

SAINT LUCIA

Prevalence of tobacco use

Youth

POPULATION GROUP	CURRENT TOBACCO USE (SMOKED AND SMOKELESS) (%)	CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING (%)	CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)
Men	12.4	7.3	4.5
Women	8.1	5.3	2.4
Total	10.2	6.3	3.5

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey, 2017 (13-15 years).

Note: Survey published or identified by PAHO's Regional Tobacco Control Team after the cutoff date for the WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2017.

Adults

POPULATION GROUP	CURRENT TOBACCO USE (SMOKED AND SMOKELESS) (%)	CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING (%)	CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)
Men	25.3	...	1.3
Women	4.0	...	0.2
Total	14.5	...	0.8

Source: STEPS Survey, 2012 (25-64 years).

MPOWER Measures

M (MONITORING)

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

P (SMOKE-FREE POLICIES)

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

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	No	---
Hospitals	No	---
Doctor's offices	No	---
The community	No	---
Other	Yes, in some	Partially

... 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 ^a
Images	Yes
Size (average-front/back)	50-50/50
Ban on misleading terms	Yes
Is any feature missing?	No

^a The regulations on tobacco health warnings have been assessed according to the following document: National Standard of Saint Lucia SLNS 27: 2016. Specification for the labeling of tobacco products (CRS 26: 2013, MOD). The document does not dictate the date of entry into force nor the date of implementation.

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 cigarettes)

In national currency	XCD	9.00
In international dollars		4.83

Tax (share of the final price of most sold brand)

Total taxes	53.09
Specific excise taxes	39.11
Ad valorem excise taxes	0.00
Value-added tax (VAT)	13.04
Import duties	0.00
Other taxes	0.93

Evolution of taxes and prices

	2008	2016
Tax (share of the final price of most sold brand)	30.08	53.09
Price of most sold brand (international dollars)	3.72	4.83



	WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL	PROTOCOL TO ELIMINATE ILLICIT TRADE IN TOBACCO PRODUCTS
Date of signature (d/m/y):	26/06/2004	—
Date of the ratification or accession (d/m/y):	07/11/2005	—

Tobacco: prices and taxes

RETAIL PRICE PER PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES

		In local dollars (XCD)	In international dollars (PPP) ¹
Most popular brand:	Viceroy	9.00	4.83
Most inexpensive brand:	Viceroy	8.25	4.42
Most expensive brand:	Benson & Hedges	12.00	6.43

TAXES ON TOBACCO²

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

	Specific taxes ⁴	
Excise taxes ³	<i>Ad valorem</i> tax ⁵	39.11%
		0.00%
Value-added/sales tax (VAT)		13.04%
Import duty ⁶		0.00%
Other taxes		0.93%
Total excise taxes		53.09%

Design and administration of cigarette taxes

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

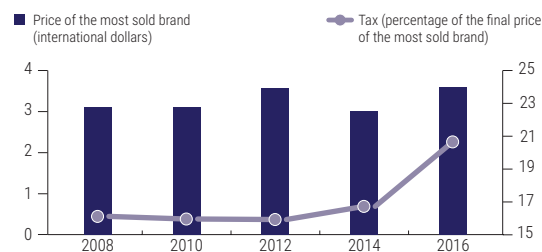
If a mixed tax system is used, is the tax burden of excise taxes greater than that of *ad valorem* taxes?⁷ ---

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 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)	30.08%	26.54%	29.91%	62.88%	53.09%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	3.72	3.55	4.70	3.79	4.83



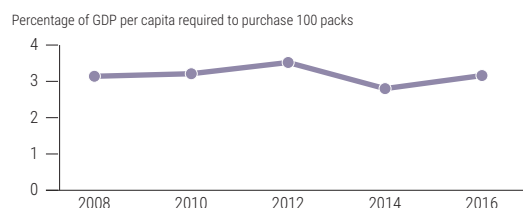
EVOLUTION OF THE PRICE OF CIGARETTES COMPARED TO INCOME

	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Percentage of per capita GDP required to purchase 100 packs ⁹	3.45%	3.21%	4.22%	3.34%	4.20%

Have cigarettes become less affordable since 2008? No change¹⁰

Did cigarettes become less affordable between 2014 and 2016? Yes

- Note that a higher percentage means it is less affordable, which discourages cigarette smoking.
- Affordability is considered unchanged (2008-2016) if the least-squares growth rate is not statistically significant at the 5% level.



SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION ON TAXES

Are tax stamps or bar codes required for tobacco products?	No
Are duty-free sales banned or limited?	Limit of 200 cigarettes
Is tobacco tax revenue pre-allocated to a specific purpose or activity?	No

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