



WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2017

Data to be reported for:

Mozambique

Section 1: Prevalence of tobacco use

Information on prevalence of tobacco use from the latest available survey (as at 31 December 2016) was gathered from Member States and from reviewing the latest available Parties' reports to the WHO FCTC Conference of the Parties (COP) (Table 1.1). To compare prevalence rates across countries, WHO will also publish age-standardized prevalence estimates for countries in this report. These estimates are subject to a separate country consultation process.

Table 1.1: Tobacco use data from the latest survey results published by your country up to 31 December 2016

Where no data were available, "..." shows in the table.

Smoking prevalence (%)	Youth tobacco use		Adult tobacco smoking+		Adult cigarette smoking	
	Current tobacco use	Current cigarette smoking	Current	Daily	Current	Daily
Male	15.1	2.1	21.9	...	19.9	18.7
Female	14.6	2.3	2.9	...	1.4	...
Total	14.9	2.3	...	...	...	...

Youth: Global Youth Tobacco Survey, 2013; National, ages 13-15

Adult: Inquérito Demográfico e de Saúde de Moçambique, 2011; National, ages 15-64

+ All tobacco use rates reported in lieu of adult tobacco smoking rates

Smokeless prevalence (%)	Youth smokeless use	Adult smokeless use
	Current smokeless tobacco use	Current smokeless tobacco use
Male	8.3	2.5
Female	6.5	7.9
Total	7.5	5.6

Youth: Global Youth Tobacco Survey, 2013; National, ages 13-15


Adult: Mozambique STEPS survey, 2005; National, ages 25-64

The regular publication of nationally representative adult survey and youth survey results conveys the strength of a national tobacco surveillance system. WHO will report that:

[Mozambique has recent and representative data for either adults or youth.](#)

SECTION 1 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (Prevalence of tobacco use)

On behalf of the Government of Mozambique, I acknowledge the prevalence rates shown in Table 1.1 and do not object to their publication in the WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2017.

Date (DD/MM/YYYY)	Signature	Name and Title	Address
			

Section 2: Tobacco control legislation as at 31 December 2016

After reviewing the latest available Parties' reports to the WHO FCTC Conference of the Parties (COP), tobacco control legislation was assessed according to the criteria noted in Technical Note I of the last report (http://www.who.int/tobacco/global_report/2015/technicalnote1.pdf).

Where smoke-free laws or advertising, promotion and sponsorship laws were in place, compliance with these laws was estimated. For further information, see Technical Note I of the last report (http://www.who.int/tobacco/global_report/2015/technicalnote1.pdf).

Table 2.1: Smoke-free environments

Note: Where designated smoking rooms (DSRs) are permitted under the law, and all technical requirements are mandated making DSRs difficult to implement, this will be reported with the symbol ✱; if none or not all technical requirements are mandated, this will be reported as "No". For a full list of technical requirements, please refer to the "Smoke-free legislation" section of Technical Note I of the WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2015 accessible at http://www.who.int/tobacco/global_report/2015/technicalnote1.pdf.

Where no data were available, the table shows "...". Where data were not required, the table shows "-".

	2014	2016	Compliance 2016
Complete smoke-free laws exist in the following places:			
Health-care facilities	No	No	—
Educational facilities except universities	No	No	—
Universities	No	No	—
Government facilities	Yes	Yes	7
Indoor offices and workplaces	No	No	—
Restaurants	No	No	—
Cafés, pubs and bars	No	No	—
Public transport	No	No	—
All other public places	—	—	
Compliance score			5
National law requires fines for smoking	Yes	Yes	
Fines levied on the establishment	No	No	
Fines levied on the smoker	Yes	Yes	
Funds dedicated for enforcement	No	No	
Complaint system that requires an investigation after a complaint	No	No	

Subnational laws on smoke-free environments

Subnational jurisdictions do not have the authority to adopt and implement laws that ban tobacco smoking in any or all of the places mentioned in Table 2.1.

Based on the data above, WHO will report that:

Mozambique has a complete absence of ban, or up to two public places completely smoke-free.

Table 2.2: Health warnings on tobacco packages

Where no data were available, the table shows "...". Where data were not required, the table shows "—".
Where warning size was not specified, the table shows ^.

