

Year	Headline	Text
	A history of tobacco in Australia	
1700	Tobacco use among Australian Aboriginal peoples	Prior to White invasion, native nicotine-containing plants ('pituri') are harvested, prepared, traded and chewed by Indigenous peoples across much of Australia. The Australian plants used were not the same variety as in the Americas, but <i>Nicotiana gossei</i>'s leaves were chewed just as tobacco was. http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-8-apsi/8-2-history-of-tobacco-use-among-aboriginal-people
1700	The introduction of tobacco	Tobacco, and the practice of smoking, first reaches the shores of Arnhem Land at the beginning of the eighteenth century, when it is introduced by Indonesian fisherman http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-8-apsi/8-2-history-of-tobacco-use-among-aboriginal-people
1818	First plantations	Governor Macquarie experiments with the tobacco crop at Emu Plains in New South Wales in 1818. By the 1820s tobacco is being cultivated by farmers in the Hunter Valley Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1843	Dixson opens premises in Sydney	Hugh Dixson (tobacconist) opens premises in Sydney upon arrival from Scotland
1850	First plantations	In the 1850s tobacco is first grown in Victoria and Queensland. It is probable that a good deal of the early planting was intended to supply the colony with the makings of sheep dip, with nicotine being used as a pesticide Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.

1850	Gold fever and the establishment of tobacconists	Tobacconists are one of the first shops established on the goldfields. This happens in Victoria in the 1850s, in QLD in the 1870s and in WA during the 1890s https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1850	Importation of tobacco	Imports increase up to 3 kg per capita in Victoria in the early 1850s, up from about 1kg before 1850 https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1850	Gold rush	"The lure of gold brought 572 000 people to Victoria alone in the 1850s, and, even after allowing for out- migration, helped revolutionise tobacco consumption... smoking spread on the foundation of the prosperity of gold" https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1850	Use of iconography	Colonial tobacconists begin to 'advertise' their tobaccos using the iconography of the plant's origins and political economy https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1857	Anti-tobacco literature circulated in schools	The Band of Hope, a youth temperance organization, attacks smoking as early as 1857 and distributes A Health and Temperance Manual in New South Wales schools. The author claims that nicotine is 'a habit-forming drug' which 'sets up a craving for itself,' and which becomes 'very difficult to discontinue' https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC

1858	Establishment of Damman bros headquarters	Damman brothers' (tobacconists) family business established in Swanston Street, Melbourne. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1860	Smoking	With the "decline in convictism steady embourgeoisment after 1860, and new 'Victorian' views of women's decorum" the habit of female pipe smoking largely disappears, especially in the cities. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1860	The "smoko"	Tradition of the smoko begins among shearers as early as the 1860s
1862	Establishment of shop	Dixson and Sons re-establish Sydney shop https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1865	Export of tobacco to Australia	Cameron brothers, merchants who had emigrated from Scotland to Virginia, begin exporting tobacco to Australia on a regular basis in 1865 – they would build tobacco factories in Sydney in 1873, in Melbourne in 1878, in Adelaide in 1880 and in Brisbane in 1889 https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC

1865	War	American Civil War means a major kick-start to locally grown tobacco. “... tobacco growing's major kick-start came from the American Civil War when the slave- produced exports dried up, and both locally grown tobacco and the manufactured product boomed under Victorian and New South Wales government tariffs.” “The manufacturing process fared better behind the shelter of colonial tariffs, and fortunes were made by the leading Australian manufacturers.” https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1873	Establishment of factories	W. Cameron and Bros. build tobacco factories in Sydney (1873), Melbourne (1878), and Adelaide (1880) https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1878	Popular cigarette brand	Vanity Fair, made by Goodwin and Co. of New York, are introduced around 1878, and are the first brand to 'become popular' in Victoria and New South Wales https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1878	Insanity and smoking	In the nineteenth century smoking is listed as a cause of insanity for cases of commitment to asylums https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1880	Taxation	Taxation of homegrown industry begins in the 1880s. Imposition of excise taxes occurs after 1880. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC

1882	Juveniles smoking	Introduction of the first private member's bill in the Australian colonies designed to restrict tobacco use to those above the age of 16 https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1889	Establishment of factory	W. Cameron and Bros. build tobacco factory in Brisbane https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1890	Promotion	Kinney Brothers of New York and Virginia "place female cigarette makers in the windows of their George Street, Sydney, premises to show how their handmade cigarettes" are produced. A "single Saturday performance" attracts a "crowd of passers-by during the evening estimated at 10,000 people". https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1890	Consumption	Average consumption of tobacco stands at 1.09 kilograms https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1890	Technology	James B. Duke's American Tobacco Company introduces the machine-made cigarette https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1895	Technology	Tobacco advertising moves from largely printed text in 1895 to pictorial images in 1905. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC

1896	Statistics - cancer	As early as 1896, statistics presented to the Australasian Medical Gazette drawn from the records of the Government Statistician in Sydney, show “men in New South Wales getting tongue cancer at twelve times the rate of women, and lip cancer at sixteen times the rate.” https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1890	Promotion	As a collector's item, American Tobacco Co. of Victoria features 'photo buttons' of athletes recommending Le Roy Cork-Tipped cigarettes. These are sent to athletes to wear as further publicity. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1898	Children's Protection Bill	A clause in the government-sponsored Children's Protection Bill in 1898 prohibits the sale of tobacco to juveniles and fines offending suppliers. The clause is denounced as unworkable due to an exception that children can purchase tobacco for their parents; the whole bill is eventually defeated. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1900	Restriction of tobacco	From 1900 to 1919, States move to ban the use of tobacco in restricted areas prone to fire, and introduce more non-smoking space on public transport. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1900	Passing of Law	Tasmanian law is introduced to curb smoking by juveniles with an age limit of 13 that is amended in 1907 in line with other states to 18 years of age. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC

1900	Passing of Law	Introduction of the Pure Food and Drug laws in the Australian States. This means public health regulations are tightened, and administrators add tobacco to the restricted substances. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1900	Prevalence of smoking	In 1900 no more than 38 per cent of adults smoked, rising to about 49 per cent in 1950. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1900	Oral cancer statistics	Dr Harry Brookes Allen, Professor of Anatomy and Pathology at the University of Melbourne, noted that the number of deaths attributable to cancer rose in the 30 years to 1900 for males from 2.65 per 10,000 to 5.91; and for females from 2.86 to 5.30. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1901	Excise tax	The federal government first introduces an excise tax on tobacco products. Manufactured tobacco is charged at a rate of one shilling per pound, and cigars are taxed at one shilling and sixpence per pound.
1901	Establishment of British Tobacco Company (Australia)	In Britain several firms merge under the leadership of W.D. and H.O. Wills to form the Imperial Tobacco Company. In response a truce is called in the global struggle and warring manufacturers form the British American Tobacco Company to cover the export trade. The worldwide division of marketing leaves the British Empire trade in tobacco essentially under the control of Wills and its Australian allies. Wills merges in Australia with Dixsons and Cameron's Melbourne company to form the holding company known as British Tobacco Co. (Australia). https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC

1902	Outbreak of plague	With the outbreak of plague in Sydney in 1902 health authorities fall back on such ideas that smoking helps retard the growth of microbes. The Collector of Customs issues a notice allowing smoking in various parts of Customs House at Circular Quay until the outbreak abates. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1903	Rates of consumption	Consumption of tobacco products on a per capital basis increase between 1903 and 1960 from 1.19 kg to 2.49 kg per capita, (but most of this large jump comes in the 1950s).
1903	State law – juveniles and smoking	New South Wales law is introduced to curb smoking by juveniles Legal age for smoking is 16. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1904	State law – juveniles and smoking	South Australian law is introduced to curb smoking by juveniles. In South Australia the law is a revised Children's Protection Act – legal age for smoking is 16. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1904	Early allegations against tobacco companies	Bulletin claims that tobacco companies adulterate tobacco to stretch profits and to make their mixtures more palatable. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1905	State law – juveniles and smoking	Queensland law is introduced to curb smoking by juveniles. Legal age for smoking is 16. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC

1905	Tobacco under the Victorian Food Act	Victorian Food Act 1905 states that 'no person shall spit, smoke or chew tobacco' where food articles were 'manufactured, prepared, stored, packed, canned, delivered, or sold'. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1906	State law – juveniles and smoking	Victorian law is introduced to curb smoking by juveniles. Legal age for smoking is 16. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1906	Labor Party	The Victorian Juvenile Smoking Prevention Bill is introduced by the Labor party. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1907	Publication: Grit first founded	The work of Rev. Robert Hammond (1870 to 1946) built upon the long tradition of colonial temperance involvement in the anti-tobacco movement. His weekly magazine, Grit, is founded in 1907 and continues to condemn smoking long after Hammond's retirement in 1942. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1908	Oral cancer statistics	Statistics for tongue cancer from the Commonwealth Statistician claim cancer of the tongue is 195 times more common among men than women. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1909	Trade Journal replies to allegations	The Australasian Tobacco Journal describes nicotine as present 'in tobacco in such minute quantities that a score of pipefuls of the weed or a dozen cigars would hardly yield enough to cover the point of a cambric needle.' https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC

1910	Folklore - tobacco and health	Advertisements for 'Grimault's Indian Cigarettes for Asthma' in 1910 were 'recommended by Medical authorities' for 'Bronchial trouble, Hay Fever, Laryngitis, and Irritation of the Air Passages'. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1912	Education Dept document on tobacco	In Western Australia, the Education Department produced in 1912 Lessons on the Laws of Health. On 'tobacco smoking', the syllabus included a section on 'Why boys should not smoke'. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1914	War	"Wills and Cameron Bros. send large numbers of cigarettes to the Anglo-Boer War as patriotic gestures to support Australian troops that have gone in the service of the empire." https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1914	Publication/ Medical opinion	Sydney's Prince Alfred Hospital Gazette announces: 'The effects of tobacco-smoking have frequently been the theme of medical writers' and the costs of smoking are 'steadily mounting up'. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1915	War	Three Castles Cigarettes, Wills assures buyers 'goes with a clear eye and a steady hand... Riflemen swear by it.' https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC

