SURINAME

Prevalence of tobacco use

Youth

POPULATION GROUP	CURRENT TOBACCO USE (SMOKED AND SMOKELESS) (%)	CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING (%)	CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)
Men	17.1	12.8	1.7
Women	7.3	5.3	0.6
Total	11.7	8.7	1.1

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

Adults

POPULATION GROUP	CURRENT TOBACCO USE (SMOKED AND SMOKELESS) (%)	CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING (%)	CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)
Men	34.0		
Women	6.5		
Total	20.1		•••

Source: STEPS Survey, 2013 (25-64 years).

MPOWER Measures

M (MONITORING)			
Survey	Youth	Adults	
Recent	Yes	Yes	
National representativeness	Yes	Yes	
Periodic	No	Yes	

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

Toll-free quitline	No	
Nicotinic substitution therapy is available	in:	Are the costs covered?
Pharmacies		Totally
Cessation services are available in:		Are the costs covered?
Primary care services	Yes, In most	Totally
Hospitals	No	
Doctor's offices	No	
The community	Yes, in some	No
Other	Yes, in some	Totally

^{•••} Data not reported/not available

O (CESSATION)

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)	50-50/50
Ban on misleading terms	Yes
Is any feature missing?	Yesª

a For more information, see Table 8.

E (ADVERTISING BANS

E (ADVERTISING BANS)	
Ban on direct advertising	
Television, radio, and print media	Yes
Billboards	Yes
Publicity at points of sale	Yes
Ban on product placement	
Ban on promotion	Yes
Ban on sponsorship	Yes

Yes

R (TAXATION)

dollars)

Ban on product display

Price of most sold brand (pack of 20 cigarettes)

Price of most sold brand (pack of 20 cigaret	ies)	
In national currency	SRD	17.00
In international dollars		5.54
Tax (share of the final price of most sold bra	nd)	
Total taxes		63.90
Specific excise taxes		55.98
Ad valorem excise taxes		0.00
Value-added tax (VAT)		7.54
Import duties		0.00
Other taxes		0.38
Evolution of taxes and prices	2008	2016
Tax (share of the final price of most sold brand)	57.85	63.90
Price of most sold brand (international	3.44	5.54

⁻⁻⁻ Data not required/not applicable

	WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL	PROTOCOL TO ELIMINATE ILLICIT TRADE IN TOBACCO PRODUCTS
Date of signature (d/m/y):	24/06/2004	-
Date of the ratification or accession (d/m/y):	16/12/2008	-



Tobacco: prices and taxes

RETAIL PRICE PER PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES				
		In local dollars (SRD)	In international dollars (PPP) ¹	
Most popular brand:	Morello	17.00	5.54	
Most inexpensive brand:	Capital	5.00	1.63	
Most expensive brand:	Dunhill	19.00	6.19	

TAXES ON TOBACCO²

Taxes as percentage of the final price of the most sold brand			
Excise taxes ³	Specific taxes ⁴	55.98%	
Excise taxes	Ad valorem tax ⁵	0.00%	
Value-added/sales tax (VAT)		7.54%	
Import duty ⁶		0.00%	
Other taxes		0.38%	
Total excise taxes		63.90%	

Design and administration of cigarette taxes

Are taxes applied in mixed fashion (ad valorem and No excise)? If a mixed tax system is used, is the tax burden of excise taxes greater than that of ad valorem taxes?7

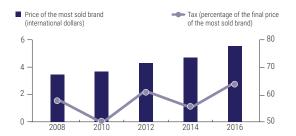
If an ad valorem or mixed tax system exists, is a specific minimum tax applied?8

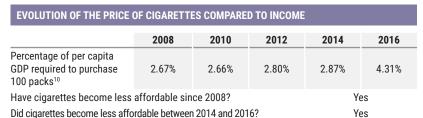
- The international dollar is a currency unit adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP) that is used to compare the value of products and services in different countries.
- Taxes: taxes imposed on goods or services which cause consumers to pay higher prices
- Excise taxes: these have a greater impact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

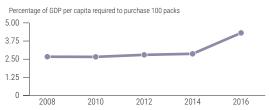
EVOLUTION OF TAXES AND PRICES ON THE MOST POPULAR BRAND OF CIGARETTES					
	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016 ⁹
Tax (percentage of the final price of the most sold brand)	57.85%	50.39%	60.94%	55.79%	63.90%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	3.44	3.69	4.30	4.71	5.54

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.





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 products?	Yes ^{11, 12}
Are duty-free sales banned or limited?	Limit of 200 cigarettes
Is tobacco tax revenue pre-allocated to a specific purpose or activity?	No

- 11 Indicates that tax stamps or codes are concealed (that is, they cannot be read by the naked eye, but only with special electronic readers or via laboratory analysis).
- 12 Indicates that tax stamps or codes can be read by the naked eye (such as color-changing inks, holograms, latent images, watermarks, and security threads).
- ••• Data not reported/not available
- --- Data not required/not applicable