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National Customs Office of Bolivia  
*Efficiency and Transparency*

NATIONAL LEGAL OFFICE

**CIRCULAR No. 269/2007**  
La Paz, December 14, 2007

REF: SUPREME DECREE No. 29376 of 12-12-07 WHICH  
REGULATES LAW NO. 3029 OF 04-22-05 ON THE  
FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL

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This Supreme Decree No. 29376 of 12-12-07 regulation Law No. 3029 of 04-22-05 on  
“FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL” is hereby issued for its  
information and distribution.

[Illegible signature]  
Atty. Enrique E. [Illegible] Ortega  
MANAGER, NATIONAL LEGAL  
National Customs Office of Bolivia

[Circle with letters: “O.N.J. [National Legal Office]  
Approved  
A.R.Q.L.A.N.B.”]  
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**XLVII Year La Paz - Bolivia December 13, 2007**

**SPECIAL EDITION NO. 0107**

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**OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF BOLIVIA**

**SUPREME DECREE NO, 29376  
DECEMBER 12, 2007**

**REGULATION TO LAW NO. 3029  
OF APRIL 22, 2005  
“FRAMEWORK CONVENTION  
ON TOBACCO CONTROL”**

**PREFECTURAL RESOLUTIONS  
ORURO – BENI – PANDO**

[Round stamp lower left corner: “Received National Legal Office  
December 14, 2007  
National Customs Office  
La Paz, Bolivia” ]

**SUPREME DECREE NO. 29376**

**EVO MORALES AYMA**

**CONSTITUTIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC**

**WHEREAS:**

The Constitutional Government has enacted Law No. 3029 of April 22, 2005, in approval of Ratification of the "FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL", adopted in Geneva, Switzerland, on May 21, 2003, signed by Bolivia on February 27, 2004.

Health is an asset of public interest protected by the State Political Constitution, and it is therefore the State's responsibility to ensure the health of the individual, the family and the entire population, with the Ministry of Health and Sports as the Health Authority, whose fundamental mission is to define the national health policy, the preparation of norms, planning, control and coordination of all activities related to health throughout the land. Likewise, it is hereby established that the right to health for all human beings inhabiting the land without regard to race, political creed, religion and economic and social condition is guaranteed by the State.

The purpose of this Regulation is to protect present and future generations from the devastating health, social, environmental and economic consequences of tobacco use and the exposure to tobacco smoke by providing a framework for the control measures with the same goal of reducing in a continuous, sustained and substantial way the prevalence of tobacco use, since its addiction is one of the most important public health problems in the world, causing more than one-third of all deaths from cancer and cardiopathies and is responsible for many other debilitating and deadly illnesses.

Smoking and the smoke from tobacco products are a serious threat to the health of non-smoking individuals who are exposed to this smoke, causing serious illnesses and premature death in men and women and particularly in children and adolescents. It is therefore indispensable to approve a Regulation that will allow the actions aimed at protecting society as a whole against the devastating health, social, environmental and economic consequences of tobacco use and the exposure to second-hand tobacco

smoke by providing a legal framework for its control measures within the context of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, signed and approved by Bolivia.

It is the responsibility of the National Government to standardize, regulate, specify and supplement those mechanisms of health oversight and the prevention of illness that come from the indiscriminate and uncontrolled use of tobacco products and its derivatives in Bolivia.

**AT THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS,**

**IT IS HEREBY DECREED:**

**CHAPTER I  
NATURE OF THE LEGAL NORMS**

**ARTICLE 1. – (PURPOSE).** The purpose of this Supreme Decree is to regulate Law No. 3029 of April 22, 2005, "FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL", to control and reduce the use of all tobacco products and the exposure to tobacco smoke in any of its forms with the goal of preventing the incident of illnesses, premature disability and death attributed to the use of tobacco and the exposure to tobacco smoke pursuant to the principles of public health.

**ARTICLE 2. – (TOBACCO PRODUCTS).** For purposes of this Regulation, tobacco products shall be considered as cigarettes, rolling tobacco, products which are prepared and wrapped in tobacco leaf and contain tobacco that has or has not been subjected to the curing process, tobacco that is cut and mixed for pipes and for wrapping by the smoker himself (self-wrapping), "puro" cigars, Havana cigars, cigars, cigarettes and other similar products for smoking, without exception.

