

2020 - CORE QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE REPORTING INSTRUMENT OF WHO FCTC

A. ORIGIN OF THE REPORT

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Period of reporting:

	Month	Year
Start date	April (4)	2018 (19)
End date	March (3)	2020 (21)

B1. TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

Prevalence of tobacco use

Smoking prevalence in the adult population (all)

(Please provide prevalence data for total adult population, and identify the age considered, e.g. 15 years old and over, 18-64 years; see B112)

Current smokers

	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in preva- lence data)	Average number of the most-con- sumed smoking tobacco product used per day
MALE	35.3	18.9
FEMALE	27.1	12.6
TOTAL (males and females)	31.1	15.9

Daily smokers

	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)	Average number of the most-consumed smoking tobacco product used per day
MALE	31.8	18.9
FEMALE	23.4	12.6
TOTAL (males and females)	27.5	15.9

Occasional smokers

	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)
MALE	3.5
FEMALE	3.7
TOTAL (males and females)	3.6

Former smokers

	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)
MALE	29.8
FEMALE	13.7
TOTAL (males and females)	21.1

Never smokers

Prevalence (%)
(please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)

MALE	70.2
FEMALE	86.3
TOTAL (males and females)	78.9

Please indicate the smoking tobacco products included in calculating prevalence for question B11:

Smoking tobacco products as defined in question 1 from Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS)

Please indicate the age range to which the data used to answer question B11 refer:

	From	To
Age range	15	100

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer question B11:

2014

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer question B11:

Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2014/2015, upper age limit 65+

Please provide the definitions of “current smoker”, “daily smoker”, “occasional smoker”, “former smoker” and “never smoker” used in this report.

Current smoker	percentage that reported daily or occasionally smoking (values 1 or 2 question 1 TQS)
Daily smoker	percentage that reported daily smoking (value 1 question 1 TQS)
Occasional smoker	percentage that reported occasionally smoking (value 2 question 1 TQS)
Former smoker	percentage that reported daily or occasionally smoking in the past among those currently reported non smoking (values 1 or 2 question 2b TQS)
Never smoker	percentage that reported never smoked among those currently reported non smoking (value 3 question 2b TQS)

Please provide a brief explanation of the trend in smoking prevalence in the adult population in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

Trend in smoking

prevalence are not comparable since the provided data were from two different surveys. First survey was done by Institute „Ivo Pilar“ on 2011 and second was GATS on 2014.

Smoking prevalence in the adult population (by age groups)

(If data are available, please provide prevalence data by age group, and identify the age group considered, preferably by 10-year categories, e.g. 25-34, 35-44 years)

	Range - start age	Range - end age	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking to- bacco products in prevalence data)
MALES - current smokers ¹	15	24	31
MALES - current smokers ¹	25	34	43
MALES - current smokers ¹	35	44	41
MALES - current smokers ¹	45	54	43
MALES - current smokers ¹	55	64	37
MALES - current smokers ¹	65		16
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	15	24	28
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	25	34	37
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	35	44	34
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	45	54	40
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	55	64	26
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	65		8
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	15	24	28
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	25	34	40

TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	35	44	38
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	45	54	41
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	55	64	32
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	65		12

Please indicate the smoking tobacco products included in calculating prevalence for question B12:
cigarettes

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer question B12:
2014

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer question B12:
Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2014/2015

Please provide a brief explanation of the trend in current smoking prevalence by age group in the past two years or since submission of your last report, if data are available.

The last survey (GATS) was done 2014/2015 and after that there are no new data available

Prevalence of smokeless tobacco use in the adult population (all)

(Please provide prevalence data for total adult population, and identify the age considered in B132, e.g. 15 years old and over, 18–64 years; see B132)

Males

Prevalence (%)
(please include all smokeless tobacco products in prevalence data)

Current users	0.8
Daily users	0.4
Occasional users	0.3
Former users	0.9
Never users	98.3

Females

Prevalence (%)
(please include all smokeless tobacco products in prevalence data)

Current users	0.4
Daily users	0.4
Occasional users	0.1
Former users	0.6
Never users	99.0

TOTAL (males and females)

Prevalence (%)
(please include all smokeless tobacco products in prevalence data)

Current users	0.6
Daily users	0.4
Occasional users	0.2
Former users	0.8
Never users	98.6

Please indicate the smokeless tobacco products included in calculating prevalence for question B13:

Smokeless Tobacco Products
as defined in question 4 from TQS

Please indicate the age range to which the data used to answer question B13 refer:

From	To
Age range	15

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer question B13:

2014

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer question B13:

Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2014/2015

Please provide the definitions of “current user”, “daily user”, “occasional user”, “former user” and “never user” (of smokeless tobacco products) used in this report in the space below.

Current user	Question 4 from TQS value 1 or 2
Daily user	Question 4 from TQS value 1
Occasional user	Question 4 from TQS value 2
Former user	Question 4 from TQS value 3 question 5b from TQS value 1 or 2
Never user	Question 4 from TQS value 3 question 5b from TQS value 3

Please provide a brief explanation of the trend in smokeless tobacco use in the adult population in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

The last survey (GATS) was done 2014/2015 and after that there are no new data available

Prevalence of smokeless tobacco use in the adult population (current users) by age group (by age groups)

(If data are available, please provide prevalence data by age group, and identify the age group considered, preferably by 10-year categories, e.g. 25-34, 35-44 years)

	Range - start age	Range - end age	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking to- bacco products in prevalence data)
MALES - current smokers ²	15	24	1
MALES - current smokers ²	25	34	1
MALES - current smokers ²	35	44	1
MALES - current smokers ²	45	54	1
MALES - current smokers ²	55	64	1
MALES - current smokers ²	65		0
FEMALES - current smokers ²	15	24	0
FEMALES - current smokers ²	25	34	0
FEMALES - current smokers ²	35	44	1
FEMALES - current smokers ²	45	54	1
FEMALES - current smokers ²	55	64	1
FEMALES - current smokers ²	65		0
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ²	15	24	0
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ²	25	34	1

TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ²	35	44	1
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ²	45	54	1
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ²	55	64	1
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ²	65		0

Please indicate the smokeless tobacco products included in the answer to question B14:
Smokeless Tobacco Products as defined in question 4 from TQS

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer question B14:
2014

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer question B14:
Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2014/2015

Please provide a brief explanation of the trend in current use of smokeless tobacco by adult age groups in the past two years or since submission of your last report.
The last survey (GATS) was done 2014/2015 and after that there are no new data available

Tobacco use by ethnic group(s)

(please include all smoking or smokeless tobacco products in prevalence data)

Ethnic group(s)	MALES - Prevalence (%)	FEMALES - Prevalence (%)	TOTAL (males and females) - Prevalence (%)
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Please indicate the tobacco products included in the answer to question B15:

Please indicate the age range to which the data used to answer question B15 refer:

From To

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer question B15:

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer question B15:

Tobacco use by young persons

(please include all smoking or smokeless tobacco products in prevalence data)

	Age range	SMOKING TO-BACCO - Prevalence (%)	SMOKELESS TO-BACCO - Prevalence (%)	WATER PIPE - Prevalence (%)
BOYS - Current users ⁴	11	0.6		
BOYS - Current users ⁴	13	3.9		
BOYS - Current users ⁴	15	18.8		
GIRLS - Current users ⁴	11	0.2		
GIRLS - Current users ⁴	13	2.2		
GIRLS - Current users ⁴	15	17.2		
TOTAL (boys and girls) - Current users ⁴	11	0.4		
TOTAL (boys and girls) - Current users ⁴	13	3.0		
TOTAL (boys and girls) - Current users ⁴	15	18.0		

Please indicate the tobacco products included in calculating prevalence for question B16:
Cigarettes.

