



Tobacco Control Report for the Region of the Americas

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Pan American
Health
Organization



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Organization

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE Americas

Tobacco Control Report for the Region of the Americas



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1 Overview of the tobacco epidemic in the world and in the Region

Tobacco is a major common risk factor for the principal noncommunicable chronic diseases (NCDs) currently responsible for almost two-thirds of deaths worldwide. These diseases include mainly cardiovascular diseases, cancers, diabetes, and respiratory diseases (1,2). In the Region of the Americas, NCDs are responsible for 77% of all deaths: among these, tobacco is responsible for 15% of deaths from cardiovascular diseases, 26% of deaths from cancer, and 51% of deaths from respiratory diseases (3).

Tobacco use and exposure to second-hand smoke continue to be among the main specific causes of preventable mortality, morbidity, and disability throughout the world and are responsible for 12% of all deaths of adults over 30 years of age. In the Region of the Americas, this proportion is even higher than the world average, accounting for 16% of adult deaths (3).

Tobacco consumption and exposure to secondhand smoke kill almost 6 million people annually in the world and about 1 million annually in the Americas. If current trends continue, by 2030 tobacco will kill more than 8 million people around the world, every year. Of these premature deaths, 80% will occur in low- and medium-income countries with serious implications for the health systems and economies of these countries (4,5).

The prevalence of smoking in the world is currently 24%. Globally, tobacco consumption is greater among men (40%) than women (9%). However, there are wide variations in distribution by sex from one region to another. The Region of the Americas shows the smallest difference in prevalence rates between adult women and men, with a rising trend

in tobacco use among women (6). This trend is even more accentuated among 13-15 year-olds.

The 145 million smokers in the Region of the Americas account for 12% of the more than 1 billion smokers in the world. A 22% smoking rate among the adult population puts the Region in fourth place among the six WHO regions (6). The age-standardized prevalence of smoking among adults (Chart 2) varies widely between countries—from 41% in Chile to 7% in Barbados and Saint Kitts and Nevis (7).

The data provided by the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) show that the prevalence of use of any tobacco product in the 13–15 years old age group varies from 35.1% in Chile to 2.8% in Canada. In line with the increasing “feminization” of tobacco use, its prevalence among young women in some countries is equal to or greater than the rate among men (Chart 3).

Traditionally, in the Region of the Americas, attention has been focused mainly on cigarette smoking and not on other tobacco products, such as water pipes and smokeless tobacco.

Smokeless tobacco is consumed without burning, either through the nose (e.g., snuff) or mouth: chewed, sucked, or placed on the gums (e.g., chewing tobacco, chimo paste, snus, etc.). It is erroneously believed that smokeless tobacco is a less harmful alternative to smoking. It is also less expensive and it is seen as an option where smoking is banned. For this reason, it is important to continue monitoring its use (8).

Where information on the use of smokeless tobacco is available, surveys of adults show low levels of use, ranging from 3.5% in Venezuela to 0.1% in Saint Kitts and Nevis (Chart 4). However, the information obtained in the GYTS indicates that the prevalence in the Region for the 13–15 years age group ranges from 12.6% in the Dominican Republic to less than 1% in Canada. The Caribbean is the subregion in which smokeless tobacco use is most prevalent. In general, young men use more smokeless tobacco

than young women, although the figures for men and women are similar in some countries like Belize, Bolivia, Jamaica, Peru, and Suriname¹ (Chart 5).

Tobacco consumption knows no socioeconomic borders and has been proven to be very expensive for society. The smoking epidemic and NCDs cause even more harm in low-income countries than in high-income ones, and among the poorest populations within those countries (9). Recent studies have identified tobacco control as a cost-effective strategy (2,10,11). Investing in the implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) is an attainable and cost-effective priority for the prevention of NCDs and several of its measures have been classified as “best buys” for the prevention of these diseases (2,11).

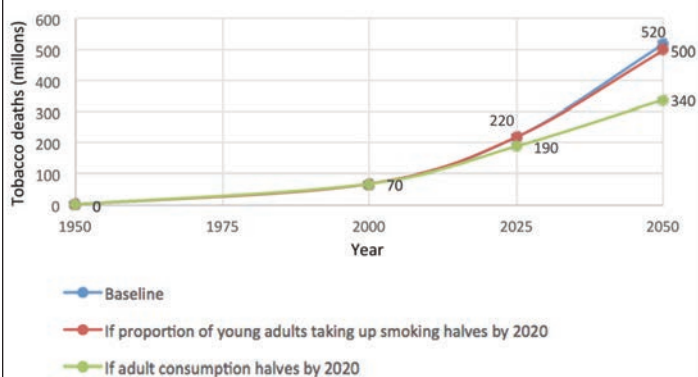
A factor that cannot be overlooked when discussing the state of tobacco use is tobacco industry activity. In the Americas, the tobacco industry continues to market and promote its products to low-income populations, women, and young people, while implementing increasingly aggressive strategies against tobacco control policies.

Despite the progress made in several countries in the Region, the smoking epidemic will continue to spread in the Americas unless the adoption and implementation of national laws consistent with the provisions of the WHO FCTC (12) and its Guidelines are significantly stepped up, effectively counteracting industry efforts to undermine the headway made.

In summary, for tobacco control programs to have a greater impact, it is necessary to include population-based interventions that discourage young people from starting to smoke, while encouraging current smokers to quit. Although the ultimate goal for ending the smoking epidemic is for young people not to start smoking (Chart 1), the great burden of mortality due to tobacco in the first half of this century can only be avoided if the people who are smoking today give up tobacco use (13).

The only way to achieve both goals is through the complete and coordinated implementation of all the provisions of the WHO FCTC.

Chart 1 Estimated cumulative tobacco deaths from 1950-2050 according to different intervention strategies



Source: Adapted from *Curbing the epidemic: Governments and the economics of tobacco control*. World Bank 1999.

¹Information obtained from national health statistics such as the WHO STEPwise approach to NCD risk factors surveillance, GATS and GYTS.

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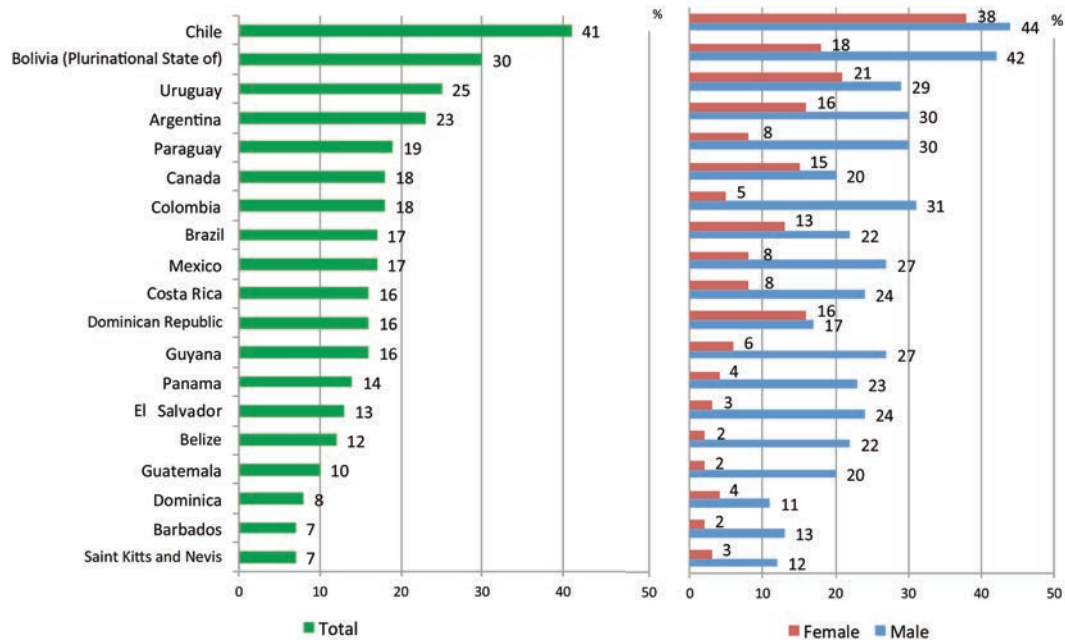
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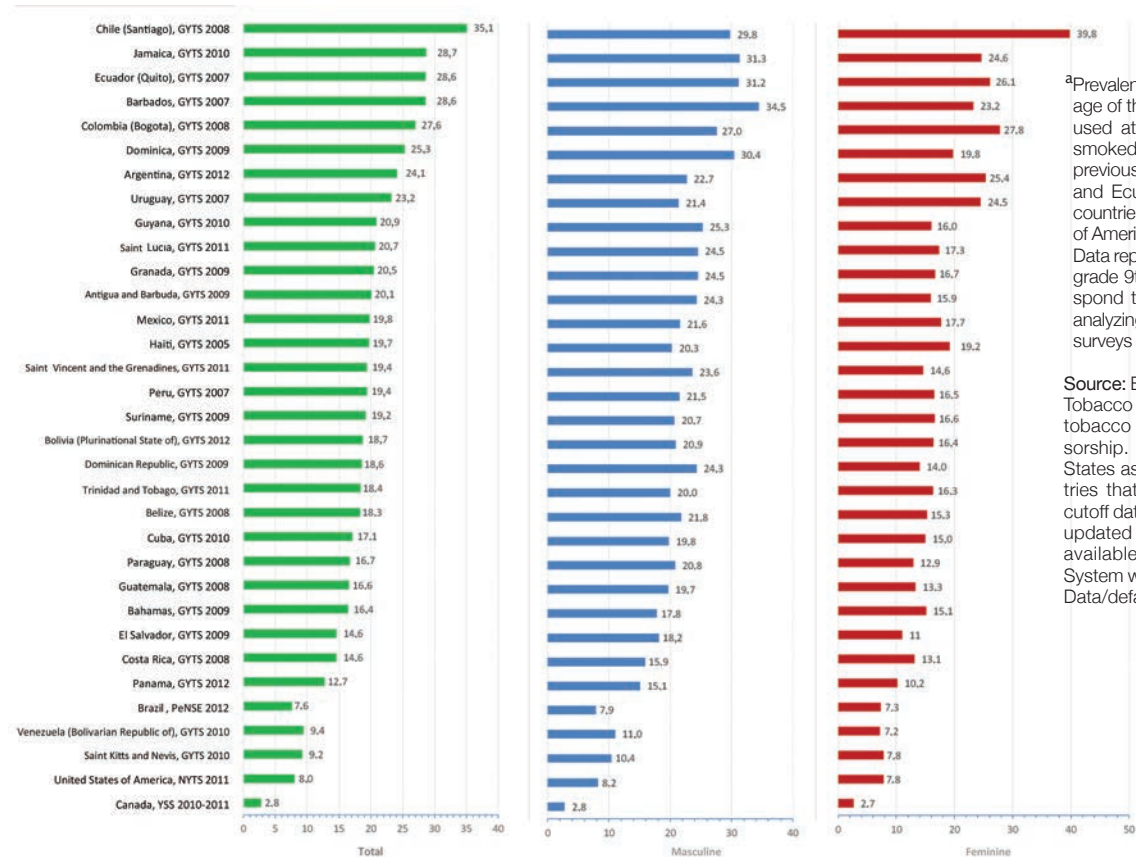
Chart 2 Age-standardized prevalence estimates of current use of smoked tobacco among adults ≥ 15 years old - Americas, 2011 ^a



^a Prevalence of current tobacco smoking: percentage of the population 15 years and older who smoked any tobacco product during 30 days previous to the survey; includes daily and occasional smokers. Age standardized data from 2011 is presented when available. These data should be used strictly for comparison among countries and must not be used to estimate absolute number of smokers in a country. Crude data are available in the country fact-sheets (Annex) except for Antigua and Barbuda, Honduras, Nicaragua, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

Source: Based on WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2013: Enforcing bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship. Data available for PAHO Member States as of December 2012.

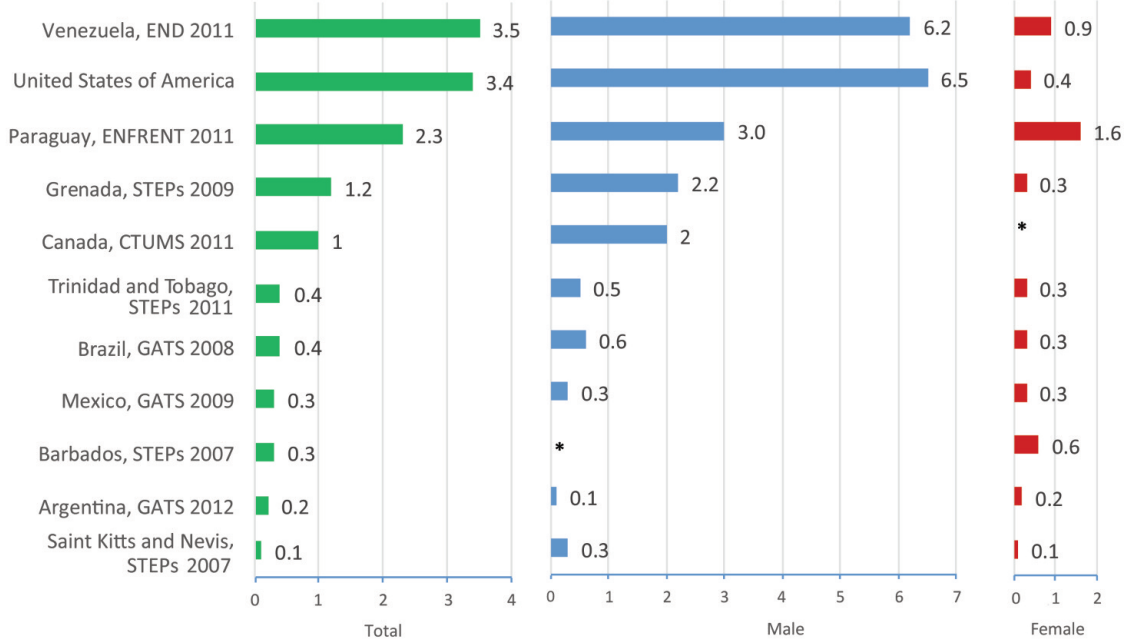
Chart 3 Prevalence of current tobacco use among youth in the Americas, most recent survey^a



^aPrevalence of current tobacco use: percentage of the population 13 to 15 years old that used at least once any tobacco product, smoked or smokeless, during the 30 days previous to the survey. For Chile, Colombia and Ecuador data are subnational. For all countries, except Canada and United States of America, the data presented is from GYTS. Data reported by Brazil correspond to school grade 9th and in the case of Canada correspond to school grades 7th to 9th. When analyzing the data, take into account that the surveys were implemented in different years.

Source: Based on WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2013: Enforcing bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship. Data available for PAHO Member States as of July 2013 (In the case of countries that published new surveys after the cutoff date of the WHO Report, the data was updated with information from the GYTS, available at the CDC Global Surveillance System website: <http://nccd.cdc.gov/GTSS-Data/default/default.aspx>)

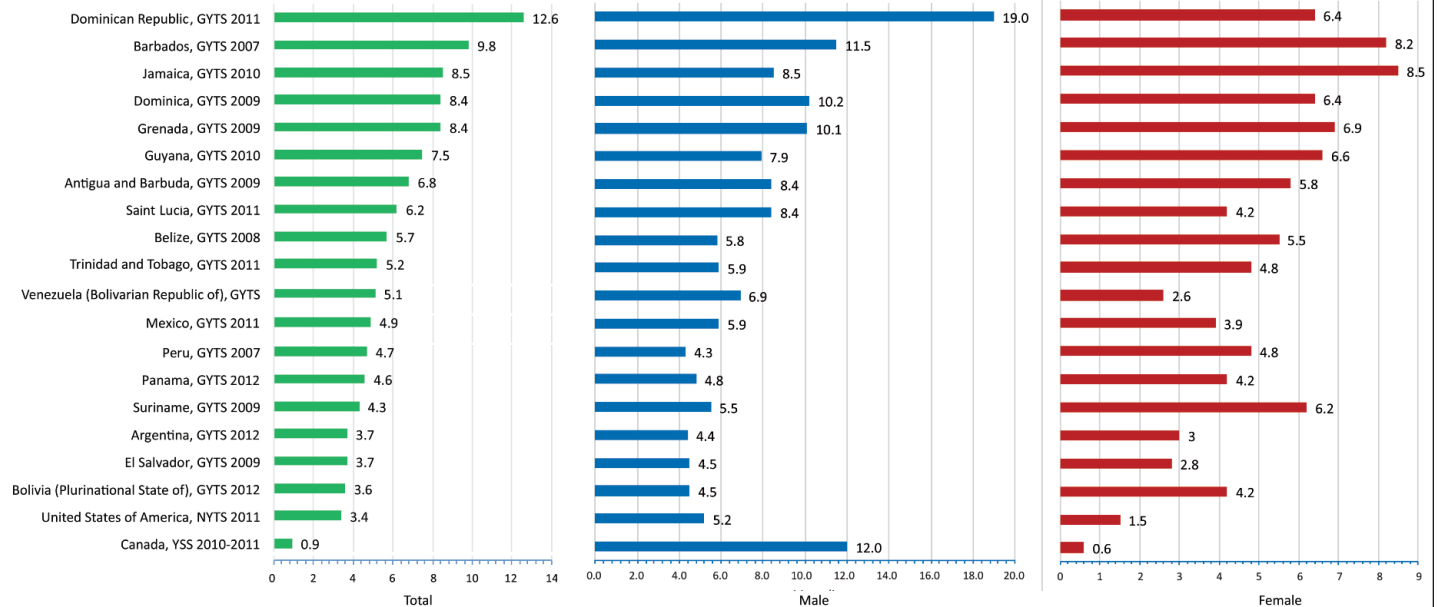
Chart 4 Prevalence of current use of smokeless tobacco among adults in the Americas, most recent survey^a



^aPrevalence of current smokeless tobacco use: percentage of the population 15 years and older who used any smokeless tobacco product during 30 days previous to the survey. Data presented are crude data from national surveys, except for Saint Kitts and Nevis, where the data is subnational. Age ranges are variable among the different surveys. *Data not reportable.

Source: Based on WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2013: Enforcing bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship. Data available for PAHO Member States as of December 2012.

Chart 5 Prevalence of current use of smokeless tobacco among youth in the Americas, most recent survey^a



^a Prevalence of current use of smokeless tobacco: percentage of the population 13 to 15 years old that used at least once any smokeless tobacco product, during the 30 days previous to the survey. For all countries, except Canada and United States of America, the data presented is from GYTS. Data reported by Brazil correspond to school grade 9th and in the case of Canada correspond to school grades 7th to 9th. When analyzing the data, take into account that the surveys were implemented in different years.

