipal Trade License Management, the grantee may renew its municipal trade license through this online application.

Penalty:

In the exercise of the powers conferred under section 353 of the Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act 1976, rules number 13 and bye-laws condition number 13, the following penalties can be imposed on breach of conditions by the Chief Officer/Municipal Commissioner or any other competent authorities are as follows;

Type of ULB	Penalty
Town Municipal Council and Town Panchayath	May extend to Rs. 3000, and in case of the continuing breach, with a fine which may extend to Rs. 100 every day.
City Municipal Council and all Corporations other than Greater Bangalore Authority (GBA).	May extend to Rs. 4000 and in case of the continuing breach, with a fine which may extend to Rs. 100 every day.
Greater Bangalore Authority (GBA).	May extend to Rs. 5000 and, in case of the continuing breach, with a fine which may extend to Rs. 100 every day.

Authority to conduct inspection checks:

As per the Gazette Notification number: UDD 164 GEL 2013 dated 19th May 2022, the Chief Officer/Municipal Commissioner/Commissioner or any other officer or employee of the municipality authorized by the Commissioner/ Municipal Commissioner has the power to inspect any place in respect of which a license or permission is required for carrying out a trade. Inspections will be conducted on a complaint basis, and to the extent possible, at least once per year.

The date of inspection/examination may be informed to the grantee for his/her presence at the premises prior to 2 working days. A Health Inspector may be authorized to do a site inspection along with representatives of the District Tobacco Control Cell on the premises of the checkpoints given by the approving authority. The inspection authority may involve/invite other agencies to inspect the business place/site, if found necessary. The grantee may be asked to submit an affidavit or declaration on availing applicable NOCs/permits/clearances if required, as per the business nature.

Compliance checks shall determine, at a minimum, if the tobacco retailer is conducting business in a manner that complies with prevailing tobacco control laws. During the inspection check, based upon a finding that a Tobacco Retailer violates the rules adopted pursuant to this provision, and local laws, and is found to be relating to the illegal retail sale of Tobacco Products, necessary legal action shall be taken by competent authorities. Furthermore, illegal tobacco products shall be seized and confiscated.

Responsibilities of Tobacco Vendor Licensee :

1. Prominently display the license at each retail location in a manner visible to the public.
2. Display of the following two signage as per COTPA 2003 (Karnataka amendment) Act, 2024, section 4 and section 6a in a manner visible to the public;



ತಂಬಾಕು ನಿಷೇಧಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶ
ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಂಬಾಕು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ಸೇವನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಪರಾಧ
ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ತಂಬಾಕು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ಸೇವನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವವರು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರಿಗೆ ದೂರುಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ
ಹೆಸರು:.....
ಹುದ್ದೆ:.....
ದೂರವಾಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:.....
ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ರೂ. 1000ದ ವರೆಗೆ ದಂಡ ವಿಧಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.



21 ವರ್ಷದೊಳಗಿನ

ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ತಂಬಾಕು

ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರಾಟ

ಮಾಡುವುದು ಶಿಕ್ಷಾರ್ಹ

ಅಪರಾಧ.

ತಂಬಾಕು ಕೊಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ

3. No sale of tobacco products within 100 meters (radius) of any educational institution.
4. No sale of tobacco to and by minors (21 years below).
5. Cannot do direct or indirect advertisements of tobacco products at the point of Sale.
6. No sale of illegal tobacco products
7. No sale of tobacco products without a specified pictorial health warning or with blurred and non-visible warnings on each tobacco product.
8. Cannot keep tobacco products with chocolates and cookies and provide easy access to minors/children.
9. Point of Seller/Owner cannot give a chance to customers to smoke in front of his/her shop. He/she should ensure a smoke-free environment to avoid passive smoking for his/her non-smoking customers.
10. Should not keep lighter, match box, ashtray and other such devices which encourage public smoking.
11. No sale of loose cigarettes/bidis or any tobacco product-loose in single sticks
12. Keep complete and legible purchase invoices for cigarettes and tobacco products.
13. Allow the law enforcement agencies to review your invoices upon request.

