

Serbia



How many people die from smoking in Serbia each year?  
**17,736**

What is the economic cost of smoking and tobacco use in Serbia each year?  
**201,677,281,469**  
dinars

Current Rates of Smoking and Tobacco Use in Serbia

Tobacco use continues to be an epidemic in Serbia. Government complacency in the face of the tobacco epidemic protects the tobacco industry in Serbia as the death toll grows each year. Proponents of healthier societies must push for the implementation of evidence-based best practices in tobacco control to create change and reduce the negative effects of tobacco use.

Adult Smoking Prevalence in Serbia  
15+ years old; 2022

Men	Women
<b>38.8%</b>	<b>34.6%</b>

Adult smoking prevalence in Serbia is 36.6%.

Number of Adult Smokers in Serbia  
15+ years old; 2022

Men	Women
<b>1,079,374</b>	<b>1,031,679</b>

Number of adult smokers in Serbia is 2,109,486.

Youth Smoking Prevalence in Serbia  
10-14 years old; 2022

Boys	Girls
<b>7.7%</b>	<b>7.5%</b>

Youth smoking prevalence in Serbia is 7.6%.

Adult Smokeless Tobacco Use in Serbia  
15+ years old; smokeless tobacco includes snus, chewing tobacco, gutkha, etc.; 2019

Both Men and Women
<b>N/A</b>

Adult smokeless tobacco use prevalence in Serbia is N/A.

**Deaths Caused by Tobacco in Serbia**

% deaths attributable to tobacco use in 2021

Men

**16.3%**

Women

**7.3%**

11.9% of all deaths in Serbia are caused by tobacco use.

**Learn more about global **Prevalence**,  
**Youth Smoking** and **Deaths**.**

**Negative Effect of Tobacco Use in Serbia**

**Tobacco use harms both the public and fiscal health of Serbia, threatening efforts to improve equity, alleviate poverty, and protect the environment.**

**Societal Harms**

The economic cost of smoking Serbia is 201,677,281,469 dinars. This includes direct costs related to healthcare expenditures and indirect costs related to lost productivity caused by illness and premature death.

**Harms Development**

Tobacco spending diverts funds from the resources that families need to rise out of poverty. On average in Serbia, a smoker must spend 3.1% of GDP per capita to buy 100 packs of the most popular cigarettes in a year.

**Environmental Harms**

Cigarette butts are the most commonly discarded pieces of waste worldwide. It is estimated that 8,338 tons of butts wind up as toxic trash in Serbia each year, equal to 3,088 female African elephants.

**Harms Health Equity**

The tobacco industry markets its products aggressively to lower-income populations and youth in Serbia.

**Harms NCDs**

Not only is smoking a major risk factor for the 4 largest noncommunicable diseases (cancer, heart diseases, respiratory diseases, and diabetes), but people living with mental illness are nearly 2x as likely to smoke as other individuals.

**Learn more about **Health Effects**.**

Impact of the Tobacco Supply Chain on Serbia

The tobacco industry profits significantly from producing and selling tobacco. At the same time, across the tobacco supply chain, there are significant negative health and economic repercussions for Serbia.



**Tobacco Industry**  
The total revenue of the 6 largest tobacco companies in the world was USD 362 billion in 2022, about the same as Pakistan's Gross National Income (GNI), 5x Panama's GNI and 9x Paraguay's GNI.



**Tobacco Production**  
There were approximately 41,688,400,000 cigarettes produced in Serbia in 2023.



**Tobacco Growing**  
There were 6,601 tons of tobacco produced in Serbia in 2022 on 5,145 hectares of quality agricultural land that could have been used to grow food.

Learn more about global **Growing** and **Product Sales**.

Ending the Tobacco Epidemic in Serbia

Fortunately, there are evidence-based -i.e. proven -solutions to the challenges posed by tobacco use. For several decades, governments around the world have been introducing a set of policies that address the demand for tobacco products, particularly among youth. These policies effectively reduce consumption and are cost-effective because they save governments enormous amounts of money in health care spending and increase economic productivity.

Current Tobacco Control Policies in Serbia

Designated Smoke-Free Areas in Serbia

Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes
Healthcare Facilities	Educational Facilities	Universities	Government Facilities	Indoor Offices	Restaurants	Pubs and Bars	Public Transport	All Other Indoor Public Places	Funds for Enforcement

Availability of Cessation Services in Serbia

Quitting Resources  
NRT (Nicotine replacement therapy) and/or some cessation services (neither cost-covered)

National Quit Line  
No

Learn more about best practices in Cessation.

Tobacco Packaging Regulations in Serbia

Quality of Tobacco Packaging Regulation  
None  
✓Text warning label only  
Text warning label with graphic warning label  
Plain Packaging with text/graphic warning label

% of Pack Covered  
35%

Learn more about best practices in Counter Marketing.

Tobacco Control Mass Media Campaigns in Serbia

Ran a National Anti-Tobacco Campaign	No
Part Of A Comprehensive Tobacco Control Program	Not applicable
Pre-Tested With The Target Audience	Not applicable
Target Audience Research Was Conducted	Not applicable
Aired On Television And/Or Radio	Not applicable
Utilized Media Planning	Not applicable
Earned Media/Public Relations Were Used To Promote The Campaign	Not applicable
Process Evaluation Was Used To Assess Implementation	Not applicable
Outcome Evaluation Was Used To Assess Effectiveness	Not applicable

Learn more about best practices in Mass Media.



Tobacco Tax Policies in Serbia

Using evidence-based international recommendations/best practices, the Tobacconomics Cigarette Tax Scorecard assesses four components of tax systems - price, change in affordability, tax share, and structure - on a scale of 0 to 5, where a higher score is preferred.

Overall Score	Cigarette Price	Change in Affordability Over Time	Tax Share of Price	Tax Structure
2.5	3.00	0.00	4.00	3.00
The overall score is an average of the four component scores.	Consumers respond to higher prices by decreasing consumption and some quit using tobacco.	In addition to price, change in affordability is critical. Cigarettes need to become less affordable for consumption to decline.	Large tax shares of price are usually a good indicator that taxes are working.	Best practices include relying more on uniform specific excise taxes that are adjusted regularly to outpace growth and inflation.

Learn more about the [Scorecard in Serbia](#).

Regulations on Tobacco Advertising, Promotion, and Sponsorship (TAPS) in Serbia

Marketing is the key avenue that tobacco companies use to reach consumers, new and old. Restricting or eliminating marketing is key to tobacco control success.

Direct Bans	6 out of 7 direct bans implemented	Indirect Bans	3 out of 10 direct bans implemented
National TV and radio	Yes	Free distribution in mail or through other means	Yes
International TV and radio	Yes	Promotional discounts	Yes
International magazines and newspapers	Yes	Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	No
International magazines and newspapers	Yes	Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	No
Billboard and outdoor advertising	Yes	Appearance in TV and/or films: tobacco brands (product placement)	Yes
Advertising at point of sale	No	Appearance in TV and/or films: tobacco products	No
Advertising on internet	Yes	Prescribed anti-tobacco ads required for any visual entertainment media product that depicts tobacco products, use or images	No
Ad Ban Compliance		Complete ban on sponsorship	No
N/A		Any form of contribution (financial or other support) to any event, activity or individual	No
		Ban on the publicity of financial or other sponsorship or support by the tobacco industry of events, activities, individuals	No