

Fiji

Tobacco Control Policies

Fiji became a Party to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control on February 27, 2005.

Smoke Free Places: Smoking is banned in many indoor public places, indoor workplaces, and on motorized means of public transport. Designated smoking rooms are allowed in bars, pubs, and nightclubs, airport terminals, and private offices.

Tobacco Advertising, Promotion and Sponsorship: The law prohibits most direct and indirect forms of tobacco advertising and promotion, including advertising at point of sale. However, other forms are restricted but not prohibited, including point of sale display, and international TV, radio, and print media. Although sponsorship by the tobacco industry is not prohibited, publicity of the sponsorship is prohibited.

Tobacco Packaging and Labeling: Rotating health warnings, comprised of pictures and text, are required to be displayed on at least 30 percent of the front and 90 percent of the back of packages for cigarettes. The health warnings displayed on the back of packages differ in size depending upon the tobacco product. Misleading packaging and labeling, including terms such as "light" and "low tar," is prohibited.

Roadmap to Tobacco Control Legislation: The Tobacco Control Decree 2010 and the Tobacco Control Regulations 2012 are the primary sources of legislation governing smoke free places; advertising, promotion and sponsorship; and packaging and labeling. The Tobacco Control Decree 2010 repeals the Tobacco Control Act of 1998 and portions of the Tobacco Control Regulations 2000, while the Tobacco Control Regulations 2012 repeal the remainder of the 2000 regulations.

The Tobacco Control Decree 2010 has been amended three times – in 2012, 2014, and by the Revised Edition of the Laws (Consequential Amendments) 2016 (amending penalties).

The World Health Organization recommends raising tobacco excise taxes so that they account for at least 70 percent of retail prices. Tobacco excise taxes in Fiji are well below these recommendations.

SMOKE FREE ENVIRONMENTS COMPLETE SMOKING BAN			
Health-care facilities	Yes	Private offices	No
Primary and secondary schools	Yes	Public transport	No
Universities	Yes	Restaurants	Yes
Governmental facilities	No	Bars and Pubs	No
Can subnational jurisdictions enact more stringent smoking restrictions?	Yes		
BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION, AND SPONSORSHIP			
Domestic TV and radio	Yes	Promotional discounts	Yes
Domestic magazines and newspapers	Yes	Non-tobacco products or services with tobacco brand names	Yes
Outdoor advertising	Yes	Tobacco products with non-tobacco brand names	Yes
Outdoor advertising (e.g., billboards, posters)	Yes	Paid placement in media	Yes
Retail product display	No	Financial sponsorship, including corporate social responsibility	Yes
Internet advertising	Yes	Publicity of sponsorships	Yes
Free distribution	Yes		
HEALTH WARNINGS ON SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS			
Text warnings describe health impacts	Yes	Number of published warnings at any given time	Uncertain
Warnings include a picture or graphic	Yes	Warnings required to rotate	Required
% of principal display areas covered (front and back)	60%	Warnings are written in the principal language(s)	Yes
Front	30%	Ban on misleading packaging and labeling	Yes
Back	90%	Health warnings on smokeless tobacco products	Yes
TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE			
PRICE OF MOST SOLD BRAND, PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES		TAXES ON MOST SOLD BRAND (% OF RETAIL PRICE)	
In country currency	17.40 FJD	Total taxes	37%
In US dollars	8.20 USD	Total excise	29%

Sources:

SF, APS, PL: Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids Legal Website. Available at: www.tobaccocontrolaws.org

Tax: WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2021. Available at: www.who.int/tobacco/global_report/en/

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