Annexure: 1: Checklist for the field inspection officer:

SL. No.	Particulars	Observation
1.	Name of the Point of Sale	
2.	Type of Point of Sale	
3.	Is the trade license renewed?	Yes / No
4.	Are there signs of smoking?	Yes / No
5.	Is there any smoking aid provided?	Yes / No
6.	Is “No Smoking/ No Tobacco” signage displayed?	Yes / No
7.	Is COTPA sec 6a signage displayed? (Prohibition of sale of tobacco products to a minor below 21 years)	Yes / No
8.	Is the entity in a residential area?	Yes / No
9.	Is there any educational institution within 100 meters	Yes / No
10.	Is any minor selling or buying tobacco?	Yes / No
11.	Is there any form of tobacco displayed (arranged in a showcase or inside a glass display)	Yes / No
12.	Are there any tobacco promotions/advertisements found	Yes / No
13.	Remarks	Yes / No

Annexure 2: COTPA Karnataka Amendment Bill 2024



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು
ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ - ೪ಎ Part - IVA	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಶುಕ್ರವಾರ, ೩೦, ಮೇ, ೨೦೨೫(ಜ್ಯೇಷ್ಠ, ೦೯, ಶಕವರ್ಷ, ೧೯೪೭) BENGALURU, FRIDAY, 30, MAY, 2025(JYAISTHA, 09, SHAKAVARSHA, 1947)	ಸಂ. ೩೨೮ No. 328
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PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LEGISLATION SECRETARIAT

NOTIFICATION

NO: DPAL 20 SHASANA 2024, BENGALURU, DATED: 30.05.2025

The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2024 ಇದಕ್ಕೆ 2025ರ ಮೇ ತಿಂಗಳ 23ನೇ ದಿನಾಂಕದಂದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಅನುಮತಿ ದೊರೆತಿದ್ದು, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಗಾಗಿ ಇದನ್ನು 2025ರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:41 ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರದ ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರಿಕೆ (ಭಾಗ-IVA)ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ,-

KARNATAKA ACT NO.41 OF 2025

(First Published in the Karnataka Gazette Extra-ordinary on the 30th day of May, 2025)

THE CIGARETTES AND OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCTS (PROHIBITION OF ADVERTISEMENT AND REGULATION OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, PRODUCTION, SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION) (KARNATAKA AMENDMENT) ACT, 2024

(Received the assent of the President on the 23rd day of May 2025)

An Act to amend the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (Central Act 34 of 2003) in its application to the State of Karnataka.

Whereas, it is expedient to amend the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (Central Act 34 of 2003) in its application to the State of Karnataka for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

(೧)

Be it enacted by the Karnataka State Legislature in the seventy fifth year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. Short title and commencement.- (1) This Act may be called the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) (Karnataka Amendment) Act, 2024.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint.

2. Substitution of section 4.- For section 4 of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (Central Act 34 of 2003) (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Act), the following shall be substituted, namely:-

“4. Prohibition of use of tobacco products in public place.- No person shall use tobacco products in any public place.

Explanation: For the purpose of this section, “use” means and includes smoking and spitting of tobacco.

Provided that, in a hotel having thirty rooms or a restaurant having seating capacity of thirty persons or more and in airports, a separate provision for smoking area or space may be made.

4A. Prohibition to open or run hookah bar,- No person shall either on his own or on behalf of any other person shall open or run any hookah bar, in any place including the eating house or pub or bar or restaurant by whatever name it is called.

Explanation: For the purpose of this section, “hookah” bar means “an establishment or place where people gather to smoke tobacco or other similar products from a communal hookah or narghile, which is provided individually.”

3. Substitution of section 6.- For section 6 of the Principal Act, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

“6. Prohibition on sale of cigarettes or other tobacco products to a person below the age of twenty one years and in a particular area.- No person shall sell, offer for sale or permit the sale of cigarettes or any other tobacco products,-

- (a) to any person who is under the age of twenty one years;
- (b) in an area within a radius of one hundred meters of any educational institution; or
- (c) loose or in single sticks.”

4. Amendment of section 21.- In section 21 of the Principal Act, in sub-section (1), for the words, "two hundred rupees", the words "one thousand rupees" shall be substituted.

5. Insertion of new section 21A.- After section 21 of the Principal Act, the following shall be inserted, namely:-

"21A. Punishment for running hookah bar.- Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 4A, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year but may extend to three years and with fine which shall not be less than fifty thousand rupees but may extend up to one lakh rupees."

