# **ECUADOR**

# Prevalence of tobacco use

#### Youth

POPULATION GROUP	CURRENT TOBACCO USE (SMOKED AND SMOKELESS) (%)	CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING (%)	CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)
Men	15.3	8.9	2.5
Women	10.7	7.0	1.8
Total	13.0	8.0	2.1

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey, 2016 (13-15 years).

#### **Adults**

POPULATION GROUP	CURRENT TOBACCO USE (SMOKED AND SMOKELESS) (%) <sup>a</sup>	CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING (%)	CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)
Men	38.2		
Women	15.0		
Total	31.5	•••	•••

Source: National Survey on Health and Nutrition (ENSANUT), 2011-2013 (20-59 years).

a Defined as the proportion of people who have ever smoked and who are current smokers.

## **MPOWER Measures**

M (MONITORING)			
Survey	Youth	Adults	
Recent	Yes	Yes	
National representativeness	Yes	Yes	
Periodic	Nob	Nob	

b Only surveys with national representativeness were considered.

P (SMOKE-FREE POLICIES)	
Health centers	Yes
Schools (except universities)	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government buildings	Yes
Offices	Yes
Restaurants	Yes
Bars and pubs	Yes
Public transportation	Yes

O (CESSATION)		
Toll-free quitline		No
Nicotinic substitution therapy is available in	:	Are the costs covered?
Not available		
Cessation services are available in:		Are the costs covered?
Primary care services	Yes, in some	Totally

Primary care services	Yes, in some	Totally
Hospitals	No	
Doctor's offices	Yes, in some	Totally
The community	No	
Other	No	

- · · · Data not reported/not available
- --- Data not required/not applicable

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

W (WARNINGS)	
Health warnings required by law	Yes
Images	Yes
Size (average-front/back)	60-60/60
Ban on misleading terms	Yes
Is any feature missing?	No

E (ADVERTISING BANS)	
Ban on direct advertising	
Television, radio, and print media	Yes
Billboards	Yes
Publicity at points of sale	No <sup>c</sup>
Ban on product placement	
Ban on promotion	Incomplete <sup>d</sup>
Ban on sponsorship	Yes
Ban on product display	No
<ul> <li>Allowed only indoors, cannot be seen from the outside and cannot be larg</li> </ul>	er than 1 m².

- d For more information, see Tables 9 and 10.

### R (TAXATION)

- /		
Price of most sold brand (pack of 20 cigarett	tes)	
In national currency	USD	5.20
In international dollars		9.58
Tax (share of the final price of most sold bra	nd)	
Total taxes		73.82
Specific excise taxes		61.54
Ad valorem excise taxes		0.00
Value-added tax (VAT)		12.28
Import duties		0.00
Other taxes		0.00
Evolution of taxes and prices	2008	2016
Tax (share of the final price of most sold brand)	64.29	73.82
Price of most sold brand (international dollars)	3.55	9.58

	WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL	PROTOCOL TO ELIMINATE ILLICIT TRADE IN TOBACCO PRODUCTS
Date of signature (d/m/y):	22/03/2004	25/09/2013
Date of the ratification or accession (d/m/y):	25/07/2006	15/10/2015



# **Tobacco: prices and taxes**

RETAIL PRICE PER PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES			
		In local dollars (USD)	In international dollars (PPP) <sup>1</sup>
Most popular brand:	Lider	5.20	9.58
Most inexpensive brand:	L&M	5.00	9.21
Most expensive brand:	Marlboro	5.30	9.76

#### TAXES ON TOBACCO<sup>2</sup>

Taxes as percentage of the final price of the most sold brand		Design and	
Excise taxes <sup>3</sup>	Specific taxes⁴	61.54%	Are taxes a
Excise taxes	Ad valorem tax <sup>5</sup>	0.00%	excise)?
Value-added/sales tax (VAT)		12.28%	If a mixed t
Import duty <sup>6</sup>		0.00%	excise taxe
Other taxes		0.00%	If an ad val
Total excise taxes		73.82%	specific mi

d administration of cigarette taxes applied in mixed fashion (ad valorem and No tax system is used, is the tax burden of

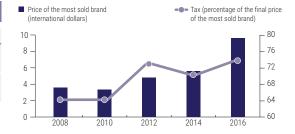
es greater than that of ad valorem taxes?7 nlorem or mixed tax system exists, is a

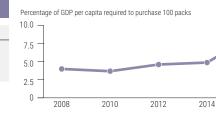
ninimum tax applied?8

- 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
- 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.
- Specific tax: it is established in relation to quantity, for example, a set quantity of cigarettes, or by weight.
- Ad valorem tax: 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.
- 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.
- 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°			
Tax (percentage of the final price of the most sold brand)	64.29%	64.29%	73.02%	70.39%	73.82%			
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	3.55	3.35	4.80	5.59	9.58			

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.

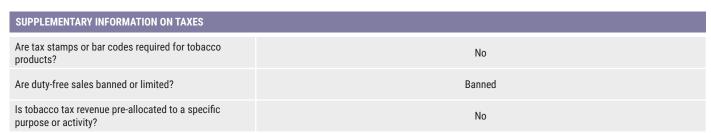




EVOLUTION OF THE PRICE OF CIGARETTES COMPARED TO INCOME								
	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016			
Percentage of per capita GDP required to purchase 100 packs <sup>10</sup>	3.98%	3.67%	4.59%	4.86%	8.77%			
Have cigarettes become less	Yes							

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

Did cigarettes become less affordable between 2014 and 2016?



Yes

- ••• Data not reported/not available
- --- Data not required/not applicable

2016