1915	War	The Australian Comforts Fund arranges for all Australian soldiers to get parcels including tobacco on a regular basis. The Medical Journal of Australia carries an advertisement calling upon doctors to contribute to the funds. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1915	War	The Australian branch of the British Association opens its own fund, and arranges for a London company to supply cigarettes, smoking mixture, and matches to the troops. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1915	War	The Australian Government appeals for restraint in tobacco consumption at home to compensate for exports to the front. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1916	War	Wills offers Capstan Navy Cut Tobacco and Cigarettes 'specially packed for our soldiers & sailors on active service'. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1916	Advice to Aussie troops	Sir Thomas Anderson Stuart, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Sydney, lectures the soldiers at Liverpool Army Camp in 1916: "On the whole, it is best never to have smoked. If you have not begun it, do not begin; but if begun I cannot say stop it." https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC

1917	Legislation	Western Australian law is introduced to curb smoking by juveniles. The law in Western Australia is part of a liquor act, which makes 18 the legal age for both smoking and drinking. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1918	Health and the Spanish 'flu	During the Spanish 'flu outbreak after World War I, GBD Pipes advertise that: 'during an epidemic, the man who smokes is considered to be more immune than the man who does not'. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1919	Legislation	In Victoria, corner shop tobacco sales are restricted to the same hours as tobacconists through the latter's successful lobbying under the Factories and Shops Act of 1919. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1920	Lung cancer rates	The rise in the incidence of lung cancer is first observed during the 1920s and 1930s by pathologists and other medical practitioners as patient admissions increase.
1920	Ban on smoking	The ban on smoking in Sydney's Botanic gardens goes by the board in 1920. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1920	Vending machines	The 1920s sees the introduction of cigarette-vending machines, though these only operate in a few cities such as Melbourne and Sydney. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC

1920	Protest against vending machines	The New South Wales Teachers' Federation protests against 'placing slot machines for the sale of cigarettes in the streets and other places where children could have access to them, in defiance of the law'. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1920	Smoke concerts	The Tobacco Trade Travelers promote their own concept of respectability and social service through annual smoke concerts in the 1920s where proceeds are donated towards 'a most worthy object', the New South Wales 'Cancer Research Fund'. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1927	Pipe v cigarette smoking	According to the Dental Journal of Australia, 'in spite of all belief to the contrary, the cigarette which was not "loaded" with opium is the cleanest and least damaging form of smoking', whereas 'the most damaging mode' is 'unquestionably the pipe'. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1930	Government	Following the Second World War, nearly three- quarters of the male adult population, and about one- quarter of adult females are smokers. http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-1-prevalence/1-3-prevalence-of-smoking-adults
1930	No smoking for Salvation Army officers	The Salvation Army's publication War Cry consistently campaigns against cigarette smoking, and officers are not allowed to smoke. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1930	Sports Promotion	Bradman appears in a Melbourne advertisement for Country Life cigarettes in 1930. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC

1930	NRMA and smoking	A National Roads and Motorists Association (NRMA) safety campaign for Easter warns against smoking while driving: 'You cannot light a smoke and drive safely at the same time. If you must smoke-STOP TO LIGHT UP.' https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1930	Tariffs	In the 1930s, excise constitutes 22.3 per cent of Commonwealth revenue, with cigarettes, tobacco and cigarette papers making up 41 per cent of that. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1930	Pledge for young Catholic women - the poor things	Archbishop James Duhig of Brisbane organises an anti-smoking pledge for young Catholic women. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1931	Tariffs	James Scullin's Labor Government puts a high tariff on imported leaf which creates a boom in growing in the midst of economic crisis in 1931. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1935	Ban in cinemas and theatres	Introduction of a ban on smoking in cinemas and theatres, out of consideration for fire safety. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1935	Victorian conference of the Churches of Christ vote on tobacco	"The Victorian conference of the Churches of Christ vote in 1935 to condemn the 'growing prevalence of tobacco smoking among men and boys' and note with 'disgust' the 'degrading' phenomenon of women smoking." https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC

1936	Anti-smoking league formed	The Christian Anti-Smoking League is formed. The organisation sponsored radio talks on station 2CH in Sydney. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1936	Medical opinion	The Medical Journal of Australia observes that: 'It may well be that in persons predisposed to the development of vascular disorders... excessive smoking hastens the onset of the disease and is a factor associated with the appearance of angina pectoris'. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1936	Tariffs	"A new system introduced in 1936 gives tariff concessions on imports to manufacturers that blended a small quantity of Australian with imported leaf (13 per cent of manufactured tobacco and 2.5 per cent for cigarettes)." https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1938	Medical opinion	The Medical Journal of Australia cites the absence of 'convincing proof' that the heart itself is 'primarily affected by smoking'. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1938	Radio	Wills introduces Australia-wide radio advertising with Sea Shanty commercials announcing 'It's Time for a Capstan' at 15-minute intervals. The campaign is enormously successful. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC

1940	Cancer warnings	The Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria's What Every Adult Should Know about Cancer (1940) recommends against 'excessive use' of pipes, claiming that 'mouth cancers' are 'largely preventable'. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1945	Prevalence	72% of male and 26% of female Australian adults smoke. http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-1-prevalence/1-3-prevalence-of-smoking-adults
1945	Opinion Poll	A public opinion poll in 1945 reveals that of the 49 per cent of adult Australians who smoke, one-quarter are heavy smokers, half medium, and the rest light smokers. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1945	Tobacco for POWs	Will's Co-ee cigarettes are produced under contract to the Commonwealth for Australian prisoners of war. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1950	Prevalence of women smoking	Prevalence of women smoking reaches 27.5% by 1950. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1950	Breaking of British tobacco's market	The introduction of new companies Rothmans and Philip Morris break British Tobacco's market stranglehold. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1955	Research funding	Creation of the Federal Tobacco Advancement Trust Account, establishing joint Commonwealth and tobacco industry funded research into growing. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.

1955	Central Tobacco Advisory Committee	The Central Tobacco Advisory Committee, (now known as the Tobacco Research and Development Council) is established. Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1956	Disbandment Christian Anti-Smoking League	The Christian Anti-Smoking League is disbanded and replaced by the New South Wales Society of Non-Smokers. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1956	Television	Australian television begins to carry tobacco advertising. Rothmans is the first company to make use of it. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1962	Prevalence of women smoking	Prevalence of women smoking reaches 29 per cent by 1962. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1962	Restriction on tobacco advertising	The Australian Medical Association, the Royal Australasian College of Physicians, the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons, the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners and the Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria endorse the 1962 Report of the Royal College of Physicians and recommended restrictions on tobacco advertising and the introduction of a public health education campaign. Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1964	Prevalence	58% of male 28% of female Australian adults smoke. http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-1-prevalence/1-3-prevalence-of-smoking-adults
1965	Tobacco Consumption	The estimated total consumption of tobacco products in Australia for 1965 is 26.74 (millions of kilograms product weight). Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.

		The Australian Tobacco Marketing Advisory Committee (formerly the Australian Tobacco Board), a statutory authority of the Australian Government is established in 1965 under the Tobacco Marketing Act 1965.
1965	Aust. Tobacco Board	Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1965	Introduction Tobacco Industry Stabilisation Plans.	Tobacco Industry Stabilisation Plans which control marketing and pricing practices for leaf are introduced in 1965 and reviewed five-yearly. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1967	Testing of cigarettes	The Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria arranges for the first testing of a sample of popular Australian brands in 1967. The cigarettes are sent to the United States, as no appropriate measuring equipment exists in Australia in 1967. Viscount, with 40mg, has the highest tar content measured. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1968	Tobacco warnings on packs	Federal legislation allowing for health warning on tobacco packs is passed. http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/a12-1-1-history-health-warnings
1968	Testing of cigarettes	Monash University in Victoria is commissioned by the Anti-Cancer Council to test all available brands of cigarettes. In the face of periodic testing and the accompanying publicity concerning the results, the tobacco industry rapidly reduces tar content. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1969	Prevalence	45% of male and 28% of female Australian adults smoke. http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-1-prevalence/1-3-prevalence-of-smoking-adults

1969	Legislation	In 1969 legislation is introduced in Australia enabling a health warning to appear on cigarette packages. (The legislation is not implemented until 1973, when the simple message 'Warning - Smoking is a health hazard' first appeared.) http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/a12-1-1-history-health-warnings
1970	Evidence	Unequivocal evidence detailing the dangers of tobacco smoke to infants becomes apparent Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1970	Tobacco Consumption	Estimated total consumption of tobacco products in Australia for 1970 is 29.35 (millions of kilograms product weight). Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1971	Tobacco Consumption	Estimated total consumption of tobacco products in Australia for 1971 is 29.91 (millions of kilograms product weight). Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1972	Ban	Phasing in of direct advertising ban in broadcast media begins in 1972. Phasing in of ban happens over 4 years until 1976. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1972	Campaign	The first Federal education campaign is the 'National Warning against Smoking' conducted between 1972 and 1975 at a cost of \$1.5 million. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.

1972	Pack size - 20s	Winfield 20s are first launched in 1972, featuring actor and comedian Paul Hogan. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1972	Tobacco Consumption	Estimated total consumption of tobacco products in Australia for 1971 is 30.76 (millions of kilograms product weight). Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1972	Legislation	Health warning legislation is enacted (warnings appear from 1973). http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/a12-1-1-history-health-warnings
1973	Tobacco Consumption	Estimated total consumption of tobacco products in Australia for 1973 is 31.59 (millions of kilograms product weight). Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1973	Broadcast bans	Direct cigarette advertising on radio and television are phased out over the three years between September 1, 1973 and September 1, 1976. The ban is introduced by the Labor Government under Gough Whitlam, and seen through to completion by the Liberal Government of Malcolm Fraser. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1974	Prevalence	45% of male 30% of female Australian adults smoke. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1974	Tobacco Consumption	Estimated total consumption of tobacco products in Australia for 1974 is 32.20 (millions of kilograms product weight). Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.

