

Turkmenistan

Tobacco Control Policies

Turkmenistan became a Party to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control on August 11, 2011.

Smoke Free Places: The law prohibits smoking in all indoor public places, indoor workplaces, and public transport. Smoking is also prohibited in certain outdoor areas, such as parks, gardens, playgrounds, beaches, as well as cultural, educational, medical, and sports facilities. Smoking is also prohibited within 15 meters of the entrance of public transportation facilities.

Tobacco Advertising, Promotion and Sponsorship: The law prohibits most forms of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship. It is uncertain whether some forms, such as reverse brand stretching, may be permitted because the law does not use the definition of "tobacco advertising and promotion" from the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. All forms of financial or other tobacco sponsorship are prohibited.

Tobacco Packaging and Labeling: The law requires text warnings on 30 percent of the front and 50 percent of the back of all cigarette packages. Smokeless tobacco products must have a text warning that is no less than 30 percent of the front side of the pack. Misleading packaging and labeling, including terms such as "light" and "mild" and other signs, is prohibited.

An amendment to the law will require, once in effect, graphic health warnings on no less than 65 percent of the front and back of all smoked tobacco product packaging. Smoked tobacco products with non-traditional packs must have the graphic warnings printed on an insert. Smoked tobacco packages must carry the updated graphic and textual warnings twelve months after they are published.

Tobacco Taxation and Prices: 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 Turkmenistan are well below these recommendations.

| SMOKE FREE ENVIRONMENTS COMPLETE SMOKING BAN | | | |
|--|-----------|--|----------|
| Health-care facilities | Yes | Private offices | Yes |
| Primary and secondary schools | Yes | Public transport | Yes |
| Universities | Yes | Restaurants | Yes |
| Governmental facilities | Yes | Bars and Pubs | Yes |
| 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 | Yes | 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 | 13 |
| Warnings include a picture or graphic | No | Warnings required to rotate | Required |
| % of principal display areas covered (front and back) | 40% | Warnings are written in the principal language(s) | Yes |
| Front | 30% | Ban on misleading packaging and labeling | No |
| Back | 50% | Health warnings on smokeless tobacco products | No |
| TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE | | | |
| PRICE OF MOST SOLD BRAND, PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES | | TAXES ON MOST SOLD BRAND (% OF RETAIL PRICE) | |
| In country currency | 30.00 TMT | Total taxes | 42% |
| In US dollars | 8.57 USD | Total excise | 29% |

Sources:

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

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

Last updated: January 30, 2023