Source: Based on WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2013: Enforcing bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship. Data available for PAHO Member States as of July 2013 (in the case of countries that published new surveys after the cutoff date of the WHO Report, the data was updated with information from the GYTS, available at the CDC Global Surveillance System website: <http://nccd.cdc.gov/GTSSData/default/default.aspx>)

2 WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

Unanimously adopted by the 56th World Health Assembly on 21 May 2003, the WHO FCTC was the first step in the global fight against the tobacco epidemic. The Convention entered into force on 27 February 2005, on the ninetieth day after the fortieth ratification. At present, there are over 170 States Parties to the Convention², making it one of the most rapidly embraced treaties in United Nations history. The treaty presents a blueprint for countries to reduce both the supply of and demand for tobacco.

The WHO FCTC enters into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the country's instrument of ratification with the United Nations. The Member States that have ratified the Convention become Parties to it and are legally bound by its provisions. Countries that are still not Parties may accede to the Convention in a one-step process that is equivalent to ratification.

Of the 35 countries of the Region of the Americas, 29 are Parties. There are five countries that have only signed the Convention, which implies that they will strive in good faith to ratify it and shows their political will not to undermine the objectives set out in it (Table 1).

The WHO FCTC includes mechanisms to reduce both the supply of and demand for tobacco products. Its comprehensive implementation aims to prevent young people from taking up smoking, protect non-smokers from exposure to second-hand smoke, and help smokers to quit and ex-smokers to remain abstinent.

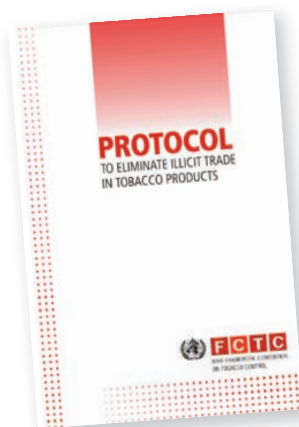
The Convention's governing body, the Conference of the Parties (COP), has adopted Guidelines for the implementation of the WHO FCTC, covering articles 5.3, 8, 9 and 10 (partial), 11, 12, 13, and 14.

The Guidelines are intended to help the Parties meet their obligations under the Convention, and they reflect the consolidated views of the Parties on different aspects of implementation.

The Guidelines also aim to reflect and promote best practices and standards for the implementation of the treaty. Guidelines on other articles of the Convention are currently being prepared.

In 2008, WHO released the MPOWER technical package. This technical package is the entry point for action at the country level for the full implementation of the WHO FCTC. It consists of six interventions, each of which reflects one or more of the provisions of the WHO FCTC.

- M (Monitor)** Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies
- P (Protect)** Protect people from tobacco smoke
- O (Offer)** Offer help to quit tobacco use
- W (Warn)** Warn about the dangers of tobacco
- E (Enforce)** Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship
- R (Raise)** Raise taxes on tobacco



On 12 November 2012, during the fifth COP, a Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products was adopted, building upon and complementing the provisions of Article 15 of the Convention. This protocol is a new treaty in itself and it is currently open for signature by the

²http://www.who.int/fctc/signatories_parties/es/index.html

Table 1 Status of the WHO FCTC in the Region of the Americas

Country	Ratification or Accession (a) to the WHO FCTC
Antigua and Barbuda	05 June 2006
Argentina	Signature Only
Bahamas	03 November 2009
Barbados	03 November 2005
Belize	15 December 2005
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	15 September 2005
Brazil	03 November 2005
Canada	26 November 2004
Chile	13 June 2005
Colombia	10 April 2008 (a)
Costa Rica	21 August 2008
Cuba	Signature Only
Dominica	24 July 2006
Dominican Republic	Has neither signed nor ratified
Ecuador	25 July 2006
El Salvador	Signature Only
Grenada	14 August 2007
Guatemala	16 November 2005
Guyana	15 September 2005 (a)
Haiti	Signature Only
Honduras	16 February 2005
Jamaica	07 July 2005
Mexico	28 May 2004
Nicaragua	09 April 2008
Panama	16 August 2004
Paraguay	26 September 2006
Peru	30 November 2004
Saint Kitts and Nevis	21 June 2011
Saint Lucia	07 November 2005
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	29 October 2010
Suriname	16 December 2008
Trinidad and Tobago	19 August 2004
United States of America	Signature Only
Uruguay	09 September 2004
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	27 June 2006

Source: Adapted from http://www.who.int/fctc/signatories_parties/en/index.html

Parties to the WHO FCTC. Like the WHO FCTC, the Protocol will enter into force internationally on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the fortieth instrument of ratification.

Table 2 Status of the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products in the Region of the Americas

Country	Signature date of the Protocol
Colombia	21 February 2013
Costa Rica	21 March 2013
Nicaragua	10 January 2013
Panama	10 January 2013
Uruguay	10 January 2013

Note: As of July of 2013 there are no ratifications.
Source: Adapted from <http://www.who.int/fctc/protocol/about/en/>

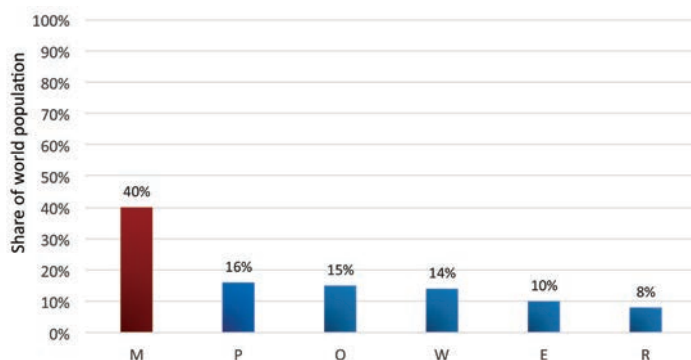
Recognizing the challenges of implementing the WHO FCTC in the Region of the Americas, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) Directing Council adopted two resolutions urging Member States to consider ratifying the WHO FCTC, if they have not done so, and to implement, when appropriate, its provisions and also to be aware of and oppose attempts by the tobacco industry to undermine tobacco control policies (14,15).

The following sections provide an analysis of the state of implementation of some of the measures of the Convention in the Region; country summary sheets are presented in the Annex.

3 Implementation of the MPOWER package in the Region

3.1 Global and regional situation

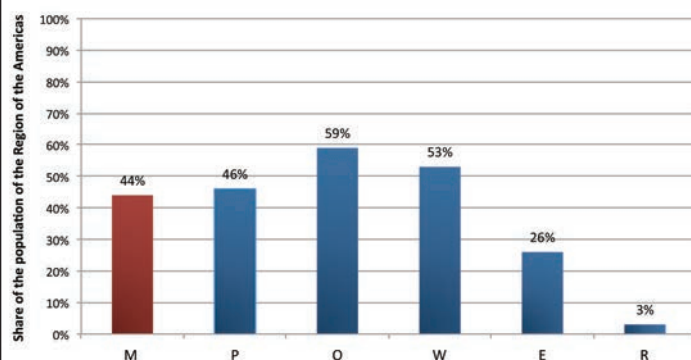
Chart 6 Share of the world population covered by selected tobacco control policies, 2012



Note: Tobacco control policies depicted here correspond to the highest level of achievement at the national level (for definitions of the categories see Section 3.2)

Source: adapted from WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2013: Enforcing bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship. Available data as of December 2012.

Chart 7 Share of the population of the Region of the Americas covered by selected tobacco control policies, 2012



Note: Tobacco control policies depicted here correspond to the highest level of achievement at national level (for definitions of these categories see section 3.2).

Source: PAHO. Available data as of December 2012 for PAHO Member States

The WHO FCTC is a framework for action. In order for it to be effective at the country level, each country needs to incorporate the provisions of the Convention into its national legislation.

While great progress has been made since the WHO FCTC entered into force, much remains to be done. A large part of the world's population still is not covered by the highest level of implementation of even one of the Convention's provisions, even though most the countries in the world are Parties to the treaty (Figure 6).

The Region of the Americas has seen great progress and has been a leader in the implementation of some measures; however, coverage of the Region's population is far from complete (Chart 7).

Basic measures such as protection against exposure to tobacco smoke—at least in indoor public places and workplaces—cover less than half the Region's people. Barely a quarter of the population is protected from

the harmful effects of tobacco advertising and promotion.

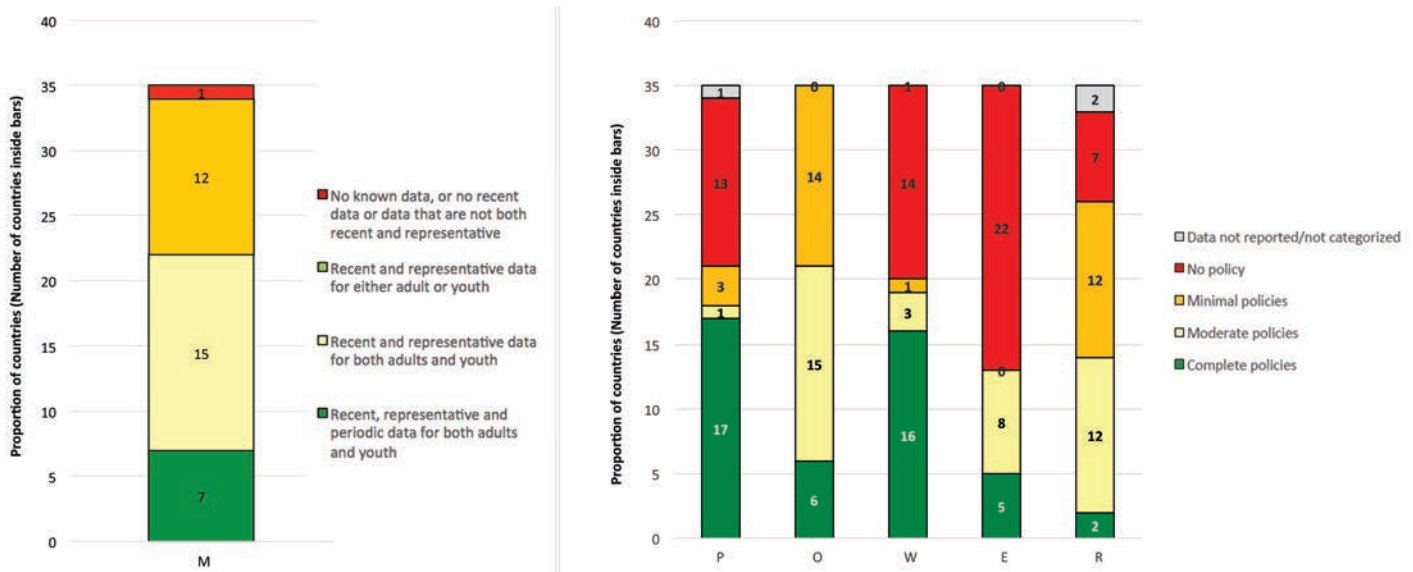
The Convention requires that Parties fully implement health warnings on the packaging and labeling of tobacco products within three years of the treaty's entry into force for the Party concerned. This period has ended for nearly all the Parties in the Region, but only 16 countries have complete policies in place (Chart 8).

Regarding tax increases, only two countries have reached the tax share in the final price of tobacco products recommended by WHO. While not yet reaching this level, some countries have made progress raising tobacco taxes on the grounds of public health interest.

Finally, in regards to the implementation of surveillance activities in the Region, while 44% of the population is covered by comprehensive surveillance systems, this percentage corresponds to only six

countries which have recent, representative, periodically collected data (at least every five years) both for young people and adults.

Chart 8 Status of selected tobacco control policies in the Americas, 2013



Note: Tobacco control policies depicted here correspond to the highest level of achievement at the national level (for definitions of the categories see Section 3.2)

Source: PAHO. Available data as of July 2013 for PAHO Member States

3.2 Status by type of intervention

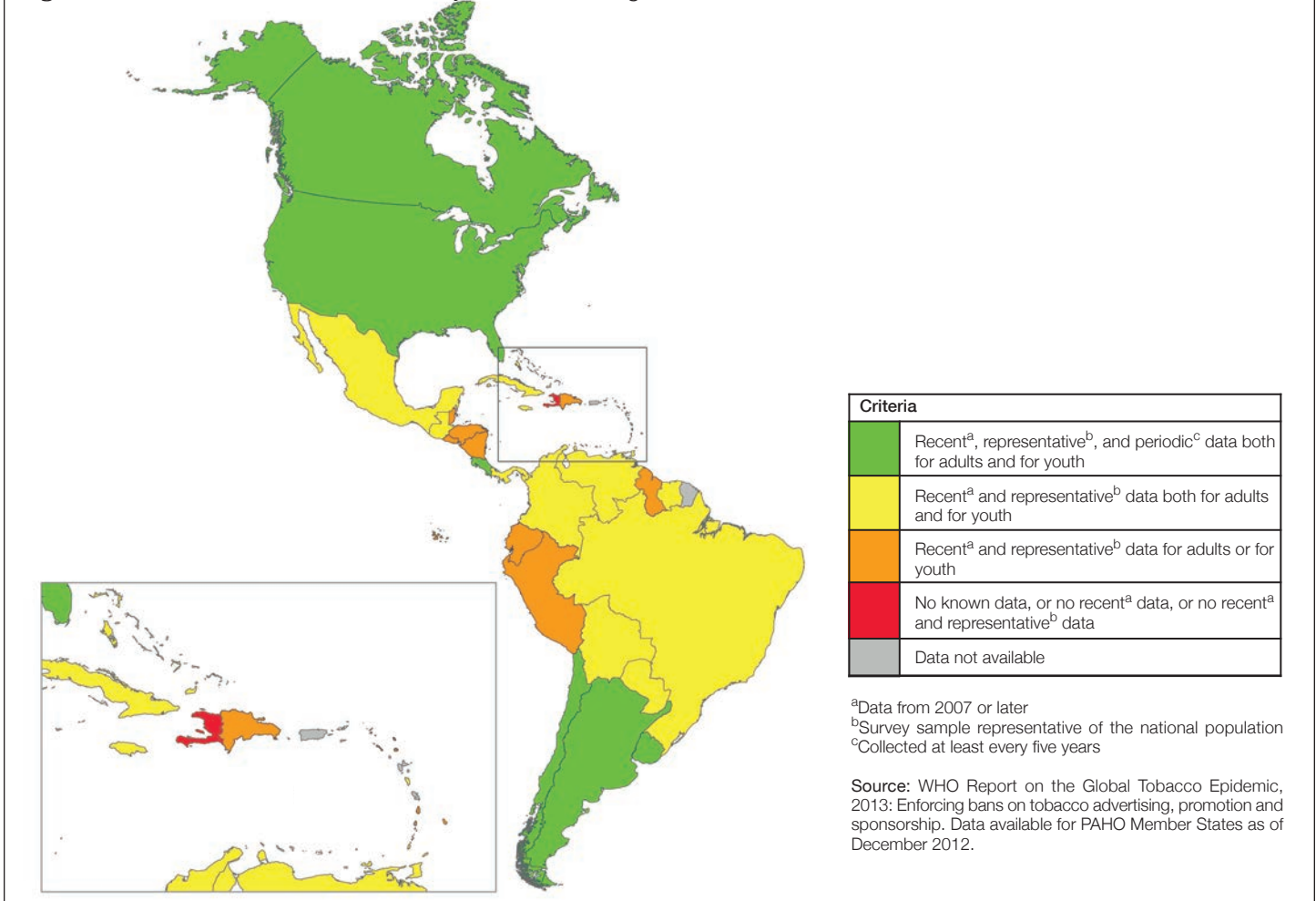
Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

It is important to produce standardized and comparable data to monitor the tobacco epidemic in the Americas. PAHO/WHO and the United States Centers for Disease Prevention and Control have developed the Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS), which consists of the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS)—a school-based survey of young aged 13 to 15 years old—and since 2007, the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)—a household survey of the population over age 15. All the countries of the Americas (except Canada) have implemented the GYTS. In order to obtain comparable and standardized information, a set of key questions has been selected from the GATS to evaluate tobacco use and tobacco control policies in the countries. These “tobacco ques-

tions for surveys” (TQS) are available for inclusion in national surveys. The Convention recognizes the essential need to strengthen tobacco surveillance systems for comprehensive tobacco control in order to produce standardized, comparable, and periodic data, not only on tobacco use, but also on the implementation of tobacco control policies.

Article 20 of the WHO FCTC requires the Parties to establish appropriate national, regional, and global surveillance campaigns to monitor trends, determinants, and consequences of tobacco use and exposure to tobacco smoke. To accomplish this, Parties will include tobacco surveillance programs in national, regional, and global health surveillance programs so that the data can be compared and analyzed at the regional and international levels.

Figure 1 shows the status of the surveillance systems in the Region of the Americas.

Figure 1 Status of tobacco surveillance systems in the Region of the Americas

Protect people from tobacco smoke

While half the people who smoke regularly will eventually be killed by tobacco, it should be emphasized that 600,000 people who do not smoke die each year from diseases caused by exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke. Research clearly shows that exposure to second-hand smoke causes cancer, as well as many serious respiratory and cardiovascular diseases in children and adults, often leading to death (5,16). There is no safe level of human exposure to tobacco smoke (17). The tobacco industry suggests alternatives to 100% smoke-free environments, such as ventilation and designated smoking areas, but these

measures do not solve the problem. A complete ban on smoking in enclosed places is the only measure that effectively protects people from the harm caused by tobacco smoke.

WHO FCTC Article 8 and its Guidelines require Parties to protect all persons from exposure to tobacco smoke. Under this article, the Parties recognize that scientific evidence has proven beyond doubt that exposure to tobacco smoke causes death, disease, and disability. Each Party agrees to adopt effective legislation to provide protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor workplaces, indoor public places, public transport, and other appropriate public places.

Table 3 shows the types of public places and workplaces that are completely smoke-free in each country under current national law. A completely

smoke-free environment is one where smoking is not allowed at any time in any indoor area under any circumstance. Figure 2 shows the implementation status of WHO FCTC Article 8 in the different countries.

Offer help to quit tobacco use

Tobacco users are victims of nicotine addiction. Three out of four smokers say they want to quit. For some tobacco users it is difficult to quit on their own, so access to counseling and cessation services are an important part of comprehensive tobacco control programs.