1974	State licence fee	Victorian government introduces a state tobacco licence fee. Before this time the recommended retail price of cigarettes across Australia is uniform. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1975	Tobacco Consumption	Estimated total consumption of tobacco products in Australia for 1975 is 32.75 (millions of kilograms product weight). Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1976	Prevalence	43% of male 33% of female Australians smoke. http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-1-prevalence/1-3-prevalence-of-smoking-adults
1976	Tobacco Consumption	Estimated total consumption of tobacco products in Australia for 1976 is 32.28 (millions of kilograms product weight). Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1976	First 25s packet launched	The first 25s are launched by Rothmans in late 1976. These are Winfield 25s - an extension of their 20s configuration. Winfield 20s were first launched in 1972, featuring actor and comedian Paul Hogan. The brand had achieved moderate success, capturing around 9% of the market, but the move to 25s makes Winfield market leader, displacing Benson & Hedges (Wills) and Marlboro (Philip Morris). Launched following the television advertising ban, Winfield 25s continue to use Hogan in cinema, billboard and print advertising until Hogan's association with the brand is halted in May 1980. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1977	Tobacco Consumption	Estimated total consumption of tobacco products in Australia for 1977 is 32.27 (millions of kilograms product weight). Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.

1977	Tariffs	Earlier, Tobacco Industry Stabilisation Plans required manufacturers to fulfill 50% of their leaf requirements with the local crops. From 1977 all three Australian manufacturers (Rothmans, Philip Morris and Wills) voluntarily agreed to purchase 57% of their leaf requirements locally. In return, they are able to buy additional imported leaf at a concessional tariff. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1978	Tobacco Consumption	Estimated total consumption of tobacco products in Australia for 1978 is 31.93 (millions of kilograms product weight). Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1978	TIA	The Tobacco Institute of Australia Limited is established in December 1978 and funded by the four tobacco companies active at this time in Australia to 'promote understanding of the tobacco industry in Australia'. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1979	Tobacco Consumption	Estimated total consumption of tobacco products in Australia for 1979 is 30.54 (millions of kilograms product weight). Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1980	Lung cancer rates	Male lung cancer rates decrease by 5.5% between 1980-84 and 1985-89. Female rates increase significantly by 15% over the same period. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1980	Failed ban	Failed SA advertising ban attempt. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.

1980	Prevalence of adult smokers	41% of male 31% of female Australian adults smoke. http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-1-prevalence/1-3-prevalence-of-smoking-adults
1980	Tobacco Consumption	Estimated total consumption of tobacco products in Australia for 1980 is 31.22 (millions of kilograms product weight). Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1980	Pro-smoking organisation	FOREST ('Freedom Organisation for the Right to Enjoy Smoking Tobacco') is set up in Victoria in the mid 1980s, when passive smoking is starting to receive serious and sustained media and public attention. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1980	Pro-smoking organisation	Fair Go is a group which emerges in New South Wales in the late 1980s specifically to counter smoking bans on NSW trains, then it widens its interests to embrace smokers' rights in general. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1981	RSL support for war widow	The High Court upholds the right of Mrs Law to a war widow's pension on the ground that her husband's death in 1976 might be attributed to smoking incited by war service. The RSL supports this and other similar actions. https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Deadly_Enemies.html?id=np8GnBIHkcAC
1981	Tobacco Consumption	Estimated total consumption of tobacco products in Australia for 1981 is 31.30 (millions of kilograms product weight) Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.

1982	Failed ban	Failed WA advertising ban attempt Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1982	Tobacco Consumption	Estimated total consumption of tobacco products in Australia for 1982 is 31.74 (millions of kilograms product weight) Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1982	Estimated total consumption of tobacco products in Australia for 1981 is 31.30 (millions of kilograms product weight)	In August, 1982, when tar and nicotine labelling on cigarette packages is introduced, upper limits of 18 mg of Corrected Particulate Matter (CPM, or tar) and 1.6 mg of nicotine per cigarette are established as part of a voluntary agreement reached between the tobacco industry and the federal government Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1983	Failed ban	Failed WA advertising ban attempt Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1983	Prevalence of adult smokers	40% of males 31% of female Australian adults smoke http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-1-prevalence/1-3-prevalence-of-smoking-adults
1983	Tobacco Consumption	Estimated total consumption of tobacco products in Australia for 1983 is 30.23 (millions of kilograms product weight). Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.

1983	Change to federal excise policy	In November 1983, the Federal Treasurer Hon. Paul Keating, makes two changes to tobacco excise policy. First, the rate of federal excise is linked with the Consumer Price Index (CPI), meaning that excise now automatically increases with CPI increases. Second, the rate of excise for non-cigarette tobacco is to be incrementally increased until it equals the rate for cigarette tobacco, both then rising with changes in the CPI. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1983	Pack Size of 30	Philip Morris introduces Peter Jackson 30s in late 1983, at a price competitive with 25s. Although quickly copied by the other companies, Peter Jackson becomes the biggest selling 30s in the market. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1984	Litigation	Proceedings commenced in the Federal Court of Australia, New South Wales District Registry, General Division, 10 October 1984. The Benson & Hedges Company Pty Ltd, Rothmans of Pall Mall (Australia) Ltd and Others v the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal Tobacco companies challenge the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal's ("ABT") authority to reach a ruling that a number of television broadcasts, including the 1982 telecast of the NSW Rugby League Grand Final (sponsored by Winfield) and promotional exposure associated with Benson & Hedges' sponsorship of the Australian Ballet and test cricket, are in breach of the Broadcasting Act. The decision favours the ABT on most issues and is the subject of an appeal by the tobacco companies. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1984	Tobacco Consumption	Estimated total consumption of tobacco products in Australia for 1984 is 29.65 (millions of kilograms product weight). Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.

1985	Pack size 15	In 1985 (and early 1986) packets of 15 are introduced to the market by Philip Morris. Alpine and Peter Jackson 15s are priced at a little over a dollar a pack, around a dollar less in cost than other, larger packets of cigarettes. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1985	Health warnings	New health warnings regulations allow for four rotating health warnings to be adopted on a state/territory basis. http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/
1985	Litigation	On March 20, 1985 the Full Bench of the Federal Court dismisses the appeal by tobacco companies in: The Benson & Hedges Company Pty Ltd, Rothmans of Pall Mall (Australia) Ltd and Others v the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal
1985	Failed Ban	Failed SA advertising ban attempt. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1985	Tobacco control in Tasmania	The government of Tasmania votes in favour of recommendations for tobacco control devised by a state government Select Committee report - but does not introduce legislation. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1985	Introduction of Act	Federal Rural Industries Research Act - amalgamates all rural industry research and establishes the Tobacco Research Council (now the Tobacco Research and Development Council). Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.

1985	Passive smoking	For non-smoking adults, the first summary of the dangers of passive smoking appear in 1985. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1985	Tobacco consumption	Estimated total consumption of tobacco products in Australia for 1985 is 29.15 (millions of kilograms product weight). Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1985	Labelling on packs	In May 1985 Australian state health ministers agree that they will introduce four different warnings, to appear with equal frequency, on all tobacco packages (not just those for cigarettes). The warnings initially agreed upon are: 'Smoking kills', 'Smoking is addictive', 'Smoking causes lung cancer and heart disease', and 'Smoking damages your lungs'. The warnings are to take up 20% of the front and back of the pack, and are to appear in white type on a black background. As a direct result of industry pressure the warnings are amended to: "Smoking causes lung cancer", "Smoking damages your lungs", "Smoking causes heart disease", "Smoking reduces your fitness". As part of the agreement with the tobacco industry, health ministers undertake not to seek further amendments for a period of five years Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1986	Introduction of Act in SA	Introduction of the South Australian Tobacco Products Control Act (which covers a wide range of controls but excludes advertising). Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.

1986	Smokefree policy in federal workplaces	Commonwealth Department of Health becomes smokefree. All other Commonwealth public service departments smokefree by March 1998 http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-15-smokefree-environment/15-0-introduction
1986	Prevalence of adult smokers	33% of male and 29% of female Australian adults smoke. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1986	Tobacco consumption	Estimated total consumption of tobacco products in Australia for 1986 is 29.03 (millions of kilograms product weight). Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1986	Passive smoking report	Report is released from the National Health and Medical Research Council: Effects of Passive Smoking on Health (1986). Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1986	Agreement on content of cigarettes	The 1982 voluntary agreement regarding Corrected Particulate Matter (CPM or tar) is renegotiated in 1986 (enacted 1987) and is extended to cover carbon monoxide content. Approved maximum yields are reduced to CPM 16mg per cigarette; nicotine 1.5 mg per cigarette, and carbon monoxide 20 mg per cigarette. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1986	Cessation of tobacco products	Australian manufacture of cigars, cigarillos and cheroots is ceased in 1986. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.

1986	Philip Morris (Australia) is delisted	In March 1986 Philip Morris (Australia) becomes a wholly-owned subsidiary of Philip Morris Companies Inc, its parent company based in New York, and is delisted as a public company in Australia. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1986	Ban on smaller pack sizes in some states	A South Australian survey conducted soon after packets of 15 were introduced showed that the smaller packets were especially popular among young people. As a result of pressure from the health lobby small packs have been banned from sale in South Australia, Victoria, Western Australia and the ACT, and are no longer manufactured in Australia. There are some exemptions for individual small importers. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1987	District court in Sydney	A committal hearing on 6 May 1985 decided that United Telecasters (Channel 10) was in breach of section 100(5a) of the Broadcasting Act in that it televised direct advertising material in its 1984 Rugby League Grand broadcast. The magistrate ruled that he could not consider multiple breaches so the Non-Smokers' Movement of Australia selected the "Winfield Spectacular" as the single segment to which the subsequent hearings were confined. The trial was heard in September 1987 in the District Court in Sydney. The jury reached a guilty verdict. This verdict is appealed by the United Telecasters and the decision was quashed in a re-trial. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1987	Failed ban	Failed SA advertising ban attempt. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.