	2014			2016		
	Cigarettes	Other smoked tobacco	Smokeless tobacco	Cigarettes	Other smoked tobacco	Smokeless tobacco
Does the law mandate that health warnings appear on tobacco packages?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
What percentage of the principal display areas of the package is legally mandated to be covered by health warnings? FRONT AND REAR COMBINED	28	28	28	28	28	28
What percentage of the principal display areas of the FRONT of the package is legally mandated to be covered by health warnings?	30	30	30	30	30	30
What percentage of the principal display areas of the REAR of the package is legally mandated to be covered by health warnings?	25	25	25	25	25	25
Does the law mandate that the warning be placed at the top of the principle display areas of the package?	No	No	No	No	No	No
Does the law mandate font style, font size and colour for package warnings?	No	No	No	No	No	No
Are the health warnings rotating on packages?	No	No	No	No	No	No
Are the health warnings on packages written in the principal language(s) of the country?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Does the law require that health warnings on packages are not obscured in any way, including by required markings such as tax stamps?	No	No	No	No	No	No
Do the health warnings on packages include a photograph or graphic?	No	No	No	No	No	No
Do health warnings appear on each package and any outside packaging and labelling used in the retail sale?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Does the law on health warnings apply to products whether manufactured domestically, imported, AND for duty-free sale?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Does the law state that warnings on packages do not remove or diminish the liability of the tobacco industry?	No	No	No	No	No	No
Do health warnings on packages describe the harmful effects of tobacco use on health?	No	No	No	No	No	No
Does the law mandate specific health warnings on packages?	No	No	No	No	No	No
How many health warnings are approved by the law?	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 2.2: Health warnings on tobacco packages (continued)

Where no data were available, the table shows "...". Where data were not required, the table shows "-".

	2014			2016		
	Cigarettes	Other smoked tobacco	Smokeless tobacco	Cigarettes	Other smoked tobacco	Smokeless tobacco
Does the law require or establish fines for violations regarding health warnings on packages?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Are there any laws requiring that tobacco packaging and labelling do not use misleading terms which imply the product is less harmful than other similar products, such as "low tar", "light", "ultra-light", or "mild"?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Are there any laws requiring that tobacco packaging and labelling do not use figurative or other signs, including colours or numbers, as substitutes for prohibited misleading terms and descriptors?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Are there any laws requiring that tobacco packaging and labelling do not use descriptors depicting flavours?	No	No	No	No	No	No
Does the law ban the display of quantitative information on emission yields (such as tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide) on tobacco packaging, including when used as part of a brand name or trademark?	No	No	No	No	No	No
Does the law mandate the display of qualitative information on relevant constituents and emissions of tobacco products on tobacco packaging?	No	No	No	No	No	No
Does the law mandate that this information is displayed on one or more of the principal display areas (front, rear) of the package?	—	—	—	—	—	—
Does the law prevent the display of expiry dates on tobacco packaging?	No	No	No	No	No	No
Is it mandatory for the quit line number to appear on packaging or labelling?	No	No	No	No	No	No
Does the law mandate plain packaging (ie. prohibit the use of logos, colours, brand images or promotional information on packaging other than brand names and product names displayed in a standard colour and font style)?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Based on the data above, WHO will report that:
[Mozambique has no warnings or small warnings.](#)

Table 2.3: Bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship (TAPS)

Where no data were available, the table shows "...". Where data were not required, the table shows "-".

	2014	2016	Compliance 2016
Bans on direct tobacco advertising			
National TV and radio	Yes	Yes	5
International TV and radio	Yes ¹	Yes ¹	
Local magazines and newspapers	Yes	Yes	5
International magazines and newspapers	Yes ²	Yes ²	
Billboards and outdoor advertising	Yes	Yes	10
Advertising at point of sale	No	No	—
Advertising on internet	No	No	
Other direct bans	No	No	
Compliance score of direct bans			5
Law requires fines for violations of direct advertising bans	Yes	Yes	

¹ The law does not explicitly address cross-border advertising. However, given that advertising is banned on all TV and radio, it is interpreted that both domestic and international levels are covered by the ban.

² The law does not explicitly address cross-border advertising. However, given that advertising is banned in all magazines and newspapers, it is interpreted that both domestic and international levels are covered by the ban.

Table 2.3: Bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship (continued)

Where no data were available, the table shows "...". Where data were not required, the table shows "-".