Under **WHO FCTC Article 14 and its Guidelines**, each Party will develop and disseminate appropriate, comprehensive, and integrated guidelines based on scientific evidence, aimed at promoting the cessation of tobacco use and the treatment of tobacco dependence. To accomplish this, the Parties will design and implement effective programs to promote the cessation of tobacco use in locations such as educational institutions, health care facilities, workplaces, and sporting environments. These programs will also include diagnosis, treatment, and counseling services on cessation of tobacco use in national health and education programs, plans, and strategies, with the participation of health workers, community workers and social workers, as appropriate. The Parties will also collaborate with other Parties to

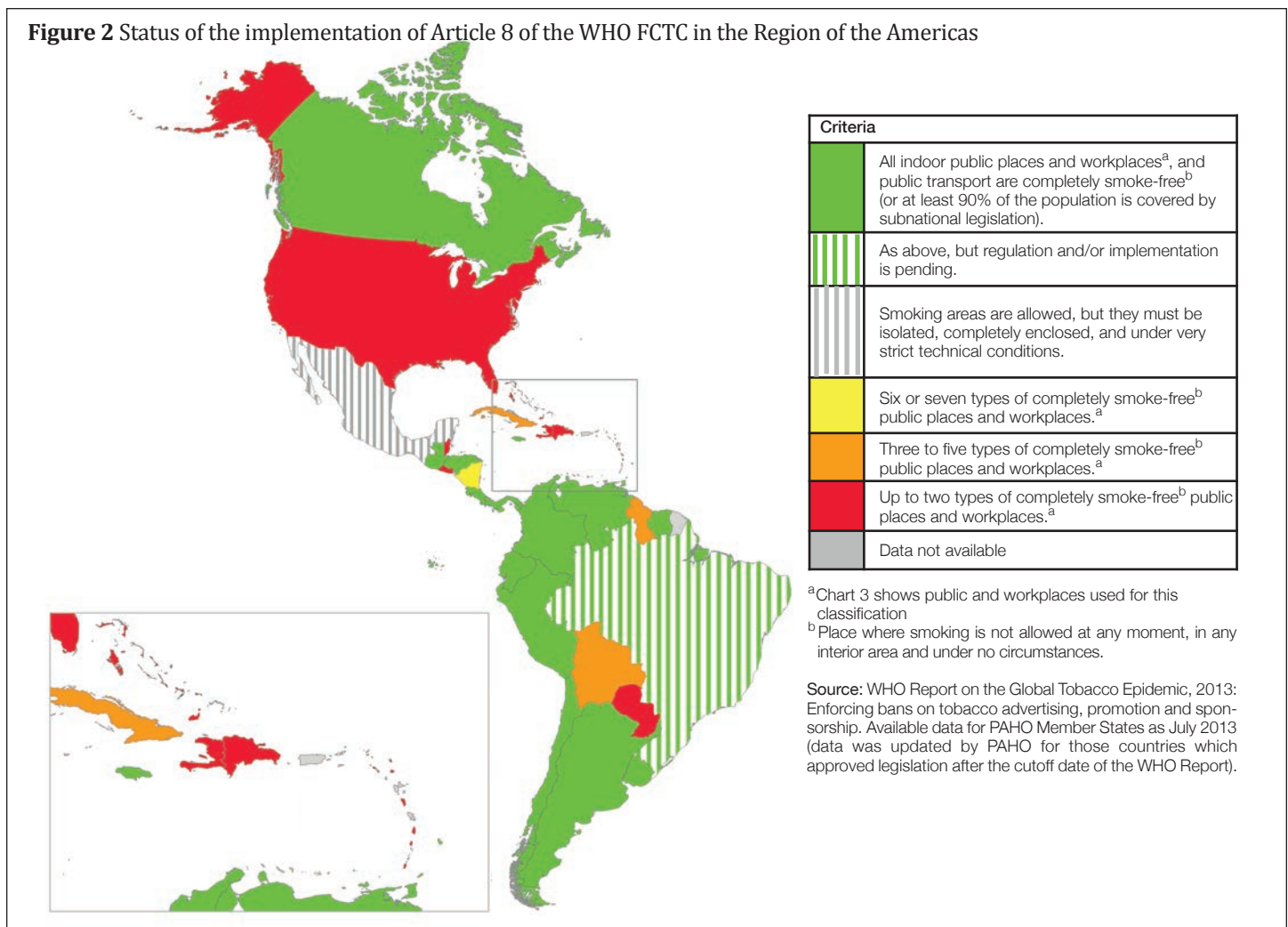


Table 3 Smoke-free regulations in the Region of the Americas

Country (Date of legislation) ^a	Health care facilities	Educational facilities except universities	Universities	Government facilities	Indoor offices	Restaurants	Pubs and bars	Public transportation
Antigua and Barbuda				√				
Argentina (2011)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Bahamas								
Barbados (2010)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Belize								
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	√	√		√				√
Brazil ^b (2011)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Canada ^c (2007)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Chile (2013)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Colombia (2008)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Costa Rica (2012)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Cuba	√	√	√					√
Dominica								
Dominican Republic		√	√					
Ecuador (2011)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
El Salvador								
Grenada								
Guatemala (2008)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Guyana	√	√	√					
Haiti								
Honduras (2010)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Jamaica (2013)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Mexico	^d	√	^d	^d	^d	^d	^d	
Nicaragua	√	√	√	√	√			√
Panama (2008)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Paraguay	√	√						
Peru (2010)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Saint Kitts and Nevis								
Saint Lucia								
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines								
Suriname (2013)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Trinidad and Tobago (2009)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
United States of America				√				
Uruguay (2005)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (2011)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

^a Only for legislations that ban smoking in all indoor public places, indoor workplaces and public transportation.

^b Pending regulation as of July 2013.

^c While there is no national smoke-free legislation, at least 90% of the population is protected by subnational 100% smoke-free laws.

^d Smoking areas are allowed but they must be isolated, completely enclosed, and under very strict technical conditions.

Sources: Based on the WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2013: Enforcing bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship. Available data for PAHO Member States as of July 2013 (data was updated by PAHO for those countries which approved legislation after the cutoff date of the WHO Report).

facilitate accessibility and affordability for treatment of tobacco dependence, including medication.

In short, effective tobacco dependence treatment should include: easy-to-use counseling services incorporated into primary health-care services, easily accessible and free telephone quit lines, and access to free or low-cost cessation medicines.

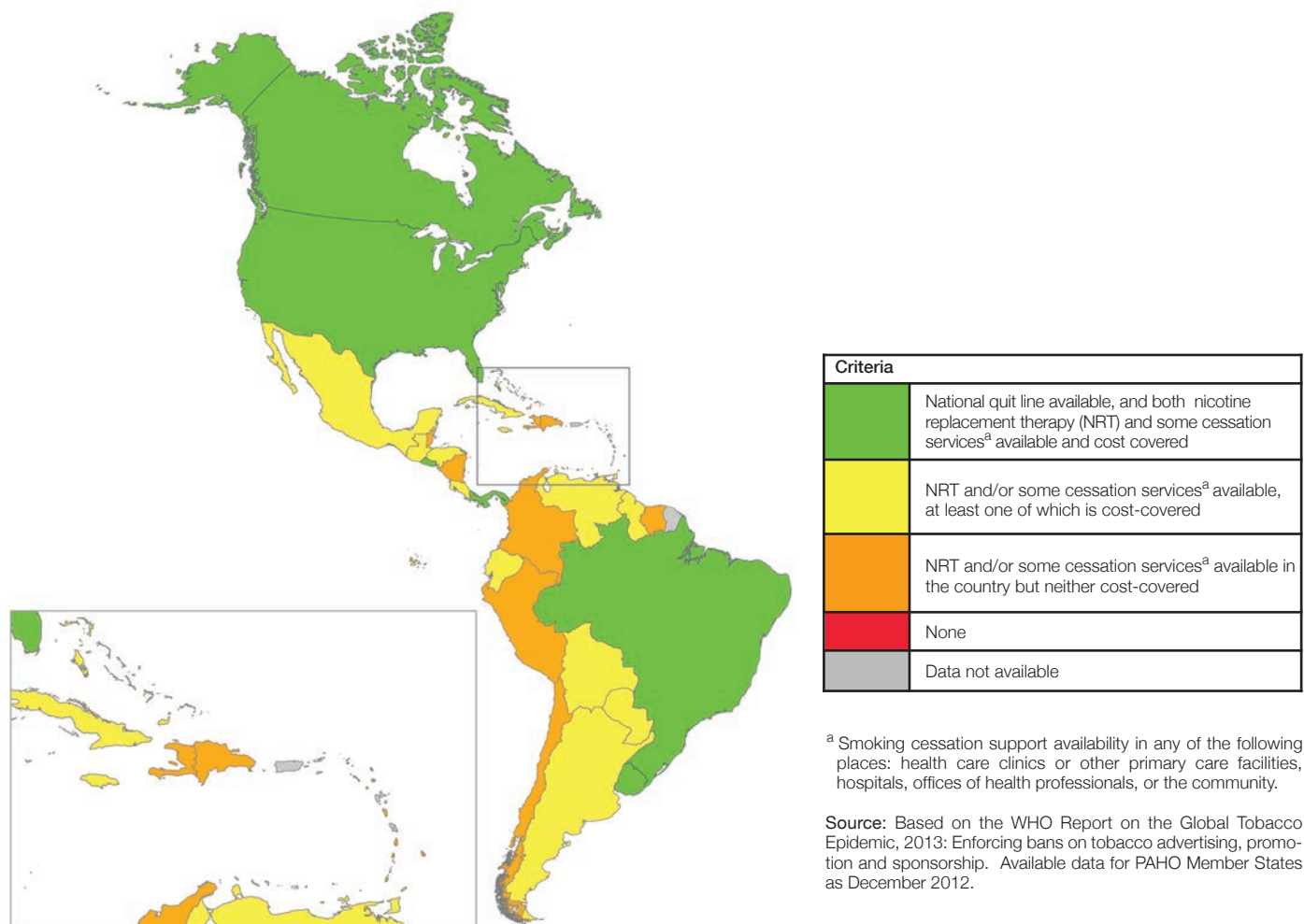
While most smokers who eventually quit do so without intervention, the use of cessation medications can double the likelihood of quitting successfully, and administering medication in conjunction with counseling further increases the probability of quitting (18).

Warn about the dangers of tobacco

Despite conclusive evidence regarding the dangers of tobacco, relatively few tobacco users worldwide understand the full extent of the risk to their health (19,20). Health warning labels on cigarette and other tobacco packages, and on all marketing materials, help inform consumers of these dangers. They are an important component in national health education programs and can be implemented at virtually no cost to governments.

WHO FCTC Article 11 and its Guidelines require that each Party adopts measures requiring for the display of a rotating series of health warnings, as well as

Figure 3 Status of the availability of tobacco dependence treatments and coverage of costs in the Region of the Americas



other appropriate messages, on tobacco product packaging. These health warnings should ideally cover 50% or more of the principal display areas and include pictures or pictograms.

Parties shall also ensure that tobacco product packaging and labeling do not promote tobacco products by any means that are false, misleading, deceptive, or likely to create an erroneous impression about its characteristics, health effects, hazards or emissions. Parties shall comply with this article within three years of the entry into force of the treaty for the party. The most advanced country in the world in this regard is Australia, which since December 2012 has implemented generic packaging for tobacco products.

In the Region, this is one of the articles of the Convention where significant headway has been made, with some countries applying health warnings covering 75% or more of the main display areas of the packaging.

Table 4 shows the specific requirements for health warnings on cigarette packages in each country. Figure 4 presents an overview of the implementation of health warnings in the Region.

Figure 4 Status of the implementation of Article 11 and characteristics of health warnings in the Region of the Americas

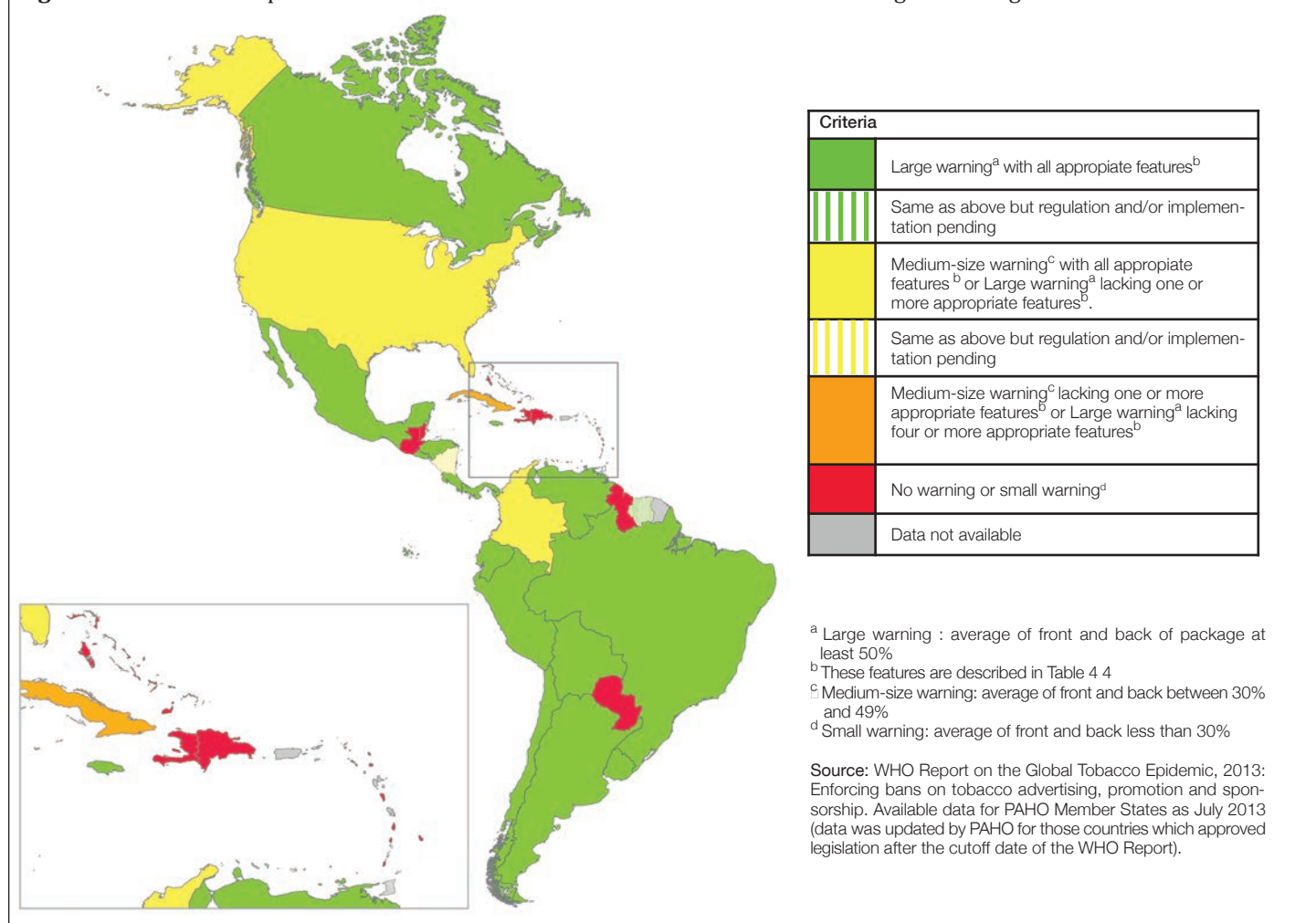


Table 4 Characteristics of health warnings on tobacco packaging in the Region of the Americas

Country (date of legislation) ^a	Percentage of principal display area ^b (average-front/back)	Number ^b	Do they appear on all packaging used in retail sale? ^b	Do they describe the harmful effects of tobacco use on health? ^b	Does the law mandate font style, font size, and color? ^b	Are the health warnings rotated? ^b	Are they written in the principal language(s) of the country? ^b	Do they include an image? ^b	Is there a ban on misleading terms? ^c
Antigua and Barbuda									
Argentina (2011)	50-50/50	10	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Bahamas	^d		√				√		
Barbados									
Belize	^d	1			√		√		
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (2009)	50-50/50	7	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Brazil (2003) ^e	65-30/100	10	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Canada (2011)	75-75/75	16	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Chile (2006)	50-50/50	10 ^f	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Colombia	30-30/30	6	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Costa Rica (2012)	50-50/50	12 ^f	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Cuba	30-30/30	5	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Dominica									
Dominican Republic	^d	1	√		√		√		
Ecuador (2012)	60-60/60	6	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
El Salvador(2011)	50-50/50	12	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Grenada									
Guatemala	13-25/0	6	√	√	√	√	√		
Guyana	^d	1			√		√		
Haiti									
Honduras ^g	50-50/50	7	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Jamaica (2013)	75-75/75	16 ^f	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Mexico (2009)	65-30/100	8	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Nicaragua ^h	50-50/50	6	√		√	√	√	√	√
Panama (2005)	50-50/50	5	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Paraguay	^d	1	√				√		
Peru (2010)	50-50/50	12	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Saint Kitts and Nevis									
Saint Lucia									
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines									
Suriname(2013) ⁱ	50-50/50	^d	√	√	^d	^d	^d	√	√
Trinidad and Tobago ^j	^d	^d	√	^d	√	^d	√	^d	√
United States of America ^k	50-50/50	9	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Uruguay (2005)	80-80/80	4	√	√	√	√	√	√	√ ^l
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (2004)	50-0/100	10	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

^a Only for countries with large warnings and all the required features.

^b These are the characteristics used for classification of the legislations.

^c Misleading terms: including, but not limited to "low tar content," "light," "ultra light," or "mild."

^d Unspecified in the law.

^e Additional text covering 30% of the front will be required starting on 1 January 2016.

^f Images are mandated in pairs.

^g There is no published document with the approved images. The governmental agency provides the information directly to industry.

^h Legislation not implemented as of July 2013.

ⁱ Health warnings will enter into force in June 2014. As July 2013 regulations are under development.

^j Law has not been regulated, with the information provided by the law is impossible to classify.

^k Legislation approved but not implemented as of 30 July 2013. Implementation of FDA regulations has been delayed.

^l Only one presentation per brand allowed.

Source: WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2013: Enforcing bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship. Available data for PAHO Member States as July 2013 (datum was updated by PAHO for those countries which approved legislation after the cutoff date of the WHO Report).

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship

Millions of smokers die each year from tobacco-related illnesses, so the recruitment of new smokers is crucial for the financial health of the tobacco industry. Young people and women are usually the main targets of advertising. Tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship (TAPS) associates entertainment, happiness, beauty, and sports events with tobacco use; making the product very desirable for the target audience. Widespread TAPS “normalizes” tobacco, depicting it as just another consumer product and making it difficult for people to understand the risks of using it (21).

Under **WHO FCTC Article 13 and its Guidelines**, Parties recognize that a comprehensive ban on advertising, promotion, and sponsorship would reduce the consumption of tobacco products. The WHO FCTC requires all Parties to undertake a complete ban on TAPS within

five years after the entry into force of the treaty. In the infrequent event that a Party is not able to undertake a comprehensive ban due to its constitution or constitutional principles, it will apply the following restrictions: ban false or misleading tobacco advertisements; require that health warnings accompany all tobacco advertising; restrict the use of incentives that encourage tobacco purchases; and ban or restrict tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship in as many forms of media as possible, among other measures. Parties should also require the tobacco industry to disclose its expenditures on advertising, promotion, and sponsorship. In any case, few countries in the world actually have limitations of this kind.

Table 5 shows banned TAPS at the national level. A total ban means that TAPS are completely prohibited in that form of media or communication, without exceptions related to target audience or time of day. Figure 5 shows the status of implementation of this article of the WHO FCTC in the Region.