1987	Victorian Tobacco Act	Introduction of the Victorian Tobacco Act (covering advertising, establishing a health promotion foundation, and including other tobacco controls). Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1987	VicHealth established	VicHealth is established to replace tobacco sponsorship of sporting and cultural events with health promotion sponsorship in the state of Victoria. http://www.dhs.vic.gov.au/nphp/mar00/hlthprom.htm title="National public health partnership. National public health partnership news, Issue 11 March 2000">Source Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1987	Smoking ban on domestic aircraft	Introduction of the Air Navigation (Smoking) Amendment bill – this means a Commonwealth ban on smoking on domestic aircraft from 1 December 1987. A fine of \$500 may be enforced. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1987	Tobacco consumption	Estimated total consumption of tobacco products in Australia for 1987 is 28.00 (millions of kilograms product weight). Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1987	Pack size 35	Packs of 35 are introduced by Rothmans with 'Special Milds' in April 1987, priced to compete with packs of 30s. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.

1987	State legislation	Victoria is the first state to introduce effective restrictions on tobacco advertising, with the Tobacco Act (1987). This legislation bans advertising in cinemas, and on billboards, handbills and leaflets, on the exteriors of shops and on all vehicles. Limited display of signage in association with tobacco sponsored events is permitted. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1988	Act	The South Australian Tobacco Products Control Act is amended to provide for a health promotion foundation. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1988	Act	An amendment is made to the Broadcasting and Television Act, extending the ban on direct cigarette advertisements to include all tobacco products. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1988	Ban on smoking	Ban on smoking in buses and coaches is registered under the Federal Interstate Registration Scheme. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1988	Tobacco consumption	Estimated total consumption of tobacco products in Australia for 1988 is 27.91 (millions of kilograms product weight). Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1988	Bans - buses	Smoking on all intra and interstate buslines is banned in 1988, but larger buses for private charter are not covered by regulation. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.

1988	Slimmer cigarettes	Rothmans (Vogue Superslims 20s) and Philip Morris (Elle) both introduce low tar, slimmer cigarettes in packs of 20 in late 1988. Elle has since been withdrawn, no longer appearing in the price lists of the Australian Retail Tobacconist. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1988	Renaming of the Australian Tobacco Board	The Australian Tobacco Board is renamed as the Australian Tobacco Marketing Advisory Committee (ATMAC) in recognition of the new role it will take in developing market oriented selling arrangements to apply after the conclusion of the Tobacco Industry Stabilisation Plans. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1988	State legislation	South Australia introduces restrictions on tobacco advertising with new legislation in 1988. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1988	Pack size 40	Rothmans introduces Brandon Slims 40s in October 1988. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1988	Ban	Introduction of the Federal Smoking and Tobacco Products Advertisements (Prohibition) Act - banning tobacco advertisements in the print media. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1988	Ban	Federal ban on smokeless tobacco. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.

1989	Prevalence	30% of male and 27% of female Australian adults smoke. http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-1-prevalence/1-3-prevalence-of-smoking-adults
1989	Tobacco consumption	Estimated total consumption of tobacco products in Australia for 1989 is 27.32 (millions of kilograms product weight). Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1989	Corporate takeover	Until May 1989, WD & HO Wills is the tobacco manufacturing subsidiary of Amatil, Australia's largest soft drink and second largest food manufacturer.(42) Its shareholders then endorse resolutions allowing Amatil to sell its tobacco interests for \$350 million into a new company, WD & HO Wills Holdings, to be floated off and controlled by British American Tobacco ("BAT") Industries. BAT, previously the major shareholder of Amatil, has been replaced by Coca Cola. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1989	Federal Act	The Smoking and Tobacco Products Advertisements (Prohibition) Act is passed on December 28, 1989 – banning advertisements in the print media. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1990	High Court	The Director of Public Prosecutions has launched an appeal to the High Court in the case of the Non-Smokers' Movement of Australia v United Telecasters. In February 1990, more than five years after the telecast, Channel 10 is convicted of televising a cigarette advertisement. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.

1990	Act	1990 sees the introduction of the Western Australian Tobacco Control Act. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1990	State legislation	ACT and WA introduce restrictions on tobacco advertising with new legislation in 1988. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1990	Failed Act	Failed Tasmanian Tobacco Act attempt. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1990	Act	ACT Tobacco (Amendment) Act bans most remaining forms of advertising and raises the age of sales of minors to 18. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1990	Tobacco consumption	Estimated total consumption of tobacco products in Australia for 1990 is 27.90 (millions of kilograms product weight). Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1990	Bans - international flights	On May 25, 1990, the Federal Government announces that smoking will be banned on international flights within Australian airspace, effective from 1 September 1990. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1990	Cost and benefits report	Report released: Australia's Golden Leaf: the economic impact of the tobacco industry in Australia (1990). Price Price Waterhouse Economic Studies Unit, commissioned by the Tobacco Institute of Australia Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.

1990	National Drug Strategy	The issue of smoking is addressed directly in a \$2 million national television and cinema advertising campaign first launched in January 1990 and operating in its second phase from October 1990 to March 1991. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1990	Pack size 50	Rothmans introduce Holiday 50s, the first 50-pack, in October 1990. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1990	Product to recover market share	Horizon 50s (Wills) are launched in July 1990 in an attempt to recover market share. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1990	Ban	A ban is placed on advertising in magazines and newspapers commencing on 28 December 1990.
1990	Campaign	The federally funded National Campaign Against Drug Abuse (now known as the National Drug Strategy) is launched, which addresses the issue of women and smoking in a \$2 million national television and cinema advertising campaign launched in January 1990. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1991	Rothmans and Philip Morris	Rothmans lose overall market leadership to Philip Morris. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1991	State legislation	Parliament of New South Wales legislates to phase out tobacco advertising by 1995.

1991	Consumption	The state of Western Australia establishes Healthway, a health promotion foundation, with roles including the replacement of tobacco sponsorship of events and supporting public health research. http://www.dhs.vic.gov.au/nphp/mar00/hlthprom.htm title="National public health partnership. National public health partnership news, Issue 11 March 2000">Source
1991	Foundation established	The state of Western Australia establishes Healthway, a health promotion foundation, with roles including the replacement of tobacco sponsorship of events and supporting public health research. http://www.dhs.vic.gov.au/nphp/mar00/hlthprom.htm title="National public health partnership. National public health partnership news, Issue 11 March 2000">Source
1991	Act	Introduction of the New South Wales Tobacco Advertising Prohibition Act 1991 Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1991	Tobacco consumption	Estimated total consumption of tobacco products in Australia for 1991 is 26.35 (millions of kilograms product weight). Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1991	Morling decision	On 7 February 1991, Justice Morling of the Federal Court of Australia hands down the findings on the court case between the Australian Federation of Consumer Organisations (AFCO) and the Tobacco Institute of Australia (TIA). Justice Morling finds that the TIA, in publishing a particular advertisement stating its views on passive smoking, had engaged in misleading or deceptive conduct in contravention of section 52 of the Trade Practices Act 1974. Justice Morling's decision is the first authority of an Australian Superior Court dealing directly with the health effects of passive smoking. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.

1991	Ban - chewing tobacco and oral snuff	On 17 April 1991 the Federal Government announces that a permanent ban will be placed on the importation, manufacture, sale, supply and advertising of chewing tobacco and oral snuff. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1991	Rothmans acquires manufacturing rights	In May 1991, Rothmans acquires outright the manufacturing and distribution rights to brands owned by RJ Reynolds Inc, a major US cigarette manufacturer. Acquisition of the RJR brands significantly augment Rothmans' brands portfolio, and gives the company more exposure in the lower end of the cigarette market. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1992	State Legislation	Northern Territory legislates to restrict content of advertisements. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1992	Act	Introduction of the Northern Territory Tobacco Act 1991. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1992	Federal Act	Introduction of the Federal Tobacco Advertising Prohibition Act 1992. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1992	Mortality Rate	Smoking is estimated to have caused 18,920 deaths in Australia in 1992. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.

1992	Prevalence	28% of male and 24% of female Australian adults smoke. http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-1-prevalence/1-3-prevalence-of-smoking-adults
1992	Tobacco consumption	Estimated total consumption of tobacco products in Australia for 1992 is 26.68 (millions of kilograms product weight). Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1992	Labelling on packs	In April 1992 the Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy agrees to a number of recommendations for new health warnings and contents labelling on tobacco packaging. The recommendations include the following 12 health warnings for rotation: Smoking causes lung cancer Smoking causes lung disease Smoking causes emphysema Smoking is a major cause of stroke Smoking causes peripheral vascular disease Smoking reduces your fitness Smoking kills Most smokers develop permanent lung disease Your smoking can harm others Smoking is addictive Stopping smoking reduces your risk of serious disease Smoking in pregnancy can harm the unborn child These warnings were to occupy at least 25% of the front of the pack, and appear on the 'flip-top' instead of at the foot of the pack. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1992	Restaurants	In July 1992 the restaurant chain Pizza Hut Australia goes smokefree. Management reports that the response received from the public is overwhelmingly positive. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.

1992	Stock Exchange listing	In November 1992, Philip Morris Inc is listed on the Australian Stock Exchange. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1992	Federal Act	The Tobacco Advertising Prohibition Act passed on 17 December 1992 replaces the Smoking and Tobacco Products Advertisements (Prohibition) Act 1989. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1992	Prevalence	28% of male and 24% of female Australian adults smoke. http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-1-prevalence/1-3-prevalence-of-smoking-adults
1993	Tobacco Consumption	The estimated total consumption of tobacco products in Australia for 1993 is 23.94 (millions of kilograms product Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1993	Labelling on packs	The Victorian Government announced that it intended "to adopt an entirely different labelling protocol based on that used by the European Community. The EC warnings were more explicit than the current Australian warnings, but not as strong as those agreed upon by the MCDS." Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.