**ARTICLE 3. – (BAN AND PROTECTION AGAINST THE EXPOSURE TO TOBACCO SMOKE).** Smoking is banned in:

a) Any establishment dedicated to health and primary and secondary, alternative and special school education, whether in enclosed or open environments or whether public or private;

b) All enclosed establishments of technical or higher education, with use of the open spaces inside the establishments requiring the need for regulation;

c) Inside any means of transportation;

d) In any place where flammable materials or substances are sold, handled or worked with;

e) In the following enclosed environments:

1) Environments where any type of meeting, amusement, recreation or entertainment is carried out, except private residences;

2) Work centers;

3) Meeting, amusement, recreation or entertainment for those under the age of eighteen (18) for the public as a whole;

4) Shopping centers, galleries;

5) Cultural centers, libraries, reading rooms, museums and Internet rooms;

6) Elevators, booths, automatic teller machines;

7) Buildings of all public institutions;

8) Airports, bus terminals, rail terminals;

9) Theater halls, cinema halls and those of other public performances which take place in enclosed spaces;

10) Sports buildings;

11) Any place that sells food.

**ARTICLE 4. – (TOLERANCE).** The proprietors of any meeting, amusement, recreation or entertainment center for those over the age of eighteen (18) may decide if smoking is allowed on their premises and must show this on a sign warning of such a condition.

## **CHAPTER II HEALTH WARNINGS ON USE**

**ARTICLE 5. – (OBLIGATION).**

I. Images, photographs or graphic illustrations and warning phrases provided annually by the Ministry of Health and Sports will be included on packs of cigarettes, cigar boxes,

“puro” cigar boxes or bags of pipe tobacco.

**II.** The warning phrases, images, photographs or graphic illustrations must be printed on a total space that occupies fifty (50%) *[sic]* of both principal exposed faces of the cigarette packs, cigar boxes, “puro” cigar boxes or bags of pipe tobacco.

**III.** The warning phrases are:

- “A SMOKER DIES EVERY SIX MINUTES”
- “WARNING! THESE CIGARETTES ARE KILLING YOU”
- “SMOKING DURING PREGNANCY HARMS YOUR BABY’S HEALTH”
- “DON’T HURT YOUR CHILDREN BY SMOKING IN FRONT OF THEM”
- “SMOKING CAN CAUSE CANCER AND HEART AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES”
- “THERE IS NO CIGARETTE THAT IS LESS HARMFUL TO YOUR HEALTH”

**IV.** The Ministry of Health and Sports may prepare new warning phrases, which will be appropriately provided to tobacco product manufacturers and marketers.

**V.** The warning phrases, images, photographs or graphic illustrations must be printed in a rotating manner during the year according to specific regulations from the Ministry of Health and Sports.

**VI.** It will be considered non-observance of the norms if any of the warnings set out by this article are printed on the cellophane or polypropylene wrapper or on any wrapping that is not the cigarette pack, including all types of adhesives or seals.

**VII.** Include the following on one exposed side of the packs or pipe tobacco bags: “The smoke from every cigarette you smoke contains among others toxins: Tar, which causes cancer; Nicotine, a product that makes you an addict; the same Carbon Monoxide gas that comes out of tailpipes; Arsenic, a chemical used as rat poison”.

**VIII.** Beginning two (2) years after this Supreme Decree is issued, all the health warnings and impressions of images, photographs or graphic illustrations provided annually by the Ministry of Health and Sports described in the Article will be included on cigarette packs, cigar boxes, “puro” cigar boxes or bags of pipe tobacco.

**IX.** The fulfillment of these provisions in the national territory will be the responsibility of the Municipalities and the Ministry of Health and Sports, pursuant to regulations.

### **CHAPTER III**

#### **MEASURES RELATED TO PRICES AND TAXES**

##### **TO REDUCE THE DEMAND FOR TOBACCO**

**ARTICLE 6. – (CONTRABAND, PRICES AND TAXES).** The Ministry of Finance and the National Customs Office in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and Sports are instructed to prepare National Policies on the fight against contraband and on tobacco prices and taxes to be implemented one year from when this Regulation goes into effect.