Figure 5 Status of implementation of Article 13 of the WHO FCTC in the Region of the Americas

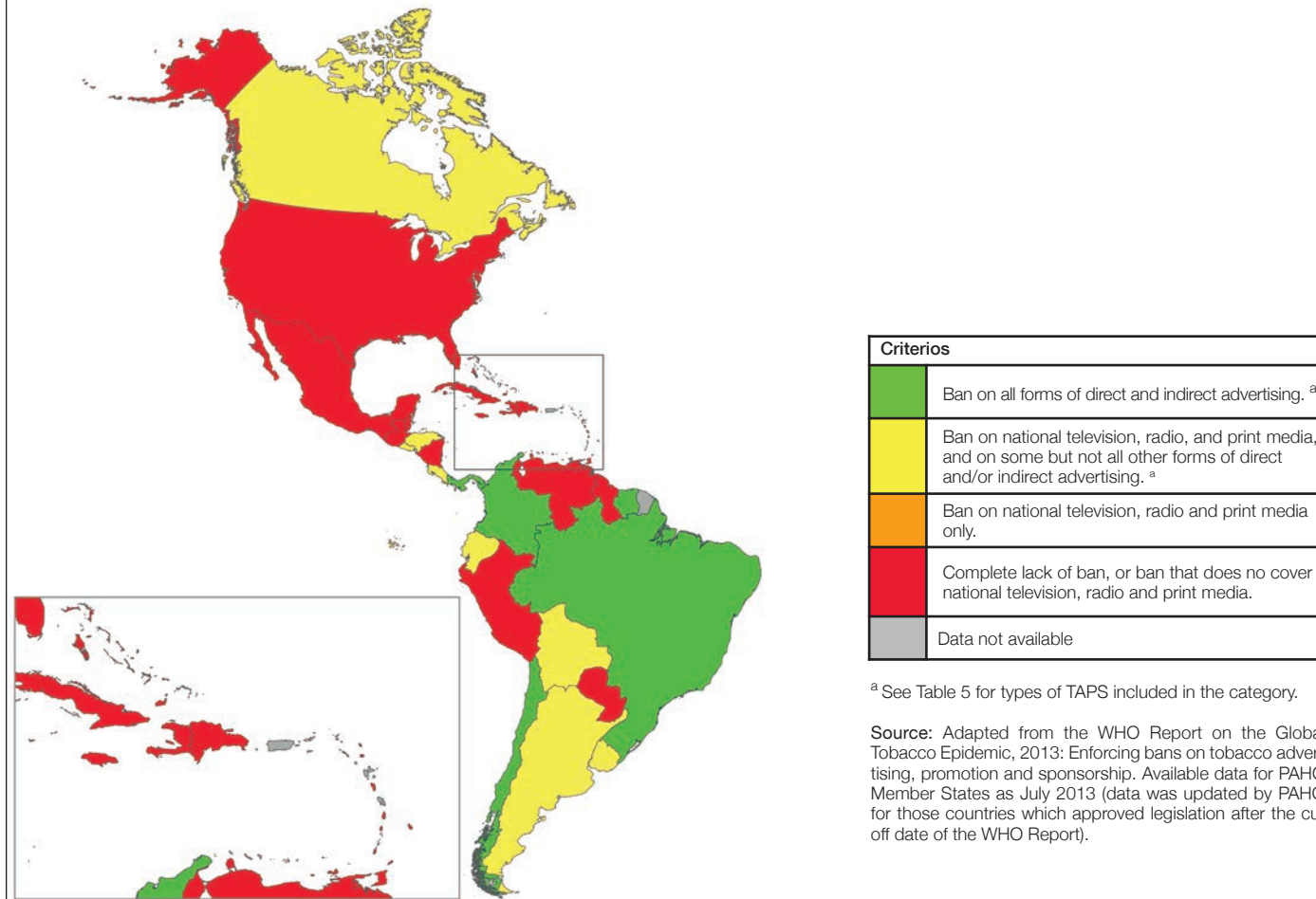


Table 5 Regulations banning tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship (TAPS) in the Region of the Americas

Country (date of legislation) ^a	Bans on direct advertising					Product display at point of sale
	National TV and radio ^b	Local magazines and newspapers ^b	Billboards and outdoor advertising ^b	Point of sale ^b	Internet ^b	
Antigua y Barbuda						
Argentina	√	√	√		√	
Bahamas	√					
Barbados						
Belize						
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	√	√	√			
Brazil (2011)	√	√	√	√	√	
Canada	√	√	√		√	
Chile (2013)	√	√	√	√	√	
Colombia (2009)	√	√	√	√	√	
Costa Rica	√	√	√	√	√	
Cuba						
Dominica						
Dominican Republic						
Ecuador	√	√	√	^c	√	
El Salvador	√	√	√		√	
Grenada						
Guatemala						
Guyana						
Haiti						
Honduras	√	√	√			
Jamaica	√					
Mexico	√		√			
Nicaragua	√		√			
Panama (2008)	√	√	√	√	√	√
Paraguay						
Peru	√				√	
Saint Kitts and Nevis						
Saint Lucia						
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines						
Suriname (2013)	√	√	√	√	√	√
Trinidad and Tobago	√		√			
United States of America	√					
Uruguay	√	√	√	^d	√	^e
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	√		√			

^a Only for legislation with total bans on TAPS.

^b These are the forms of direct and indirect advertising used for the classification shown in Figure 5.

^c Allowed only inside point of sale, can't be seen from outside or be bigger than 1m2.

^d allowed only inside points of sale, and should carry a health warning of the same size that the advertisement.

^e Only in commercial surfaces bigger than 100 m2.

Source: Based on the WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2013: Enforcing bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship. Available data for PAHO Member States as of July 2013 (data was updated by PAHO for those countries which approved legislation after the cutoff date of the WHO Report).

Table 5 (Continued)

Country (date of legislation) ^a	Free distribution by mail or other means ^b	Promotional discounts ^b	Brand stretching ^{b,c}	Brand sharing ^{b,d}	Placement of tobacco products or brands in TV or films ^b	Appearance of tobacco products or brands in TV or films ^b	Tobacco sponsored events ^b
Antigua and Barbuda							
Argentina			√	√	√	√	√
Bahamas							
Barbados							
Belize							
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	√						√
Brazil (2011)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Canada	√	√			√		√
Chile (2013)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Colombia ^e (2009)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Costa Rica			√	√	√	√	√
Cuba							
Dominica							
Dominican Republic							
Ecuador	√		√		√	√	√
El Salvador			√	√	√	√	√
Grenada							
Guatemala	√						
Guyana							
Haiti							
Honduras							
Jamaica							
Mexico	√	√	√				√
Nicaragua							
Panama (2008)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Paraguay							
Peru							
Saint Kitts and Nevis							
Saint Lucia							
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines							
Suriname (2013)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
United States of America							
Trinidad and Tobago					√		√
Uruguay	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	√	√					

^a Only legislation that completely bans TAPS.

^b Features used for the classification of Figure 5.

^c Tobacco brand name used in non-tobacco products.

^d Non-tobacco brand-name used in tobacco products.

^e Although the law does not explicitly ban brand sharing and does not provide a definition of tobacco advertising and promotion, it is understood that these are included under the existing ban because the country is Party to the FCTC WHO and is assumed to comply with its definitions

Source: Based on the WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2013: Enforcing bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship
Available data for PAHO Member States as of July 2013 (data was updated by PAHO for those countries which approved legislation after the cutoff date of the WHO Report)

Raise taxes on tobacco

Under **WHO FCTC Article 6**, Parties recognize that price and tax measures are an effective and important means of reducing tobacco use by various segments of the population, in particular young and disadvantaged people. Each Party shall implement tax and price policies on tobacco products, including prohibiting or restricting, as appropriate, duty-free tobacco sales, so as to contribute to the health objectives aimed at reducing tobacco consumption.

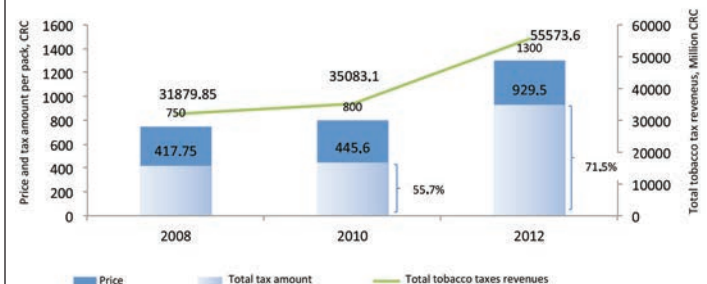
Numerous studies in different socio-economic settings have demonstrated the effectiveness of higher tobacco taxes and prices in reducing tobacco use (22).

Of all the taxes on tobacco products, excise taxes are the most important toward achieving the health objective of reducing tobacco consumption. This is because excise taxes are applied exclusively to tobacco products and increase their price in comparison with the prices of other goods and services, unlike other taxes applied to a broad range of goods and services, such as value added taxes (VAT) or general consumption taxes. Excise taxes can be specific (a fixed amount) or ad valorem (a percentage); both are instruments available for governments to use individually or in combination. Specific, fixed-rate taxes lead to proportionally larger price increases and reduce the market share of inexpensive cigarettes, but in order for this effect to be maintained over time, it is necessary to establish an adjustment mechanism to keep pace with inflation and any increases in real income. Despite the recommendation that taxes should account for 75% or more of the final sales price of the product, good practices in taxation designed to reduce the availability of tobacco products involve broader action, including the strengthening of tax administrations in order to monitor the tobacco market and evaluate the impact of tax increases. Likewise, while high prices are effective in reducing tobacco consumption, it is important to keep in mind that high prices in themselves are not indicative that taxes are being used as policy tools.

Higher tobacco taxes are usually accepted by the public, including smokers, as most people have the general perception that tobacco is harmful, even if they do not know the specific harm they caused on their health.

Higher taxes increase tax revenue and these additional funds can be used for tobacco control programs and other health and social initiatives. This use of tax revenue, in turn, increases public support for tax increases. Higher taxes do not necessarily lead to smuggling, and other types of tax evasion as stated by Tobacco Industry. Surveillance and inspection measures are more important than changes in tax rates in the prevention of such activities. Countries should take action to strengthen the surveillance and inspection capacity of their tax and customs administrations to prevent contraband and tax evasion.

Chart 9 Costa Rica: Prices and taxes on most sold brand pack and tobacco tax revenue collected



Source:
WHO Report on the global tobacco epidemic, 2013: Enforcing ban on tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship.

In recent years, some countries in the Region have made progress in the implementation of tobacco price and tax measures. Chart 9 shows the case of Costa Rica, which in 2012 passed a comprehensive tobacco control law with reference to several provisions of the FCTC WHO, including an increase in tobacco taxes equivalent to US\$0.80 per pack of cigarettes and a requirement that all new revenue be allocated to tobacco control programs and other health initiatives. The share of taxes in

the final price to the consumer rose from 55.7% in 2008 to 71.5% in 2012 with the price of the best-selling brand of cigarettes rising by 73%. Taxes will also increase automatically each year.

Figure 6 shows the current status of tobacco tax share in the Region. Table 6 shows the trends in tobacco prices and taxes in the Region between 2008 and 2012.

Figure 6 Status of tobacco taxes in the Region of the Americas

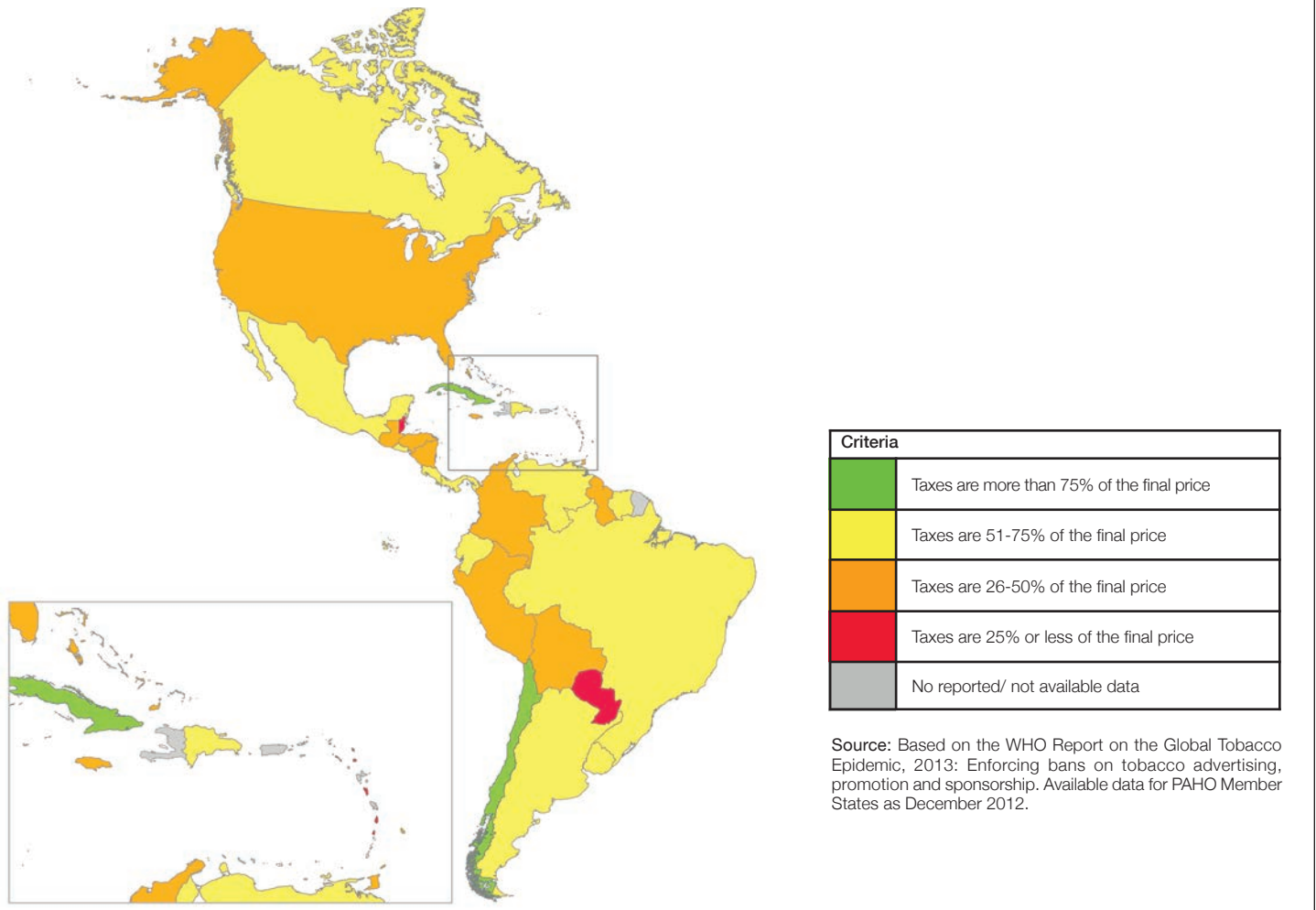


Table 6 Taxes and prices for a pack of 20 cigarettes of the most sold brand, 2008-2012 in the Region of the Americas

COUNTRY	2008		2012	
	Price of a pack of 20 cigarettes (most sold brand in country) (PPP international dollars) ^a	Taxes ^b as % of price of most sold brand	Price of a pack of 20 cigarettes (most sold brand in country) (PPP international dollars) ^a	Taxes ^b as % of price of most sold brand
Antigua and Barbuda	3.20	6.60%	3.10	6.60%
Argentina	2.11	69.20%	2.74	67.83%
Bahamas ^c	3.35	31.23%	4.58	37.71%
Barbados	8.89	47.77%	7.96	48.76%
Belize	4.69	19.17%	4.69	21.19%
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1.99	41.00%	2.34	42.03%
Brazil ^c	1.59	57.15%	2.26	63.15%
Canada ^{c,d}	6.38	64.55%	6.80	64.45%
Chile ^c	3.56	76.37%	4.39	81.24%
Colombia ^c	1.48	34.31%	2.01	43.77%
Costa Rica ^c	2.33	55.72%	3.30	71.50%
Cuba	...	75.00%	...	75.13%
Dominica	2.63	25.61%	3.13	23.40%
Dominican Republic ^c	4.87	57.03%	5.36	58.59%
Ecuador ^c	3.39	64.29%	4.83	73.02%
El Salvador	2.79	41.47%	3.96	51.75%
Grenada	3.87	40.50%	...	...
Guatemala	2.26	56.71%	2.76	48.98%
Guyana	3.02	35.85%	3.30	30.15%
Haiti	...	...	...	...
Honduras	2.23	45.25%	3.50	34.03%
Jamaica	9.74	43.88%	12.19	46.06%
Mexico ^c	3.58	61.17%	4.47	66.62%
Nicaragua	2.90	19.79%	3.06	29.11%
Panama	3.32	36.59%	5.96	56.52%
Paraguay ^c	0.40	18.83%	0.65	17.34%
Peru	2.65	41.85%	3.14	42.14%
Saint Kitts and Nevis ^c	2.45	18.20%	3.48	19.96%
Saint Lucia	4.40	30.08%	5.39	19.72%
Saint Vincent and the Granadines ^c	3.78	14.71%	3.97	14.88%
Suriname ^c	2.59	58.14%	3.23	60.96%
Trinidad and Tobago ^c	2.17	36.69%	3.40	32.58%
United States of America ^{c,e}	4.58	36.57%	6.07	42.93%
Uruguay	2.92	65.82%	4.00	68.70%
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	4.55	70.79%	6.45	71.04%

^a International dollars at purchasing power parity.

^b Total tax includes excise taxes, import duties if applicable, VAT and other taxes not elsewhere specified.

^c The country has increased tobacco excises overall since 2010; however, due to price variability the effect is not necessarily apparent in the tax indicators.

^d Subnational rates and national excise taxation rates have been used by WHO to reflect an average Canadian taxation rate. Consequently, the reported taxation rates will be different to the posted tax rates. The price is a sales-weighted average of the price in Canada for the most-sold brand.

^e The price is a sales-weighted average of State prices, the taxes include the Federal taxes and a State tax sales-weighted average.

...Data not reported not available.

Source: WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2013: Enforcing bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship. Data available for PAHO Member States as of December 2012

4 The tobacco industry

Tobacco is not just another consumer product. It is the only legal product that kills between a third and half of its users when used as recommended by its manufacturer (23).

The manufacturers of this product are not just another industry either. It is the only industry for which there is a legally binding international treaty warning the States Parties to protect their public health policies against interference by this industry and by those who act to protect its interests.

In September 2011, in the Political Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases, the United Nations Member States ratified this concept by recognizing fundamental conflict of interest between the tobacco industry and public health (24).

Under **WHO FCTC Article 5.3 and its Guidelines**, each Party shall act in accordance with their national laws to protect public health policies on tobacco control from commercial and other vested interests of the tobacco industry. Parties should establish measures to limit interactions with the tobacco industry and ensure the transparency of those interactions that occur.

The tobacco industry has operated for years with the express intention of subverting the role of governments and WHO in implementing public health policies to combat the tobacco epidemic. Its goal is to maintain the social acceptability of smoking and prevent adoption of effective tobacco control regulations. For decades the industry has used lobbying tactics to influence governments with the goal of blocking marketing restrictions and tax and price increases. It has also developed and funded school intervention programs supposedly aimed at preventing tobacco use among young people, such as the Philip Morris *Yo Tengo P.O.D.E.R.* (I have the POWER) program. The main goal of these programs is to improve the public image of tobacco companies.