	2014	2016	Compliance 2016
Bans on tobacco promotion and sponsorship			
Free distribution	Yes	Yes	10
Promotional discounts	No	No	—
Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	No	No	—
Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	No	No	—
Appearance of tobacco brands in TV and/or films (product placement)	No	No	—
Appearance of tobacco products in TV and/or films	No	No	—
Prescribed anti-tobacco advertisements required to be presented before, during or after the broadcasting or showing of any visual entertainment media product that depicts tobacco products, use or images	Yes	Yes	
Sponsorship (contributions and/or publicity of contributions)	No	No	—
Ban on Corporate Social Responsibility activities (CSR)	No	No	
Prohibiting tobacco companies/the tobacco industry from publicizing their CSR activities	No	No	
Prohibiting entities other than tobacco companies/the tobacco industry from publicizing the CSR activities of the tobacco companies	No	No	
Tobacco companies prohibited from funding or making contributions (including in-kind contributions) to smoking prevention media campaigns, including those directed at youth	Yes	Yes	
Law explicitly bans tobacco products display at point of sale	No	No	
Other indirect bans	No	No	
Compliance score of indirect bans			4
Law requires fines for violations of indirect advertising bans	Yes	Yes	
Law completely bans tobacco vending machines	No	No	
Law bans internet sales of tobacco products	No	No	

Table 2.4: Regulation of e-cigarettes

Note: In this table the term “e-cigarettes” is interpreted as including all forms of electronic delivery systems (with or without nicotine).

	2014	2016
National laws or regulations completely ban the sale of e-cigarettes	No	No
National laws or regulations regulate e-cigarettes	No	No
E-cigarettes are regulated as a consumer product	—	—
E-cigarettes are regulated as a therapeutic product	—	—
E-cigarettes are regulated as a tobacco product	—	—
E-cigarettes are covered by exactly the same national laws and regulations reported in table 2.1	—	—
E-cigarettes are covered by exactly the same national laws and regulations reported in table 2.2	—	—
E-cigarettes are covered by exactly the same national laws and regulations reported in table 2.3	—	—

Subnational laws on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship


Subnational jurisdictions do not have the authority to adopt and implement laws that ban some or all types of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship mentioned in Table 2.3.

Based on the data above, WHO will report that:

Mozambique has a ban on national TV, radio and print media as well as on some but not all other forms of direct and/or indirect advertising.

SECTION 2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (Tobacco control legislation)

On behalf of the Government of Mozambique, I acknowledge the above information on tobacco control legislation and do not object to its publication in the WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2017.

Date (DD/MM/YYYY)	Signature	Name and Title	Address
			

Section 3: Tobacco control policies

Table 3.1: Treatment of tobacco dependence as at 31 December 2016

For countries who are Parties to the WHO FCTC and who provided information in their 2016 report to the COP, data for the questions marked with a symbol were sourced from the COP report. Information on other questions, and for non-Parties, was originally gathered from countries in the questionnaire for the 2009 WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic. Most countries have volunteered updates for subsequent reports.

◆ These data are sourced from the COP report, where one was submitted by the country.

† These data are partially sourced from the COP report, where one was submitted by the country.

Where no data were available, the table shows "...". Where data were not required, the table shows "-".

		2014	2016
Is there a toll-free telephone quit line/help line with a live person available to discuss cessation with callers in the country? †		No	No
Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT, e.g., patch, gum, lozenge, spray or inhaler)	Is this product legally sold in the country? ◆	No	No
	Where and how can this product be legally purchased in your country?	—	—
	Does the national/federal health insurance or the national health service cover the cost of this product? ◆	—	—
	Is any NRT on the country's essential drugs list?	...	...
Bupropion (e.g., Zyban, Wellbutrin)	Is this product legally sold in your country? ◆	No	No
	Where and how can this product be legally purchased in your country?	—	—
	Does the national/federal health insurance or the national health service cover the cost of this product? ◆	—	—
Varenicline	Is this product legally sold in your country? ◆	No	No
	Where and how can this product be legally purchased in your country?	—	—
	Does the national/federal health insurance or the national health service cover the cost of this product? ◆	—	—
Is smoking cessation support available in the following places in your country?	Health clinics or other primary care facilities †	No	No
	Hospitals †	Yes in some	Yes in some
	Office of a health professional †	Yes in some	Yes in some
	In the community	Yes in some	Yes in some
	Other †	No	No
Does the national/federal health insurance or the national health service cover the cost of this support?	Health clinics or other primary care facilities ◆	—	—
	Hospitals ◆	...	...
	Office of a health professional ◆	...	...
	In the community	...	...
	Other †	—	—