### **CHAPTER IV**

#### **MEASURES UNRELATED TO PRICES**

##### **TO REDUCE THE DEMAND FOR TOBACCO**

**ARTICLE 7. – (REGULATION ON THE CONTENTS OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS).**

**I.** National tobacco products for sale or marketed within the national territory must meet the technical requirements established in the Bolivian technical standards approved by the Bolivian Institute of Standards and Quality -- IBNORCA. In addition, companies that process tobacco products must have current certification from IBNORCA.

**II.** In the case of tobacco product importers, they must show that the producer of cigarettes and other tobacco products abroad have a certification from the Quality Management System according to ISO standards and present the certificates of origin for lots of merchandise being imported, aspects that will be certified by IBNORCA.

**ARTICLE 8. – (INFORMATION ABOUT TOBACCO PRODUCTS).** All tobacco companies and tobacco product importers in general must provide information to the Ministry of Health and Sports every year on the ingredients and levels of tobacco smoke components for each of its products. This will include data on the levels of tar, nicotine, carbon monoxide, arsenic and other components for every brand and brand variant, according to what is measured by ISO standards. The information will contain data on each manufacturer and importer regarding the method of measurement used to determine those levels and will be provided in a format that protects the brand recipes against disclosure to competitors and forgers.

**ARTICLE 9. – (PACKAGING AND LABELING).**

**I.** It is forbidden to manufacture, sell and import tobacco products that do not display the information required by this Regulation in the form and manner prescribed. Otherwise, they will be seized and destroyed.

**II.** In the case of imported tobacco products, in addition to the prescriptions in Article 4, the country of manufacture, producer's name, importer's name and the Tax Identification Number – TIN – of the latter must be included. The information must be included on each pack from its original printing by the foreign cigarette producer.

**III.** The failure to observe the regulations on importation shown in this Article means banning the importation of such merchandise without the ability to adapt wrappers, use adhesives, seals or others instead.

**CHAPTER V**

**EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION, TRAINING**

**AND CREATING PUBLIC AWARENESS**

**ARTICLE 10. – (PREVENTIVE EDUCATION).**

**I.** The Ministry of Education and Culture in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Sports will be responsible for the inclusion in the school curriculum of the topic "Preventive Education on Tobacco Use and Promotion of Health in Schools" in the area of the school community, as well as the application of training programs with the goal of achieving the prevention of tobacco use.



**II.** The Ministry of Education and Culture and the Ministry of Health and Sports must support the inclusion of health education into the programs of university studies and all the contents necessary for academic training about different aspects of comprehensive prevention and dependency on tobacco and, where applicable, for the training of specialists.

**III.** Department Prefectures will implement the programs to be developed for interdisciplinary training of Health Personnel, Educators, the Police and any other staff members whose professional activities are related to the comprehensive prevention and dependence on tobacco.

**IV.** The Ministry of Health and Sports in coordination with the Ministry of Education and Culture must identify, prioritize and facilitate the execution of actions required in the country for:

a) Curricula, programs, rules and structures for the prevention of undue use of tobacco by strengthening ethical values and principles;

b) Educational training, specialization and skill training of teachers, technicians, youth leaders, parents and other educational agents to carry out a comprehensive educational plan of prevention with permanent and constant supervision. Furthermore, to examine the course of processes with emphasis on modules based on the person, the social and family context, school prevention and techniques of mobilization and community participation, information about tobacco and the creation of school prevention units;

c) Prepare studies for the research, gathering, processing and disclosure of specialized information;

d) Preparation of texts and materials for comprehensive preventive education, including means of alternative communication and distance education;

e) Develop innovative efforts to achieve the mobilization and participation of the community through the model of Intercultural Community Family Health, the support of social media and the coordination of inter-sector and inter-institutional efforts.

**V.** Permanently develop, enrich and assess the Anti-Tobacco Use Comprehensive Program on Preventive Education.

**VI.** In the stages of formulation and execution the Program must:

a) Emphasize multi-sector and inter-institutional scheduling with social organizations and international cooperation;

b) Promote horizontal cooperation and inter-sector and inter-institutional coordination in the country;

c) Stimulate and facilitate integration of the family and community participation in development of the project and the set of actions and benefits;

d) Make it a priority to develop activities linked to the curriculum, the preparation of materials, training and students and research, in addition to supporting the media, mobilization and community and family participation in such efforts.