1993		In early 1993 legislation was proposed in New South Wales to ban smoking in enclosed workplaces, but was subsequently shelved. In September 1994 the ACT Smokefree Areas (Enclosed Public Places) Act was passed. This legislation imposes a general prohibition on smoking in enclosed public places, with most public places required to become smokefree by the end of 1994. Exemptions are provided for theatrical performances and certain common areas of residential facilities such as hostels and nursing homes. Restaurants and cafes have until late 1995 to become smokefree and must designate a minimum of half of their seating area as non-smoking until that time. Smoking is not prohibited in licensed premises, such as pubs, clubs and bars, until mid-1997. Amendments to the original legislation provided for exemptions to be issued to restaurants and licensed premises which comply with the current air conditioning and ventilation standard (AS1668.2). Exempt premises are required to designate most of their public area as non-smoking (at least 75 per cent for restaurants and at least 50 per cent for licensed premises). (6.) Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1993	Restaurants	In April 1993 fast food chains Hungry Jack's and company owned Kentucky Fried Chicken both introduced complete smoking bans and company owned McDonald's followed suit. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1993	Nicotine patches become available	Patches were approved for use in Australia in April 1993 and are available on prescription. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.

1993	Pro-smoking organisation	In Western Australia in 1993, an organisation called the Tobacco Smokers Freedom Movement Inc was established, offering a regular price discount on cigarettes purchased through an overseas supplier (enabling avoidance of state licence fees), as well as information about smoking originating from other groups or individuals supported by the tobacco industry. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1993	Bans -international flights	In October 1994 the Federal Government announces that smoking will be banned on all Australian international flights from July 1996, making Qantas and Ansett smokefree on all flights. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1994	Regulations (introduced 29 March 1994)	The Trade Practices (Consumer Product Information Standards) (Tobacco) Regulations are gazetted under the Trade Practices Act 1974 and introduced. Under the new regulations, the following prominent (covering 25%) contents information must be printed on cigarettes packets: The smoke from each cigarette contains on average: [xx] mg or less of tar -- condensed smoke containing many chemicals, including some that cause cancer; [yy] mg or less of nicotine -- a poisonous and addictive drug; [zz] mg or less of carbon monoxide -- a deadly gas which reduces the ability of blood to carry oxygen. In addition, new health warnings are introduced. These large warnings are far more extensive, with explanatory information and a quit line number. The headings for these warnings are: SMOKING CAUSES LUNG CANCER. SMOKING IS ADDICTIVE SMOKING KILLS SMOKING CAUSES HEART DISEASE SMOKING WHEN PREGNANT HARMS YOUR BABY YOUR SMOKING CAN HARM OTHERS Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.

1994	Act	The Australian Capital Territory introduces the Smokefree Areas (Enclosed Public Places) Act. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1994	Tobacco consumption	Estimated total consumption of tobacco products in Australia for 1994 is 23.62 (millions of kilograms product weight). Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1994	Guidance note	In July 1994 the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission issues a Worksafe Australia Guidance Note on Passive Smoking in the Workplace. The Guidance Note identifies and accepts the scientific evidence that passive smoking has adverse health effects and recognises the legal duties of employers to eliminate or control that risk. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1994	Philip Morris	In June 1994, Philip Morris Ltd commences proceedings in the High Court against the validity of the Tobacco Advertising Prohibition Act 1992. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1995	Ban - international flights	Smoking is banned on all non-stop passenger flights operating between Australia, the United States and Canada from March 1, 1995. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1995	Strategy	In June 1995, it is decided that the Health Australia review of health promotion in Australia is to include a National Tobacco Strategy. http://www.health.gov.au/ Commonwealth department of health and aged care. Background paper: a companion document to the National Tobacco Strategy 1999 to 2002-3

1995	Publication	National Health & Medical Research Council Working Party publishes a draft report entitled The health effects of passive smoking after extensive consultation. http://www.health.gov.au/ Commonwealth department of health and aged care. Background paper: a companion document to the National Tobacco Strategy 1999 to 2002-3
1995	Prevalence	27% of male and 23% of female Australian adults smoke. http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-1-prevalence/1-3-prevalence-of-smoking-adults
1995	Act	Introduction of the Federal Tobacco Advertising Prohibition Amendment Act 1995. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1995	Prevalence	In 1995 about one quarter of the adult population is smoking regularly. http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-1-prevalence/1-3-prevalence-of-smoking-adults
1995	Tobacco Industry Stabilisation Plans	The final Tobacco Industry Stabilisation Plan including the Local Leaf Content Scheme ends on 30 September 1995. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.
1996	Ban -international flights	Smoking is banned on all Australian international flights from July 1996, making Qantas and Ansett smokefree on all flights. Source: Tobacco in Australia: Facts & issues. Second edition.

1996	Cigarette consumption	In 1996 Australia drops to 17th in the world per capita cigarette consumption (from 8th position in 1991). http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=6442467133
1996	Establishment of advisory group	In July 1998, the Ministerial Tobacco Advisory Group is established to advise the Federal Minister for Health on matters relating to tobacco and smoking. http://www.health.gov.au/ Commonwealth department of health and aged care. Background paper: a companion document to the National Tobacco Strategy 1999 to 2002-3
1997	Prevalence	27% of males 22% of female Australian adults smoke. http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-1-prevalence/1-3-prevalence-of-smoking-adults
1997	State restrictions	South Australia introduces restrictions on smoking in public dining and café areas.
1997	Federal court and NHMRC	In January 1997, Federal Court orders that the National Health and Medical Research Council be restrained from further acting on the draft regulatory recommendations and proposed guidelines contained in the November 1995 draft report entitled 'The health effects of passive smoking' on procedural grounds. http://www.australia.gov.au/about-government/publications

1997	Federal campaign	In June 1997 the National Tobacco Campaign launched. The campaign includes a series of hard-hitting advertisements (subsequently used in a number of other countries), a website and a national 'quitline' number providing help and support. The first three advertisements of the campaign (focusing on arteriosclerosis, lung damage, and lung tumour) are aired between June and December. http://health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/health-pubhlth-publicat-document-metadata-tobccamp.htm title="Commonwealth Department of health and aged care. National tobacco campaign website
1997	Nicotine replacement therapy	September 1997 sees the introduction of over-the-counter sales of nicotine replacement therapy.
1997	Passive smoking review	Review of The health effects of passive smoking is released as a scientific information paper by NHMRC (with no regulatory recommendations or guidelines in response to the legal action brought against the council). http://www.australia.gov.au/about-government/publications
1998	National Tobacco Strategy	The Ministerial Tobacco Advisory Group begin work on the National Tobacco Strategy. http://www.health.gov.au/ Commonwealth department of health and aged care. Background paper: a companion document to the National Tobacco Strategy 1999 to 2002-3
1998	Campaign	Between May and October 1998 - two more phases of National Tobacco Campaign television and radio activity are jointly funded by the Commonwealth, and State and Territory Quit campaigns. Television is at a lower level of intensity than during the 1997 period, but includes two new advertisements, one about stroke, and one modelling calling the quitline. http://health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/health-pubhlth-publicat-document-metadata-tobccamp.htm

1998	Campaign	A new campaign is launched by Wills about filtration and ventilation and working within clubs and pubs and passive smoking. IT'S TIME FOR A FRESH LOOK
1998	Campaign	A coalition of health groups launches the "\$64M CAMPAIGN" asking the Federal government to fund tobacco control for \$64m, the money earned in teenage tobacco excise.
1998	Ban on smoking for children	New laws banning under 18s from buying cigarettes will be passed by QLD state parliament this week. Shopkeepers caught selling cigarettes to underage customers face fines or the loss of their licence to sell tobacco for up to a year.
1998	Research	For the first time in 21 years smoking rates have not dropped for men and for the first time in 12 years, nor for women. The slowdown meant an extra 740,500 Australians were smoking in 1995 than predicted.
1998	Industry comments on lung cancer	In the United States WD & HO Wills admits that smokers are likely to develop lung cancer and a range of other diseases.
1998	Government	The Federal Govt exempts the Australian Formula One Grand Prix from bans on tobacco advertising.
1998	Grand Prix	The Federal Govt moves to close the loophole which allowed tobacco sponsors to designate the models, as 'pit crew' at the Australian Grand Prix in Melbourne. Health Minister Wooldridge cuts the number of days tobacco advertising is allowed to remain at Albert Park from 17 to 14.
1998	ACCC fines Wills	The Australian Competition and Consumer Council fines WD & HO Wills \$250,000 for attempting to fix the price of cigarettes at two Adelaide delis. In October 96, Wills made an agreement with an owner of a deli that meant he could raise cigarette prices on certain brands. A competitor who was a major discounter, was to follow a week later. This breached the Trade Practices Act.
1998	Industry start proceedings against ACT Government	Rothmans of Pall Mall and WD & HO Wills begin proceedings in the ACT Supreme Court against the ACT and the Commissioner for ACT revenue seeking repayment of tobacco licensing fees which the High Court declared invalid.
1998	MCG Smoke free	Melbourne Cricket Ground introduces new restrictions banning lighting up in the open air in most seating areas.
1998	Legislation	Tasmania's new public health legislation aimed at removing all cigarette and tobacco advertising by May 1 comes into effect on February 2