6. Amendment of section 24.- In section 24 of the Principal Act, in sub-section (1), for the words, "two hundred rupees", the words "one thousand rupees" shall be substituted.

7. Amendment of section 28.- In section 28 of the Principal Act, in sub-section (1), for the words, "two hundred rupees", the words "one thousand rupees" shall be substituted.

By Order and in the name of
the Governor of Karnataka,

G.SRIDHAR

Secretary to Government
Department of Parliamentary
Affairs and Legislation

Annexure 3: License application forms (Municipalities and Corporations)

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ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ, ಮಂಗಳವಾರ ೨೪, ಮೇ, ೨೦೨೨

ಭಾಗ ೪ಎ

FORM – I

(See bye-law 4)

Application for grant or renewal of license

- 1) Name and Address of the applicant:
- 2) Father's Name:
- 3) Age:
- 4) Purpose for which license is required:
- 5) Address of the premises for which license is required:
- 6) Period for which license is required:
- 7) Details of the fee paid:
- 8) Other particulars:
 - (i) total dimension of the business premises:
 - (ii) capacity of seating:
 - (iii) total dimension of area intended to build a designated smoking area:

I declare that the particulars furnished above are true to the best of my knowledge, information and belief and request the grant of license.

I declare that I am well aware of the provisions of the Karnataka Municipalities (Regulation and inspection of places used for sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products) Model Bye-Laws, 2020 under which this license is granted and I shall always abide by them.

Place:

Date:

Signature of the Applicant

Annexure 4: License format (Municipalities and Corporations)

FORM-II

(See bye-law 5)

Grant of License

The license is granted to Sri/Smt (Name and address) for the use of (Insert description of place) as a (purpose for which premises shall be used)

This license is valid till.....

Fee of rupees.....received on vide receipt no..... for the period

Note: The license is subject to the provisions of the Karnataka Municipalities (Regulation and inspection of places used for sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products) Model Bye-Laws, 2020.

Place:

Date:

Seal and Sign
License issuing Authority

Annexure 5: License application form (Municipal Corporations & BBMP/GBA)

FORM – I

(See rule4)

Application for grant or renewal of license

1. Name and address of the applicant:
2. Father's name:
3. Age:
4. Purpose for which license is required:
5. Address of the premises for which license is required:
6. Period for which license is required:
7. Details of the fee paid:
8. Other particulars,-
 - (i) total dimension of the business premises:
 - (ii) capacity of seating; and
 - (iii) total dimension of area intended to build a designated smoking area:

I declare that, the particulars furnished above are true to the best of my knowledge, information and belief and request the grant of license.

I declare that, I am well aware of the provisions of the Karnataka Municipal Corporations (Regulation and inspection of places used for sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products) Rules, 2020 under which this license is granted and I shall always abide by them.

Place:

Date:

Signature of the Applicant

Annexure 6: License format (Municipal Corporations)

FORM-II

(See rule 5)

Grant of License

The license is granted to Sri/Smt. (Name and address) for the use of
..... (Insert description of place) as a
..... (purpose for which premises shall be used)

This license is valid till.....

Fee of rupees..... Received on vide receipt no..... for the period
.....

Note: The license is subject to the provisions of the Karnataka Municipal Corporations (Regulation and inspection of places used for sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products) Rules, 2020

Place:

Date:

Seal and Sign
License issuing Authority

Annexure 7: Tobacco Vendor Licensing Gazette Notification:

1. Order for Municipal Corporations

PR-398

NO: UDD 164 GEL 2013

KARNATAKA GOVERNMENT

KARNATAKA GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT
VIKASA SOUDHA
BENGALURU, DATE: 19/05/2022.

NOTIFICATION - I

The draft of the Karnataka Municipal Corporations (Regulation and inspection of places used for sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products) Rules, 2020 which the Government of Karnataka proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 421, 423, 427 read with section 353 of the Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act, 1976 (Karnataka Act 14 of 1977) was published as required by sub-section of section 421, 423, 427 read with section 353 of the said Act in Notification No. UDD 164 GEL 2013, Dated 08.12.2020 in PART-IV A No.156 of Karnataka Gazette (Extraordinary) dated 15 March 2021 inviting objections and suggestions from all the persons likely to be affected within 30 days from the date of publication of the said notification in the official Gazette.