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer question B16:
2014

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer question B16:
Last HBSC survey was done 2018, but the data are not published yet. Data will be published in May 2020. For purpose for fulfill this questionnaire we use published data from 2014.

Please provide the definition of "current smoking/tobacco use" used to answer question B16 in the space below.
Proportions
that reported smoking every day.

Please provide a brief explanation of the trend in tobacco use by young persons in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

Among boys and girls (age 15) since 2010 light decrease in daily smoking is observed. Among 2002 2006 2010 2014 Boys
17% 19% 21% 19% Girls 17% 21% 19%
17%

Please attach the relevant documentation.

No comment

File type
"pdf"

Use of novel and emerging tobacco and nicotine products

Age range	Heated tobacco products (HTPs) - Prevalence (%)	Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) - Prevalence (%)	Electronic Non-Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENNDS) - Prevalence (%)	Other products - Prevalence (%)
YOUNG PERSONS - Boys		13,7		
YOUNG PERSONS - Girls		6,2		
YOUNG PERSONS - Total (boys and girls)		10,0		

B2-B9. HEALTH, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Exposure to tobacco smoke

Do you have any data on exposure to tobacco smoke in your population?

Yes ✓

Please provide details in the space below (e.g. exposure by gender, at home, in the workplace, on public transport).

21% of nonsmokers report being exposed to tobacco smoke in their home: 20.0% male, 21.9% female; 15-24 years 32.9%, 25-44 years 21.9%, 45-64 years 20.7%, 65+ years 14.2 %; elementary school or less 20.1%, high school or short vocational training after elementary school 20.9%, postsecondary higher school or university level 13.8%. 11.7% of nonsmokers report being exposed to tobacco smoke at their work: 15.0% male, 8.3% female; elementary school or less 13.2%, high school or short vocational training after elementary school 13.4%, postsecondary higher school or university level 7.7%.

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer question B21:

2014

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer question B21:

Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2014/2015

Please attach the relevant documentation.

No comment

File type

"pdf"

Tobacco-related mortality

Do you have information on tobacco-related mortality in your population?

Yes ✓

What is the estimated total number of deaths attributable to tobacco use in your population?

6607

If available, please provide any additional information on mortality attributable to tobacco use (e.g. lung cancer, cardiovascular diseases) in your jurisdiction.

Methodology of calculation was done

according to: WHO FCTC Indicator compendium (first edition). 2013.

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer question B32 and 33:

2018

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer questions B32 and B33:

National civil registration with complete coverage and medical certification of causes of death for the year 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 Service of epidemiology and prevention of NCD, Croatian Institute of Public Health

Please submit a copy of the study you refer to:

Tobacco related mortality

No comment

File type

"doc"

Tobacco-related costs

Do you have information on the economic burden of tobacco use in your population, e.g. the overall cost of tobacco use imposed on your society?

No ✘

Please submit a copy of the study you refer to:

Supply of tobacco and tobacco products

(with reference to Articles 6.2(b), 20.4(c), and 15.5)

Licit supply of tobacco products

	Product	Unit (e.g. pieces, tonnes)	Domestic pro- duction	Retail sales	Exports	Imports
Smoking tobacco products	Cigarettes	pieces	11.856.917.000		1.691.356.800	0 imported from third country; 3.807.229.000 imported from another MS
Smoking tobacco products	Fine cut tobacco for the rolling of cigarettes	grams	56.058.000		43.262.000	204.514.180 imported from another MS
Smoking tobacco products	Other smoking tobacco	grams	9.059.300		0	246.000 imported from third countries; 1.531.000 imported from another MS
Smoking tobacco products	Cigars	pieces	0		0	35.768 imported from third country, 462.211 imported from another MS
Smoking tobacco products	Cigarillos	pieces	0		0	128.800 imported from third country, 6.579.385 imported from another MS
Other tobacco products	Novel tobacco products	grams				Imported from third countries 197.000, Imported from another MS 13.550

Other tobacco products	Heated tobacco products	grams	Imported from third countries 1.957.800; Imported from another MS 71.323.900
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Please provide information on the volumes of duty-free sales (e.g. product, unit, quantity), if available.

N/A

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer question B51 and 52:

2019

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer questions B51 and B52:

Source: Information System of Customs Administration; reports of Customs Administration; Customs Administration does not collect data about retail sales, only data regarding tobacco products released for consumption. MS-Member State

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Seizures of illicit tobacco products

(with reference to Article 15.5)

Seizures of illicit tobacco

	Year	Product	Unit (e.g. pieces, tonnes)	Quantity seized
Smoking tobacco products	2018	cigarettes	pieces	20.191.086
Smoking tobacco products	2018	tobacco	kg	95.238,10
Smoking tobacco products	2019	cigarettes	pieces	2.061.806
Smoking tobacco products	2019	tobacco	kg	138.595,61

Do you have any information on the percentage of illicit tobacco products on the national tobacco market?

Yes ✓

What percentage of the national tobacco market do illicit tobacco products constitute? (%)

48

What is the trend over the past two years or since submission of your last report in the percentage of illicit tobacco products in relation to the national tobacco market?

On national level, Customs

Directorate did not made estimations about illegal market (consumption) of tobacco products for year 2019. However, we have received information from tobacco industry (BAT, PMI, ITL) about the results of the Empty pack survey that was carried out in Q 4 of 2019 for Croatia. The analyses were carried out over empty packs collected from public area, and only on factory made cigarettes. It is noticed the growth of share of products on which the excise was not paid in Croatia and higher share of goods that is intended for smuggling and the duties are not paid in no country. In general, since 2007 numbers - of major cigarette seizures and quantity of the seized cigarettes made in Croatia have been decreasing, year by year. One of the reasons is that the smuggling routes changed by accession of Romania and Bulgaria to the European Union. Another reason lies in the fact that smuggling small quantities usually poses lesser threat for smugglers. Recent trends demonstrate a tendency by smuggling organizations to smuggle cigarettes in Eastern and South Europe, including Croatia, in small quantities. This phenomenon of so called "ant smuggling" involves a large number of travelers who individually smuggle small quantities of cigarettes, transporting them clandestinely across the border in vast number of small consignments in private cars, vans and small buses, by individuals traveling by train or by pedestrians. Some amount of smuggled cigarettes remains in the country for personal use or for sale on local markets but we presume that the majority of them are stored in clandestine warehouses for introduction in large scale on markets in Northern and Western Europe. However, the number of seized cigarettes in year 2019 comparing to year 2018 decreased, and the reason are four big seizures, one in Croatian port, in container traffic, and three in BCP (road traffic) that were executed in year 2018. Also, during several years there has been a dramatic increase in seizures of tobacco leaf (raw tobacco) and fine cut tobacco, which indicates that the illegal market is mainly focused on illicit trade in tobacco.

Please provide any further information on illicit tobacco products.

NA

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer questions in section B6:
 Customs Administration and Ministry of the Interior *Data provided in section 2.6.1 contains information about seizures made by Customs Administration (quantity seized: 1.829.810 pieces of cigarettes and 82.307,61 kg of tobacco in 2019) and Ministry of the Interior (quantity seized: 231.996 pieces of cigarettes and 56.288,00 kg of tobacco in 2019). There also information about seizures made by Customs Administration (quantity seized: 17.694.859 pieces of cigarettes and 76.338,10 kg of tobacco in 2018) and Ministry of the Interior (quantity seized: 2.496.227 pieces of cigarettes and 18.900,00 kg of tobacco in 2018).

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Tobacco-growing

Is there any tobacco-growing in your jurisdiction?

Yes ✓

Please provide information on the number of workers involved in tobacco-growing. If available, please provide this figure broken down by gender.