1998	Tobacco sponsorship of liberal party dinner	On 13 March, 1998 the Aust Medical Association criticises the Liberal Party for allowing tobacco company Phillip Morris to sponsor the opening dinner of its Federal convention in Brisbane.
1998	Outrage at national health strategy	The Australian Council on Smoking and Health expresses outrage that Prime Minister John Howard's Tough on Drugs strategy does not address tobacco.
1998	Local	Employees at a local council who want to work from their houses or flats will be banned from smoking in their own homes. (Pittwater Council, Sydney).
1998	WA smoking regulations	State Cabinet allows smoking in hotels, nightclubs and Burswood Casino though it will be banned in restaurants.
1998	Campaign	A television commercial showing a surgeon slicing into a human brain is the latest advertisement produced by the National Tobacco Campaign.
1998	Advertising at point of sale	1 May 1998, restrictions on point of sale tobacco advertising are implemented in Tasmania.
1998	Disbanding Living Health in SA	South Australian sporting, arts and health funding body, Living Health will be disbanded and its \$13.4m budget divided between three government departments (Recreation and Sport, Arts and Human Services) And a new tobacco Control Strategy would be established and given \$3.9m a year to reduce the State's smoking rates by 20 per cent over the next five years.
1998	Sale of shares in Philip Morris	Rupert Murdoch sells 88 per cent of his stake in Philip Morris for \$4.52m. He still owns about 10,000 shares.
1998	John Elliott and smoke free areas at Optus Oval	President, John Elliott, says he will apologise to Vic Health for smoking on The Footy Show and Optus Oval will introduce non-smoking areas into its grandstands.
1998	Litigation	Philip Morris abandons a High Court Challenge to the Federal Government's ban on cigarette advertising. The legal settlement is precipitated by clarifications to the Tobacco Advertising Prohibition Act following amendments to the advertising regulations in 1995.
1998	Criticism of industry marketing and report on lung cancer rates	The Winfield tobacco company is criticised for using Aboriginal culture to sell cigarettes in Europe.
1998	Litigation	The prosecution of Campbell's Cash and Carry is the first in Australia under both the 1989 and 1992 Tobacco Advertising Prohibition Acts. The company receives a good behaviour bond after pleading guilty in Melbourne Magistrates Courts to knowingly or recklessly authorising or causing a tobacco advertisement to be published.
1998	Smoking ban at SCG	Smoking will be almost totally banned at the Sydney Cricket Ground and Sydney Football Stadium from the start of the season.
1998	Litigation	A woman driven to heavy smoking by her stressful job at a woman's shelter has been awarded \$140,000 after suffering a brain aneurysm.

1998	Tax scam	The Australian customs service closes a Melbourne tobacco cutting and packing factory suspected of a \$5m tax scam. The scam involves manufacturing tobacco and passing it over the counter in shops in half kilogram bags costing between \$35 and \$55 a kilo along with ready rolled cigarette papers and filters.
1998	Smoking ban on indoor sporting venues	Smoking is no longer allowed in the Gold Coast's indoor sporting venues such as Cararra Stadium. Gold Coast Councillors have supported a city wide ban on smoking in all indoor venues and halls.
1998	Smoking restrictions	Warehouse workers have agreed to quit smoking on the job in exchange for a 10 per cent pay rise. Staff of FJ Walker will forgo part of the pay rise if they fail to abide by tough smoking restrictions.
1998	Voluntary agreement re compounds in cigarettes	Tobacco companies have agreed to provide the Federal Government with a list of compounds added to cigarettes making publicly available for the first time what Australians inhale along with their nicotine, tobacco and tar.
1998	ACT Anti-smoking laws	The ACT's new anti smoking laws come into force.
1998	Smoke free Adelaide Festival	For the first time in 38 years the Adelaide Festival of the Arts will be declared smokefree today.
1998	Warne giving up smoking/ Promotion of Nicorette	Shane Warne says he is giving up smoking on January the 1st in a sponsorship deal with Nicorette.
1999	Merger	WD&HO Wills Holdings Limited merges with Rothmans Holdings Limited to form British American Tobacco Australasia Ltd. Imperial Tobacco Australia Ltd. is formed to absorb some Rothmans brands, satisfying competition requirements. http://www.health.gov.au/ Commonwealth department of health and aged care. Background paper: a companion document to the National Tobacco Strategy 1999 to 2002-3
1999	National strategy	June - A National Tobacco Strategy is announced. http://www.health.gov.au/ Commonwealth department of health and aged care. Background paper: a companion document to the National Tobacco Strategy 1999 to 2002-3
1999	Excise	November - excise arrangements for tobacco in Australia change from per weight to a per stick tax indexed to inflation, primarily to address the Australian phenomenon of 'budget' packs of 35–50 slim cigarettes containing less tobacco (thus lighter, and relatively cheaper than 'premium' brands because of per weight taxes)

1999	SA Legislation	Bans on smoking in public dining areas come into force in SA.
1999	Research	New research by the Menzies Centre in Hobart find infants exposed to pre-natal tobacco smoke are at a greater risk of sudden death.
1999	Warne	Shane Warne is seen smoking a cigarette in Barbados.
1999	Dirty ashtray award	Qld wins the dirty ashtray award for the third year running due to its lack of control over tobacco.
1999	Crackdown on retailers	The South Australian State Government announces a major crackdown on retailers who sell cigarettes to people under 18 years of age.
1999	Sport: Formula 1	Rothmans decides to stop sponsoring the Williams F1 team.
1999	Litigation	A magistrate has dismissed a charge against a TV performer known for his outrageous comedy stunts. John Saffran admits in the Melbourne Magistrate's Court to sending a stuffed seagull with a cigarette in its beak on a remote controlled car on the MCG arena towards Shane Warne.
1999	Internet site launch	An anti smoking Internet site is launched aimed specifically at 10-17 year olds. (www.oxygen.org.au)
1999	Olympic and Paralympics ban on smoking	Smoking is banned in spectator areas for the Olympic and Paralympics. Stadium Australia and the Sydney Football Stadium have already introduced a non smoking policy.
1999	Litigation	Greg Durkin, a lead claimant in a proposed class action by Australian smokers against tobacco companies gives videotaped evidence at a bedside hearing at Westmead Hospital because he is so ill with lung cancer. Sydney Morning Herald, p11, 3/9/99 The following weekend he dies before carrying through the class action with five other claimants.
1999	Litigation	Phillip Morris says any attempt by the Howard Government to follow the United States in launching a lawsuit against industry would be hypocritical.
1999	Cancer warnings	Philip Morris says it fully supports the health message being promoted by its American parent company that smoking causes cancer.
1999	Legislation	Legislation to ban the sale of herbal cigarettes to the young in QLD is introduced into State Parliament.
1999	Qantas	Qantas decides not to sell duty free cigarettes on international flights. Pressure from anti-smoking groups and share holders have curbed the move.
1999	Best Hotel Air Quality Awards	The sponsors of the Australian Hotels Association Best Hotel Air Quality Awards are WD & HO Wills.
1999	Launch of inhaler	The latest nicotine replacement delivery device, the Inhaler, under the brand Nicorette, is launched.

1999	Litigation	The Tobacco Control Coalition files a 547 page statement of claim outlining its case with the Federal Court.
1999	Litigation	Two widows win a fight to have their late husbands' smoking-related deaths recognised as being war caused because both men took up the habit while serving in World War II. The women are now entitled to war widows pensions.
1999	Research	Results of the 1996 Australia wide secondary school survey show rates of smoking among teenagers rising, with an estimate that almost 300,000 secondary students are smokers.
1999	Litigation - class action	Australia's big three tobacco companies go to the Federal Court to stop a class legal action by a group of smokers who allege they suffer diseases from smoking.
1999	Advertising	A European advertisement for Winfield cigarettes which mocks Australian women as domestic appliances outrages political and tourism leaders, who have demanded it be immediately withdrawn.
1999	Merger	Rothmans and Wills receive approval from the Supreme Court for the groups' merger. It is scheduled for completion for September 2 with completion of the sale of a package of brands to Imperial Tobacco Plc planned for 3 September.
1999	Litigation	The Federal Court puts a stop on advertisements for people to join a mass lawsuit against tobacco companies.
1999	Federal court ruling	65 health organisations seek a Federal Court ruling to establish a \$500m a year fund to prevent and reduce smoking.
1999	Winfield relaunch	Winfield relaunches its 20s range to offer customers a lower price product amid the recent tax hikes.
1999	Duty-free cigarettes	QANTAS sells duty-free cigarettes on international flights again after more than a decade.
1999	John Howard draws the line	Prime Minister John Howard opposes sending the soldiers cigarettes in East Timor in their 'care packages'.
1999	VicHealth and Victoria Racing Club	The Victoria Racing Club loses a \$250,000 sponsorship because it refuses to commit to a smokefree Flemington. VicHealth walks away from the three-year deal because the Victorian Racing Club was unwilling to force punters to butt out.
2000	National campaign	Volume Two of the Evaluation of the National Tobacco Campaign is launched. An overall reduction of about 1.8% in the estimated adult prevalence of smoking is reported over the 18 months since the campaign has been launched. The first six months of the campaign are estimated to have potentially prevented 922 premature deaths and to have achieved an additional 3338 person years of life up to the age of 75. A total of \$A9m has been spent since launch, with estimated resultant savings of \$A24m

2000	GST	July - A Goods and Services Tax (consumption tax) is introduced in Australia, applying to many goods and services including tobacco products.
2000	Damages awarded in passive smoking case	September - \$A7600 in damages are awarded in favour of a claimant who has suffered a severe asthma attack following exposure to cigarette smoke in a Melbourne restaurant.
2000	NSW smoke free legislation	September - enclosed spaces in restaurants and cafes become smokefree in the state of New South Wales.
2001	Regulation	Bupropion (Zyban) is made available on the Repatriation Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-7-cessation/7-16-pharmacotherapy
2001	Advertising Campaign	Quit Victoria and Quit SA produce and launch a new advertising campaign, focusing on parents, for a nationally available media campaign. This follows the successful National Tobacco Campaign and is timed to continue the momentum while providing a new direction. The campaign shifted focus from "every cigarette is doing you damage" to the effect of your smoking on others - especially the ones you love.
2001	Sponsorship	The Federal Government announces the phase-out of tobacco sponsorship of internationally significant events by 2006
2001	Campaign	Quit Victoria and Victoria Government launch a campaign to encourage parents to stop smoking.
2001	Smoke-free Gaming	Mar 21st. After pressure, Burswood Casino implements smoke free gaming areas on the main gaming floor.
2001	Smoke-free legislation	Victoria (1 July 2001) and Tasmania introduce smoke-free dining. Victoria Tobacco control timeline - Quit Vic introduces smoke-free shopping centers (1 November 2001).
2001	Advertising legislation	Victoria introduces legislation to ban advertising at point of sale and reduce Tobacco control timeline - Quit Vic the number and amount of display space for tobacco packs. Mobile retailing is banned along with gifts packaged with tobacco packs. (July 2001-January 2002)
2001	Damages awarded in passive smoking case	May 1st. NSW, former barmaid Marlene Sharp is awarded \$466 000 in damages by the NSW Supreme Court jury for throat cancer caused by exposure to second hand smoke at her workplace.
2002	Legislation	1 January 2002. Victoria. No point of sale advertising except product display and price. Product display regulated.

