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DenmarkTobacco Control Policies Implementation level

Denmark recorded progress on tobacco control in recent years. However, peoples' health and wellbeing continue to be affected, and the society cost from tobacco consumption continues to mount.^{5,6} Denmark can still do more to make the proven tobacco control tools work for its citizens' wellbeing.

The law on tobacco products (Law no. 608 of 07/06/2016) was adopted on 2 June 2016 and regulates the production, presentation and sale of tobacco products². The law on electronic cigarettes (Law no. 426 of 18/05/2016) was adopted on 10 May 2016 and enforced on 20 May 2016. It prohibits the use of e-cigarettes in certain types of work places, especially institutions, schools, youth places, in public transportation and taxis³.

There is a smoking ban, with exemptions, as smoking is allowed in designated smoking rooms or smoking cabins at workplaces, in restaurants and bars below 40 m², in private day-care centers, nursing homes and other institutional facilities, which are also private homes for the residents¹. Therefore, there is a significant need to regulate smoking as in private day-care centers as children are not protected against second hand smoke.

The new law, 2020/1 LSV 61, adopted in December 2020 implements: plain packs (tobacco, e-cigs, herbal smoking products), Point of Sales display ban effective with April 2021 (for tobacco, e-cigs, and smoking accessories), stricter promotion and advertising ban (i.e. ban on direct and indirect marketing i.e. in relation to festivals). Ban on flavors in e-cigarettes (apart from menthol and tobacco flavor).



WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) implementation level Ratification: 16/12/2004 Entry into force: 16/03/2005

Policy ⁶	Status
Protection from tobacco smoke	
The comprehensiveness of protection in health-care facilities	Complete
The comprehensiveness of protection in educational facilities	Complete
Tobacco-related mortality	
Estimated total number of tobacco-related deaths	11300
Taxation of tobacco products	
Proportion of the retail price consisting of taxes	74%
Only specific tax levied	No
Only ad valorem tax levied	No
Combination of specific and ad valorem taxes levied	Yes
Supply of tobacco and tobacco products	
Tracking regime to further secure the distribution system developed	Yes
Sales of tobacco products to minors prohibited	Yes
Sale of tobacco products from vending machines prohibited	No
Sale of cigarettes individually or in small packets prohibited	Yes
Tobacco growing	D1/A
Viable alternatives for tobacco growers promoted	N/A
Number of workers General obligations	N/A
Comprehensive multisectoral national tobacco control strategy	Yes
Focal point for tobacco control	Yes
National coordinating mechanism for tobacco control	Yes
Packaging and labelling of tobacco products	
Health warnings occupying 50% or more	Yes
Health warnings in the form of pictures or pictograms	Yes
Plain packaging is implemented (on the sale level)	Yes, from April 2022
Liability	
Criminal and/or civil liability action launched by any person	No
Education, communication, training and publica wareness	
Implemented educational programmes targeted to adults	No
Implemented educational programmes targeted to children and youth	No
Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship	
Comprehensive ban on all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship	No
Ban on display of tobacco products at points of sales	Yes, from April 2021
Ban covering tobacco sponsorship	No
Ban covering cross-border advertising originating from the country	No
Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation	
Evidence-based comprehensive and integrated guidelines developed	Yes
Implemented media campaigns to promote tobacco cessation	No
Implemented telephone quit lines	Yes
Primary health-care providing programmes on diagnosis and treatment	Yes
Nicotine replacement therapy available	Yes
Surveillance National system for surveillance of nattorns of tabacca consumption established	Yes
National system for surveillance of patterns of tobacco consumption established National system for surveillance of consequences of tobacco consumption established	
reactional system for surveillance of consequences of tobacco consumption established	1 165

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A large national survey from 2017 indicates daily and occasional smoking: 16-24-yo.: 28,5%. 16-75+ y/o.: 22,5% ⁵. On average in Denmark, 75.000 people currently use smokeless tobacco, indicating an ongoing public health challenge, including heightened levels of oral cancers.

In Denmark, the proportion of the taxation in the retail price of the most popular tobacco brands is 74%.⁵⁸

References:

- 1 European Union (Manufacture, Presentation and Sale of Tobacco and Related Products) Regulations 2016 (S.I. No. 271 of 2016). http://www.tobaccocontrollaws.org/legislation/country/Denmark/laws/desc. Accessed June, 2017.
- 2 Public Health (Standardized Packaging of Tobacco) Act 2015 http://www.tobaccocontrol-laws.org/legislation/
- 3 Legislation Bulletin A. Electronic cigarettes etc. http://www.tobaccocontrollaws.org/files/live/Denmark/ Denmark%20%20Act%20No.%20426.pdf. Published May 19, 2016. Accessed June, 2017.
- 4 https://fm.dk/media/18005/aftaler_om_finansloven_for_2020_a.pdf.
- 5 https://untobaccocontrol.org/impldb/wpcontent/uploads/Den-
- 6 mark_2018_WHOFCTCreport.pdf
- 7 https://untobaccocontrol.org/impldb/denmark/ https://www.who.int/teams/health-promotion/tobacco-control/who-report-on-the-global
- 8 -tobacco-epidemic-2019
- 9 https://tobaccoatlas.org/country/denmark/ https://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools databases/tris/en/search/?trisaction=search.detail&year=2020&num=228

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National Action Points:

onitor tobacco use and prevention policies

Functional national assistance for surveillance of tobacco consumption and consequences. Despite this there is a huge need for comprehensive system of tobacco industry monitoring.

rotect people from tobacco smoke from In Denmark The Smoke-Free Environments Act applies to all public and private workplaces, institutions and schools for children and adolescents, other educational institutions, public transport and taxis and hospitality establishments. (The new tobacco act implements smoke-free school hours in primary schools from January 2021 and in secondary schools from July 2021.

ffer help to quit

Denmark has a National Quitline service, and also design and implement of programs aimed at promoting the cessation of tobacco use, in health care facilities, educational institutions, and workplaces, and the cost for cessation treatment is partly covered.⁶

arn about the dangers of tobacco:

Denmark had several media campaigns to promote awareness among general population.

nforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship: Denmark has a ban on tobacco advertising on television, radio, in cinema, outdoor advertising, printed material, at point of sales from April 2021, internet, national sponsorship and indirect advertising.⁶

Raise taxes or tobacco:

In 2020, the taxation increased in Denmark. The current price of a 20 cigarettes pack is app. 55 DKK (Euro 7,5) and from 1/1/2022 the price will be app. 60 DKK (Euro 8)