Another strategy has been to create controversy over the existing scientific evidence; this includes attacking scientific findings on the topic and funding researchers to publish articles favorable to the tobacco industry's interests.

The PAHO report "Profits over People" (25) summarizes a series of previously secret tobacco industry documents from the two tobacco industry market leaders in Latin America and the Caribbean: Philip Morris International (PMI) and British American Tobacco (BAT).

Table 7 Examples of tobacco industry interference and/or of groups defending their interests in the Region of the Americas

Strategy	Country	Comments
Implementing ineffective voluntarily measures to prevent stronger mandated policies.	Argentina	In July 2005, a tobacco control bill including health warnings was introduced to Parliament. At the same time Nobleza-Piccardo ^a launched a public relations campaign claiming "We increased the [health] warning [label]" announcing their decision of add text only health warnings covering 30% of the principal surfaces of tobacco packages. ^b
Generating debate over increase of tobacco smuggling	Barbados	Tobacco industry claims publicly that its interests and those of the State are damaged by smuggling, therefore tobacco taxes should be decreased in order to stop tobacco smuggling (2010) ^c
Litigating against the law in the courts	Guatemala	The Chamber of Commerce challenged the constitutionality of the smoke-free legislation (Decree No 74/2008. The Constitutional Court of Guatemala ruled to maintain the law. ^d
Using of front groups to oppose effective policies	Mexico	A smoker's rights group was created to publicly oppose a proposal for a smoke free law in Mexico city; that was approved in 2009. ^e

¹ Subsidiary of British American Tobacco in Argentina.

² Sebrle EM, Glantz SA. Attempts to undermine tobacco control: tobacco industry "youth smoking prevention" programs to undermine meaningful tobacco control in Latin America. *Am J Public Health.* 2007;97(8):1357-67.

³ Cámara de Comercio de Guatemala v. Guatemala. Expediente 2158-2009. Available at: http://www.tobaccocontrol.org/files/live/litigation/267/GT_Guatemala%20Chamber%20of%20Commerce%20_1.pdf [Last access July 2013]

⁴ Discriminación, sentir de fumadores por ley antitabaco. *Informador.com.mx* 2008. Available at: (<http://www.informador.com.mx/mexico/2008/1132/1/discriminacion-sentir-de-fumadores-por-ley-antitabaco.htm>) [Last access July 2013]⁵ Caribbean 360. Illegal cigarette trade burning into govt revenue. 2010. Disponible en: <http://www.caribbean360.com/index.php/news/26976.htm#axzz2ThKIM93n> [último acceso julio 2013]

⁶ Caribbean 360. Illegal cigarette trade burning into govt revenue. 2010. Available at: <http://www.caribbean360.com/index.php/news/26976.htm#axzz2ThKIM93n> [Last access July 2013]

Source: Compilation from PAHO tobacco control team, not published yet.

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Annex

MPOWER package implementation, by country

Technical note

Prevalence of tobacco use	
*Youth	
Current use of tobacco products	Use of any tobacco product (smoked or smokeless), at least once, during the 30 days previous to the survey
Current use of cigarettes	Use of cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days previous to the survey
Current use of smokeless tobacco products	Use of any smokeless tobacco product during the 30 days previous to the survey
*Adult	
Current use of smoked tobacco products	Use of any smoked tobacco product (cigarettes or other) during the 30 days previous to the survey
Current use of cigarettes	Use of cigarettes during the 30 days previous to the survey
Current use of smokeless tobacco products	Use of any smokeless tobacco product during the 30 days previous to the survey

* Crude data provided by countries.

M- Monitoring. Criteria for classification	
Green	Recent*, representative**, and periodic*** data both for adults and for youth
Yellow	Recent* and representative** data both for adults and for youth
Orange	Recent* and representative** data for adults or for youth
Red	No known data, or no recent* data, or no recent* and representative** data

*Data from 2007 or later **Survey sample representative of the national population
***Collected at least every five years

Source: WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2013: Enforcing bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship. Data available for PAHO Member States as of December 2012

O- Nicotine dependence treatment. Criteria for classification	
Green	National quit line available, and both nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) and some cessation services* available and cost covered
Yellow	NRT and/or some cessation services* available, at least one of which is cost-covered
Orange	NRT and/or some cessation services* available in the country but neither cost-covered
Red	None
Grey	Data not available

*Smoking cessation support availability in any of the following places: health care clinics or other primary care facilities, hospitals, offices of health professionals, or the community.
Pharmacy with Rx means that a prescription is required
Availability "in most" means that availability is not an obstacle to the service
Availability "in some" means that the low service availability is often an obstacle to the treatment

Source: Based on the WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2013: Enforcing bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship. Available data for PAHO Member States as December 2012.

E- Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship. Criteria for classification	
Green	Ban on all forms of direct and indirect advertising.*
Yellow	Ban on national television, radio, and print media, and on some but not all other forms of direct and/or indirect advertising.*
Orange	Ban on national television, radio, and print media only.
Red	Complete lack of ban, or ban that does not cover national television, radio and print media.

*Direct advertisement: TV, radio and print media, billboards, advertisement at point of sale and internet. Indirect advertisement and promotion: free distribution by mail or other means, promotional discounts, brand extension, brand sharing, product placement on TV and/or films, depiction of tobacco products or tobacco brands on TV and/or films, sponsorship.

Source: Adapted from the WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2013: Enforcing bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship. Available data for PAHO Member States as July 2013 (data was updated by PAHO for those countries which approved legislation after the cutoff date of the WHO Report).

R- Tobacco taxes and prices. Criteria for classification	
Green	Taxes are more than 75% of the final price
Yellow	Taxes are 51-75% of the final price
Orange	Taxes are 26-50% of the final price
Red	Taxes are 25% or less of the final price
Grey	No reported/ not available data

Source: Based on the WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2013: Enforcing bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship. Available data for PAHO Member States as December 2012.

P- 100% Smoke-free environments. Criteria for classification	
Green	All indoor public places and workplaces*, and public transport are completely smoke-free** (or at least 90% of the population is covered by subnational legislation).
Yellow	As above, but regulation and/or implementation is pending.
Orange	Smoking areas are allowed, but they must be isolated, completely enclosed, and under very strict technical conditions.
Red	Six or seven types of completely smoke-free** public places and workplaces*.
Grey	Three to five types of completely smoke-free** public places and workplaces*.
Dark Red	Up to two types of completely smoke-free** public places and workplaces*.

*Health care facilities, educational facilities, except Universities, Universities, government facilities, indoor offices, restaurants, pubs and bars, public transportation.
** Place where smoking is not allowed at any moment, in any interior area and under no circumstances.

Source: WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2013: Enforcing bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship. Available data for PAHO Member States as July 2013 (data was updated by PAHO for those countries which approved legislation after the cutoff date of the WHO Report).

W- Health Warnings. Criteria for classification	
Green	Large warning ^a with all appropriate features*
Yellow	Same as above but regulation and/or implementation pending
Orange	Medium-size warning ^b with all appropriate features* or Large warning ^a lacking one or more appropriate features*.
Red	Same as above but regulation and/or implementation pending
Dark Red	Medium-size warning ^b lacking one or more appropriate features* or Large warning ^a lacking four or more appropriate features*
Grey	No warning or small warning ^c
Dark Grey	Data not available

*Features: Shown in all packaging and labeling at retail level, description of the harmful effects of tobacco use on health, font style, size and color mandated by law, rotation, written in the language of the country.
^aLarge warning: average of front and back of package at least 50%
^bMedium-size warning: average of front and back between 30% and 49%
^cSmall warning: average of front and back less than 30%

Source: WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2013: Enforcing bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship. Available data for PAHO Member States as July 2013 (data was updated by PAHO for those countries which approved legislation after the cutoff date of the WHO Report).



ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

**WHO
FCTC**

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
28/06/2004	05/06/2006

PROTOCOL

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
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Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
	Men	24.3%	5.2%	5.8%
Female	15.9%	4.3%	8.4%
Total	20.1%	5.2%	6.8%

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey (13 - 15 years old), 2009

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
	Men
Female	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...

... Not reported/not available

M-Monitoring

Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodic	-	-
Recent and national	Yes	-

W-Health warnings

Health warnings mandated by law	-
Images	-
Size (average- front/back)	-
Ban on misleading terms	-
Any features missing?	-

P-100 % Smoke-free environments

Health care facilities	-
Educational facilities (except universities)	-
Universities	-
Government buildings	Yes
Indoor offices	-
Restaurants	-
Bars and pubs	-
Public transportation	-

E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship

Ban on TV, radio and print media	-
Ban on billboards	-
Ban of indirect advertising	-
Ban on point of sale advertising	-
Ban of sponsorship	-
Ban of product display at point of sale	-

O-Nicotine dependence treatment

National toll free quit line	-
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy	Cost covered
Pharmacy	-
Availability of smoking cessation support at:	Cost covered
Primary care facilities	-
Hospitals	-
Offices of health professionals	Yes in some
Community	-
Others	-

R-Taxes and prices

Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)		
In national currency	XCD	6.50
In international dollars		3.10
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand		
Total taxes		6.60%
Specific excise tax		-
Ad valorem excise tax		-
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)		4.11%
Import duties		-
Other taxes		2.49%
Tax and price evolution		2008
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)		6.60%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)		3.10

The colors of the different interventions show the category where the country is in the implementation of that measure. See technical note on pg 24 for definitions of indicators and categories.



ARGENTINA

WHO
FCTC

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
25/09/2003	----

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
----	----

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
	Men	22.7%	17.4%	4.4%
Female	25.4%	21.5%	3.0%
Total	24.1%	19.6%	3.7%

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey (13 - 15 years old), 2012

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
	Men	29.5%	29.0%	0.1%
Female	15.8%	15.5%	0.2%
Total	22.3%	21.9%	0.2%

Source: Global Adult Tobacco Survey (15+years old), 2012

M-Monitoring		
Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodic	Yes	Yes
Recent and national	-	-

W-Health warnings	
Health warnings mandated by law	Yes
Images	Yes
Size (average- front/back)	50-50/50
Ban on misleading terms	Yes
Any features missing?	-

P-100 % Smoke-free environments	
Health care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities (except universities)	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government buildings	Yes
Indoor offices	Yes
Restaurants	Yes
Bars and pubs	Yes
Public transportation	Yes

E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship	
Ban on TV, radio and print media	Yes
Ban on billboards	Yes
Ban of indirect advertising	Incomplete
Ban on point of sale advertising	-
Ban of sponsorship	Yes
Ban of product display at point of sale	-

O-Nicotine dependence treatment		
National toll free quit line		Yes
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy		Cost covered
Pharmacy		-
Availability of smoking cessation support at:		Cost covered
Primary care facilities	Yes in some	Fully
Hospitals	Yes in some	Fully
Offices of health professionals	Yes in some	Partially
Community	Yes in some	-
Others	Yes in some	-

R-Taxes and prices		
Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)		
In national currency	ARS	8.00
In international dollars		2.74%
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand		
Total taxes		67.83%
Specific excise tax		-
Ad valorem excise tax		62.49%
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)		5.34%
Import duties		-
Other taxes		-
Tax and price evolution		2008 2012
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)	69.20%	67.83%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	2.11	2.74

The colors of the different interventions show the category where the country is in the implementation of that measure. See technical note on pg 24 for definitions of indicators and categories.



BAHAMAS

WHO
FCTC

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
29/06/2004	03/11/2009

PROTOCOL

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
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Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	17.8%	6.6%	7.5%
Female	15.1%	4.6%	5.5%
Total	16.4%	5.6%	6.6%

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey (13-15 years old), 2009

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	...	12.4%	...
Female	...	2.4%	...
Total	...	7.1%	...

Source: Bahamas CNCD Prevalence Study and Risk Factor Survey (ages 15-74), 2005
... Not reported/not available

M-Monitoring		
Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodic	-	-
Recent and national	Yes	Yes

W-Health warnings	
Health warnings mandatory by law	*
Images	-
Size (average- front/back)	*
Ban on misleading terms	-
Any features missing?	Yes

* Not specified in the law

P-100 % Smoke-free environments	
Health care facilities	-
Educational facilities (except universities)	-
Universities	-
Government buildings	-
Indoor offices	-
Restaurants	-
Bars and pubs	-
Public transportation	-

E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship	
Banned on TV and radio and in print media	*
Ban on billboards	-
Ban of indirect advertising	-
Ban of point-of-sale advertising	-
Ban of Sponsorship	-
Ban of Product display at point of sale	-

* Ban only includes TV and radio

O-Nicotine dependence treatment		
National toll free quit line		-
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy		Cost covered
Pharmacy		-
Availability of smoking cessation support at:		Cost covered
Primary care facilities	Yes in some	Partially
Hospitals	Yes in some	Partially
Offices of health professionals	-	-
Community	-	-
Others	-	-

R-Taxes and prices		
Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)		
In national currency	BSD	3.50
In international dollars		4.58
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand		
Total taxes		37.71%
Specific excise tax		-
Ad valorem excise tax		37.71%
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)		-
Import duties		-
Other taxes		-
Tax and price evolution	2008	2012
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)	31.23%	37.71%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	3.35	4.58

The colors of the different interventions show the category where the country is in the implementation of that measure. See technical note on pg 24 for definitions of indicators and categories.



BARBADOS

WHO
FCTC

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
28/06/2004	03/11/2005

PROTOCOL

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
----	----

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	34.5%	14.3%	11.5%
Female	23.2%	9.3%	8.2%
Total	28.6%	11.6%	9.8%

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey (13 -15 years old), 2007

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	14.2%	...	...
Female	1.6%	...	0.6%
Total	7.5%	...	0.3%

Source: STEPs Survey (25-100 years old), 2007
... Not reported/not available

M-Monitoring

Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodic	Yes	Yes
Recent and national	-	-

W-Health warnings

Health warnings mandated by law	-
Images	-
Size (average- front/back)	-
Ban on misleading terms	-
Any features missing?	-

P-100 % Smoke-free environments

Health care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities (except universities)	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government buildings	Yes
Indoor offices	Yes
Restaurants	Yes
Bars and pubs	Yes
Public transportation	Yes

E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship

Ban on TV, radio and print media	-
Ban on billboards	-
Ban of indirect advertising	-
Ban on point of sale advertising	-
Ban of sponsorship	-
Ban of product display at point of sale	-

O-Nicotine dependence treatment

National toll free quit line	-
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy	Cost covered
Pharmacy	-
Availability of smoking cessation support at:	Cost covered
Primary care facilities	-
Hospitals	-
Offices of health professionals	Yes in some
Community	-
Others	Yes in some Fully

R-Taxes and prices

Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)		
In national currency	BBD	11.29
In international dollars		7.96
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand		
Total taxes		48.76%
Specific excise tax		33.30%
Ad valorem excise tax		-
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)		14.89%
Import duties		-
Other taxes		0.55%
Tax and price evolution		2008
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)		48.77%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	8.89	7.96

The colors of the different interventions show the category where the country is in the implementation of that measure. See technical note on pg 24 for definitions of indicators and categories.



BELIZE

WHO
FCTC

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
26/09/2003	15/12/2005

PROTOCOL	Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
	----	----

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	21.8%	11.7%	5.8%
Female	15.3%	4.4%	5.5%
Total	18.3%	7.7%	5.7%

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey (13- 15 years old), 2008

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	...	17.7%	...
Female	...	1.4%	...
Total	...	10.2%	...

Source: The Central American Diabetes Initiative: Survey of Diabetes, Hypertension and Noncommunicable Disease Risk Factors (20 years +), 2006
... Not reported/not available

M-Monitoring

Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodic	-	-
Recent and national	Yes	-

W-Health warnings

Health warnings mandated by law	Yes
Images	-
Size (average- front/back)	*
Ban on misleading terms	-
Any features missing?	Yes

* Not specified in the law

P-100 % Smoke-free environments

Health care facilities	-
Educational facilities (except universities)	-
Universities	-
Government buildings	-
Indoor offices	-
Restaurants	-
Bars and pubs	-
Public transportation	-

E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship

Banned on TV and radio and in print media	-
Ban on billboards	-
Ban of indirect advertising	-
Ban of point-of-sale advertising	-
Ban of Sponsorship	-
Ban of Product display at point of sale	-

O-Nicotine dependence treatment

National toll free quit line	-
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy	Cost covered
Pharmacy	-
Availability of smoking cessation support at:	Cost covered
Primary care facilities	-
Hospitals	-
Offices of health professionals	-
Community	-
Others	...

... Not reported/not available

R-Taxes and prices

Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)		
In national currency	BZD	5.00
In international dollars		4.69
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand		
Total taxes		21.19%
Specific excise tax		10.00%
Ad valorem excise tax		-
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)		11.11%
Import duties		-
Other taxes		0.08%
Tax and price evolution		
	2008	2012
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)	19.17%	21.19%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	4.69	4.69

The colors of the different interventions show the category where the country is in the implementation of that measure. See technical note on pg 24 for definitions of indicators and categories.


BOLIVIA (Plurinational State of)
**WHO
FCTC**

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
27/02/2004	15/09/2005

PROTOCOL

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
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Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
	Men	20.9%	15.3%	4.5%
Female	16.4%	9.9%	4.2%
Total	18.7%	11.3%	3.6%

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey (13-15 years old), 2012

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
	Men	...	37.3%
Female	...	17.2%	...
Total	...	26.6%	...

Source: Latin American Research Center (CELIN), (15-100 years), 2010
... Not reported/not available
M-Monitoring

Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodical	-	-
Recent and national	Yes	Yes

W-Health warnings

Health warnings mandated by law	Yes
Images	Yes
Size (average- front/back)	50-50/50
Ban on misleading terms	Yes
Any features missing?	-

P-100 % Smoke-free environments

Health care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities (except universities)	Yes
Universities	-
Government buildings	Yes
Indoor offices	-
Restaurants	-
Bars and pubs	-
Public transportation	Yes

E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship

Ban on TV, radio and print media	Yes
Ban on billboards	Yes
Ban of indirect advertising	Incomplete
Ban on point of sale advertising	-
Ban of sponsorship	Yes
Ban of product display at point of sale	-

O-Nicotine dependence treatment

National toll free quit line	-
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy	Cost covered
Pharmacy	-
Availability of smoking cessation support at:	Cost covered
Primary care facilities	-
Hospitals	Yes in some
Offices of health professionals	Yes in some
Community	-
Others	-

R-Taxes and prices

Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)		
In national currency	BOB	8.00
In international dollars		2.34
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand		
Total taxes		42.03%
Specific excise tax		-
Ad valorem excise tax		28.99%
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)		13.04%
Import duties		-
Other taxes		-
Tax and price evolution		2008
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)		42.03%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	1.99	2.34

The colors of the different interventions show the category where the country is in the implementation of that measure. See technical note on pg 24 for definitions of indicators and categories.