Given that this is in

Croatia mainly seasonal business, in this way it mainly employ seasonal workers, especially during harvest tobacco leaf, it is hard to estimate exact number of workers involved in tobacco-growing. We estimate that in this way employ about 4.000 workers, but for a short time, about six months.

Please provide, if available, the share of the value of tobacco leaf production in the national gross domestic product.

0,3% of the national gross domestic product.

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer questions in section B7:

2019

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer questions in section B7:

Ministry of Agriculture, based on data from Croatian Bureau of Statistics.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Taxation of tobacco products

(with reference to Articles 6.2(a) and 6.3)

What proportion of the retail price of the most popular price category of tobacco product consists of taxes (e.g. sum of excise, sales and import duties (if applicable) and value added tax/goods and services tax (VAT/GST))?

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How are the excise taxes levied (what types of taxes are levied)?

Specific tax only	Yes
Ad valorem tax only	No
Combination of specific and ad valorem taxes	Yes
More complex structure (please explain below)	

If available, please provide details on the rates of taxation for tobacco products at all levels of Government and be as specific as possible (specify the type of tax, e.g. VAT, sales, import duties)

	Product	Type of tax	Rate or amount	Base of tax ⁵
Smoking tobacco products	cigarettes	specific excise duty + ad valorem excise duty	370,00 HRK (49,93 €) /1000 pieces + 34% of retail selling price; Minimum excise duty 824,00 HRK (111,18 €)/1000 pieces	1000 pieces -tax base for specific excise duty ; Retail selling price-tax base for ad valorem excise duty
Smoking tobacco products	Fine cut tobacco for the rolling of cigarettes	specific excise duty	800,00 HRK/1kg (107,95 € / 1kg)	1 kg
Smoking tobacco products	other smoking tobacco	specific excise duty	800,00 HRK/1kg (107,95 € / 1kg)	1 kg
Smoking tobacco products	cigars and cigarillos	specific excise duty	800,00 HRK/1000 pieces (107,95 €/1000 pieces)	1000 pieces
Smoking tobacco products	Manufactured tobacco	VAT	25%	20% of retail selling price
Other tobacco products	Heated tobacco products	Specific excise duty	800,00 HRK/1000 grams (107,95 €/1000 grams)	1000 grams
Other tobacco products	Novel tobacco products	Specific excise duty	800,00 HRK/1000 grams (107,95 €/1000 grams)	1000 grams

Please briefly describe the trends in taxation for tobacco products in the past two years or since submission of your last report in your jurisdiction.

The most popular price category for cigarettes in 2018. was 28,00 HRK/package (3,77 €; 1€ =7,433 HRK according to rate published in the Official Journal of the European Union - 2018/C 353/01 of 01/10/2018). The share of total excise duty in retail price (28, 00 HRK) was 57,93%. The share of total excise duty and VAT in retail price (28,00 HRK) was 77,93%. The most popular price category for cigarettes in 2019. was 24,00 HRK/package (3,24 €; 1€ =7,4111 HRK according to rate published in the Official Journal of the European Union - 2019/C 331/05 of 01/10/2019). The share of total excise duty in retail price (24, 00 HRK) was 62,92%. The share of total excise duty and VAT in retail price (24,00 HRK) was 82,92%. According to Article 87 (6) of the Excise duty Act (OG 106/2018 and 121/2019) the weighted average retail selling price (WAP) shall be determined each year by 1 March at the latest and shall be calculated by reference to the total value of all cigarettes released for consumption during the previous calendar year, on the basis of a retail selling price including all taxes, divided by the total quantity of cigarettes released for consumption during that period. It was determined that WAP for 2018. was 1.244,15 HRK (167,38 €)/1000 cigarettes (1€ =7,433 HRK according to rate published in the Official Journal of the European Union - 2018/C 353/01 of 01/10/2018), excise yield 101,98 €/1000 cigarettes of the WAP and overall minimum excise duty (specific+ad valorem) 60,93% of the WAP. It was determined that WAP for 2019. was 1.332,96 HRK (179,86 €)/1000 cigarettes (1€ =7,4111 HRK according to rate published in the Official Journal of the European Union - 2019/C 331/05 of 01/10/2019), excise yield 106,35 €/1000 cigarettes of the WAP and overall minimum excise duty (specific+ad valorem) 59,132% of the WAP. Trends: In last report we provided trends in taxation of manufactured tobacco from 2016. till 2017. In 2018. Croatia increased the amount of excise duty rates charged on cigarettes. In 2020. the amount of excise duty rates charged on cigarettes, fine cut tobacco for the rolling of cigarettes and other smoking tobacco, heated tobacco products and novel tobacco products was increased. In the Republic of Croatia excise duty on heated tobacco products, e-liquids and novel tobacco products has been introduced as of 1 of January 2017. According to Excise Duties Act, • heated tobacco is a product that is made from manufactured tobacco which by heating delivers a vapour, without the occurrence of combustion process; • e-liquid is product intended for consumption in electronic cigarette or in other electronic device, regardless of whether it contains nicotine or not (e-liquid); • novel tobacco products-products intended for steam inhalation, without combustion processes, which can be considered as substitutes for manufactured tobacco and which are not considered to be heated tobacco or e-liquids. The excise duty for e-liquids is calculated as a specific excise duty prescribed for 1 milliliter and amounts 0,00 HRK. Excise duty for heated tobacco and novel tobacco products amounts 800,00 HRK/1 kg (107,95 €; 1€ =7,4111 HRK according to rate published in the Official Journal of the European Union - 2019/C 331/05 of 01/10/2019). 2020. According to the Regulation on the excise duty rates charged on manufactured tobacco and tobacco products (OG 33/2020) which entered into force on 1. April 2020. excise duty for: • Cigarettes-

specific excise duty 370,00 HRK (49,93 €; 1€ =7,4111 HRK according to rate published in the Official Journal of the European Union - 2019/C 331/05 of 01/10/2019) per 1000 cigarettes and ad valorem 34 % of retail selling price. Minimum excise duty amounts 824,00 HRK (111,18 €) per 1000 cigarettes. • Fine cut tobacco on rolling of cigarettes - specific excise duty 800,00 HRK (107,95 €) /1000 g • Other smoking tobacco - specific excise duty 800,00 HRK (107,95 €) /1000 g • Cigars - specific excise duty 800,00 HRK (107,95 €) /1000 pieces • Cigarillos - specific excise duty 800,00 HRK (107,95 €) /1000 pieces • Heated tobacco products- specific excise duty 800,00 HRK (107,95 €) /1000 g • Novel tobacco products - specific excise duty 800,00 HRK (107,95 €) /1000 g • E-liquids – 0,00 HRK/1 ml 2018. According to the Regulation on the excise duty rates charged on cigarettes, fine cut tobacco for the rolling of cigarettes and other smoking tobacco (OG 106/2018) which entered into force on 3. December 2018., specific excise duty amounts 335,00 HRK (45,07 €; 1€ =7,433 HRK according to rate published in the Official Journal of the European Union - 2018/C 353/01 of 01/10/2018) per 1000 cigarettes and ad valorem 34 % of retail selling price. Minimum excise duty amounts 755,00 HRK (101,57 €) per 1000 cigarettes.

Do you earmark any percentage of your taxation income for funding any national plan or strategy on tobacco control in your jurisdiction?

No

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer questions B81 to B86:

2019

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer questions B81 to B86:

You can find years and sources (national Excise duty Act and regulations; Information System of Customs Administration) of the data in answers that are given above.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Price of tobacco products

(with reference to Articles 6.2(a))

Domestic

Please provide the retail prices of the three most widely sold brands of domestic tobacco products at the most widely used point of sale in your capital city.

