CUBA

Prevalence of tobacco use

Youth

POPULATION GROUP	CURRENT TOBACCO USE (SMOKED AND SMOKELESS) (%)	CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING (%)	CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)
Men	19.8	13.1	
Women	15.0	8.7	
Total	17.1	10.6	

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

MPOWER Measures

M (monitoring)			
Survey	Youth	Adults	
Recent	No	Yes	
National representativeness	Yes	No ^b	
Periodic	No ^b	No ^b	

b Only surveys with national representativeness were considered.

P (SMOKE-FREE POLICIES)

Health centers	Yes
Schools (except universities)	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government buildings	No
Offices	No
Restaurants	No
Bars and pubs	No
Public transportation	Yes

O (CESSATION)

Toll-free quitline	Yes	
Nicotinic substitution therapy is avai	lable in:	Are the costs covered?
Not available		
Cessation services are available in:		Are the costs covered?
Dutur and a second second		
Primary care services	Yes, In most	Totally
Hospitals	Yes, In most Yes, In most	Totally Totally
		,
Hospitals	Yes, In most	Totally

••• Data not reported/not available

--- Data not required/not applicable

For definitions of the indicators and color-coded ratings, see the Technical Note.

Adults

POPULATION GROUP	CURRENT TOBACCO USE (SMOKED AND SMOKELESS) (%) ^a	CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING (%)	CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)
Men	27.2	26.8	
Women	11.1	10.9	
Total			

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2014 (15-49 years).

a The reported data refer to use of all types of tobacco.

W (WARNINGS)

Health warnings required by law	Yes
Images	No
Size (average-front/back)	30°
Ban on misleading terms	Yes
Is any feature missing?	Yes ^d

By law, the warnings must occupy 30% of each main surface or 60% of one of them.
For more details, see Table 8.

E (ADVERTISING BANS)	
Ban on direct advertising	
Television, radio, and print media	No
Billboards	No
Publicity at points of sale	No
Ban on product placement	
Ban on promotion	No
Ban on sponsorship	No
Ban on product display	No

R (TAXATION)

Price of most sold brand (pack of 20 cigaret	tes)	
In national currency	CUP	7.00
In international dollars		
Tax (share of the final price of most sold bra	nd)	
Total taxes		70.44
Specific excise taxes		0.00
Ad valorem excise taxes		70.00
Value-added tax (VAT)		0.00
Import duties		0.00
Other taxes		0.44
Evolution of taxes and prices	2008	2016
Tax (share of the final price of most sold brand)	75.00	70.44
Price of most sold brand (international dollars)		

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JD	A

	WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL	PROTOCOL TO ELIMINATE ILLICIT TRADE IN Tobacco products	
Date of signature (d/m/y):	29/06/2004	-	X
Date of the ratification or accession (d/m/y):	-	-	

Tobacco: prices and taxes

RETAIL PRICE PER PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES

		In local dollars (CUP)	In international dollars (PPP) ¹
Most popular brand:	Criollos	7.00	
Most inexpensive brand:	Criollos	7.00	
Most expensive brand:	Hollywood	32.50	

TAXES ON TOBACCO²

Taxes as percentage of the final price of the most sold brand		Design and administration of cigarette taxes		
Excise taxes ³	Specific taxes ⁴	0.00%	Are taxes applied in mixed fashion (ad valorem and	
Excise taxes	Ad valorem tax ⁵ 70.00% excise)?	No		
Value-added/sales tax (VAT) Import duty ⁶		0.00%	If a mixed tax system is used, is the tax burden of	
		0.00%	excise taxes greater than that of ad valorem taxes?7	
Other taxes		0.44%	If an <i>ad valorem</i> or mixed tax system exists, is a	
Total excise taxes		70.44%	specific minimum tax applied? ⁸	No

The international dollar is a currency unit adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP) that is used to compare the value of products and services in different countries. Taxes: taxes imposed on goods or services which cause consumers to pay higher prices. 1

2

3 Excise taxes: these have a greater impact on public health since they are applied exclusively to tobacco products and raise their relative price compared to other products and services. 4

Specific tax: it is established in relation to quantity, for example, a set quantity of cigarettes, or by weight.

5

Ad valore that is based on the value of the product, such as a percentage of the retail price, the manufacturer's price, etc. The effectiveness of import duties in raising sales prices has been declining as countries have signed bilateral, regional, and global trade agreements. 6

7 Specific excise taxes tend to raise consumer prices more, relatively, than ad valorem taxes. Imposing the same specific excise tax on all cigarettes sends the clear message that they are all equally detrimental. 8 If the tax calculated falls below a specified minimum level, a specific tax rate is applied.

EVOLUTION OF TAXES AND PRICES ON THE MOST POPULAR BRAND OF CIGARETTES								
	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016 ⁹			
Tax (percentage of the final price of the most sold brand)	75.00%		77.86%	70.00%	70.44%			
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)								

9 The country has increased excise taxes on tobacco since 2014; however, due to price variability, this does not necessarily have an effect on the tax indicator.

EVOLUTION OF THE PRICE OF CIGARETTES COMPARED TO INCOME								
	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016			
Percentage of per capita GDP required to purchase 100 packs ¹⁰	13.00%		10.86%					
Have cigarettes become less								
Did cigarettes become less affo								

10 Note that a higher percentage means it is less affordable, which discourages cigarette smoking.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION ON TAXES

Are tax stamps or bar codes required for tobacco No products? Are duty-free sales banned or limited? Banned Is tobacco tax revenue pre-allocated to a specific No purpose or activity?

••• Data not reported/not available

--- Data not required/not applicable