BRAZIL

**WHO
FCTC**

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
16/06/2003	03/11/2005

PROTOCOL

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
----	----

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	7.9%	5.1%	...
Female	7.3%	5.0%	...
Total	7.6%	5.1%	...

Source: National Survey on School Health (includes 9th grade) - PeNSE, 2012
... Not reported/not available

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	22.0%	21.5%	0.6%
Female	13.3%	13.0%	0.3%
Total	17.5%	17.1%	0.4%

Source: Global Adult Tobacco Survey, (15 +years old), 2008

M-Monitoring		
Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodic	-	-
Recent and national	Yes	Yes

W-Health warnings	
Health warnings mandated by law	Yes
Images	Yes
Size (average- front/back)	65-30/100*
Ban on misleading terms	Yes
Any features missing?	-

* the 30% of the front will be implemented by January 2016

P-100 % Smoke-free environments*	
Health care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities (except universities)	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government buildings	Yes
Indoor offices	Yes
Restaurants	Yes
Bars and pubs	Yes
Public transportation	Yes

* Implementation pending as of July 2013.

E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship	
Ban on TV, radio and print media	Yes
Ban on billboards	Yes
Ban of indirect advertising	Yes
Ban on point of sale advertising	Yes
Ban of sponsorship	Yes
Ban of product display at point of sale	-

O-Nicotine dependence treatment		
National toll free quit line		Yes
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy		Cost covered
Pharmacy		Fully
Availability of smoking cessation support at:		Cost covered
Primary care facilities	Yes in some	Fully
Hospitals	Yes in some	Fully
Offices of health professionals	Yes in some	Fully
Community	Yes in some	-
Others	Yes in some	Fully

R-Taxes and prices		
Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)		
In national currency	BRL	4.25
In international dollars		2.26
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand		
Total taxes		63.15%
Specific excise tax		21.18%
Ad valorem excise tax		6.00%
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)		25.00%
Import duties		-
Other taxes		10.97%
Tax and price evolution	2008	2012
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)	57.15%	63.15%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	1.59	2.26

The colors of the different interventions show the category where the country is in the implementation of that measure. See technical note on pg 24 for definitions of indicators and categories.



CANADA

WHO
FCTC

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
15/07/2003	26/11/2004

PROTOCOL

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
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Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	2.8%	...	1.2%
Female	2.7%	...	0.6%
Total	2.8%	...	0.9%

Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (includes school grades 7th to 9th), 2010-2011
... Not reported/not available

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	19.7%	...	2.0%
Female	15.0%	...	...
Total	17.3%	...	1.0%

Source: Canadian Tobacco Use Monitoring Survey (CTUMS) (15 + years), 2011
... Not reported/not available

M-Monitoring

Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodic	Yes	Yes
Recent and national	-	-

W-Health warnings

Health warnings mandated by law	Yes
Images	Yes
Size (average- front/back)	75-75/75
Ban on misleading terms	Yes
Any features missing?	-

P - 100% Smoke-free environments §

Health care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities (except universities)	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government buildings	Yes
Indoor offices	Yes
Restaurants	Yes
Bars and pubs	Yes
Public transportation	Yes

§ While there is no national smoke-free legislation, at least 90% of the population is protected by subnational 100% smoke-free laws.

E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship

Ban on TV, radio and print media	Yes
Ban on billboards	Yes
Ban of indirect advertising	Incomplete
Ban on point of sale advertising	-
Ban of sponsorship	Yes
Ban of product display at point of sale	-

O-Nicotine dependence treatment

National toll free quit line	Yes	
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy	Cost covered	
Pharmacy	Partially	
Availability of smoking cessation support at:	Cost covered	
Primary care facilities	Yes in most	Partially
Hospitals	Yes in most	Partially
Offices of health professionals	Yes in most	Partially
Community	Yes in some	-
Others	Yes in some	Partially

R-Taxes and prices

Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)		
In national currency	CAD	8.49
In international dollars		6.80
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand		
Total taxes		64.45%
Specific excise tax		55.61%
Ad valorem excise tax		-
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)		8.84%
Import duties		-
Other taxes		-
Tax and price evolution		
	2008	2012
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)	64.55%	64.45%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	6.38	6.80

∞ Subnational rates and national excise taxation rates have been used by WHO to reflect an average Canadian taxation rate. Consequently, the reported taxation rates will be different to the posted tax rates. The prices is a sales-weighted average of the price in Canada for the most-sold brand



CHILE

WHO
FCTC

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
25/09/2003	13/06/2005

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
----	----

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	29.8%	28.0%	...
Female	39.8%	39.9%	...
Total	35.1%	34.2%	...

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey (13 - 15 years old), Santiago, 2008
... Not reported/not available

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	...	44.2%	...
Female	...	37.1%	...
Total	...	40.6%	...

Source: National Health Survey (15+ years), 2010
... Not reported/not available

M-Monitoring

Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodic	Yes	Yes
Recent and national	-	-

W-Health warnings

Health warnings mandated by law	Yes
Images	Yes
Size (average- front/back)	50-50/50
Ban on misleading terms	Yes
Any features missing?	Yes

P - 100% Smoke-free environments §

Health care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities (except universities)	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government buildings	Yes
Indoor offices	Yes
Restaurants	Yes
Bars and pubs	Yes
Public transportation	Yes

E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship

Ban on TV, radio and print media	Yes
Ban on billboards	Yes
Ban of indirect advertising	Yes
Ban on point of sale advertising	Yes
Ban of sponsorship	Yes
Ban of product display at point of sale	-

O-Nicotine dependence treatment

National toll free quit line	-	
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy	Cost covered	
Pharmacy	-	
Availability of smoking cessation support at:	Cost covered	
Primary care facilities	Yes in some	-
Hospitals	Yes in some	-
Offices of health professionals	Yes in some	-
Community	Yes in some	-
Others	Yes in some	-

R-Taxes and prices

Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)		
In national currency	CLP	1,800.00
In international dollars		4.39
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand		
Total taxes		81.24%
Specific excise tax		2.98%
Ad valorem excise tax		62.3%
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)		15.9%
Import duties		-
Other taxes		-
Tax and price evolution		
	2008	2012
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)	76.3%	81.24%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	3.56	4.39



COLOMBIA

**WHO
FCTC**

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
----	10/04/2008(a)

PROTOCOL

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
21/02/2013	----

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes*	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	27.0%	11.9%	...
Female	27.8%	7.9%	...
Total	27.6%	9.8%	...

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey (13 - 15 years old), Bogotá, 2007. * Drug use survey in student population (13-15 years old), 2011
... Not reported/not available

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	...	23.8%	...
Female	...	11.1%	...
Total	...	17.0%	...

Source: National Psychoactive Substances Study (12-65 years old), 2008
... Not reported/not available

M-Monitoring

Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodic	-	-
Recent and national	Yes	Yes

W-Health warnings

Health warnings mandated by law	Yes
Images	Yes
Size (average- front/back)	30-30/30
Ban on misleading terms	Yes
Any features missing?	-

P-100 % Smoke-free environments

Health care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities (except universities)	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government buildings	Yes
Indoor offices	Yes
Restaurants	Yes
Bars and pubs	Yes
Public transportation	Yes

E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship

Ban on TV, radio and print media	Yes
Ban on billboards	Yes
Ban of indirect advertising	Yes
Ban on point of sale advertising	Yes
Ban of sponsorship	Yes
Ban of product display at point of sale	-

O-Nicotine dependence treatment

National toll free quit line	-	
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy	Cost covered	
Pharmacy	-	
Availability of smoking cessation support at:	Cost covered	
Primary care facilities	Yes in some	-
Hospitals	Yes in some	-
Offices of health professionals	Yes in some	-
Community	-	-
Others	-	-

R-Taxes and prices

Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)		
In national currency	COP	2,700.00
In international dollars		2.01
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand		
Total taxes		43.77%
Specific excise tax		22.52%
Impuesto al consumo <i>ad valorem</i>		7.46%
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)		13.79%
Import duties		-
Other taxes		-
Tax and price evolution	2008	2012
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)	34.31%	43.77%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	1.48	2.01

The colors of the different interventions show the category where the country is in the implementation of that measure. See technical note on pg 24 for definitions of indicators and categories.


COSTA RICA
**WHO
FCTC**

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
03/07/2003	21/08/2008

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
21/03/2013	----

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	15.9%	9.4%	...
Female	13.1%	9.7%	...
Total	14.6%	9.6%	...

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey (13-15 years old), 2008
... Not reported/not available

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	...	18.6%	...
Female	...	8.5%	...
Total	...	12.8%	...

Source: National Household Drug Use Survey (18-70 years old), 2010
... Not reported/not available

M-Monitoring

Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodic	-	-
Recent and national	Yes	Yes

W-Health warnings

Health warnings mandated by law	Yes
Images	Yes
Size (average- front/back)	50-50/50
Ban on misleading terms	Yes
Any features missing?	-

P-100 % Smoke-free environments

Health care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities (except universities)	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government buildings	Yes
Indoor offices	Yes
Restaurants	Yes
Bars and pubs	Yes
Public transportation	Yes

E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship

Ban on TV, radio and print media	Yes
Ban on billboards	Yes
Ban of indirect advertising	Incomplete
Ban on point of sale advertising	Yes
Ban of sponsorship	Yes
Ban of product display at point of sale	-

O-Nicotine dependence treatment

National toll free quit line	Yes	
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy	Cost covered	
Pharmacy	-	
Availability of smoking cessation support at:	Cost covered	
Primary care facilities	Yes in some	Fully
Hospitals	Yes in some	Partially
Offices of health professionals	Yes in some	Partially
Community	Yes in some	Fully
Others	Yes in some	Fully

R-Taxes and prices

Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)			
In national currency	CRC	1,300.00	
In international dollars		3.30	
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand			
Total taxes		71.50%	
Specific excise tax		30.77%	
Ad valorem excise tax		29.23%	
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)		11.50%	
Import duties		-	
Other taxes		-	
Tax and price evolution		2008	2012
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)		55.72%	71.50%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)		2.33	3.30

The colors of the different interventions show the category where the country is in the implementation of that measure. See technical note on pg 24 for definitions of indicators and categories.



CUBA

**WHO
FCTC**

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
29/06/2004	----

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
----	----

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	19.8%	13.1%	...
Female	15.0%	8.7%	...
Total	17.1%	10.6%	...

Fuente: Global Youth Tobacco Survey (13-15 years old), 2010
... Not reported/not available

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	31.1%	27.5%	...
Female	16.4%	14.1%	...
Total	23.7%	20.8%	...

Source: III National Risk Factors and NCD and preventive activities (15 +years old), 2010
... Not reported/not available

M-Monitoring		
Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodic	-	-
Recent and national	Yes	Yes

W-Health warnings	
Health warnings mandated by law	Yes
Images	-
Size (average- front/back)	30-30/30
Ban on misleading terms	Yes
Any features missing?	-

P-100 % Smoke-free environments	
Health care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities (except universities)	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government buildings	-
Indoor offices	-
Restaurants	-
Bars and pubs	-
Public transportation	Yes

E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship	
Ban on TV, radio and print media	-
Ban on billboards	-
Ban of indirect advertising	-
Ban on point of sale advertising	-
Ban of sponsorship	-
Ban of product display at point of sale	-

O-Nicotine dependence treatment		
National toll free quit line	Yes	
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy	Cost covered	
-	-	
Availability of smoking cessation support at:	Cost covered	
Primary care facilities	Yes in some	Fully
Hospitals	Yes in some	Fully
Offices of health professionals	Yes in some	Fully
Community	Yes in some	Fully
Others	...	Fully

... Not reported/not available

R-Taxes and prices		
Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)		
In national currency	CUP	7.60
In international dollars	...	
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand		
Total taxes	75.13%	
Specific excise tax	75.13%	
Ad valorem excise tax	-	
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)	-	
Import duties	-	
Other taxes	-	
Tax and price evolution	2008	2012
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)	75.00%	75.13%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	...	...

... Not reported/not available

The colors of the different interventions show the category where the country is in the implementation of that measure. See technical note on pg 24 for definitions of indicators and categories.



DOMINICA

WHO
FCTC

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
29/06/2004	24/07/2006

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
----	----

PROTOCOL

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	30.4%	13.8%	10.2%
Female	19.8%	8.9%	6.4%
Total	25.3%	11.6%	8.4%

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey (13-15 years old), 2009

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	16.6%	...	...
Female	3.2%	...	...
Total	10.2%	...	...

Source: WHO STEPs (15-64 years old), 2007
... Not reported/not available

M-Monitoring

Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodic	-	-
Recent and national	Yes	Yes

W-Health warnings

Health warnings mandated by law	-
Images	-
Size (average- front/back)	-
Ban on misleading terms	-
Any features missing?	-

P-100 % Smoke-free environments

Health care facilities	-
Educational facilities (except universities)	-
Universities	-
Government buildings	-
Indoor offices	-
Restaurants	-
Bars and pubs	-
Public transportation	-

E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship

Ban on TV, radio and print media	-
Ban on billboards	-
Ban of indirect advertising	-
Ban on point of sale advertising	-
Ban of sponsorship	-
Ban of product display at point of sale	-

O-Nicotine dependence treatment


National toll free quit line	-	
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy	Cost covered	
Pharmacy	-	
Availability of smoking cessation support at:	Cost covered	
Primary care facilities	Yes in most	-
Hospitals	Yes in most	...
Offices of health professionals	-	-
Community	-	-
Others	...	-

... Not reported/not available

R-Taxes and prices

Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)			
In national currency	XCD	4.25	
In international dollars		3.13	
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand			
Total taxes		23.04%	
Specific excise tax		10.35%	
Ad valorem excise tax		-	
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)		13.04%	
Import duties		-	
Other taxes		-	
Tax and price evolution		2008	2012
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)		25.61%	23.40%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)		2.63	3.13

The colors of the different interventions show the category where the country is in the implementation of that measure. See technical note on pg 24 for definitions of indicators and categories.

	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	
	WHO FCTC	
Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)	
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PROTOCOL	Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
	----	----

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	24.3%	5.2%	19.0%
Female	14.0%	4.3%	6.4%
Total	18.6%	4.7%	12.6%

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey (13-15 years old) 2011

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	17.2%	...	...
Female	12.5%	...	...
Total	14.9%	...	...

Source: World Health Survey (18+ years old), 2003
... Not reported/not available

M-Monitoring		
Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodic	-	-
Recent and national	Yes	-

W-Health warnings	
Health warnings mandated by law	Yes
Images	-
Size (average- front/back)	^a
Ban on misleading terms	-
Any features missing?	Yes

^a No especificado en la ley

P-100 % Smoke-free environments	
Health care facilities	-
Educational facilities (except universities)	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government buildings	-
Indoor offices	-
Restaurants	-
Bars and pubs	-
Public transportation	-

E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship	
Ban on TV, radio and print media	-
Ban on billboards	-
Ban of indirect advertising	-
Ban on point of sale advertising	-
Ban of sponsorship	-
Ban of product display at point of sale	-

O-Nicotine dependence treatment		
National toll free quit line	-	
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy	Cost covered	
-	-	
Availability of smoking cessation support at:	Cost covered	
Primary care facilities	-	-
Hospitals	-	-
Offices of health professionals	Yes in most	-
Community	-	-
Others	-	-

R-Taxes and prices		
Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)		
In national currency	DOP	130.00
In international dollars	5.36	
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand		
Total taxes	58.59%	
Specific excise tax	27.55%	
Ad valorem excise tax	17.24%	
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)	13.79%	
Import duties	-	
Other taxes	-	
Tax and price evolution	2008	2012
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)	57.03%	58.59%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	4.87	5.36

The colors of the different interventions show the category where the country is in the implementation of that measure. See technical note on pg 24 for definitions of indicators and categories.



ECUADOR

**WHO
FCTC**

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
22/03/2004	25/07/2006

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
----	----

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	31.2%	23.2%	...
Female	26.1%	18.1%	...
Total	28.6%	20.5%	...

Fuente: Global Youth Tobacco Survey (13-15 years old), Quito, 2007
... Not reported/not available

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	...	36.3%	...
Female	...	8.2%	...
Total	...	22.7%	...

Source: Estimating current cigarette use (12-65 years old), 2010
... Not reported/not available

M-Monitoring

Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodic	-	-
Recent and national	-	Yes

W-Health warnings

Health warnings mandated by law	Yes
Images	Yes
Size (average- front/back)	60-60/60
Ban on misleading terms	Yes
Any features missing?	Yes

P-100 % Smoke-free environments

Health care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities (except universities)	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government buildings	Yes
Indoor offices	Yes
Restaurants	Yes
Bars and pubs	Yes
Public transportation	Yes

E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship

Ban on TV, radio and print media	Yes
Ban on billboards	Yes
Ban of indirect advertising	Incomplete
Ban on point of sale advertising	-\$
Ban of sponsorship	Yes
Ban of product display at point of sale	-

§ Allowed only inside point of sale, it can't be seen from outside or be bigger than 1m²

O-Nicotine dependence treatment

National toll free quit line	-	
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy	Cost covered	
-	-	
Availability of smoking cessation support at:	Cost covered	
Primary care facilities	Yes in some	Partially
Hospitals	Yes in some	Partially
Offices of health professionals	-	...
Community	-	-
Others	-	-

... Not reported/not available

R-Taxes and prices

Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)		
In national currency	USD	2.60
In international dollars		4.83
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand		
Total taxes		73.02%
Specific excise tax		62.31%
Ad valorem excise tax		-
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)		10.71%
Import duties		-
Other taxes		-
Tax and price evolution		
	2008	2012
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)	64.29%	73.02%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	3.39	4.83

The colors of the different interventions show the category where the country is in the implementation of that measure. See technical note on pg 24 for definitions of indicators and categories.

WHO
FCTC

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
18/03/2004	----

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
----	----

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	18.2%	11.2%	4.5%
Female	11.0%	7.1%	2.8%
Total	14.6%	9.1%	3.7%

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey (13-15 years old), 2009

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Consumo actual de productos de tabaco sin humo
Men	...	21.5%	...
Female	...	3.4%	...
Total	...	11.7%	...

Source: I National Study on Drug Use in General Population, (12-65 years old), 2005
... Not reported/not available

M-Monitoring

Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodic	-	-
Recent and national	Yes	-

W-Health warnings

Health warnings mandated by law	Yes
Images	Yes
Size (average- front/back)	50-50/50
Ban on misleading terms	Yes
Any features missing?	-

P-100 % Smoke-free environments

Health care facilities	-
Educational facilities (except universities)	-
Universities	-
Government buildings	-
Indoor offices	-
Restaurants	-
Bars and pubs	-
Public transportation	-

E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship

Ban on TV, radio and print media	Yes
Ban on billboards	Yes
Ban of indirect advertising	Incomplete
Ban on point of sale advertising	-
Ban of sponsorship	Yes
Ban of product display at point of sale	-

O-Nicotine dependence treatment

National toll free quit line	Yes	
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy	Cost covered	
Pharmacy	Partially	
Availability of smoking cessation support at:	Cost covered	
Primary care facilities	Yes in some	...
Hospitals	Yes in some	Partially
Offices of health professionals	Yes in some	-
Community	-	-
Others	-	-

... Not reported/not available

R-Taxes and prices

Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)		
In national currency	USD	2.10
In international dollars		3.96
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand		
Total taxes		51.75%
Ad valorem excise tax		21.43%
Impuesto al consumo <i>ad valorem</i>		18.82%
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)		11.50%
Import duties		-
Other taxes		-
Tax and price evolution		
	2008	2012
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)	41.47%	51.75%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	2.79	3.96

The colors of the different interventions show the category where the country is in the implementation of that measure. See technical note on pg 24 for definitions of indicators and categories.



