

# ENSP FACT SHEET

## Romania Tobacco Control Policies Implementation level



In 2016 Romania adopted the Update of the LAW No. 349 of 6 June 2002 on preventing the consumption of tobacco products and combating its effects, which transposes the TPD into national law. All enclosed public places in Romania are completely smoke-free. A system is in place for citizen complaints and further investigations; however, no funds are dedicated for enforcement.<sup>1</sup>

According to the latest Eurobarometer report of 2017 from the European Commission less than a quarter of smokers from Romania have tried to quit (35%). Since Romania introduced its ban on smoking in public establishments in 2016, there have been significant decreases in the proportion of respondents reporting that they encountered smoking in bars or restaurants.<sup>2</sup> Every year, more than 36600 of its people are killed by tobacco-caused disease in Romania. Still, more than 28000 children (10-14 y. o.) and 3904000 adults (15+ y. o.) continue to use tobacco each day.<sup>3</sup>

### More details form Romania, show that:

- 20.69% deaths are caused by tobacco, more men die in Romania than on average in very high-HDI country.
- 2.71% children (10-14 y.o.) use tobacco daily, more boys smoke in Romania than on average in very high-HDI country.
- 31.5% adults (15+ y.o.) smoke daily, more men smoke in Romania than on average in very high-HDI country.
- 0.3% persons are using smokeless tobacco daily indicating an ongoing public health challenge, including heightened levels of oral cancers.

## WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) implementation level

Ratification: 27/01/2006

Entry into force: 27/04/2006

Policy <sup>4</sup>	Status
<b>Protection from tobacco smoke</b>	
comprehensiveness of protection in health-care facilities	Complete
comprehensiveness of protection in educational facilities	Complete
<b>Tobacco-related mortality<sup>3</sup></b>	
Estimated total number of tobacco-related deaths	36 615
<b>Taxation of tobacco products</b>	
proportion of the retail price consisting of taxes <sup>5</sup>	71.8
only specific tax levied	No
only ad valorem tax levied	No
combination of specific and ad valorem taxes levied	Yes
<b>Supply of tobacco and tobacco products</b>	
tracking regime to further secure the distribution system developed	No
sales of tobacco products to minors prohibited	Yes
sale of tobacco products from vending machines prohibited	Yes
sale of cigarettes individually or in small packets prohibited	Yes
<b>Tobacco growing</b>	
viable alternatives for tobacco growers promoted	No
number of workers	672
<b>General obligations</b>	
comprehensive multisectoral national tobacco control strategy	No
focal point for tobacco control	Yes
national coordinating mechanism for tobacco control	No
<b>Packaging and labelling of tobacco products</b>	
health warnings occupying 50% or more	No
health warnings in the form of pictures or pictograms	Yes
<b>Liability</b>	
criminal and/or civil liability action launched by any person	No
<b>Education, communication, training and public awareness</b>	
implemented educational programmes targeted to adults	Yes
implemented educational programmes targeted to children and youth	Yes
<b>Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship</b>	
comprehensive ban on all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship	Yes
ban on display of tobacco products at points of sales	No
ban covering tobacco sponsorship	Yes
ban covering cross-border advertising originating from the country	Yes
<b>Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation</b>	
evidence-based comprehensive and integrated guidelines developed	Yes
implemented media campaigns to promote tobacco cessation	Yes
implemented telephone quitlines	Yes
primary health care providing programmes on diagnosis and treatment	Yes
nicotine replacement therapy available	Yes
<b>Surveillance</b>	
national system for surveillance of patterns of tobacco consumption established	Yes
national system for surveillance of consequences of tobacco consumption established	No



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for Smoking and Tobacco Prevention

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## References:

1. Update of the LAW No. 349 of June 6, 2002 : [https://www.tobaccocontrol.org/-/files/live/Romania/Romania%20-%20Law%20No.%20201\\_2016.pdf](https://www.tobaccocontrol.org/-/files/live/Romania/Romania%20-%20Law%20No.%20201_2016.pdf)
2. European Commission. 2017. Special Eurobarometer 458. Attitudes of Europeans towards tobacco and electronic cigarettes. ISBN 978-92-79-69104-1.
3. The Tobacco Atlas 6th edition: <https://tobaccoatlas.org/country/romania/>
4. Romania latest WHO FCTC Report 2014. Available online: <https://untobaccocontrol.org/impldb/romania/>
5. WHO report on the global tobacco epidemic, 2017 – Country profile, Romania

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## National Action Points:

### Protect people from tobacco smoke:

All enclosed public places in Romania are completely smoke-free.

### Offer help to quit tobacco use:

Smoking cessation services are available in some health clinics or other primary care facilities, and the National Health Service/Insurance fully covers its costs. Nicotine replacement therapy can be purchased over the counter in a pharmacy but is not costcovered, and a toll-free quit-line is available.

### Warn about the dangers of tobacco:

Health warnings are legally mandated to cover 30% of the front and 40% of the back of the principal display area, whereby 16 health warnings are approved by law, they rotate on packages and are written in the principal language(s) of the country.

### Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship:

Romania has a ban, through a law adopted in 2004 and last amended in 2008, on several forms of direct and indirect advertising. The law requires fines for violations of these direct and indirect advertising bans.

### Raise taxes on tobacco:

In Romania, a pack of cigarettes costs 14.50 RON1 (US\$ 4.39), of which 75.41% is tax (19.35% is value added and 56.06% is excise tax).