	Name of the most widely sold brands	Number of units or amount per package	Retail price	Currency
Smoking tobacco products	Dunhill Master Blend	20	28,00 (6.12.2018. till 03.04.2020); 30,00 (from 04.04.2020.)	National currency (HRK)
Smoking tobacco products	Rothmans 100's Blue	20	24,00 (6.12.2018. till 03.04.2020); 26,00 HRK (from 04.04.2020.)	National currency (HRK)
Smoking tobacco products	Walter Wolf White Icon	20	27,00 (6.12.2018. till 03.04.2020); 29,00 (from 04.04.2020.)	National currency (HRK)

Imported

Please provide the retail prices of the three most widely sold brands of imported tobacco products at the most widely used point of sale in your capital city.

	Name of the most widely sold brands	Number of units or amount per package	Retail price	Currency
Smoking tobacco products	Malboro Gold	20	30,00 (6.12.2018. till 03.04.2020); 32,00 (from 04.04.2020.)	National currency (HRK)
Smoking tobacco products	Marlboro	20	30,00 (6.12.2018. till 03.04.2020); 32,00 (from 04.04.2020.)	National currency (HRK)
Smoking tobacco products	Chesterfield Blue 100 s	20	25,00 (6.12.2018. till 03.04.2020); 27,00 (from 04.04.2020.)	National currency (HRK)

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer question B91:

2019

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer question B91:

Data provided in questions B9. refers to 2019. and 2020. source: Application of Customs Administration; reports of Customs Administration (data based on reports of excise duty payers)

Please briefly describe the trend in the prices of tobacco products in the past two years or since submission of your last report in your jurisdiction.

The lowest price for cigarettes that was released in consumption in 2018. was 19,00 HRK (2,56 €) and the highest price was 31,00 HRK (4,18 €). The lowest price for cigarettes that was released in consumption in 2019. was 19,00 HRK (2,56 €) and the highest was 40,00 HRK (5,40 €). Prices of cigarettes are higher in 2019. compared to 2018. during the fact that the amount of excise duties was increased in 2018. Prices of cigarettes have been raised by 2 HRK/per pack since 4 of April 2020 during the fact that the amount of excise duties was raised from 1 of April 2020. Customs Administration collects data about most popular price category for cigarettes (2018.- 28,00 HRK= 3,77 €/pack; 2019. – 24,00 HRK=3,24 €/pack) and about weighted average price (WAP 2018.- 24,88 HRK=3,34 €/pack ; 2019. 26,66 HRK=3,60/pack).

Please attach the relevant documentation.

ACT ON RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF TOBACCO AND RELATED

No comment

File type
"pdf"

C1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

With reference to Article 5

Have you developed and implemented comprehensive multisectoral national tobacco control strategies, plans and programmes in accordance with the Convention?

No ✘

Have you partially developed and implemented tobacco control strategies by including tobacco control in national health, public health or health promotion strategies, plans and programmes?

Yes ✓

Have you established or reinforced and financed:

a focal point for tobacco control?	Yes
a tobacco control unit?	Yes
a national coordinating mechanism for tobacco control?	Yes

Please provide details (e.g. the nature of the national coordinating mechanism, the institution to which the focal point for tobacco control or the tobacco control unit belongs).

There have been changes in this regard since the last report (2016). But for the purpose of transposing the Directive 2014/40/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning manufacture, presentation and sale of tobacco and related products and repealing Directive 2001/37/EC, Croatia adopted a new ACTON RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF TOBACCO AND RELATED PRODUCTS in May 2017.

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 5.1 and 5.2 (*General obligations*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

Protection of public health policies with respect to tobacco control from commercial and other vested interests of the tobacco industry

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

protecting public health policies with respect to tobacco control from commercial and other vested interests of the tobacco industry?

Yes ✓

ensuring that the public has access, in accordance with Article 12(c), to a wide range of information on tobacco industry activities relevant to the objectives of the Convention, such as in a public repository?

Yes ✓

If you answered “Yes” to any of the questions under C121 or C122, please provide details in the space below (specifically, please refer, if relevant, to whether your government or any of its departments 1) have raised awareness on tobacco industry tactics and the need to prevent interference by the tobacco industry with decision making; 2) have avoided entering into any partnerships or voluntary agreements with the tobacco industry; 3) have established any measures to limit interaction of public officials with the tobacco industry, including in the form of a code of conduct; 4) have not granted any incentives, privileges, benefits or preferential tax exemptions to the tobacco industry to establish or run their business; etc.).

Croatia is trying to make all the information available to the public through educational programmes and all other available communication tools. Every year on the first day of Lent, the Day without Tobacco smoke is marked . Professional events are organized and promotion brochures are printed on the national but also at the county levels . Throughout the year, the schools for quitting smoking for those smokers who want to quit are organized.

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 5.3 in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

Croatia has utilized the

“Guidelines for implementation of Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC” when developing or implementing policies in this area. We used this guidelines in everyday work, when deciding how to deal with the tobacco industry, in a manner that is accountable and transparent.

Have you utilized the “Guidelines for implementation of Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC” when developing or implementing policies in this area?

Yes ✓

Please provide details in the space below or refer to section I of the additional questionnaire. Response to this question or to the additional questionnaire

is **voluntary**. https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=2Mm1Oaj-PK7_ACfn&lang=en (https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=2Mm1Oaj-PK7_ACfn&lang=en)

We used this guidelines

in everyday work, when deciding how to deal with the tobacco industry, in a manner that is accountable and transparent.

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

In 2018. Croatia increased the amount of excise duty rates charged on cigarettes and in 2020. the amount of excise duty rates charged on cigarettes, fine cut tobacco for the rolling of cigarettes, other smoking tobacco, cigars, cigarillos, heated tobacco products and novel tobacco products was increased.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

C2. MEASURES RELATING TO THE REDUCTION OF DEMAND FOR TOBACCO

With reference to Articles 6–14

Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

tax policies and, where appropriate, price policies on tobacco products so as to contribute to the health objectives aimed at reducing tobacco consumption?

Yes ✓

prohibiting or restricting, as appropriate, sales to international travellers of tax- and duty-free tobacco products?

No ✘

prohibiting or restricting, as appropriate, imports by international travellers of tax- and duty-free tobacco products?

No ✘

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 6 (*Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

In 2016. Croatia increased the amount of excise duty rates charged on cigarettes, fine cut tobacco for the rolling of cigarettes and other smoking tobacco. In 2017. the amount of excise duty rates charged on cigarettes was increased.

Have you utilized the “Guidelines for implementation of Article 6 of the WHO FCTC” when developing or implementing policies in this area?

Yes ✓

If you answered “Yes” to question C215 please provide details in the space below or refer to section H of the additional questionnaire available at this link. Response to this question or to the additional questionnaire is **voluntary**. https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=2Mm1OajPK7_ACfn&lang=en (https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=2Mm1OajPK7_ACfn&lang=en)

We regularly use these guidelines in everyday work when making decisions or advocating for further measures in this area.

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

banning tobacco smoking in indoor workplaces, public transport, indoor public places and, as appropriate, other public places ?

Yes ✓

What is the type/nature of the measure providing for the ban?

national law	Yes
subnational law(s)	No
administrative and executive orders	No
voluntary agreements	No
other measures (please specify in C223 below)	No

Please provide a brief explanation of the type/nature and content of the measures providing for the ban.

