

# ENSP FACT SHEET

## Poland Tobacco Control Policies Implementation level



Poland adapted the Act of 22 July 2016 which amends the Law on health protection against the consequences of using tobacco and tobacco products. Poland has furthermore adopted Regulation of the Minister of Health of 1 September 2016 on the list of laboratories to verify the maximum level of secreted tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide in cigarette smoke<sup>1</sup>.

According to the latest Eurobarometer report of 2017 from the European Commission, Poland is among the European countries with the highest prevalence of smoking (30% of the adult population) in the EU. However, results show that Poland has a good level of the existing indoor smoking ban implementation, as exposure to SHS inside drinking establishments such as bars is only reported by 14%.

### Additional details for Poland, show that:

- The percentage of those who say that they have not seen an advertisement for e-cigarettes or similar products during the last 12 months (41%) is below the EU average.
- Less than half of smokers have tried to quit (48%)
- The majority of smokers consume boxed cigarettes
- The average ex-smoker (37.9) was below the age of 40 before they managed to quit, compared with the 38.6 of the EU average
- At least 15% of smokers have never tried to quit<sup>2</sup>

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

Ratification: 15/09/2006

Entry into force: 14/12/2006

Policy <sup>3</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</b>	
Estimated total number of tobacco-related deaths	N/A
<b>Taxation of tobacco products</b>	
Proportion of the retail price consisting of taxes	80,00
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	No
Sale of tobacco products from vending machines prohibited	No
Sale of cigarettes individually or in small packets prohibited	Yes
<b>Tobacco growing</b>	
Viable alternatives for tobacco growers promoted	Yes
Number of workers	Estimated number of households, where the tobacco was planted in 2016 - 9,5 thousands; estimated number of people employed at the cultivation of tobacco - 40,5 thousands
<b>General obligations</b>	
Comprehensive multisectoral national tobacco control strategy	Yes
Focal point for tobacco control	Yes
National coordinating mechanism for tobacco control	Yes
<b>Packaging and labelling of tobacco products</b>	
Health warnings occupying 50% or more	Yes
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	No
Ban on display of tobacco products at points of sales	No
Ban covering tobacco sponsorship	No
Ban covering cross-border advertising originating from the country	No
<b>Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation</b>	
Evidence-based comprehensive and integrated guidelines developed	No
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	Yes

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## References:

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2. European Commission. 2017. Special Eurobarometer 458. Attitudes of Europeans towards tobacco and electronic cigarettes. ISBN 978-92-79-69104-1.
3. Poland's latest WHO FCTC Report 2018. Available online <https://untobaccocontrol.org/impliedb/poland/>
4. Glahn A, et al. 2018. Tobacco control achievements and priority areas in the WHO Europe Region: A review. Tobacco Prevention & Cessation, 2018, 4
5. European Network for Smoking and Tobacco Prevention. <http://ensp.org/>.

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## National Action Points:

### Protect people from tobacco smoke:

Poland has meaningful restrictions to smoking in bars and restaurants. All means of public transportation are smoke-free. Workplaces are subject to meaningful restrictions on smoking with more than 50% of the workplaces being smoke-free. The Polish law allows exceptions, for instance for drinking and eating establishments with two or more rooms.

### Offer help to quit tobacco use:

Development of Evidence-based comprehensive and integrated guidelines.

### Warn about the dangers of tobacco:

Poland has pictorial health warnings on cigarettes and RYO tobacco products covering 51.9% of the package according to TPD provisions. Health warnings will have to cover 65% of the front and the back of cigarette and roll-your-own tobacco (RYO) packs following TPD implementation. Poland has not adopted plain packaging<sup>4</sup>.

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

Implementation of Article 13 of WHO FCTC.

### Raise taxes on tobacco:

The retail price for cigarettes at weighted-average price was 3,13 EUR or 4,54 EUR to Purchasing Power Standard per capita, as per 1 July 2016<sup>5</sup>.