## **CHAPTER VI**

### **MARKETING**

**ARTICLE 11. – (BANS).** The following is banned in perpetuity:

a) The direct and indirect sale of tobacco products at less than one hundred (100) meters' distance from any establishment dedicated to health and/or primary and secondary school education;

b) The sale of tobacco products to minors under the age of eighteen (18) years;

c) The sale of cigarette packs containing fewer than ten (10) units;

d) The free promotional distribution of tobacco products;

e) The promotion or distribution of toys and candies in the shape or alluding to tobacco products that may be attractive to minors;

f) Entry into the country through national Customs of toys and candies in the shape of products alluding to tobacco products.

**ARTICLE 12. – (VENDING MACHINES).** The sale of tobacco products in vending machines may be done only at sites whose access is restricted to those under the age of eighteen (18) years.

## **CHAPTER VII**

### **TOBACCO PUBLICITY, PROMOTION AND SPONSORSHIP**

**ARTICLE 13. – (PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION).**

I. All forms of direct or indirect publicity, promotion and sponsorship are banned on the radio, on television and in the press. Also forbidden are outdoor publicity on signs and any type of publicity billboards, whether fixed or mobile, for cigarettes and products derived from tobacco.

II. Publicity for cigarettes and other tobacco derived products will be permitted inside the premises where tobacco products are sold, so long as they have the health warnings shown in Article 4 and are not visible from the outside.

III. Any kind of publicity, promotion, sponsorship and display of tobacco products which are visible from the outside are forbidden, as well as on shelves, in kiosks and all kinds of street sales.

IV. It is forbidden to include such words as “Light”, “Ultra-Smooth”, “Smooth”, “Light”, etc. on the pack, pipe tobacco bag or on other tobacco product packages.

**CHAPTER VIII**

**MEASURES TO REDUCE THE DEMAND RELATED**

**TO DEPENDENCE AND QUITTING OF TOBACCO**

**ARTICLE 14. (QUITTING AND TREATMENT FOR TOBACCO DEPENDENCE).** The Ministry of Health and Sports must disclose proper guidelines based on scientific tests, bearing the national priorities in mind, in order to adopt policies and measures to promote quitting of tobacco use and proper treatment for tobacco dependence. With this goal the Ministry of Health and Sports will develop the following actions:

- a) Effective programs to promote the quitting of tobacco use at educational institutions, health units work places and sports environments;
- b) Incorporating diagnosis and treatment of tobacco dependence and advisory services on quitting tobacco into Programs, Plans and the National Health and Education

Strategy with the participation of health professionals, the community, the family and workers from other sectors.

## CHAPTER IX

### ILLEGAL TRADE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS

#### ARTICLE 15. – (ILLEGAL TRADE).

- I. The importation and/or marketing of tobacco products that violate the statutes of this Regulation as well as those that violate tax, Customs and/or intellectual property provisions are banned.
  
- II. The importation of tobacco products from Duty Free Zones, both national and foreign, is banned.

## CHAPTER X

### PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND PEOPLE'S HEALTH

#### ARTICLE 16. – (ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS).

- I. The Ministry of Health and Sports in coordination with the competent national environmental authority (Vice Minister of Biodiversity, Forestry Resources and Environment) will introduce environmental aspects linked to tobacco use and tobacco smoke exposure into educational, communication, training and awareness campaigns.
  
- II. The destruction of cigarettes and fake or contraband tobacco products and all equipment used to make them that has been seized must be done with the municipal environmental authorities, and if there are none in that jurisdiction, with the departmental environmental authority under methods that are harmless to the environment and fulfilling the prevailing environmental standard.
  
- III. Cultivation of tobacco and the manufacture of tobacco products must be done by complying with the prevailing environmental regulation. The Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Quality Control for these activities is under the legal custody of the competent environmental authorities, pursuant to Law No. 1333 of April 27, 1992 of the related environmental standard.

**ARTICLE 17. – (PENALTIES).** The Ministry of Health and Sports, along with the support of the Municipal Governments and the Public Ministry, will establish the following penalties:

a) Closures: According to the specific regulation prepared by the Ministry of Health and Sports and the Municipal Governments;

b) Collection of penalty fines: Equivalent to three times the amount collected for the service provided to the community during the day for the official and/or owner of the public transport service and the violator with a penalty fine, according to the seriousness of the violation. Amounts to be deposited in an account made ready by the Ministry of Health and Sports for the Recovery Fund for Tobacco Dependent People;

c) In the case of public servants, violations of this Regulation will involve administrative responsibility pursuant to Law No. 1178 of July 20, 1990, on Governmental Administration and Control.