The protection of non-smokers in the workplace is regulated by the provisions of the Law on Safety at Work (Official Gazette No. 71/14, 118/14, 154/14). Pursuant to the provisions of Article 57 of the said Act, the employer shall implement the protection of non-smokers from tobacco smoke. Also smoking is prohibited at the working meetings and workplaces. Exceptionally, the employer may, in writing permit smoking in a separate room, or space, where a sign that smoking is allowed should be placed. Pursuant to the provisions of Article 90 of the Law on Safety at Work, inspection of the implementation of this Act and related regulations is the obligation of the central government body responsible for labor inspection. In accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of the Law on Labour Inspectorate (Official Gazette No. 19/14), inspection activities in the field of labor and safety at work are performed by the Ministry of Labour and Pension System, Labour Inspectorate. The ACT ON RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF TOBACCO AND RELATED PRODUCTS (Official Gazette No.

45/17), in order to protect the health of citizens, establish measures to reduce and limit the use of tobacco products, harmful ingredients of cigarettes and mandatory labels on tobacco product packaging, preventive measures against smoking and supervision of the implementation of the Act. Provisions of that Act banned smoking of tobacco products in public appearances and showing people smoking on television and smoking is prohibited in all enclosed public spaces. Pursuant to the provisions of Article 38. Inspectional supervision of the implementation of this Act shall be carried out by sanitary inspectors, health inspectors, education inspectors, labour inspectors, market inspectors, electricity and heating inspectors and authorised customs officers, within the respective powers vested in them by the law.

Do any of these measures provide for a mechanism/ infrastructure for enforcement?

No ✘

Please specify the settings and extent/comprehensiveness of measures applied in indoor workplaces, public transport, indoor public places and, as appropriate, other public places.

Indoor workplaces:

government buildings	Complete
health-care facilities	Complete
educational facilities ⁶	Complete
universities	Complete
private workplaces	Complete
other (please specify below)	

Please specify the settings and extent/comprehensiveness of measures applied in indoor workplaces, public transport, indoor public places and, as appropriate, other public places.

Public transport:

airplanes	Complete
trains	Complete
ferries	Partial
ground public transport (buses, trolleybuses, trams)	Complete
motor vehicles used as places of work (taxis, ambulances, delivery vehicles)	Complete
private vehicles	None
other (please specify below)	

Please specify the settings and extent/comprehensiveness of measures applied in indoor workplaces, public transport, indoor public places and, as appropriate, other public places.

Indoor public places:

cultural facilities	Complete
shopping malls	Complete
pubs and bars	Partial
nightclubs	Partial
restaurants	Complete
other (please specify below)	

Please provide a brief summary of complete and partial measures, with specific details of the partial measures that have been implemented:

Banning tobacco smoking in indoor workplaces

The

Act on Safety at Work (Official Gazette No. 71/14, 118/14, 154/14). According to the Act on the Restriction of the Use of Tobacco Products (OG 125/2008,55/2009,119/2009 and 94/2009) smoking is prohibited in all closed public areas including indoor working places

Banning tobacco smoking in public transport

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ON RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF TOBACCO AND RELATED PRODUCTS Official Gazette No.

45/17, Article 3. According to the same Act public transport is defined as public area. (- public place means an indoor area intended for common use, including areas in buildings used to pursue activities in the fields of healthcare, child protection, social welfare, education, trade, sports and recreation, catering and tourism, culture and arts, and transport, including waiting rooms, meeting rooms, event venues, auditoriums, means of public transport, elevators, cable cars, public toilets and outdoor areas designed for theatre and cinema performances, schoolyards and other areas in which non-smokers may be exposed to tobacco against their will)

Banning tobacco smoking in indoor public places

Act on restrictions on the use of tobacco and related products (OG 45/2017)Article 25. It is prohibited to smoke tobacco and related products or herbal products, and to use nicotine-containing or non-nicotine-containing electronic cigarettes and waterpipes in all indoor public places. An indoor public place means a space having a roof and more than one half of the entire partition surface area consisting of deck-to-deck partitions, or a terrace enclosed by partitions made of glass or other material. In addition, an indoor public place is a space having a roof in which more than one half of the partition surface area is closable, provided that such partitions are closed. It is also prohibited to smoke in areas not considered indoor public places under this Act, which constitute a functional part of a space used to carry out an educational activity. It is prohibited to smoke in an area situated less than 20 metres away from the entrance to a healthcare facility. It is prohibited to smoke in an area situated less than 20 metres away from the entrance to an educational establishment. Smoking rooms are prohibited in spaces where healthcare or education-related activities are carried out. By way of derogation from the provision in paragraph 1 of this Article, smoking shall be permitted in specially designated smoking areas used to accommodate guests pursuant to regulations governing the hospitality industry, which shall display a 'smoking permitted in this area' sign; in specially designated smoking areas in psychiatric wards and special designated smoking areas in other facilities providing healthcare or welfare services to mental patients, as well as in penitentiary institutions and prisons, which shall display a 'smoking permitted in this area' sign; and in smoking rooms in hospitality establishments.

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 8 (*Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

The only progress is that we had banned to smoke tobacco and related products or herbal products, and the same restriction we had made to use nicotine-containing or non-nicotine-containing electronic cigarettes and waterpipes in all indoor public places.

Have you utilized the "Guidelines for implementation of Article 8 of the WHO FCTC" when developing or implementing policies in this area?

No ✘

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

**ACTON RE-
STRICTIONS ON
THE USE OF TO-
BACCO AND RE-
LATED**

No comment

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Regulation of the contents of tobacco products

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

testing and measuring the contents of tobacco products?

Yes ✓

testing and measuring the emissions of tobacco products?

Yes ✓

regulating the contents of tobacco products?

Yes ✓

regulating the emissions of tobacco products?

Yes ✓

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 9 (*Regulation of the contents of tobacco products*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

Croatia adopted Directive 2014/40/EU into the national law in May 2017. Testing and measuring the contents of tobacco products and testing and measuring the emissions of tobacco products is responsibility of producers and distributors. In meantime, CIPH has accredited method for nicotine in e-liquids according to the EN ISO 17025 and that is main progress in analytics. One privat laboratory has accredited method for nicotine in e-liquids according to the EN ISO 17025

Have you utilized the "Guidelines for implementation of Articles 9 and 10 of the WHO FCTC" when developing or implementing policies in this area?

Yes ✓

If you answered "Yes" to question C236 please provide details in the space below or refer to section C of the additional questionnaire available at this link. Response to this question or to the additional questionnaire is **voluntary**. https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=2Mm1OajPK7_ACfn&lang=en (https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=2Mm1OajPK7_ACfn&lang=en)

We have used these guidelines in everydaywork when making decisions in the field of regulation of the contents of tobacco products and of tobacco products disclosures.

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below (e.g., whether your country 1) has incorporated product regulation in the national tobacco control legislation; 2) has access to either governmental or independent – not owned or controlled by the tobacco industry – laboratories for testing contents and/or emissions of tobacco products; 3) has regulated ingredients, such as flavours (e.g. menthol); 4) has regulated product characteristics, such as design features (e.g., cigarette ventilation); etc.).

In a relation with the last report from 2016 , nowadays according to the ACT ON RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF TOBACCO AND RELATED PRODUCTS (Official Gazette

NO. 45/17)which aligned with Directive 2014/40/EU, manufacturers and importers , before placing tobacco products on the market shall submit to the Ministry of Health information by brand name and type with a list of all ingredients, and quantities thereof, used in the manufacture of the tobacco products, in descending order of the weight of each ingredient included in the tobacco products, the emission levels of tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide per cigarette and where available, information on other emissions and their levels. The list of ingredients shall be accompanied by a statement setting out the reasons for the inclusion of such ingredients in the tobacco products concerned. That list shall indicate the status of the ingredients, including whether they have been registered under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemicals (hereinafter: Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006), as well as their classification under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. The list shall be accompanied by the relevant toxicological data regarding the ingredients in burnt or unburnt form, as appropriate, referring in particular to their effects on the health of consumers and to any addictive effects. For cigarettes and roll-your-own tobacco, a technical document setting out a general description of the additives used and their properties, shall be submitted by the manufacturer or importer. Other than for tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide and for other emissions , manufacturers and importers shall indicate the methods of measurement of emissions used. All data and information shall be provided in electronic form. The information shall be stored electronically via he IT tool for providing this information called the EU Common Entry Gate (EU-CEG)

Please attach the relevant documentation.