And whereas, the said Gazette was made available to the public on 15 March 2021.

And whereas, the Objections/Suggestions received have been considered by the State Government.

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred under section 353 of the the Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act, 1976 (Karnataka Act 14 of 1977) the Government of Karnataka hereby makes the following rules, namely;

2. Order for Municipalities and Corporations

PR-399

NO: UDD 164 GEL 2013.

KARNATAKA GOVERNMENT

KARNATAKA GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT,
VIKASA SOUDHA
BENGALURU, DATE: 19/05/2022.

NOTIFICATION - II

The draft of the Karnataka Municipalities (Regulation and inspection of places used for sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products) Model Bye-Laws, 2020 which the Government of Karnataka proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 325 of the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1976 (Karnataka Act 14 of 1977) was published as required under sub-section (1) of section 325 of the said Act in Notification No. UDD 164 GEL 2013, dated 08.12.2020 in PART-IV A, Volume No.156 of Karnataka Gazette (Extraordinary) dated 15 March 2021 inviting objections and suggestions from all the persons likely to be affected within 30 days from the date of publication of the said notification in the official Gazette.

And Whereas, the said Gazette was made available to the public on 15 March 2021.

And whereas, the Objections/Suggestions received have been considered by the State Government.

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred under section 353 of the Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act, 1976 (Karnataka Act 14 of 1977) the Government of Karnataka hereby makes the following Bye laws, namely;

Annexure 8: Rules for Tobacco Vendor Licensing

Municipal Corporations & GRATER BANGALORE AUTHORITY(GBA).

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ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-೨೨, ಮೆ. ೨೦೨೨

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RULES

1. Title, commencement and application.-(1) these rules may be called the Karnataka Municipal Corporations (Regulation and inspection of places used for sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products) Rules, 2020.

(2) They shall come into force after three months from the date of their final publication in the official Gazette.

(3) The provisions of these rules shall apply to all the Municipal Corporations including Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike.

2. Definitions.-(1) In these rules unless the context otherwise requires,-

(i) "Act" means Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act, 1976 (Karnataka Act 14 of 1977);

(ii) "Authorised Officer" means any officer who is designated by the Commissioner to implement the provisions of these rules;

(iii) "Bad Incident" means any incident occurs in the premises of licensed area, which effects, physical, mental health of human being like fire hazards damage to the properties by quarrels;

(iv) "Form" means a form appended to these rules;

(v) "License" means the license granted under rule 5; and

(vi) "Licensee" means the person who has obtained license under these rules.

(2) Words and expressions used but not defined shall have the same meaning as assigned to them in the Act and Rules made there under.

3. License required for sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products.-No person shall use the place within the jurisdiction of the concerned Municipal Corporation, for the purpose of sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products without obtaining a license from the Commissioner.

4. Application for license.-Application for license shall be made in Form-I, with a fee of rupees five hundred to the Commissioner for a term of one year.

5. Grant of license.-(1)The Commissioner after calling for such further particulars as he may consider necessary, may grant the license in Form-II, mentioning clearly, the purpose for which the license is issued and the conditions to be followed thereon.

(2) Prior to the refusal of license, the Commissioner shall hear the applicant and if satisfied with the reasons provided by the applicant, grant or reject license, giving reasons in writing.

6. Renewal of license.-The license granted under rule 5 shall be renewed after five years. The application for renewal of license shall be made to the Commissioner along with a fee of rupees five hundred, one month prior to the expiry of the period of license.

7. Display of license.-The license shall be displayed in a conspicuous place in the licensed premises.

8. Reporting of incidents. - The licensee shall give a written report or inform telephonically or by e-mail, immediately, to the Commissioner or any officer designated in this behalf, of any bad incident that occurs in the licensed premises and shall take immediate precautionary measures to protect the said area. No one shall be permitted to enter in the said licensed premises unless and until permitted by the Commissioner.

9. Sign and Warning board. - The licensee shall put up a sign board and statutory warning in Kannada, Hindi, English, and in any other local language of the concerned area, at the main entrance of the premises, showing the purpose for which the premises is used as specified in the Cigarettes and other Tobacco products (Prohibition, Advertisement and Regulation of trade and commerce products, supply and distribution) Act, 2003 (Central Act 34 of 2003) and rules made there under.