**ARTICLE 18. – (SEIZURE AND DESTRUCTION).**

I. Cigarette packs, “puro” cigars or tobacco bags not meeting the legal requirements of Articles 4 and 8 of this Supreme Decree must be seized by the Municipal Governments and destroyed in the presence of a representative from the Public Ministry and a representative from the Ministry of Health and Sports.

II. If the seizure of cigarettes, “puro” cigars or tobacco bags is done by National Customs, whether from violations of Articles 4, 6, 8 and/or 14, they may not be fine cut or sold on the national market, Instead, they must be destroyed by the Customs authorities in the presence of a representative from the Public Ministry and a representative from the Ministry of Health and Sports.

III. Similarly, if the seizure of cigarettes, “puro” cigars or tobacco bags is done by National Customs because breaches of this Regulation have been verified with the support of the National Police in different sites or sales locations, the subordinate authority from the Ministry of Health and Sports will be responsible for completely destroying all seized products in the presence of a representative from the Public Ministry.

**IV.** Contraband or fake tobacco products that were seized, as well as all equipment for their illegal manufacture, will be destroyed immediately by the same authority that acts in the seizure, according to Article 63 of Supreme Decree No. 27310 of January 9, 2004.

**V.** Hierarchically higher authorities will verify that the authority which performed the seizure has actually destroyed such products, and in case this obligation should be found to be wanting, it will immediately instruct for its fulfillment along with the corresponding disciplinary measures.

**VI.** The destruction will be carried out through harmless mechanisms that do no damage to the environment and the rules set forth in Law No. 1333.

## **CHAPTER XII**

### **ARTICLE 19. – (RESEARCH, OVERSIGHT AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION).**

**I.** The Ministry of Health and Sports will promote national research and coordinate regional and sub-regional research programs with the purpose of:

a) Evaluating the determining factors and consequences of tobacco use and the exposure to tobacco smoke; and

b) Promoting and strengthening the training and support aimed at all those who are involved in tobacco control activities, including research, execution and assessment.

**II.** Establishing mechanisms of national oversight to determine the magnitude, guidelines determining factors and consequences of tobacco use and the exposure to tobacco smoke.

**III.** The National Government recognizes the importance of Technical and Financial Assistance of the International and Regional Intergovernmental Organizations and other competent bodies, for which the Ministry of Health and Sports must:

a) Include Epidemiological Oversight on tobacco use and social, economic and health indicators connected to the National System on Health Statistics;

b) Coordinate with intergovernmental, international and regional organizations on regional and worldwide tobacco oversight and on the exchange of information about social, economic and health indicators;

c) Coordinate with the World Health Organization – WHO – and the Pan American Health Organization – PAHO – on preparing general guidelines or procedures to define the gathering, analysis and distribution of oversight data related to tobacco.

**IV.** The National Government will promote and facilitate the exchange of scientific, technical, socioeconomic, business and legal information in the public sphere as well as information on tobacco industry practices and about tobacco cultivation, such that the Ministry of Health and Sports must:

a) Continuously establish and maintain an up to date data base on national and international tobacco control laws and regulations, together with international jurisprudence;

b) Continuously compile and update data from national oversight programs and coordinate with competent international organizations to continuously establish and maintain a worldwide system in order to collect and distribute information about tobacco production and manufacturing;

c) Create a data base on the tobacco companies with worldwide ISO standards, which should be continuously kept up to date.

**ARTICLE 20. - (PRESENTATION OF REPORTS AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION).** The Ministry of Health and Sports will appoint the corresponding agency to prepare periodic reports for the Conference of Parties in coordination with the government institutions involves.

**ARTICLE 21. – (SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND LEGAL COOPERATION).** The Ministry of Health and Sports will form an Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee on Tobacco Control to promote the transfer of specialized technical, scientific and legal knowledge and technology within the framework of requirements that originate in Law No. 3029.

**ARTICLE 22. – (CONTROL AND TAXATION).** The jobs of control and taxation for this Regulation will be carried out by the subordinate authority of the Ministry of Health and Sports in coordination with Municipal Governments, the National Police and the National Customs Office throughout the national territory in the area of their jurisdictions and other entities, according to determinations of the Bolivian Tax Code and the Legal System.