No comment

File type
"pdf"

Regulation of tobacco product disclosures

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

requiring manufacturers or importers of tobacco products to disclose to Government authorities information about the:

contents of tobacco products?	Yes
emissions of tobacco products?	Yes

requiring public disclosure of information about the:

contents of tobacco products?	Yes
emissions of tobacco products?	Yes

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 10 (*Regulation of tobacco product disclosures*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

Croatia has transposed Directive2014/40/EU into national legislation regarding the contents of tobacco products and of tobacco products disclosures.

Have you utilized the “Guidelines for implementation of Articles 9 and 10 of the WHO FCTC” when developing or implementing policies in this area?

Yes ✓

If you answered “Yes” to question C244 please provide details in the space below or refer to section C of the additional questionnaire available at this link. Response to this question or to the additional questionnaire is voluntary. https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=2Mm1OajPK7_ACfn&lang=en (https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=2Mm1OajPK7_ACfn&lang=en)

We have used these guidelines in everydaywork when making decisions in the field of regulation of the contents of tobacco products and of tobacco products disclosures.

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below (e.g. whether your country has incorporated tobacco product disclosures in the national tobacco control legislation; has regulated the public disclosure of toxic constituents and emissions of tobacco products, aiming to raise public awareness and advance tobacco control policy; etc.).

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Packaging and labelling of tobacco products

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

requiring that packaging, individual cigarettes or other tobacco products do not carry advertising or promotion?

Yes ✓

requiring that packaging and labelling do not promote a product by any means that are false, misleading, deceptive or likely to create an erroneous impression about its characteristics, health effects, hazards or emissions?

Yes ✓

requiring that each unit packet and package of tobacco products and any outside packaging and labelling of such products carry health warnings describing the harmful effects of tobacco use?

Yes ✓

ensuring that the health warnings are approved by the competent national authority?

Yes ✓

ensuring that the health warnings are rotated?

Yes ✓

ensuring that the health warnings are clear, visible and legible?

Yes ✓

Does your law mandate, as a minimum, a style, size and colour of font to render the warning clear, visible and legible?

Yes ✓

ensuring that the health warnings occupy no less than 30% of the principal display areas?

Yes ✓

ensuring that the health warnings occupy 50% or more of the principal display areas?

Yes ✓

ensuring that health warnings are in the form of, or include, pictures or pictograms?

Yes ✓

Does the Government own the copyright to these pictures and pictograms?

No ✗

Would you grant a non-exclusive and royalty-free licence for the use of health warnings developed in your jurisdiction with other Parties?

Yes ✓

requiring that each unit packet and package of tobacco products and any outside packaging and labelling of such products contain information on relevant:

constituents of tobacco products?	No
emissions of tobacco products?	No

requiring that the warnings and other textual information appear on each unit packet and package and on any outside packaging and labelling in the principal language or languages of the country?

Yes ✓

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 11 (*Packaging and labelling of tobacco products*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

Croatia has transposed the Directive 2014/40/EU into the national law.
and so all the articles regarding Packaging and labelling of tobacco Products.

Have you utilized the “Guidelines for implementation of Article 11 of the WHO FCTC” when developing or implementing policies in this area?

Yes ✓

If you answered “Yes” to question C2516 please provide details in the space below or refer to section D of the additional questionnaire available at this link. Response to this question or to the additional questionnaire is voluntary. https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=2Mm1OajPK7_ACfn&lang=en (https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=2Mm1OajPK7_ACfn&lang=en)

We have used these guidelines in everydaywork when making decisions in the field of packaging and labelling of tobacco products.

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to or not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Education, communication, training and public awareness

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

educational and public awareness programmes? *(Please refer to programmes implemented since submission of your two-year report.)*

Yes ✓

To whom are these programmes targeted?

- adults or the general public
 - children and young people
 - men
 - women
 - pregnant women
 - ethnic groups
 - other (please specify)
 - Other
-

Do you reflect the following key differences among targeted population groups in educational and public awareness programmes?

- age
 - gender
 - educational background
 - cultural background
 - socioeconomic status
 - other (please specify)
 - pregnancy
 - Other
-

Do these educational and public awareness programmes cover:

- health risks of tobacco consumption?
- health risks of exposure to tobacco smoke?
- benefits of the cessation of tobacco use and tobacco-free lifestyles?
- adverse economic consequences of tobacco production?
- adverse economic consequences of tobacco consumption?
- adverse environmental consequences of tobacco production?
- adverse environmental consequences of tobacco consumption?

awareness and participation of the following agencies and organizations in development and implementation of intersectoral programmes and strategies for tobacco control:

- public agencies?
- nongovernmental organizations not affiliated with the tobacco industry?
- private organizations?
- other (please specify)?
Other

Are the elaboration, management and implementation of communication, education, training and public awareness programmes guided by research and do they undergo pre-testing, monitoring and evaluation?

Yes ✓

Are appropriate and special training or sensitization and awareness programmes on tobacco control addressed to:

- health workers?
community workers?
social workers?
- media professionals?
- educators?
- decision-makers?
- administrators?
- other (please specify)
foster parents Other

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 12 (*Education, communication, training and public awareness*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

Have you utilized the “Guidelines for implementation of Article 12 of the WHO FCTC” when developing and implementing policies in this area?

Yes ✓

If you answered “Yes” to question C269 please provide details in the space below or refer to section E of the additional questionnaire available at this link. Response to this question or to the additional questionnaire is voluntary. https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=2Mm1OajPK7_ACfn&lang=en (https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=2Mm1OajPK7_ACfn&lang=en)

We have used these guidelines in everydaywork when making decisions in the field of education, communication, training and public awareness.

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, any legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes:

instituting a comprehensive ban on all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship?

Yes ✓

Does your ban cover:

- display and visibility of tobacco products at points of sales?
- the domestic Internet?
- the global Internet?
- brand stretching and/or brand sharing?
- product placement as a means of advertising or promotion?
- the depiction of tobacco or tobacco use in entertainment media products?
- tobacco sponsorship of international events or activities and/or participants therein?
- contributions from tobacco companies to any other entity for “socially responsible causes” and/or any other activities implemented under the umbrella of “corporate social responsibility” by the tobacco industry?
- cross-border advertising, promotion and sponsorship originating from your territory?
- the same forms of cross-border advertising, promotion and sponsorship entering your territory for which domestic regulation apply?

cooperating with other Parties in the development of technologies and other means necessary to facilitate the elimination of cross-border advertising?

No ✘

imposing penalties for cross-border advertising equal to those applicable to domestic advertising, promotion and sponsorship originating from your territory in accordance with national law?

No ✘

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 13 (*Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

We emphasized the directly or indirectly prohibition, promoting and of cigarettes and other tobacco and related products, electronic cigarettes, refill containers and single use cartridges. It is forbidden to advertise and promote products that are not considered tobacco products, which by their form, name or purpose directly encourage the consumption of such products, such as devices for the use of heated tobacco products.

Have you utilized the “Guidelines for implementation of Article 13 of the WHO FCTC” when developing and implementing policies in this area?