10. Conditions for sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products. -The conditions specified in the Cigarettes and other tobacco products (Prohibition, Advertisement and Regulation of trade and commerce products, supply and distribution) Act, 2003 (Central Act 34 of 2003) and rules made there under, shall be strictly followed.

11. Suggestion Book.-A suggestion book shall be kept in every licensed premises in which the purchasers may write their complaints and such book shall be kept open to inspect, by any inspecting authorities.

12. Appeal.-(1) In case of Municipal Corporations other than Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike any person aggrieved by an order of the Commissioner regarding grant of license or renewal of license may appeal to the concerned Deputy Commissioner of the District within fifteen days from the date of receipt of such order.

(2) Appeal against the decision taken by the Deputy Commissioner shall be with the Mayor of the Municipal Corporation and it shall be final.

(3) In case of the Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike any person aggrieved by an order of the concerned Authority of the Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike regarding grant of license or renewal of license may appeal to the Commissioner of the Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike within fifteen days from the date of receipt of such order.

(4) Appeal against the decision taken by the Commissioner of the Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike shall be with the Mayor of the Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike and it shall be final

13. Penalty.—Any person who commits a breach of any provision of these rules shall be punishable,–

(i) In case of municipal corporations other than Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike with fine which may extend to four thousand rupees and in case of continuing breach with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees every day during which the breach continues after conviction from the first breach.

(ii) In case of the Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees and in case of continuing breach with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees every day during which the breach continues after conviction from the first breach.

By Order in the name of the
Governor of Karnataka

(SATISH KABADI)
Under secretary to Government,
Urban Development Department
(MA-2 and Boards)

Rules for Municipalities

BYE LAWS

1. **Title, commencement and application.**—(1) These bye-laws may be called the Karnataka Municipalities (Regulation and inspection of places used for sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products) Model Bye-Laws, 2020.
(2) They shall come into force after three months from the date of their final publication in the official Gazette.
(3) The provisions of these Bye-laws shall apply to all the Municipalities & Corporations.
2. **Definitions.**—(1) In these Bye-laws unless the context otherwise requires,–
 - a. “Act” means Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 (Karnataka Act 22 of 1964);
 - b. “Authorised Officer” means any officer who is designated by the Commissioner or Chief officer to implement the provisions of these Bye-Laws;
 - c. “Form” means a form appended to these bye-laws;

- d. "License" means the license granted under bye-law 5; and
e. "Licensee" means the person who has obtained license under these bye-laws.

(2) Words and expressions used but not defined shall have the same meaning as assigned to them in the Act and Rules made there under.

3. License required for sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products.-No person shall use the place within the jurisdiction of the concerned Municipality for the purpose of sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products without obtaining a license from the Commissioner or Chief Officer.

4. Application for license.-Application for license shall be made in Form-I with a fee of rupees five hundred to the Commissioner or Chief Officer for a term of five years.

5. Grant of license.-(1)The Commissioner or Chief officer after calling for such further particulars as he may consider necessary, may grant the license in Form-II, mentioning clearly, the purpose for which the license is issued and the conditions to be followed there on.

(2) Prior to the refusal of license, the Commissioner or Chief Officer shall hear the applicant and if satisfied with the reasons provided by the applicant, grant or reject license, giving reasons in writing.

6. Renewal of license.-The license granted under bye-law 5 shall be renewed after five years. The application for renewal of license shall be made to the Commissioner or Chief Officer along with a fee of rupees five hundred, one month prior to the expiry of the period of earlier license.

7. Display of license.-The license shall be displayed in a conspicuous place in the licensed premises.

8. Reporting of incidents.-The licensee shall give a written report or inform telephonically or by e-mail, immediately, to the Commissioner or Chief officer or any officer designated in this behalf, of any bad incident that occurs in the licensed premises and shall take immediate precautionary measures to protect the said area. No one shall be permitted to enter in said licensed premises unless and until permitted by the Commissioner or Chief officer.