**ARTICLE 23. – (PARTY RESPONSIBLE FOR PREPARING SPECIFIC REGULATIONS).**

I. The Ministry of Health and Sports in coordination with the Municipal Governments must prepare regulations describing the location, contents and format of any sign required to identify tobacco smoke free establishments.

II. The Ministry of Health and Sports must prepare specific regulations for the manufacture of tobacco products which include the determination of the harmful substances or substances which cannot be added to tobacco products and which, according to regulations, increase the damage that already exists from tobacco products.

III. The Ministry of Health and Sports in coordination with the Ministry of Finance must prepare regulations, standards and procedures to establish requirements that will allow tobacco products to be followed up and detected along the distribution chain, from manufacturing to the point where all appropriate Customs rights and taxes have been paid, in order to help the competent authorities in charge of fulfilling the Law in their research and detection of illegal manufacture and distribution of tobacco products and in identifying those responsible for the illegal activity. These requirements may include, but are not limited to, the use of:

a) Apparent or hidden signage to exclusively identify each individual tobacco products or any of its wrappers;

b) Apparent signage to clearly identify the final legal market chosen for the tobacco products;

c) Detailed examination of tobacco products and their wrapper or other procedures that will identify their origin and approval throughout the distribution chain; and

d) Other pertinent technology that may arise.



**ADDITIONAL SOLE PROVISION.** – Article 119 of the Regulation to the General Customs Law, approved by Supreme Decree No. 25870 of August 11, 2000, is hereby modified by adding number 9 with the following text:

“9) Tobacco products must have the respective certificate issued by the IBNORCA, which accredits that the product has ISO quality certification”.

### **TRANSITORY PROVISIONS**

**SOLE TRANSITORY PROVISION.** – Once this Regulation to Law No. 3029 of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control has been approved, the following periods of time will apply to compliance:

Companies dedicated to tobacco commercialization, importation and production will have one hundred eighty (180) days to adapt to these statutes concerning Article 12 and seven hundred thirty (730) days to comply with Article 4. Within that time period tobacco product producers, distributors and importers must adapt their cigarette packages and in general all kinds of packaging or tobacco product wrappers to the provisions established in this Supreme Decree.

The remaining provisions established in this Regulation will take effect with approval of the specific regulation. Fulfillment of Article 5 will take effect one year from approval of this Regulation.

### **PROVISIONS OF ANNULMENT AND REPEAL**

**PROVISIONS OF ANNULMENT.** – Supreme Decrees No. 27053 of May 26, 2003, and No. 18886 of March 15, 1982, are hereby annulled and all regulations contrary to this Supreme Decree, once the specific supplementary regulations to this Supreme Decree to Regulation of Law No. 3029 of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control go into effect.

All provisions contrary to this Supreme Decree are hereby annulled and repealed.

### **FINAL PROVISIONS**

**FINAL PROVISION ONE.** – Within a maximum period of one hundred eighty (180) days from when this Supreme Regulatory Decree is published in the Official Gazette of Bolivia, the Executive Branch must approve the Specific Regulations to administer Law No. 3029 of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.

**FINAL PROVISION TWO.** – The Ministry of Health and Sports through its competent bodies, will prepare and periodically send the National Plan on Control and Reduction of Tobacco Demand to the Executive Branch.

**FINAL PROVISION THREE.** – The National Plan on Control and Reduction of Tobacco Demand will be a supplementary and operative part of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control law and therefore must be technically and financially formulated within a period of one hundred eighty (180) days.

**FINAL PROVISION FOUR.** – The Ministry of Health and Sports through its competent bodies, the Prefecture and Municipal Governments, must provide the proper and sufficient budget items to carry out the tasks regulated by this Supreme Regulatory Decree and which are in its respective jurisdiction.

**FINAL PROVISION FIVE.** – Until the competent departmental and municipal bodies for tobacco control begin to function, the bodies responsible for carrying out the duties of prevention will be the Health Promotion Units from the Ministry of Health and Sports and the Departmental Health Services.