2002	Tobacco company sued	Rolah McCabe is the first Australian to successfully sue a tobacco company, British American Tobacco Australasia, for lung cancer caused by smoking. The defence was struck out as key documents required for the case to proceed had been shredded. McCabe was awarded \$700 000 in damages. This was overturned on appeal.
2002	Smoke-free legislation	Victoria introduces smokefree gambling in Victoria hotels and clubs. Liscenced venues with more than one room must provide a smoke free alternative (1 September 2002).
2002	Review	The Federal Government announces a review of the Tobacco Advertising and Prohibition Act. The Federal Government reviews health warnings and considers graphic pictorial warnings.
2002	Philip Morris guilty	Philip Morris pleads guilty in NSW over breaching legislation around tobacco advertising and promotion. The company is fined \$9 000 over promotions at a fashion event.
2002	Advertising Campaign	Quit Victoria airs a television commercial called Nice People from the Make Smoking History Campaign based at the Cancer Foundation of WA.
2002	Advertising Campaign	State and Territory tobacco control groups develop a mass media campaign called Cigarette Recall, adapted from the American Legacy Foundation's Truth campaign. Three TV commercials featuring John Clarke are produced. The campaign is aired in all states and territories. It uses humour, and, unlike more recent advertising, uses humour to stimulate debate about the conduct and regulation of the tobacco industry.
2003	Licencing	31 May 2003. NT - licences required for tobacco retailers, point of sale advertising prohibited and product display restrictions. "Equal amenity" applies to licenced premises. All other indoor workplaces smokefree.
2003	Advertising Campaign	Quit Victoria produces ten TV commercials to refresh and broaden the appeal of the Quitline as a service for smokers.
2004	Plans	The Federal Government announces plans to introduce picture based warnings on tobacco products. It also ratifies the global Framework Convernition on Tobacco Control and is developing a new national tobacco strategy effective from mid-2004.
2004	Regulation	NRT deregulated
2004	Campaign	May-June. CINSW LadyKiller campaign - focused on young women
2004	Plans	October. The NSW Government announces that smoking in indoor areas http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/public-health/health-of-licensed-premises will be phased out by July 2007
2004	Plans	The Victorian Government announces plans for all workplaces, including bars, to be smoke free. Also announced are plans for bans on tobacco industry buzz marketing.

2004	Donations	The WA labor party announces that it will no longer accept donations from www.acosh.org/about/timeline.html tobacco companies. The WA Premier announces an end date of July 2006 for smoking in hotels and nightclubs in WA.
2004	Legislation	6 December 2004. South Australia bans smoking in all enclosed workplaces and public areas except licenced hospitality venues. Also introduces retail restrictions including banning sale of toy cigarettes. For licensed hospitality venues smoking is banned within one meter of service areas, one bar must be non-smoking in a multi bar venue.
2004	Campaign	Dec 2004-Jan2005. CINSW New Year Campaign
2005	Smoke-free legislation	Queensland. 1 January 2005. Smoking banned in 1/3 all indoor licenced premises including 1/3 of gaming machines, all outdoor sports stadiums, within 10m of children's playgrounds and patrolled beaches. 30 September 2005. Smoking banned in 2/3 of indoor licenced premises including gaming areas.
2005	Smoke-free legislation	NSW. Voluntary Share the Air legislation from 3 January 2005. If more than one bar, then one should be non-smoking. Similarly for gaming venues. From 4 July 2005. Smoking is allowed in a maximum of one room whether it is a bar, gaming or recreation room. This room must not exceed 50% of the total area.
2005	Campaign	April-June. CINSW Excuses (ECHO 1 & 2) campaign - focused quitting now and challenging self-exempting beliefs.
2005	Legislation	The Victorian Parliament approves laws to ban smoking in workplaces (from 2006) and bars (2007).
2005	Campaign	Victoria launches the bubble wrap/emphysema campaign which is picked up by all other states and territories. (Feb).
2005	Campaign	September - CINSW Parents campaign - focussed on encouraging parents to quit. November to September - Bubblewrap in NSW (CINSW)
2005	Industry agreement	The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission reaches agreement with the tobacco industry to stop using some misleading terms such as light and mild. The ACCC requires the tobacco industry to contribute to an ACCC community information campaign on the dangers such products.
2005		The Framework Convention on Tobacco Control enters into force with Australia a party
2005	Legislation	31 March 2005. Further retail restrictions in South Australia including requirement for a licence.

2005	Legislation	WA introduces the Tobacco Products Control Bill to replace and update the Tobacco Control Act 1990. The bill introduces more effective controls on the illegal sale and supply of tobacco products to children and young people under 18 years.
2005	Campaign	26 December - Feb 2006. ACCC launches National lights and milds campaign.
2006	Smoke-free legislation	1 January 2006. Tasmania. Smoking banned in all indoor public places and workplaces, outdoor sporting and cultural event. Outdoor dining areas must be 50% smoke free. Smoking restricted in outdoor areas of licensed venues.
2006	Campaign	Feb-March 2006. Commonwealth Department of Health and Aging - Primer Campaign on Health Warnings.
2006	Smoke-free legislation	Pubs and Clubs go smokefree in WA
2006	Campaign	Amputation ad launched May and Mouth Cancer in July
2006	Health Warnings	Introduction of Graphic Health Warnings on cigarette packages. 1 March
2006	Campaign	April-October. CINSW Quitline Services - to encourage quitting and use of quitline services. May-October. Graphic health warnings (Gangrene and Mouth Cancer) - maintaining the impact of the packet warnings. Excuses (May/June) and Parents (Sept) repeated in 2006
2006	Smoke-free legislation	1 July 2006. Queensland. Smoking banned in all enclosed public spaces and outdoor eating and drinking places.
2006	Smoke-free legislation	NSW. From 3 July 2006. In a multi-room venue - smoking is allowed in a maximum of one room not to exceed 25% of the total area. In a single room venue, smoking is permitted in up to 25% of that venue.
2006	Smoke-free legislation	Victoria. Smoking banned in most enclosed workplaces. Smoking, the promotion of tobacco products and the sale of tobacco products banned at underage 'music/dance' events. Smoking in covered areas of train station platforms, tram stops and bus stops banned. Buzz marketing and non-branded tobacco advertising banned. Laws to enforce the ban on cigarette sales to young people strengthened. (1 March 2006)
2006	Smoke-free legislation	1 December 2006. ACT. Smoking banned in all enclosed public places
2006	Campaign	Dec-Feb. CINSW Echo3 on air.
2007	Smoke-free legislation	Victoria. Ban smoking in enclosed licensed premises (1 July 2007)
2007	Smoke-free legislation	NSW. All enclosed areas of hotels, clubs and nightclubs that are open to the general public must be completely non-smoking from 2 July 2007. Exceptions for private gaming rooms at Star City Casino.
2007	Smoke-free legislation	SA. Smoking banned in all enclosed public areas with no exemptions from 31st October 2007.

2007	Smoke-free legislation	South Australia becomes the first Australian state to enact a ban on smoking in vehicles when children under 16 years of age are present http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-15-smokefree-environment/15-7-legislation
2007	Smoke-free legislation	Tasmania implements a ban on smoking in cars when children under 18 years of age are present http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-15-smokefree-environment/15-7-legislation
2008	Regulation	Varenicline (Champix) is made available on the Repatriation Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-7-cessation/7-16-pharmacotherapy
2009	Smoke-free legislation	NSW implements a ban on smoking in cars when children under 16 years of age are present http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-15-smokefree-environment/15-7-legislation
2010	Prevalence	19.3% of men and 15.8% of women report being regular smokers in Australia http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-1-prevalence/1-3-prevalence-of-smoking-adults
2010	Smoke-free legislation	Queensland and Victoria implement a ban on smoking in cars when children are present http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-15-smokefree-environment/15-7-legislation
2010	Point of sale display bans	ACT (1 January), NSW (1 January and 1 July), and WA (22 September) implement legislation banning the display of tobacco products at the point of sale http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-11-advertising/11-4-state-and-territory-legislation

2010	Plain packaging	The Australian Government announces its decision to implement plain packaging for tobacco products and to mandate updated and expanded graphic health warnings at the same time. http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-11-advertising/11-10-tobacco-display-as-advertising1
2010	Smoke-free legislation	ACT implements a ban on smoking in all outdoor eating and drinking places apart from designated outdoor smoking areas at licensed premises http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-15-smokefree-environment/15-7-legislation
2010	Smoke-free legislation	WA implements a ban on smoking between the flags at patrolled beaches; at outdoor eating areas (other than designated smoking zones at licensed premises); within 10 metres of children's playground equipment; and in vehicles when a person under the age of 17 years is present http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-15-smokefree-environment/15-7-legislation
2011	Prevalence among school students	4% of 12–15 year olds and 13% of 16–17 year olds report smoking in the past week http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-1-prevalence/1-6-prevalence-of-smoking-secondary-students
2011	Smoke-free legislation	NT implements a ban on smoking in: - an enclosed public area - an enclosed workplace area - an outdoor public venue - a food service area - public transport - a public transport area - shared accommodation - an educational facility - an entrance area - an air-conditioning inlet area - a voluntarily declared area - an outdoor eating or drinking area http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-15-smokefree-environment/15-7-legislation