9. Sign and Warning board.- (1) The licensee shall put up a sign board and statutory warning in Kannada, Hindi, English and in any other specific local language of the concerned area, at the main entrance of the premises, showing the purpose for which the premises is used as specified in the Cigarettes and other Tobacco products (Prohibition, Advertisement and Regulation of trade and commerce products, supply and distribution) Act, 2003 (Central Act 34 of 2003) and rules made there under.

10. Conditions for sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products. -The conditions specified in the Cigarettes and other tobacco products(Prohibition, Advertisement and Regulation of trade and commerce products, supply and distribution) Act, 2003(Central Act 34 of 2003) and rules made thereof under, shall be strictly followed.

11. Suggestion Book.-A suggestion book shall be kept in every licensed premises in which the purchasers may write their complaints and such book shall be kept open to inspect, by any inspecting authorities.

12. Appeal.- (1) Any person aggrieved by the orders of the Commissioner or Chief officer regarding grant of license or renewal of license may appeal to the Assistant Commissioner of concerned sub-division within fifteen days from the date of receipt of such order.

(2) Appeal against the decision taken by the Assistant Commissioner shall be with the President of the Municipalities and it shall be final.

13. Penalty.-Any person who commits a breach of any provision of these bye-laws shall be punishable with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees and in case of continuing breach with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees every day during which the breach continues after conviction from the first breach.

By Order in the name of the
Governor of Karnataka

(SATISH KABADI)

Under secretary to Government,
Urban Development Department
(MA-2 and Boards)

Annexure 9: Committee and TVL enforcement Squad format (Municipal Corporations)

ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ಕಮಿಷನರ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಮತ್ತು ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳ ಮಾದರಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯ ನಮೂನೆ

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ಹೆಸರು	ಪದವಿ
1	ಪೌರಾಯುಕ್ತರು	ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು
2	ಪರಿಣತ ಅಭಿಯಂತರರು	ಸದಸ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ
3	ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಅಧೀಕ್ಷಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಳ ಇಲಾಖೆ	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
4	ಕಂದಾಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು / ಕಂದಾಯ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
5	ಸಮುದಾಯ ಸಂಘಟನಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
6	ಹಿರಿಯ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
7	ಕಿರಿಯ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
8	ಒಬ್ಬ ಸರ್ಕಾರೀತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ (ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ನೇಮಕಾತಿ)	ಸದಸ್ಯರು

- ಜಾರಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು/ಕಮಿಷನರ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾದರಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ / ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸುವ ಅಥವಾ ಬಿಡುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಉದಾಹರಣೆ/ ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಕಮಿಷನರ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಮತ್ತು ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳ ಮಾದರಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯ ನಮೂನೆ

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ಹೆಸರು	ಪದವಿ
1	ಮುಖ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು	ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು
2	ಪರಿಣತ ಅಭಿಯಂತರರು	ಸದಸ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ
3	ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಅಧೀಕ್ಷಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಳ ಇಲಾಖೆ	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
4	ಕಂದಾಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು / ಕಂದಾಯ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
5	ಸಮುದಾಯ ಸಂಘಟನಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
6	ಹಿರಿಯ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
7	ಕಿರಿಯ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
8	ಒಬ್ಬ ಸರ್ಕಾರೀತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ (ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ನೇಮಕಾತಿ)	ಸದಸ್ಯರು

- ಜಾರಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು/ಕಮಿಷನರ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾದರಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ / ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸುವ ಅಥವಾ ಬಿಡುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ಕಮಿಷನರ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಮತ್ತು ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳ ಮಾದರಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯ ನಮೂನೆ

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ಹೆಸರು	ಪದವಿ
1	ಪೌರಾಯುಕ್ತರು	ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು
2	ಪರಿಣತ ಅಭಿಯಂತರರು	ಸದಸ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ
3	ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಮೇಯರ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು (ಪಿಎಚ್ / ಪಿಎಚ್‌ಆರ್)	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
4	ಕಂದಾಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು / ಕಂದಾಯ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
5	ಸಮುದಾಯ ಸಂಘಟನಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
6	ಹಿರಿಯ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
7	ಕಿರಿಯ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು	ಸದಸ್ಯರು

- ಜಾರಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು/ಕಮಿಷನರ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾದರಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ / ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸುವ ಅಥವಾ ಬಿಡುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.



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