

# BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)

## Prevalence of tobacco use

### Youth

POPULATION GROUP	CURRENT TOBACCO USE (SMOKED AND SMOKELESS) (%)	CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING (%)	CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)
Men	20.9	15.3	4.5
Women	16.4	9.9	4.2
Total	18.7	11.3	3.6

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

### Adults

POPULATION GROUP	CURRENT TOBACCO USE (SMOKED AND SMOKELESS) (%)	CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING (%)	CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)
Men	21.9	...	...
Women	9.1	...	...
Total	14.8	...	...

Source: National Household Survey of Prevalence and Characteristics of Drug Use, 2014 (12-65 years).

## MPOWER Measures

### M (MONITORING)

Survey	Youth	Adults
Recent	Yes	Yes
National representativeness	Yes	Yes
Periodic	No	No

### 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?	No

### P (SMOKE-FREE POLICIES)

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

### E (ADVERTISING BANS)

<b>Ban on direct advertising</b>	
Television, radio, and print media	Yes
Billboards	Yes
Publicity at points of sale	No
<b>Ban on product placement</b>	
Ban on promotion	No
Ban on sponsorship	Yes
<b>Ban on product display</b>	No

### O (CESSATION)

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

### R (TAXATION)

<b>Price of most sold brand (pack of 20 cigarettes)</b>		
In national currency	BOB	11.00
In international dollars		3.52
<b>Tax (share of the final price of most sold brand)</b>		
Total taxes		39.36
Specific excise taxes		0.00
Ad valorem excise taxes		27.85
Value-added tax (VAT)		11.50
Import duties		0.00
Other taxes		0.00
<b>Evolution of taxes and prices</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2016</b>
Tax (share of the final price of most sold brand)	41.00	39.36
Price of most sold brand (international dollars)	2.18	3.52

... Data not reported/not available

--- Data not required/not applicable

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



	WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL	PROTOCOL TO ELIMINATE ILLICIT TRADE IN TOBACCO PRODUCTS
Date of signature (d/m/y):	27/02/2004	–
Date of the ratification or accession (d/m/y):	15/09/2005	–

## Tobacco: prices and taxes

### RETAIL PRICE PER PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES

		In local dollars (BOB)	In international dollars (PPP) <sup>1</sup>
Most popular brand:	L&M	11.00	3.52
Most inexpensive brand:	Astoria	6.00	1.92
Most expensive brand:	Capri	25.00	8.00

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

#### Taxes as percentage of the final price of the most sold brand

	Specific taxes <sup>4</sup>	
Excise taxes <sup>3</sup>	<i>Ad valorem</i> tax <sup>5</sup>	0.00%
		27.85%
Value-added/sales tax (VAT)		11.50%
Import duty <sup>6</sup>		0.00%
Other taxes		0.00%
Total excise taxes		39.36%

#### Design and administration of cigarette taxes

Are taxes applied in mixed fashion (*ad valorem* and excise)? No

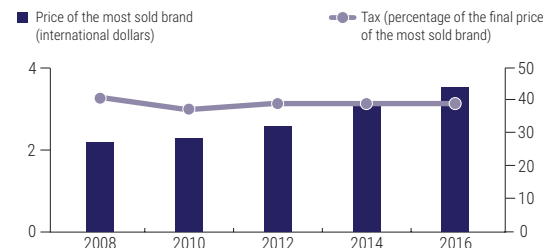
If a mixed tax system is used, is the tax burden of excise taxes greater than that of *ad valorem* taxes?<sup>7</sup> ---

If an *ad valorem* or mixed tax system exists, is a specific minimum tax applied?<sup>8</sup> 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.
- 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)	41.00%	37.67%	39.36%	39.36%	39.36%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	2.18	2.29	2.58	3.09	3.52



### EVOLUTION OF THE PRICE OF CIGARETTES COMPARED TO INCOME

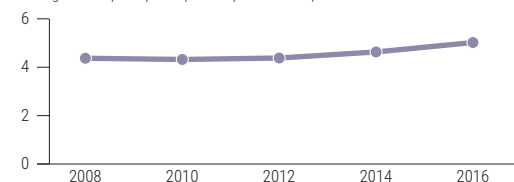
	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Percentage of per capita GDP required to purchase 100 packs <sup>9</sup>	4.37%	4.32%	4.38%	4.63%	5.02%

Have cigarettes become less affordable since 2008? Yes

Did cigarettes become less affordable between 2014 and 2016? Yes

<sup>9</sup> Note that a higher percentage means it is less affordable, which discourages cigarette smoking.

Percentage of GDP per capita required to purchase 100 packs



### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION ON TAXES

Are tax stamps or bar codes required for tobacco products?	Yes <sup>10</sup>
Are duty-free sales banned or limited?	Limit of 400 cigarettes
Is tobacco tax revenue pre-allocated to a specific purpose or activity?	No

<sup>10</sup> 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).

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