2011	Point of sale display bans	Victoria (1 January), NT (2 January), Tasmania (1 February), and Queensland (18 November) implement legislation banning the display of tobacco products at the point of sale http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-11-advertising/11-4-state-and-territory-legislation
2011	Plain packaging	Trade Marks (Tobacco Plain Packaging Bill 2011) passes the Australian Senate (10 November). Final passage of amended Tobacco Plain Packaging Bill through House of Representatives (21 November) http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-11-advertising/11-10-tobacco-display-as-advertising1
2011	Plain packaging	Signing into law by Governor General of Tobacco Plain Packaging Act 2011 and Trade Marks Amendment Plain Packaging Act 2011 http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-11-advertising/11-10-tobacco-display-as-advertising1
2012	Point of sale display bans	South Australia (1 January) implements legislation banning the display of tobacco products at the point of sale http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-11-advertising/11-4-state-and-territory-legislation
2012	Establishment of McCabe	On the 4th February, 2012 the McCabe Centre for Law & Cancer was established, as a joint initiative of Cancer Council Victoria, the Union for International Cancer Control (UICC) and Cancer Council Australia. The McCabe Centre has become a trusted source of knowledge, training and technical support on legal measures to reduce the impact of cancer and other noncommunicable diseases around the world.
2012	Smoke-free legislation	ACT implements a ban on smoking in cars when children under 16 years of age are present http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-15-smokefree-environment/15-7-legislation

2012		All tobacco packages in Australia must appear in plain packaging as specified in the Tobacco Plain Packaging Act 2011 http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-11-advertising/11-10-tobacco-display-as-advertising1
2013	Prevalence	16.8% of men and 12.7% of women report being regular smokers in Australia http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-1-prevalence/1-3-prevalence-of-smoking-adults
2013	Smoke-free legislation	NSW implements laws banning smoking in various 'outdoor public places', including: (a) within 10 metres of children's play equipment in outdoor public places (b) at public swimming pool complexes (c) in spectator areas at public sports grounds and other recreational areas (but only during an organised sporting event) (d) at public transport stops and stations (e) within 4 metres of a pedestrian entrance to (or exit from) a public building http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-15-smokefree-environment/15-7-legislation
2014	Health effects	The US Surgeon General releases a new report, The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress, showing that the disease risks from smoking are even greater than presented in previous reports http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/reports/50-years-of-progress/
2014	Prevalence among school students	3% of 12–15 year olds and 10% of 16–17 year olds report smoking in the past week http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-1-prevalence/1-6-prevalence-of-smoking-secondary-student
2014	Smoke-free legislation	NT implements a ban on smoking in cars when children under 16 years of age are present http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-15-smokefree-environment/15-7-legislation

2014	Prevalence of menthol-flavoured tobacco products	51.7% of Australian students who smoked in the last month report smoking a menthol hybrid or dual flavoured cigarette https://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-5-uptake/5-13-products-and-packaging-created-to-appeal-to-n
2014	Prevalence among Indigenous Australians	39% of the combined Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population aged 15 and over report being daily smokers, compared with 14% in the general population http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-8-aptsi/8-3-prevalence-of-tobacco-use-among-aboriginal-peo
2014	Smoke-free legislation	Tasmania implements a ban on smoking in prisons https://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-15-smokefree-environment/15-7-legislation
2015	Smoke-free legislation	NSW implements a ban on smoking in commercial outdoor dining areas http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-15-smokefree-environment/15-7-legislation
2016	Smoke-free legislation	Queensland implements amendments to the Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act, banning smoking in a number of outdoor areas, such as outdoor pedestrian malls, skate parks and swimming pool facilities (among others) http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-15-smokefree-environment/15-7-legislation
2016	Smoke-free legislation	Environment Act to implement smoking bans on any public thoroughfares within 4 metres of an entrance or exist to a public garden or courtyard.

		ACT makes all children's play equipment in play spaces managed by the ACT Government (and all areas within 10 metres of such play equipment) smoke-free http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-15-smokefree-environment/15-7-legislation
2016	Smoke-free legislation	
		Victoria implements a ban on smoking in all outdoor dining areas where food is commercially available https://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-15-smokefree-environment/15-7-legislation
2016	Smoke-free legislation	
		The prevalence of smoking among adults in Australia is 14.2%. https://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-1-prevalence/1-3-prevalence-of-smoking-adults
2016	Prevalence	
		Total estimated cost of smoking in Australia is \$136.9 billion. Cost of hospitalisations caused by smoking is \$1.5 billion. https://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-17-economics/17-2-the-costs-of-smoking
2015	Smoking costs	
2017	Smoke-free legislation	Queensland implements a ban on smoking within 10 metres of campsites and public facilities
		Victoria implemented a ban on smoking in all outdoor dining areas http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-15-smokefree-environment/15-7-legislation
2017	Smoke-free legislation	
		Australian Capital Territory implements a ban on smoking within 5 metres of all public transport stops and stations http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-15-smokefree-environment/15-7-legislation
2017	Smoke-free legislation	

2019	Smoke-free legislation	Western Australia implements a ban on smoking within 5 metres of a public entrance to an enclosed public space. http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-15-smokefree-environment/15-7-legislation
2019	Smoke-free legislation	Northern Territory introduces a ban on smoking within 10 metres of the boundary and entry area of community events and facilities. http://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-15-smokefree-environment/15-7-legislation
2019	Prevalence	In 2019, 13% of adults in Australia smoke. 14% of adult males and 12% of adult females https://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-1-prevalence/1-3-prevalence-of-smoking-adults
2019	Cost of life	Smoking is estimated to be responsible for 15.3% of deaths in Australians over the age of 45. https://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-17-economics/17-2-the-costs-of-smoking
2018	Healthcare costs	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare estimate that in 2018-2019 tobacco was the second leading risk factor contributing to health spending at \$3.3 billion. https://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-17-economics/17-2-the-costs-of-smoking
2021	National strategy	National Quit Training and Resource Centre for Nicotine Cessation launched, becoming Australia's first comprehensive resource and training centre for smoking and vaping cessation https://www.cancervic.org.au/downloads/annual_reviews/Annual-Review-2021.pdf title="Cancer Council Victoria">Source

		10 year anniversary of introduction of tobacco plain packaging in Australia
2022	Plain packaging	https://www.cancervic.org.au/downloads/annual_reviews/Annual-Review-2022.pdf
2021	Prevalence	1 in 10 adults are daily smokers, and daily smoking has reduced among young people to 7%. People living in disadvantaged areas are more likely to smoke daily (16.1%) Men are more likely to be daily smokers than women (12% vs 8.2%). https://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-1-prevalence/1-3-prevalence-of-smoking-adults
2022	Prevalence in adults	8.8% of Australians report smoking daily (11% men and 9% women). Since 1995, the percentage of Australian daily smokers has dropped by 17% https://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-1-prevalence/1-3-prevalence-of-smoking-adults
2022	Prevalence in teenagers	Prevalence of regular smoking among teenagers is the lowest ever recorded, at 3% of teenagers aged 16-17 as compared with 30% in 1999. https://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-1-prevalence/1-6-prevalence-of-smoking-teenagers
2022	Menthol cigarette use	31% of Australians report using a menthol cigarette in the last 12 months, including 2 in 5 young adults. https://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-5-uptake/5-13-products-and-packaging-created-to-appeal-to-n
2022	Prevalence in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population	31% of Australians adults who identify as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander are daily smokers, and more than 2 in 5 report having quit smoking. Smoking prevalence in population over the age of 15 has declined from 54% in 1994 to 31% in 2022-23. https://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-8-aptsi/8-3-prevalence-of-tobacco-use-among-aboriginal-peo

2023	National strategy	Introduction of National Tobacco Strategy, which aims to reduce daily smoking from 11% to under 5% by 2030. https://www.cancervic.org.au/downloads/annual_reviews/2023 Annual Review_web_version.pdf
2023	Smoke-free legislation	Australian Capital Territory implements a ban on smoking in prisons. https://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-15-smokefree-environment/15-7-legislation
2024	Cost of life	Tobacco use was the recognised as the leading cause of preventable death, and is responsible for 3 times more deaths than alcohol. https://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-3-health-effects/3-0-background
2024	Plain packaging	Public Health (Tobacco and Other Products) Act implements new legislation concerning cigarette packaging. Federal law requires cigarettes to be sold in packs of 20, all flavoured tobacco products to be banned, and the sale or display of confectionary items resembling cigarettes to be banned. https://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-5-uptake/5-13-products-and-packaging-created-to-appeal-to-n
2025	Cost of life	Smoking is found to be responsible for more than 24,000 deaths in Australia every year. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/39994694
2025	Graphic health warnings	New graphic health warnings implemented on tobacco products from 1 July, including updated warnings on cigar tubes, roll-your-own cigarettes, pipe tobacco, bidis, and waterpipe (shisa) tobacco. https://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-12-tobacco-products/attachment-12-1-health-warnings/12a-1-graphic-health-warnings-on-product-messages-and-health-promotion-inserts

2025	Product health warnings	Addition of text-only warnings on cigarette filters and health promotion inserts inside tobacco packaging about the Quitline and how to quit. https://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au/chapter-12-tobacco-products/attachment-12-1-health-warnings/12a-1-graphic-health-warnings-on-product-messages-and-health-promotion-inserts
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