Based on the data above, WHO will report that:

[Mozambique has NRT and/or some cessation services \(neither cost-covered\).](#)

Table 3.2: Anti-tobacco mass media campaigns between 1 July 2014 and 30 June 2016

Where no data were available, the table shows "...". Where data were not required, the table shows "-".

Name of mass media campaign	No known national campaigns
Was this campaign national?	—
The campaign was sponsored or run by:	—
Was the campaign aired on television and/or radio?	—
Before the campaign, was any research about the target audience conducted or used to develop the campaign messages/materials?	—
Were the campaign materials tested with the target audience before the campaign was run?	—
Did you obtain air time (radio, television) and/or placement (billboards, print advertising, etc) by purchasing or securing them using either your organisation/institution's internal resources or an external media planner or agency?	—
Did you, or your media planner/agency, use a monitor to confirm that the campaign materials were used as planned/scheduled on television, radio, print, billboards, internet, etc?	—
Did you work with journalists to gain publicity or coverage in the news for the campaign?	—
Was an evaluation done to assess the impact of the campaign?	—
Was this campaign part of a comprehensive government tobacco control program?	—

Based on the data above, WHO will report that:

Mozambique has no national campaign implemented between 1 July 2014 and 30 June 2016 with duration of at least three weeks.

Table 3.3: National tobacco control programme as at 31 December 2016


Information on the national tobacco control programme was originally gathered from countries in the questionnaire for the 2009 WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic. Most countries have volunteered updates for subsequent reports.

Where no data were available, the table shows "...". Where data were not required, the table shows "-".

	2014	2016
Specific national government objectives in tobacco control	Yes	Yes
National agency or technical unit for tobacco control	No	No
Number of full-time equivalent staff	—	—
Government's expenditures on tobacco control (in currency reported by country)	...	...

SECTION 3 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (Tobacco control policies)

On behalf of the Government of Mozambique, I acknowledge the above information on tobacco control policies and do not object to its publication in the WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2017.

Date (DD/MM/YYYY)	Signature	Name and Title	Address
			

Section 4: Tobacco taxation policy and prices as at 31 July 2016

Because WHO is committed to providing tobacco tax indicators that are comparable across all 194 Member States, estimates presented in the WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic are not always identical to the statutory rates reported by a given country — or the rates written in the country's tobacco tax statute or law.

Comparable estimates of tobacco tax levels to be published in the WHO Report appear in Table 4.3 below. An assessment of change in affordability over time will also be published. The calculation of the comparable estimates and affordability indicators are documented in Technical Note III of the WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2015 (http://www.who.int/tobacco/global_report/2015/technicalnote3.pdf).

Where no data were available, the table shows "...". Where data were not required, the table shows "-".

Table 4.1: Price of lowest cost brand of cigarettes (Safari)

		Country-reported value for 2016
A	Tax inclusive retail sales price (TIRSP) for a pack of 20 cigarettes	MZN 35.00

Table 4.2: Price of premium brand cigarettes (Pall Mall)

		Country-reported value for 2016
A	Tax inclusive retail sales price (TIRSP) for a pack of 20 cigarettes	MZN 60.00

Table 4.3: Most popular brand of cigarettes (Safari)

		Country-reported value	Country-reported base	WHO's calculation of comparable estimate	WHO's comparable estimate (%TIRSP)
2016					
A	Tax inclusive retail sales price (TIRSP)	MZN 35.00	20	$A \div (\text{Base} \div 20)$	MZN 35.00
B	Factory (gate) / CIF price	0	0	0	0.0%
C	Specific excise	295	1000	$C \div A^* \div (\text{Base} \div 20)$	16.9%
D	Ad valorem excise	0.0%	B	$D \times (1 - C^* - E^* - F^* - G^*) \div (1 + D)$	0.0%
E	Value added tax	17.0%	A before E	$E \div (1 + E)$	14.5%
F	Import duty	0	0	Product not imported	0.0%
G	Other tax	0	0	0	0.0%
Total tax					31.4%

A Price in local currency per pack of 20 sticks.

