

**Statement by the Republic of Moldova  
to EUR/RC70/8(A) Final report on implementation of the European Action Plan  
to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol 2012–2020**

In order to align national alcohol control legislation with EU legislation and WHO recommendations, the National Program on Alcohol Control for 2012-2020 has been developed and implemented, which transposes the specific objectives of the Global Harm Reduction Strategy and the European action plan to reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol 2012–2020. Also, amendments to a series of legislative acts were promoted and adopted, such as Law no. 1227/1997 on advertising, Law no. 100/2000 on the manufacture and circulation of ethyl alcohol and alcohol production, Law no. 713/2001 on the control and prevention of abusive consumption of alcohol, illicit consumption of drugs and other psychotropic substances, Law no. 131/2007 on road traffic safety, of the Contravention Code no. 218/2008, on the prohibition of advertising of alcoholic products.

Due to the implemented policies and interventions, there is a reduction of the incidence through chronic alcoholism from 129.9 cases per 100 thousand inhabitants in 2009 to 87.7 cases per 100 thousand inhabitants in 2019. The prevalence through chronic alcoholism remains at a constant level, however, being 3 times higher than the European average, the mortality rate caused by alcohol consumption also remains stable, at a level of 3.5 per 100 thousand inhabitants per year.

At the same time, a number of measures have been taken to combat alcohol abuse at the national level, such as:

Implement internal policies to promote alcohol-free environments in the workplace. Statistical data show that in about 70% of institutions, organizations and enterprises these provisions are applied by employers in internal acts (regulations, labor protection instructions, etc.).

The inclusion in the counseling programs of the population at risk of alcohol dependence identified early, which have an important role in the cases of initiation of anti-alcohol treatment, psychosocial recovery and healing of this vice. In the same context, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection with the support of WHO evaluates the effectiveness of PEN Protocols nationwide for short interventions with the application of the AUDIT questionnaire to assess risky and harmful alcohol consumption, as determinants in the development of NCDs.

In order to increase the share of the general population with knowledge about the risks of alcohol consumption, including health for children and young people, during the reference years various campaigns were carried out to raise public awareness and public health events on the health consequences of alcohol consumption and negative social impact.

In the context of the above, a series of activities have been carried out for the implementation of the National Programme on Alcohol Control, 2012-2020, which aims at the general objectives of the European Action Plan to reduce the Harmful of Alcohol, and which have an annual continuity to improve results in the field of alcohol control in order to achieve the final target of reducing by 10% the harmful use of alcohol among people aged 15+ years by 2025.