Yes ✔

If you answered "Yes" to question C2715 please provide details in the space below or refer to section F of the additional questionnaire available at this link. Response to this question or to the additional questionnaire is voluntary. https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=2Mm1OajPK7_ACfn&lang=en (https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=2Mm1OajPK7_ACfn&lang=en)

We have used these

guidelines in everydaywork when making decisions in the field of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship.

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

developing and disseminating appropriate, comprehensive and integrated guidelines based on scientific evidence and best practices?

No ✘

programmes to promote cessation of tobacco use, including:

media campaigns emphasizing the importance of quitting?

programmes specially designed for underage girls and young women?

programmes specially designed for women?

programmes specially designed for pregnant women?

telephone quitlines?

local events, such as activities related to World No Tobacco Day or National No Smoking Day, if appropriate?

other (please specify)?

Croatian no smoking day
on the first day of lent

Other

design and implementation of programmes aimed at promoting the cessation of tobacco use, in such locations as:

- educational institutions?
- health-care facilities?
- workplaces?
- sporting environments?
- other (please specify)?
- Other

inclusion of diagnosis and treatment of tobacco dependence and counselling services for cessation of tobacco use in national programmes, plans and strategies for:

- tobacco control?
- health?
- education?

inclusion of programmes on the diagnosis and treatment of tobacco dependence in your health-care system?

Yes ✓

Which structures in your health-care system provide programmes for the diagnosis and treatment of tobacco dependence?

- primary health care
- secondary and tertiary health care
- specialist health-care systems (please specify below)
- specialized centres for cessation counselling and treatment of tobacco dependence
- rehabilitation centres
- Other
- public health centres with mental health and addiction prevention and out-patient treatment services

Are the services provided in these settings covered by public funding or reimbursement schemes?

primary health care	Fully
secondary and tertiary health care	Fully
specialist health-care systems (please specify below)	Fully
specialized centres for cessation counselling and treatment of tobacco dependence	
rehabilitation centres	
other (please specify below)	Fully

Please provide other details in the space below.

Other- answer Fully should be deleted.

Which health and other professionals are involved in programmes offering treatment for tobacco dependence and counselling services?

Health professionals including:

- physicians
- dentists
- family doctors
- practitioners of traditional medicine
- other medical professionals (please specify below)
- nurses
- midwives
- pharmacists
- Community workers
- Social workers
- other (please specify)
- psychologists
- Other

training on tobacco dependence treatment incorporated into the curricula of health professional training at pre- and post-qualification levels at the following schools:

- medical?
- dental?
- nursing?
- pharmacy?
- Other

facilitating accessibility and/or affordability of pharmaceutical products for the treatment of tobacco dependence?

Yes ✓

Where and how can these products be legally purchased in your country?

In pharmacies.

Which pharmaceutical products are legally available for the treatment of tobacco dependence in your jurisdiction?

- nicotine replacement therapy
- bupropion
- varenicline
- other (please specify)
- Other

Are the costs of these products covered by public funding or reimbursement?

nicotine replacement therapy	None
bupropion	None
varenicline	None
other (please specify below)	

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 14 (*Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

Free phone line was implemented by Ministry of Health for smoking cessation information. Additionally, "Non-smoking schools" are implemented in all County Institutes of Public Health.

Have you utilized the "Guidelines for implementation of Article 14 of the WHO FCTC" when developing and implementing policies in this area?

Yes ✓

Please provide details in the space below or refer to section G of the additional questionnaire. Response to this question or to the additional questionnaire is **voluntary**.

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We have used these

guidelines in everydaywork when making decisions in the field of demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation.

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

C3. MEASURES RELATING TO THE REDUCTION OF THE SUPPLY OF TOBACCO

With reference to Articles 15–17

Illicit trade in tobacco products

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

requiring marking of all unit packets and packages of tobacco products and any outside packaging of such products to assist in determining the origin of the product?

Yes ✓

requiring marking of all unit packets and packages of tobacco products and any outside packaging of such products to assist in determining whether the product is legally sold on the domestic market?

Yes ✓

requiring that unit packets and packages of tobacco products for retail and wholesale use that are sold on the domestic market carry the statement: "Sales only allowed in ..." or carry any other effective marking indicating the final destination of the product?

No ✗

developing a practical tracking and tracing regime that would further secure the distribution system and assist in the investigation of illicit trade?

No ✗

requiring that marking is presented in legible form and/or appears in the principal language or languages of the country?

Yes ✓

requiring the monitoring and collection of data on cross-border trade in tobacco products, including illicit trade?

Yes ✓

facilitating the exchange of this information among customs, tax and other authorities, as appropriate, and in accordance with national law and applicable bilateral and multilateral agreements?

Yes ✓

enacting or strengthening legislation, with appropriate penalties and remedies, against illicit trade in tobacco products, including counterfeit and contraband cigarettes?

Yes ✓

requiring that confiscated manufacturing equipment, counterfeit and contraband cigarettes and other tobacco products derived from illicit trade are destroyed, using environment-friendly methods where possible, or disposed of in accordance with national law?

Yes ✓

adopting and implementing measures to monitor, document and control the storage and distribution of tobacco products held or moving under suspension of taxes or duties?

Yes ✓

enabling the confiscation of proceeds derived from illicit trade in tobacco products?

Yes ✓

promoting cooperation between national agencies and relevant regional and international intergovernmental organizations in investigations, prosecutions and proceedings, with a view to eliminating illicit trade in tobacco products, with special emphasis on cooperation at regional and subregional levels?

Yes ✓

licensing or other actions to control or regulate production and distribution in order to prevent illicit trade?

No ✗

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 15 (*Illicit trade in tobacco products*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

Croatia adopted a

new The Law on Ratification of the Protocol on the Elimination of illicit trade in tobacco products in May 2019. (Official Gazette No. 4/19)

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

In relation to the Act on the

implementing of customs legislation of the European union, and in regard to Article 70, the goods that were the object of a customs offense, as well as any means of transport or conveyance used for the transport or conveyance of goods that were the object of the offence, shall be confiscated. In case of goods that were the object of criminal proceedings, Articles 556-563 of the Criminal Proceedings Act prescribe the penalty of confiscating the earnings, that is property, accumulated in the criminal act, which in this case is smuggling of tobacco products.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Act OG 4-19

No comment

File type

"pdf"

Sales to and by minors

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

prohibiting the sales of tobacco products to minors?

Yes ✓

Please specify the legal age:

18

requiring that all sellers of tobacco products place a clear and prominent indicator inside their point of sale about the prohibition of tobacco sales to minors?

Yes ✓

requiring that, in case of doubt, each seller of tobacco products requests that the purchaser provides appropriate evidence of having reached full legal age?

Yes ✓

banning the sale of tobacco products in any manner by which they are directly accessible, such as open store shelves?

Yes ✓

prohibiting the manufacture and sale of sweets, snacks, toys or any other objects in the form of tobacco products which appeal to minors?

Yes ✓

prohibiting the sale of tobacco products from vending machines?

Yes ✓

prohibiting and/or promoting the prohibition of the distribution of free tobacco products:

- to the public?
 - to minors?
-

prohibiting the sale of cigarettes individually or in small packets?

Yes ✓

providing for penalties against sellers and distributors in order to ensure compliance?

Yes ✓

prohibiting the sales of tobacco products by minors?

Yes ✓

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 16 (*Sales to and by minors*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Act OG 45-	No comment	File type
17		"pdf"

Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, measures or programmes on any of the following:

promoting economically viable and sustainable alternatives for:

tobacco growers?	No
tobacco workers?	No
tobacco individual sellers?	No

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 17 (*Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

Have you utilized the “Policy options and recommendations on economically sustainable alternatives to tobacco growing (in relation to Articles 17 and 18 of the WHO FCTC)” when developing and implementing policies in this area?

