VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)

Prevalence of tobacco use

Youth

POPULATION GROUP	CURRENT TOBACCO USE (SMOKED AND SMOKELESS) (%)	CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING (%)	CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)
Men	11.0	5.8	6.9
Women	7.2	5.4	2.6
Total	9.4	5.6	5.1

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

Adults

POPULATION GROUP	CURRENT TOBACCO USE (SMOKED AND SMOKELESS) (%)	CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING (%)	CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)
Men	28.9	25.2	6.2
Women	14.4	13.9	0.9
Total	21.5	19.4	3.5

Source: National Survey of Drugs in the General Population 2011 (18-65 years).

MPOWER Measures

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

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?
Pharmacies		Totally
Cessation services are available in:		Are the costs covered?
Cessation services are available in: Primary care services	Yes, in some	
	Yes, in some Yes, in some	covered?
Primary care services	•	covered? Totally
Primary care services Hospitals	Yes, in some	covered? Totally Totally
Primary care services Hospitals Doctor's offices	Yes, in some Yes, in some	covered? Totally Totally No

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

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)	65-30/100
Ban on misleading terms	Yes
Is any feature missing?	No

E (ADVERTISING BANS)

E (ADVERTISING BANS)	
Ban on direct advertising	
Television, radio, and print media	Incomplete
Billboards	Yes
Publicity at points of sale	No
Ban on product placement	
Ban on promotion	Incomplete
Ban on sponsorship	No
Ban on product display a For more information, see Tables 9 and 10.	No

R (TAXATION)

N (TAXATION)					
Price of most sold brand (pack of 20 cigaret	tes)				
In national currency	VEF	1,400.00			
In international dollars		22.12			
Tax (share of the final price of most sold bra	nd)				
Total taxes		73.04			
Specific excise taxes		0.00			
Ad valorem excise taxes		67.57			
Value-added tax (VAT)		3.47			
Import duties		0.00			
Other taxes		2.00			
Evolution of taxes and prices 2008 2016					
Tax (share of the final price of most sold brand)	70.79	73.04			
Price of most sold brand (international dollars)	6.07	22.12			

⁻⁻⁻ 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):	22/09/2003	_		
Date of the ratification or accession (d/m/y):	27/06/2006	_		



No

Yes

Tobacco: prices and taxes

RETAIL PRICE PER PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES				
		In local dollars (VEF)	In international dollars (PPP) ¹	
Most popular brand:	Belmont	1,400.00	22.12	
Most inexpensive brand:	Dixie	800.00	12.64	
Most expensive brand:	Marlboro	1,600.00	25.28	

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 taxes⁴	0.00%	Are taxes applied in mixed fashion (ad valorem and	
Excise taxes	Ad valorem tax ⁵ 67.57%		excise)?	
Value-added/sales tax (VAT) Import duty ⁶		3.47%	If a mixed tax system is used, is the tax burden of	
		0.00%	excise taxes greater than that of ad valorem taxes	
Other taxes Total excise taxes		2.00%	If an ad valorem or mixed tax system exists, is a	
		73.04%	specific minimum tax applied?8	

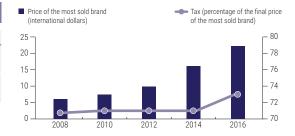
- The international dollar is a currency unit adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP) that is used to compare the value of products and services in different countries.
- Excise taxes: taxes imposed on goods or services which cause consumers to pay higher prices.

 Excise taxes on select products 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)	70.79%	71.04%	71.04%	71.04%	73.04%	
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	6.07	7.40	9.87	16.10	22.12	

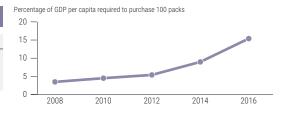
⁹ The country has increased excise taxes on tobacco since 2014; however, due to price variability, this does not necessarily have an effect on the tax indicator.



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	3.47%	4.49%	5.39%	8.97%	15.40%
Have cigarettes become less affordable since 2008?				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?



SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION ON TAXES

COLL EFFICIENT IN CHIMATION ON TAKES	
Are tax stamps or bar codes required for tobacco products?	Yes ^{11,12}
Are duty-free sales banned or limited?	Banned
Is tobacco tax revenue pre-allocated to a specific purpose or activity?	No

Yes

- 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