GRENADA

**WHO
FCTC**

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
29/06/2004	14/08/2007

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
----	----

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	24.5%	9.9%	10.1%
Female	16.7%	6.2%	6.9%
Total	20.5%	8.1%	8.4%

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey (13-15 years old), 2009

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	30.3%	...	2.2%
Female	6.5%	...	0.3%
Total	18.6%	...	1.2%

Source: WHO STEPs (25-64 years old), 2011
... Not reported/not available

M-Monitoring

Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodic	-	-
Recent and national	Yes	Yes

W-Health warnings

Health warnings mandated by law	-
Images	-
Size (average- front/back)	-
Ban on misleading terms	-
Any features missing?	-

P-100 % Smoke-free environments

Health care facilities	-
Educational facilities (except universities)	-
Universities	-
Government buildings	-
Indoor offices	-
Restaurants	-
Bars and pubs	-
Public transportation	-

E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship

Ban on TV, radio and print media	-
Ban on billboards	-
Ban of indirect advertising	-
Ban on point of sale advertising	-
Ban of sponsorship	-
Ban of product display at point of sale	-

O-Nicotine dependence treatment

National toll free quit line	-
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy	Cost covered
-	-
Availability of smoking cessation support at:	Cost covered
Primary care facilities	-
Hospitals	-
Offices of health professionals	Yes in some
Community	-
Others	...

... Not reported/not available

R-Taxes and prices

Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)		
In national currency	...	...
In international dollars	...	
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand		
Total taxes	...	
Specific excise tax	...	
Ad valorem excise tax	...	
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)	...	
Import duties	...	
Otros imaOther taxes puestos	...	
Tax and price evolution	2008	2012
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)	40.50%	...
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	3.87	...

... Not reported/not available

The colors of the different interventions show the category where the country is in the implementation of that measure. See technical note on pg 24 for definitions of indicators and categories.

WHO
FCTC

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
25/09/2003	16/11/2005

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
----	----

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Hombres	19.7%	13.7%	...
Mujeres	13.3%	9.1%	...
Total	16.6%	11.4%	...

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey (13-15 years old), 2008
... Not reported/not available

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	23.9%	...	...
Female	3.4%	...	...
Total	11.2%	...	...

Source: World Health Survey (18 + years old), 2003
... Not reported/not available

M-Monitoring		
Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodic	-	-
Recent and national	Yes	Yes

W-Health warnings	
Health warnings mandated by law	Yes
Images	-
Size (average- front/back)	13-25/0
Ban on misleading terms	-
Any features missing?	-

P-100 % Smoke-free environments	
Health care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities (except universities)	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government buildings	Yes
Indoor offices	Yes
Restaurants	Yes
Bars and pubs	Yes
Public transportation	Yes

E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship	
Ban on TV, radio and print media	-
Ban on billboards	-
Ban of indirect advertising	Incomplete
Ban on point of sale advertising	-
Ban of sponsorship	-
Ban of product display at point of sale	-

O-Nicotine dependence treatment		
National toll free quit line	-	
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy	Cost covered	
Pharmacy	-	
Availability of smoking cessation support at:	Cost covered	
Primary care facilities	-	-
Hospitals	Yes in some	Fully
Offices of health professionals	Yes in some	-
Community	-	-
Others	-	-

R-Taxes and prices		
Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)		
In national currency	GTQ	14.00
In international dollars		2.76
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand		
Total taxes	48.98%	
Specific excise tax	-	
Ad valorem excise tax	38.27%	
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)	10.71%	
Import duties	-	
Other taxes	-	
Tax and price evolution	2008	2012
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)	56.71%	48.98%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	2.26	2.76

The colors of the different interventions show the category where the country is in the implementation of that measure. See technical note on pg 24 for definitions of indicators and categories.



GUYANA

**WHO
FCTC**

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
----	15/09/2005

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
----	----

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	25,3%	13,3%	7,9%
Female	16,0%	5,6%	6,6%
Total	20,9%	9,5%	7,5%

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey (13-15 years old), 2010

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	31,0%	29,4%	...
Female	3,6%	3,2%	...
Total	...	...	...

Source: Demographic Health Survey (15-49), 2009
... Not reported/not available

M-Monitoring		
Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodic	-	-
Recent and national	Yes	-

W-Health warnings	
Health warnings mandated by law	Yes
Images	-
Size (average- front/back)	§
Ban on misleading terms	-
Any features missing?	Yes

§ Unspecified in the law

P-100 % Smoke-free environments	
Health care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities (except universities)	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government buildings	-
Indoor offices	-
Restaurants	-
Bars and pubs	-
Public transportation	-

E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship	
Ban on TV, radio and print media	-
Ban on billboards	-
Ban of indirect advertising	-
Ban on point of sale advertising	-
Ban of sponsorship	-
Ban of product display at point of sale	-

O-Nicotine dependence treatment		
National toll free quit line		-
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy		Cost covered
-		-
Availability of smoking cessation support at:		Cost covered
Primary care facilities	Yes in some	Fully
Hospitals	Yes in some	Fully
Offices of health professionals	Yes in some	-
Community	-	-
Others	Yes in some	Fully

R-Taxes and prices		
Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)		
In national currency	GYD	300.00
In international dollars		3.30
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand		
Total taxes		30.15%
Specific excise tax		-
Ad valorem excise tax		16.36%
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)		13.79%
Import duties		-
Other taxes		-
Tax and price evolution	2008	2012
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)	35.85%	30.15%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	3.02	3.30

The colors of the different interventions show the category where the country is in the implementation of that measure. See technical note on pg 24 for definitions of indicators and categories.



HAITI

WHO
FCTC

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
23/07/2003	----

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
----	----

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	20.3%	14.1%	...
Female	19.2%	13.8%	...
Total	19.7%	14.0%	...

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey (13-15 years old), 2005
... Not reported/not available

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	...	...	...
Female	4.4%	...	...
Total	...	...	...

Source: (Female) Enquête Mortalité, Morbidité et Utilisation des Services, (15-49 years old), 2000
... Not reported/not available

M-Monitoring		
Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodic	-	-
Recent and national	-	-

W - Advertencias Sanitarias	
Health warnings mandated by law	-
Images	-
Size (average- front/back)	-
Ban on misleading terms	-
Any features missing?	-

P-100 % Smoke-free environments	
Health care facilities	-
Educational facilities (except universities)	-
Universities	-
Government buildings	-
Indoor offices	-
Restaurants	-
Bars and pubs	-
Public transportation	-

E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship	
Ban on TV, radio and print media	-
Ban on billboards	-
Ban of indirect advertising	-
Ban on point of sale advertising	-
Ban of sponsorship	-
Ban of product display at point of sale	-

O-Nicotine dependence treatment		
National toll free quit line	Yes	
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy	Cost covered	
Pharmacy	-	
Availability of smoking cessation support at:	Cost covered	
Primary care facilities	-	-
Hospitals	-	-
Offices of health professionals	-	-
Community	-	-
Others	...	...

... Data not reported/not available

R-Taxes and prices		
Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)		
In national currency	...	...
In international dollars	...	
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand		
Total taxes	...	
Specific excise tax	...	
Ad valorem excise tax	...	
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)	...	
Import duties	...	
Other taxes	...	
Tax and price evolution	2008	2012
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)	...	...
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	...	...

... Data not reported/not available

The colors of the different interventions show the category where the country is in the implementation of that measure. See technical note on pg 24 for definitions of indicators and categories.


HONDURAS
**WHO
FCTC**

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
18/06/2004	16/02/2005

PROTOCOL	Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
	----	----

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	22,8%	14,4%	...
Female	18,2%	14,1%	...
Total	20,4%	14,2%	...

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey (13-15 years old), Tegucigalpa, 2003
... Not reported/not available

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men
Female
Total

... Not reported/not available

M-Monitoring		
Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodic	-	-
Recent and national	Yes*	-

*Data from the Global Health School Survey not available at the closing of the report

W-Health warnings	
Health warnings mandated by law	Yes
Images	Yes
Size (average- front/back)	50-50/50
Ban on misleading terms	Yes
Any features missing?	-

P-100 % Smoke-free environments	
Health care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities (except universities)	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government buildings	Yes
Indoor offices	Yes
Restaurants	Yes
Bars and pubs	Yes
Public transportation	Yes

E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship	
Ban on TV, radio and print media	Yes
Ban on billboards	Yes
Ban of indirect advertising	-
Ban on point of sale advertising	-
Ban of sponsorship	-
Ban of product display at point of sale	-

O-Nicotine dependence treatment		
National toll free quit line	Yes	
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy	Cost covered	
Pharmacy	-	
Availability of smoking cessation support at:	Cost covered	
Primary care facilities	-	-
Hospitals	Yes in some	Fully
Offices of health professionals	Yes in some	Fully
Community	-	-
Others	Yes in some	Fully

R-Taxes and prices		
Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)		
In national currency	HNL	33.35
In international dollars		3.50
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand		
Total taxes	34.03%	
Specific excise tax	20.99%	
Ad valorem excise tax	-	
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)	13.04%	
Import duties	-	
Other taxes	-	
Tax and price evolution	2008	2012
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)	45.25%	34.03%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	2.23	3.50

The colors of the different interventions show the category where the country is in the implementation of that measure. See technical note on pg 24 for definitions of indicators and categories.



JAMAICA

**WHO
FCTC**

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
24/09/2003	07/07/2005

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
----	----

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	31.3%	21.5%	8.5%
Female	24.6%	14.3%	8.5%
Total	28.7%	17.8%	8.5%

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey (13-15 years old), 2010

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	...	22,1%	...
Female	...	7,2%	...
Total	...	14,5%	...

Source: Health and Lifestyle Survey II, (15-74 years old), 2007
... Not reported/not available

M-Monitoring

Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodic	-	-
Recent and national	Yes	Yes

W-Health warnings

Health warnings mandated by law	Yes
Images	Yes
Size (average- front/back)	75-75/75
Ban on misleading terms	Yes
Any features missing?	-

P-100 % Smoke-free environments

Health care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities (except universities)	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government buildings	Yes
Indoor offices	Yes
Restaurants	Yes
Bars and pubs	Yes
Public transportation	Yes

E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship

Ban on TV, radio and print media	Yes
Ban on billboards	-
Ban of indirect advertising	-
Ban on point of sale advertising	-
Ban of sponsorship	-
Ban of product display at point of sale	-

O-Nicotine dependence treatment

National toll free quit line	-	
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy	Cost covered	
Pharmacy with Rx	-	
Availability of smoking cessation support at:	Cost covered	
Primary care facilities	Yes in most	Fully
Hospitals	Yes in most	Fully
Offices of health professionals	Yes in some	Partially
Community	Yes in some	-
Others	-	-

R-Taxes and prices

Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)		
In national currency	JMD	660.00
In international dollars		12.19
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand		
Total taxes		46.06%
Specific excise tax		31.82%
Ad valorem excise tax		-
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)		14.16%
Import duties		-
Other taxes		0.08%
Tax and price evolution		
	2008	2012
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)	43.88%	46.06%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	9.74	12.19

The colors of the different interventions show the category where the country is in the implementation of that measure. See technical note on pg 24 for definitions of indicators and categories.



Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
12/08/2003	28/05/2004

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
----	----

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	21.6%	15.8%	5.9%
Female	17.7%	12.9%	3.9%
Total	19.8%	14.6%	4.9%

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey (13-15 years old), 2011

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	24.8%	24.5%	0.3%
Female	7.8%	7.5%	0.3%
Total	15.9%	15.6%	0.3%

Source: Global Adult Tobacco Survey (15 + years old), 2009

M-Monitoring		
Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodic	-	-
Recent and national	Yes	Yes

W-Health warnings	
Health warnings mandated by law	Yes
Images	Yes
Size (average- front/back)	65-30/100
Ban on misleading terms	Yes
Any features missing?	-

P-100 % Smoke-free environments	
Health care facilities	*
Educational facilities (except universities)	Yes
Universities	*
Government buildings	*
Indoor offices	*
Restaurants	*
Bars and pubs	*
Public transportation	-

* Smoking areas are allowed but they must be isolated, completely enclosed, and under very strict technical conditions

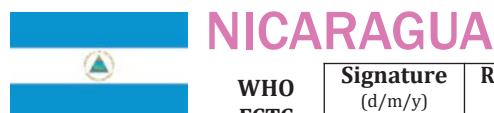
E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship	
Ban on TV, radio and print media	-\$
Ban on billboards	Yes
Ban of indirect advertising	Incomplete
Ban on point of sale advertising	-
Ban of sponsorship	Yes
Ban of product display at point of sale	-

*Ban only includes TV and radio

O-Nicotine dependence treatment		
National toll free quit line	Yes	
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy	Cost covered	
Pharmacy	-	
Availability of smoking cessation support at:	Cost covered	
Primary care facilities	Yes in most	Partially
Hospitals	Yes in some	Partially
Offices of health professionals	Yes in some	-
Community	Yes in some	Partially
Others	Yes in some	-

R-Taxes and prices		
Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)		
In national currency	MXN	40.00
In international dollars		4.47
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand		
Total taxes	66.62%	
Specific excise tax	17.50%	
Ad valorem excise tax	35.33	
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)	13.79%	
Import duties	-	
Other taxes	-	
Tax and price evolution	2008	2012
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)	61.1%	66.62%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	3.58	4.47

The colors of the different interventions show the category where the country is in the implementation of that measure. See technical note on pg 24 for definitions of indicators and categories.


**WHO
FCTC**

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
07/06/2004	09/04/2008

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
10/01/2013	----

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	30.4%	25.6%	...
Female	20.5%	17.4%	...
Total	25.1%	20.5%	...

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey (13 - 15 years old), Centro Managua, 2003
... Not reported/not available

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men
Female
Total

... Not reported/not available

M-Monitoring		
Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodic	-	-
Recent and national	-	Yes

W-Health warnings	
Health warnings mandated by law	Yes
Images	Yes
Size (average- front/back)	50-50/50
Ban on misleading terms	Yes
Any features missing?	Yes

* Law approved but not applied at July 2013

P-100 % Smoke-free environments	
Health care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities (except universities)	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government buildings	Yes
Indoor offices	Yes
Restaurants	-
Bars and pubs	-
Public transportation	Yes

E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship	
Ban on TV, radio and print media	- ^a
Ban on billboards	Yes
Ban of indirect advertising	-
Ban on point of sale advertising	-
Ban of sponsorship	-
Ban of product display at point of sale	-

^a Ban only includes TV and radio

O-Nicotine dependence treatment		
National toll free quit line		-
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy		Cost covered
Pharmacy with Rx		-
Availability of smoking cessation support at:		Cost covered
Primary care facilities	Yes in most	-
Hospitals	Yes in most	-
Offices of health professionals	Yes in most	-
Community	-	-
Others	-	-

R-Taxes and prices		
Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)		
In national currency	NIO	28,00
In international dollars		3,06
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand		
Total taxes		29.11%
Specific excise tax		16.07%
Ad valorem excise tax		-
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)		13.04%
Import duties		-
Other taxes		-
Tax and price evolution		2008 2012
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)	19.79%	29.11%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	2.90	3.06

The colors of the different interventions show the category where the country is in the implementation of that measure. See technical note on pg 24 for definitions of indicators and categories.



PANAMA

**WHO
FCTC**

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
26/09/2003	16/08/2004

PROTOCOL

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
10/01/2013	----

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	15.1%	7.0%	4.8%
Female	10.2%	3.2%	4.2%
Total	12.7%	5.0%	4.6%

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey, (13-15 years old), 2012

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	17.4%	...	...
Female	4.0%	...	...
Total	9.4%	...	...

 Source: 1st National Health and Quality Health Life Survey (15+ years), 2007
 ... Not reported/not available

M-Monitoring

Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodic	-	-
Recent and national	Yes	Yes

W-Health warnings

Health warnings mandated by law	Yes
Images	Yes
Size (average- front/back)	50-50/50
Ban on misleading terms	Yes
Any features missing?	-

P-100 % Smoke-free environments

Health care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities (except universities)	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government buildings	Yes
Indoor offices	Yes
Restaurants	Yes
Bars and pubs	Yes
Public transportation	Yes

E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship

Ban on TV, radio and print media	Yes
Ban on billboards	Yes
Ban of indirect advertising	Yes
Ban on point of sale advertising	Yes
Ban of sponsorship	Yes
Ban of product display at point of sale	Yes

O-Nicotine dependence treatment

National toll free quit line	Yes	
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy	Cost covered	
Pharmacy	Fully	
Availability of smoking cessation support at:	Cost covered	
Primary care facilities	Yes in some	Fully
Hospitals	Yes in some	Partially
Offices of health professionals	Yes in some	Partially
Community	-	-
Others	-	-

R-Taxes and prices

Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)			
In national currency	PAB	3.73	
In international dollars		5.96	
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand			
Total taxes		56.52%	
Specific excise tax		-	
Ad valorem excise tax		43.48%	
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)		13.04%	
Import duties		-	
Other taxes		-	
Tax and price evolution		2008	2012
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)		36.59%	56.52%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)		3.32	5.96

The colors of the different interventions show the category where the country is in the implementation of that measure. See technical note on pg 24 for definitions of indicators and categories.

PARAGUAY


**WHO
FCTC**

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
16/06/2003	26/09/2006

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
----	----

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	20.8%	11.3%	...
Female	12.9%	5.5%	...
Total	16.7%	8.3%	...

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey (13-15 years old), 2008
... Not reported/not available

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	22.8%	...	3.0%
Female	6.1%	...	1.6%
Total	14.5%	...	2.3%

Source: 1st National Risk Factor Survey and NCDs in General Population (15-74 years old)
... Not reported/not available

M-Monitoring		
Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodic	-	-
Recent and national	Yes	Yes

W-Health warnings	
Health warnings mandated by law	Yes
Images	-
Size (average- front/back)	□
Ban on misleading terms	-
Any features missing?	Yes

□ Unspecified in the law

P-100 % Smoke-free environments	
Health care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities (except universities)	Yes
Universities	-
Government buildings	-
Indoor offices	-
Restaurants	-
Bars and pubs	-
Public transportation	-

E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship	
Ban on TV, radio and print media	-
Ban on billboards	-
Ban of indirect advertising	-
Ban on point of sale advertising	-
Ban of sponsorship	-
Ban of product display at point of sale	-

O - Tratamiento dependencia a la nicotina		
National toll free quit line		-
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy		Cost covered
-		-
Availability of smoking cessation support at:		Cost covered
Primary care facilities	Yes in some	Fully
Hospitals	Yes in some	Fully
Offices of health professionals	Yes in some	Fully
Community	Yes in some	Partially
Others	-	-

R-Taxes and prices		
Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)		
In national currency	PYG	1,800.00
In international dollars		0.65
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand		
Total taxes		17.34%
Specific excise tax		-
Impuesto al consumo <i>ad valorem</i>		6.62%
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)		10.71%
Other taxes		-
Otros impuestos		-
Tax and price evolution	2008	2012
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)	18,83%	17,34%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	0.40	0.65

The colors of the different interventions show the category where the country is in the implementation of that measure. See technical note on pg 24 for definitions of indicators and categories.