No

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

C4. OTHER MEASURES AND POLICIES

With reference to Articles 18–21

Protection of the environment and the health of persons

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

implementing measures in respect of tobacco cultivation within your territory, which take into consideration:

the protection of the environment?	No
the health of persons in relation to the environment?	No

implementing measures in respect of tobacco manufacturing within your territory, which take into consideration:

the protection of the environment?	Not applicable
the health of persons in relation to the environment?	Not applicable

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 18 (*Protection of the environment and the health of persons*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

Have you utilized the “Policy options and recommendations on economically sustainable alternatives to tobacco growing (in relation to Articles 17 and 18 of the WHO FCTC)” when developing and implementing policies in this area?

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Liability

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

Does your tobacco control legislation contain measures regarding criminal liability for any violations of that tobacco control legislation?

Yes

Do you have separate criminal liability provisions in relation to tobacco control (outside of the tobacco control legislation)?

Yes

Do you have any civil liability measures that are specific to tobacco control?

No

Do you have any general civil liability provisions that could apply to tobacco control?

No

Do you have civil or criminal liability provisions that provide for compensation for adverse health effects and/or for reimbursement of medical, social or other relevant costs?

No

Has any person in your jurisdiction launched any criminal and/or civil liability action, including compensation where appropriate, against any tobacco company in relation to any adverse health effect caused by tobacco use?

No

Have you taken, as appropriate, any legislative, executive, administrative and/or other action against the tobacco industry for full or partial reimbursement of medical, social and other relevant costs related to tobacco use in your jurisdiction?

No

Please provide a brief description of any progress made, as appropriate, in implementing Article 19 (*Liability*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

**ACT OG 45-
17**

No comment

File type
"pdf"

Research, surveillance and exchange of information

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

developing and/or promoting research that addresses:

- determinants of tobacco consumption?
- consequences of tobacco consumption?
social and economic indicators related to tobacco consumption?
tobacco use among women, with special regard to pregnant women?
- the determinants and consequences of exposure to tobacco smoke?
identification of effective programmes for the treatment of tobacco dependence?
identification of alternative livelihoods?
Other

training and support for all persons engaged in tobacco control activities, including research, implementation and evaluation?

No ✘

a national system for epidemiological surveillance of:

- patterns of tobacco consumption?
- determinants of tobacco consumption?
- consequences of tobacco consumption?
social, economic and health indicators related to tobacco consumption?
- exposure to tobacco smoke?
Other

Please list all surveys, including the year of the survey, that you have undertaken in the past.

In the last reporting cycle:

Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2014/2015 Health Behaviour in School Aged Children (HBSC) 2014 Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) 2015/2016

Does your country have any plans to repeat any of the above or to undertake a new tobacco survey within three to five years of your last survey? Please provide details in the space below.

ESPAD (European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs) done for the last time in 2019 and before mentioned GATS, GYTS and HBSC are planning to be undertaken each in 4-years cycles. HBSC (Health Behaviour in School-aged Children) done for the last time in 2018, but data had not been published yet.

regional and global exchange of publicly available national:

- scientific, technical, socioeconomic, commercial and legal information?
 - information on the practices of the tobacco industry?
 - information on the cultivation of tobacco?
-

an updated database of:

- laws and regulations on tobacco control?
 - information about the enforcement of laws on tobacco control?
 - pertinent jurisprudence?
-

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 20 (*Research, surveillance and exchange of information*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

ESPAD (European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs) done for the last time in 2019 and before mentioned GATS, GYTS and HBSC are planning to be undertaken each in 4-years cycles. HBSC (Health Behaviour in School-aged Children) done for the last time in 2018, but data had not been published yet.

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below (e.g. whether you included information on WHO FCTC implementation in your Voluntary National Review (VNR) on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), related to target 3.a).

Please attach the relevant documentation.

D. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

Pursuant to Article 21.1(c) and in accordance with Article 26, have you either provided or received financial or technical assistance (be it through unilateral, bilateral, regional, sub-regional or other multilateral channels, including relevant regional and international intergovernmental or nongovernmental organizations and financial and development institutions) for the development and strengthening of multisectoral, comprehensive tobacco control programmes of developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition in any of the following areas:

development, transfer and acquisition of technology, knowledge, skills, capacity and expertise related to tobacco control?

Assistance provided	Yes
Assistance received	Yes

provision of technical, scientific, legal and other expertise to establish and strengthen national tobacco control strategies, plans and programmes?

Assistance provided	Yes
Assistance received	Yes

appropriate training or sensitization programmes for appropriate personnel in accordance with Article 12?

Assistance provided	No
Assistance received	No

provision of the necessary material, equipment and supplies, as well as logistic support, for tobacco control strategies, plans and programmes?

Assistance provided	No
Assistance received	No

identification of methods for tobacco control, including comprehensive treatment of nicotine addiction?

Assistance provided	No
Assistance received	No

promotion of research to increase the affordability of comprehensive treatment of nicotine addiction?

Assistance provided	No
Assistance received	No

Please identify the Party or Parties from which assistance was received or to which assistance was provided.

European

Comission and WHO.

Please provide information about any assistance provided or received in the space below, including any support received from nongovernmental organizations (please, specify).

European

Commission supporting us in the process of transposing the Directive 2014/40/EU in the national law through meetings, materials and exchange of information and knowledge. WHO supporting us in implementation of FCTC through meetings: (Training workshop on the enforcement of tobacco control legislation, Sofia, Bulgaria, 29.10.2019.-1.11.2019; WHO FCTC Article 5.3 and Novel Tobacco Products, Kyiv/Ukraine, 27.-30.11.2018); Pre-Conference of the Parties Meeting for the WHO European Region, Lisbon/Portugal, 10.-13.9.2018)

If you have not received or provided assistance in any of the aforementioned areas, please identify any financial or technical assistance that may be under consideration, if appropriate.

Have you encouraged relevant regional and international intergovernmental organizations and financial and development institutions in which you are represented to provide financial assistance for developing country Parties and for Parties with economies in transition to assist them in meeting their obligations under the Convention?

No ✕

E. PRIORITIES AND COMMENTS

What are the priorities for implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in your jurisdiction?

Implementation of the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products
 Developing national treatment guidelines
 Developing services in assisting smokers to quit (also making NRT and related drugs more available)
 Protecting the population from ETS, especially children and youth
 Preventing children and youth from starting smoking
 Promoting healthy life styles
 Conducting media campaigns

Have you identified any specific gaps between the resources available and the needs assessed for implementing the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control?

Yes ✓

Please provide details in the space below.

insufficient multisectorial collaboration, insufficient human and financial resources, tobacco not being a top priority topic

What, if any, are the constraints or barriers, other than lack of resources, you have encountered in implementing the Convention?

Do you have any of the following products available on your national tobacco market?

- smokeless tobacco products
- water pipe tobacco
- Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS)
- Electronic Non-Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENNDS)
- heated tobacco products (HTPs)
- Other

Have you adopted and implemented any policy or regulation that is specific to the following tobacco products?

- smokeless tobacco products
- water pipe tobacco
- Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS)
- Electronic Non-Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENNDS)
- heated tobacco products (HTPs)
- Other

If you have any relevant information related to questions E5 and E6, please provide details in the space below.

This products are regulated within the new ACT ON RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF TOBACCO AND RELATED PRODUCTS.

Please provide any other relevant information not covered elsewhere that you consider important.

Your suggestions for further development and revision of the reporting instrument:

If you are

working on-line on this questionnaire for a too long time, entered data could not be stored and are lost.

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