**FINAL PROVISION SIX.** – The Glossary of Terms used in this Supreme Decree on the attached Annex is hereby approved.

The Ministers of State in the Departments of Finance, Health and Sports and

Education and Culture are in charge of executing and fulfilling this Supreme Decree.

Issued at the Governmental Palace in the city of La Paz on the twelfth day of December in the year two thousand seven.

**SIGNED EVO MORALES AYMA**, David Choquehuanca Céspedes, Juan Ramón Quintana Taborga, Alfredo Rada Vélez, Walker San Miguel Rodríguez, Celima Torrico Rojas, Gabriel Loza Tellería, Luis Alberto Arce Catacora, Walter Valda Rivera, Celinda Sosa Lunda, José Kinn Franco, Susana Rivero Guzmán, Carlos Villegas Quiroga, Walter Delgadillo Terceros MINISTER OF LABOR AND INTERIM MINISTER OF MINING AND METALLURGY, María Magdalena Cajías de la Vega, Nila Heredia Miranda.

#### **ANNEX D.S. 29376**

#### **GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

**EXPOSURE TO TOBACCO SMOKE.** People are considered as being subjected to the breathing of tobacco smoke by the existence of tobacco smoke in the environment where they find themselves, whether they are smoking or not. According to WHO studies on the exposure to tobacco smoke or consuming smoke, even without smoking, second hand smoke (SHS, as it is abbreviated in English), also known as environmental tobacco smoke, is a complex mixture of over 4,800 chemical components, including 69 known carcinogens.

Article 8.1 of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control determines that science has unequivocally shown that the exposure to tobacco smoke is the cause of death, sickness and disability. According to the WHO, SHS is a human carcinogen for which there is no safe exposure level.

**MEETING CENTERS.** Refers to public centers where people attend to carry out activities of recreation and amusement.

Nighttime meeting centers for those older than the age of eighteen (18) years are:

Karaokes, Bars, Cantinas, Pubs, Dance Halls, Pool Halls, Boats, Whore Houses and Brothels, Motels, "Wiskerias" (Whiskey Bars), Night Clubs, Gaming Parlors, Party Halls.

**IBNORCA.** The initials of the Bolivian Institute for Standardization and Quality, responsible for preparing the quality rules with technical criteria for products on the market .

**HORIZONTAL COOPERATION.** Refers to the cooperation among institutions without additional bureaucratic paperwork or that are backed by prior agreements.

**INGREDIENTS.** Any substance except the tobacco leaf or other natural or unprocessed part of the tobacco plant that is used in the manufacture or preparation of tobacco products or which remains in the finished product, including in an altered form, including but not limited to papers, filters, inks or adhesives.

**EMISSIONS.** Any substance or combination of substances which is produced as a result of burning or combusting any tobacco product.

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**ADMINISTRATIVE RESOLUTIONS**  
**DEPARTMENT PREFECTURES**

6-0332 May 4, 2007. – Prefecture from the Department of Oruro. – Grants Legal Rights and Liabilities to the ASOCIACION DE LANEROS Y VARIOS “EL PORVENIR” March 23, approves its Organic Statute and Internal Regulations. – RAP No. 181/07.

6-0333 August 2, 1007. – Prefecture from the Department of Oruro. – Grants Legal Rights and Liabilities to the ASOCIACION GREMIAL DE COMERCIANTES MINORISTAS EN CARNE Y QUESO VIAJEROS ORURO CHALLAPATA Y R.A., approves its Organic Statute and Internal Regulation. – RAP No. 278/07.

6-0334 October 9, 2007. – Prefecture of the Department of Oruro. - Grants Legal Rights and Liabilities to the FEDERACION DEPARTAMENTAL DE PROFESIONALES DE ORURO, approves its Organic Statute and Internal Regulation. – RAP No. 400/07.

8-0021 April 24, 2007. – Prefecture from the Department of Beni. - Grants Legal Rights and Liabilities with validity throughout the National Territory to the “Escuela Cristiana de Ministerios”, and approves its Organic Statute and Internal Regulation. – RAP No. 70/2007.

9-0037 November 12, 2007. – Prefecture from the Department of Pando. - Grants Legal Rights and Liabilities with validity to the FEDERACION SINDICAL UNICA DE TRABAJADORES ZAFREROS AMAZÓNICOS DE LA GOMA A LA CASTAÑA PANDO - BOLIVIA. - RAP No. 077/2007.

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