WHO
FCTC

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
21/04/2004	30/11/2004

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
----	----

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	21.5%	17.7%	4.3%
Female	16.5%	12.9%	4.8%
Total	19.4%	15.7%	4.7%

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey (13-15 years old), 2007

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	19.7%	...	...
Female	7.8%	...	...
Total	13.3%	...	...

Source: 4th National Drug Use Survey in General Population (12-64 years old), 2010. Urban population ... Not reported/not available

M-Monitoring		
Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodic	-	-
Recent and national	Yes	-

W-Health warnings	
Health warnings mandated by law	Yes
Images	Yes
Size (average- front/back)	50-50/50
Ban on misleading terms	Yes
Any features missing?	-

P-100 % Smoke-free environments	
Health care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities (except universities)	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government buildings	Yes
Indoor offices	Yes
Restaurants	Yes
Bars and pubs	Yes
Public transportation	Yes

E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship	
Ban on TV, radio and print media	∞
Ban on billboards	-
Ban of indirect advertising	Incomplete
Ban on point of sale advertising	-
Ban of sponsorship	-
Ban of product display at point of sale	-

∞ ban just include TV y and radio

O-Nicotine dependence treatment		
National toll free quit line	-	
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy	Cost covered	
Pharmacy with Rx	-	
Availability of smoking cessation support at:	Cost covered	
Primary care facilities	-	-
Hospitals	Yes in some	...
Offices of health professionals	Yes in some	-
Community	-	-
Others	Yes in some	-

...Not reported/not available

R-Taxes and prices		
Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)		
In national currency	PEN	5.20
In international dollars		3.14
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand		
Total taxes		42.14%
Ad valorem excise tax		26.92%
Impuesto al consumo <i>ad valorem</i>		-
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)		13.52%
Import duties		-
Other taxes		1.69%
Tax and price evolution	2008	2012
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)	41.85%	42.14%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	2.65	3.14

The colors of the different interventions show the category where the country is in the implementation of that measure. See technical note on pg 24 for definitions of indicators and categories.



SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

**WHO
FCTC**

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
29/06/2004	21/06/2011

PROTOCOL

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
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Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	10.4%	4.8%	...
Female	7.8%	3.2%	...
Total	9.2%	4.0%	...

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey (13-15 years old), 2010
... Not reported/not available

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	16.2%	...	0.3%
Female	1.1%	...	0.1%
Total	8.7%	...	0.1%

Source: WHO STEPS (25-64 years old), subnational, 2007
... Not reported/not available

M-Monitoring		
Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodic	-	-
Recent and national	Yes	-

W-Health warnings	
Health warnings mandated by law	-
Images	-
Size (average- front/back)	-
Ban on misleading terms	-
Any features missing?	-

P-100 % Smoke-free environments	
Health care facilities	-
Educational facilities (except universities)	-
Universities	-
Government buildings	-
Indoor offices	-
Restaurants	-
Bars and pubs	-
Public transportation	-

E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship	
Ban on TV, radio and print media	-
Ban on billboards	-
Ban of indirect advertising	-
Ban on point of sale advertising	-
Ban of sponsorship	-
Ban of product display at point of sale	-

O-Nicotine dependence treatment		
National toll free quit line	-	
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy		Cost covered
Pharmacy	-	
Availability of smoking cessation support at:		Cost covered
Primary care facilities	-	-
Hospitals	-	-
Offices of health professionals	-	-
Community	-	-
Others	-	-

R-Taxes and prices		
Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)		
In national currency	XCD	7.75
In international dollars		3.48
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand		
Total taxes		19.96%
Specific excise tax		-
Ad valorem excise tax		4.18%
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)		14.53%
Import duties		-
Other taxes		1.25%
Tax and price evolution	2008	2012
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)	18.20%	19.96%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	2.45	3.48

The colors of the different interventions show the category where the country is in the implementation of that measure. See technical note on pg 24 for definitions of indicators and categories.



SAINT LUCIA

WHO
FCTC

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
26/06/2004	07/11/2005

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
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PROTOCOL

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	24.5%	13.3%	8.4%
Female	17.3%	8.5%	4.2%
Total	20.7%	10.7%	6.2%

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey (13-15 years old), 2011

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men
Female
Total

... Not reported/not available

M-Monitoring		
Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodic	-	-
Recent and national	Yes	-

W-Health warnings	
Health warnings mandated by law	-
Images	-
Size (average- front/back)	-
Ban on misleading terms	-
Any features missing?	-

P-100 % Smoke-free environments	
Health care facilities	-
Educational facilities (except universities)	-
Universities	-
Government buildings	-
Indoor offices	-
Restaurants	-
Bars and pubs	-
Public transportation	-

E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship	
Ban on TV, radio and print media	-
Ban on billboards	-
Ban of indirect advertising	-
Ban on point of sale advertising	-
Ban of sponsorship	-
Ban of product display at point of sale	-

O-Nicotine dependence treatment		
National toll free quit line		-
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy		Cost covered
—		-
Availability of smoking cessation support at:		Cost covered
Primary care facilities	-	-
Hospitals	-	-
Offices of health professionals	Yes in some	...
Community	-	-
Others	...	...

...Not reported/not available

R-Taxes and prices		
Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)		
In national currency	XCD	8.75
In international dollars		5.39
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand		
Total taxes		19.72%
Specific excise tax		-
Ad valorem excise tax		-
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)		18.51%
Import duties		-
Other taxes		1.20%
Tax and price evolution		2008 2012
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)	30.08%	19.72%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	4.40	5.39

The colors of the different interventions show the category where the country is in the implementation of that measure. See technical note on pg 24 for definitions of indicators and categories.



SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

**WHO
FCTC**

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
14/06/2004	29/10/2010

PROTOCOL

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
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Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	23.6%	16.6%	...
Female	14.6%	8.5%	...
Total	19.4%	12.8%	...

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey (13-15 years old), 2010
 --- Not reported/not available

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men
Female
Total

... Not reported/not available

M-Monitoring

Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodic	-	-
Recent and national	Yes	-

W-Health warnings

Health warnings mandated by law	-
Images	-
Size (average- front/back)	-
Ban on misleading terms	-
Any features missing?	-

P-100 % Smoke-free environments

Health care facilities	-
Educational facilities (except universities)	-
Universities	-
Government buildings	-
Indoor offices	-
Restaurants	-
Bars and pubs	-
Public transportation	-

E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship

Ban on TV, radio and print media	-
Ban on billboards	-
Ban of indirect advertising	-
Ban on point of sale advertising	-
Ban of sponsorship	-
Ban of product display at point of sale	-

O-Nicotine dependence treatment

National toll free quit line	-
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy	Cost covered
Pharmacy	-
Availability of smoking cessation support at:	Cost covered
Primary care facilities	-
Hospitals	Yes in some ...
Offices of health professionals	Yes in most ...
Community	Yes in some ...
Others	-

... Not reported/not available

R-Taxes and prices

Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)		
In national currency	XCD	6.00
In international dollars		3.97
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand		
Total taxes		14.88%
Specific excise tax		1.83%
Ad valorem excise tax		-
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)		13.04%
Import duties		-
Other taxes		-
Tax and price evolution		
	2008	2012
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)	14.71%	14.88%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	3.78	3.97

The colors of the different interventions show the category where the country is in the implementation of that measure. See technical note on pg 24 for definitions of indicators and categories.



SURINAME

**WHO
FCTC**

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
24/06/2004	16/12/2008

PROTOCOL

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
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Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	20.7%	14.0%	...
Female	16.6%	10.1%	...
Total	19.2%	12.1%	...

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey (13-15 years old), 2009
... Not reported/not available

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	...	38.4%	...
Female	...	9.9%	...
Total

Source: National Household Prevalence Drug Survey (12-65 years old), 2007
... Not reported/not available

M-Monitoring

Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodic	-	-
Recent and national	Yes	Yes

W-Health warnings

Health warnings mandated by law	Yes
Images	Yes
Size (average- front/back)	50-50/50
Ban on misleading terms	Yes
Any features missing?	-

P-100 % Smoke-free environments

Health care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities (except universities)	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government buildings	Yes
Indoor offices	Yes
Restaurants	Yes
Bars and pubs	Yes
Public transportation	Yes

E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship

Ban on TV, radio and print media	Yes
Ban on billboards	Yes
Ban of indirect advertising	Yes
Ban on point of sale advertising	Yes
Ban of sponsorship	Yes
Ban of product display at point of sale	Yes

O-Nicotine dependence treatment

National toll free quit line	-	
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy	Cost covered	
Pharmacy	-	
Availability of smoking cessation support at:	Cost covered	
Primary care facilities	Yes in most	-
Hospitals	Yes in most	-
Offices of health professionals	Yes in most	-
Community	Yes in some	-
Others	Yes in some	-

R-Taxes and prices

Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)		
In national currency	SRD	8.50
In international dollars		3.23
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand		
Total taxes		60.96%
Specific excise tax		51.40
Ad valorem excise tax		-
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)		9.09%
Import duties		-
Other taxes		0,47%
Tax and price evolution		
	2008	2012
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)	58.14%	60.96%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	2.59	3.23

The colors of the different interventions show the category where the country is in the implementation of that measure. See technical note on pg 24 for definitions of indicators and categories.



TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**WHO
FCTC**

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
27/08/2003	19/08/2004

PROTOCOL

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
----	----

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	20.0%	10.9%	4.8%
Female	16.3%	7.0%	5.9%
Total	18.4%	9.3%	5.2%

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey (13-15 years old), 2011

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	...	33.5%	0.5%
Female	...	9.4%	0.3%
Total	...	21.1%	0.4%

Source: WHO STEPs (15-64 years old), 2011
... Not reported/not available

M-Monitoring

Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodic	-	-
Recent and national	Yes	Yes

W-Health warnings *

Health warnings mandated by law	Yes
Images	-
Size (average- front/back)	▣
Ban on misleading terms	Yes
Any features missing?	-

▣ Non specified in the law

* Law has not been regulated, with the information provided by the law is impossible to classify

P-100 % Smoke-free environments

Environment	Yes
Health care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities (except universities)	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government buildings	Yes
Indoor offices	Yes
Restaurants	Yes
Bars and pubs	Yes
Public transportation	Yes

E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship

Measure	Yes
Ban on TV, radio and print media	∞
Ban on billboards	Yes
Ban of indirect advertising	Incomplete
Ban on point of sale advertising	-
Ban of sponsorship	Yes
Ban of product display at point of sale	-

∞ Ban only includes TV and radio

O-Nicotine dependence treatment

Measure	Cost covered
National toll free quit line	-
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy	Cost covered
Pharmacy	-
Availability of smoking cessation support at:	Cost covered
Primary care facilities	Yes in some
Hospitals	Yes in some
Offices of health professionals	Yes in some
Community	-
Others	-

... Not reported/not available

R-Taxes and prices

Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)		
In national currency	TTD	19.50
In international dollars		3.40
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand		
Total taxes		32.58%
Specific excise tax		19.54%
Ad valorem excise tax		-
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)		13.04%
Import duties		-
Other taxes		-
Tax and price evolution		
	2008	2012
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)	36.69%	32.58%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	2.17	3.40

The colors of the different interventions show the category where the country is in the implementation of that measure. See technical note on pg 24 for definitions of indicators and categories.



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**WHO
FCTC**

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
10/05/2004	----

PROTOCOL

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
----	----

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	...	8.2%	5.2%
Female	...	7.8%	1.5%
Total	...	8.0%	3.4%

Source: National Youth Survey (13-15 years old), 2011
... Not reported/not available

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	...	21.6%	6.5%
Female	...	16.5%	0.4%
Total	...	19.0%	3.4%

Source: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) (18+ years old), 2011. NHIS 2011 data does not include other combustible products at this time. Future NHIS data collection will include alternative combustible tobacco products, including cigars and pipes. † National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2010 (18+ years).
... Not reported/not available

M-Monitoring		
Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodic	Yes	Yes
Recent and national	-	-

W-Health warnings ∞	
Health warnings mandated by law	Yes
Images	-
Size (average- front/back)	50-50/50
Ban on misleading terms	-
Any features missing?	-

∞ Legislation approved but not implemented as of 30 July 2013. Implementation of FDA regulations has been delayed.

P-100 % Smoke-free environments	
Health care facilities	-
Educational facilities (except universities)	-
Universities	-
Government buildings	Yes
Indoor offices	-
Restaurants	-
Bars and pubs	-
Public transportation	-

▣ There is no complete legislation at the federal level, but there is legislation at the subnational level.

E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship	
Ban on TV, radio and print media	Yes
Banned on billboards	-
Ban of indirect advertising	-
Ban on point of sale advertising	-
Ban of sponsorship	-
Ban of product display at point of sale	-

O-Nicotine dependence treatment		
National toll free quit line	Yes	
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy	Cost covered	
General store	Partially	
Availability of smoking cessation support at:	Cost covered	
Primary care facilities	Yes in some	Partially
Hospitals	Yes in some	Partially
Offices of health professionals	Yes in some	Partially
Community	Yes in some	Partially
Others	-	-

R-Taxes and prices §		
Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)		
In national currency	USD	6.07
In international dollars	6.07	
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand		
Total taxes	42.93%	
Specific excise tax	37.73%	
Ad valorem excise tax	-	
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)	5.20%	
Import duties	-	
Other taxes	-	
Tax and price evolution	2008	2012
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)	36.57%	42.93%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	4.58	6.07

§- The price is a sales-weighted average of State prices, the taxes include the Federal taxes and a State tax sales-weighted average.

The colors of the different interventions show the category where the country is in the implementation of that measure. See technical note on pg 24 for definitions of indicators and categories.



URUGUAY

**WHO
FCTC**

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
19/06/2003	09/09/2004

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
10/01/2013	----

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
	Men	21.4%	16.4%
Female	24.5%	22.9%	...
Total	23.2%	20.2%	...

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey (13-15 years old), 2007
... Not reported/not available

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
	Men	30.7%	24.3%
Female	19.8%	18.6%	...
Total	25.0%	21.3%	...

Source: Global Adult Tobacco Survey (15+years old), 2009
... Not reported/not available

M-Monitoring

Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodic	Yes	Yes
Recent and national	-	-

W-Health warnings

Health warnings mandated by law	Yes
Images	Yes
Size (average- front/back)	80-80/80
Ban on misleading terms	Yes
Any features missing?	-

P-100 % Smoke-free environments

Health care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities (except universities)	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government buildings	Yes
Indoor offices	Yes
Restaurants	Yes
Bars and pubs	Yes
Public transportation	Yes

E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship

Ban on TV, radio and print media	Yes
Ban on billboards	Yes
Ban of indirect advertising	Yes
Ban on point of sale advertising	∞
Ban of sponsorship	Yes
Ban of product display at point of sale	¥

∞ allowed only inside points of sale, and should carry a health warning of the same size that the advertisement

¥ Only in commercial surfaces bigger than 100 m2

O-Nicotine dependence treatment

National toll free quit line	Yes	
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy	Cost covered	
Pharmacy	Fully	
Availability of smoking cessation support at:	Cost covered	
Primary care facilities	Yes in most	Fully
Hospitals	Yes in most	Fully
Offices of health professionals	Yes in some	Fully
Community	Yes in some	-
Others	Yes in some	Fully

R-Taxes and prices

Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)			
In national currency	UYU	75.00	
In international dollars		4.00	
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand			
Total taxes		68.70%	
Specific excise tax		50.67%	
Ad valorem excise tax		-	
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)		18.03%	
Import duties		-	
Other taxes		-	
Tax and price evolution		2008	2012
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)		65.82%	68.70%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)		2.92	4.00

The colors of the different interventions show the category where the country is in the implementation of that measure. See technical note on pg 24 for definitions of indicators and categories.



VENEZUELA (Bolivarian Republic of)

WHO
FCTC

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
22/09/2003	27/06/2006

PROTOCOL

Signature (d/m/y)	Ratification or accession (d/m/y)
----	----

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

YOUTH	Current use of tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	11.0%	5.8%	6.9%
Female	7.2%	5.4%	2.6%
Total	9.4%	5.6%	5.1%

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey (13-15 years old), 2010

ADULT	Current use of smoked tobacco products	Current use of cigarettes	Current use of smokeless tobacco products
Men	28.9%	25.2%	6.2%
Female	14.4%	13.9%	0.9%
Total	21.5%	19.4%	3.5%

Source: National Drug Use Study in General Population (18-65 years old), 2011

M-Monitoring		
Surveys	Youth	Adult
Recent, national and periodic	-	-
Recent and national	Yes	Yes

W-Health warnings	
Health warnings mandated by law	Yes
Images	Yes
Size (average- front/back)	50-0/100
Ban on misleading terms	Yes
Any features missing?	-

P-100 % Smoke-free environments	
Health care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities (except universities)	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government buildings	Yes
Indoor offices	Yes
Restaurants	Yes
Bars and pubs	Yes
Public transportation	Yes

E-Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship	
Ban on TV, radio and print media	∞
Ban on billboards	Yes
Ban of indirect advertising	Incomplete
Ban on point of sale advertising	∞
Ban of sponsorship	-
Ban of product display at point of sale	-

∞ Ban only includes TV and radio

O-Nicotine dependence treatment		
National toll free quit line	-	
Availability of nicotine replacement therapy	Cost covered	
Pharmacy	Fully	
Availability of smoking cessation support at:	Cost covered	
Primary care facilities	Yes in some	Fully
Hospitals	Yes in some	Fully
Offices of health professionals	Yes in some	Partially
Community	-	-
Others	-	-

R-Taxes and prices		
Price of the most sold brand (pack of 20)		
In national currency	VEF	30.00
In international dollars		6.45
Taxes as a percentage of the price of the most sold brand		
Total taxes		71.04%
Specific excise tax		-
Ad valorem excise tax		67.57%
Value added tax/sales tax(VAT)		3.47%
Import duties		-
Other taxes		-
Tax and price evolution	2008	2012
Tax (% of final price of the most sold brand)	70.79%	71.04%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	4.55	6.45

The colors of the different interventions show the category where the country is in the implementation of that measure. See technical note on pg 24 for definitions of indicators and categories.



**Pan American
Health
Organization**



**World Health
Organization**

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE **Americas**