B In the case of domestically produced products, the factory (gate) price is the price of goods charged by manufacturer when the goods are picked up at his/her factory, including the manufacturer's margins, but excluding any other margins and all taxes. In the case of imported products, the c.i.f. price (i.e. cost, insurance and freight price) is the price of a good delivered at the frontier of the importing country, including any insurance and freight charges incurred to that point, or the price of a service delivered to a resident, before the payment of any import duties or other taxes on imports or trade and transport margins within the country.

C Amount of specific excise tax per pack of 20 sticks.

D Ad-valorem tax per pack of 20 sticks.

E Value added tax per pack of 20 sticks.

F Import duties on a pack of 20 sticks if the most popular brand is imported; in cases of preferential trade agreements with country of origin, assumes lowest possible import duty.

G Other taxes as described above.

Table 4.4: Most sold type of smoked tobacco product other than cigarettes

		Country-reported value	Country-reported base (grams, except for cigars: per piece)	WHO's calculation of comparable estimate	WHO's comparable estimate (%TIRSP)
2016					
No information available					
A	Tax inclusive retail sales price (TIRSP)	...	...	...	...
B	Factory (gate) / CIF price	...	...	...	...
C	Specific excise	...	...	...	...
D	Ad valorem excise	...	...	...	...
E	Value added tax	...	...	...	...
F	Import duty	...	...	...	...
G	Other tax . . .	...	...	...	...
	Total tax				...

Table 4.5: Most sold type of smokeless tobacco product

		Country-reported value	Country-reported base (grams)	WHO's calculation of comparable estimate	WHO's comparable estimate (%TIRSP)
2016					
No information available					
A	Tax inclusive retail sales price (TIRSP)	...	...	...	...
B	Factory (gate) / CIF price	...	...	...	...
C	Specific excise	...	...	...	...
D	Ad valorem excise	...	...	...	...
E	Value added tax	...	...	...	...
F	Import duty	...	...	...	...
G	Other tax . . .	...	...	...	...
	Total tax				...

Table 4.6: Supplementary tax information

	Most recent data to be reported
Is the excise tax applied a tiered system (not uniform)?	Yes
If an ad valorem or mixed excise tax system is applied, is there a minimum specific tax?	No
Do you apply a minimum price policy?	No
Are duty free sales banned, limited or neither of the two?	Limited
Is a portion of taxes (revenues) dedicated to a specific programme?	No
Do you apply tax stamps, fiscal mark, banderole or any other type of marking on your tobacco products?	No
Does the marking contain any type of security feature that is:	
Overt (i.e. it can be verified by the naked eye, such as colour changing inks, holograms, latent images, watermarks and security threads)	—
Covert (i.e. it cannot be read by the naked eye but only by using dedicated and specialised electronic readers or doing laboratory analysis. Examples: invisible ink and taggants or forensic)	—
Does the marking contain a unique identifier (one for each stamp)?	—
Does the unique identifier/markings contain data for tracking and tracing purposes, such as date of manufacture, location of manufacture, manufacturing facility, product description, intended market?	—
Is the unique identifier applied on your tobacco product called "Codentify"?	—

Table 4.7: Annual tax revenues from tobacco products at the national/federal level

	Most recent data to be reported
Is tax revenue data for all tobacco products or cigarettes only?	All Tobacco products
Year	2015
Total Excise (specific and ad valorem)	3 749 270.53
Value added tax (VAT) and other sales taxes	...
Import duties and all other taxes (excluding corporate taxes on tobacco companies)	...
Total	...
Currency	MZN

Based on the data in Table 4.3, WHO will report that:

Mozambique has taxes comprising 26–50% of retail price of the most popular brand of cigarettes.

Between 2008 and 2016, the proportion of GDP per capita required to purchase 2000 cigarettes of the most sold brand in Mozambique increased on average*.

* WHO may update this assessment after the release of 2016 Gross Domestic Product data by the World Bank, expected prior to publication of this report.

SECTION 4 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (Tobacco taxation)

On behalf of the Government of Mozambique, I acknowledge the above information on tobacco taxation policy and prices and do not object to its publication in the WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2017.

Date (DD/MM/YYYY)	Signature	Name and Title	Address
