

WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2015


Data to be reported for Antigua and Barbuda

Dear Madam/Sir,

The World Health Organization is committed to providing Member States with accurate, relevant and internationally comparable information that they can use to guide the development of policy and to evaluate the impact of tobacco control measures.

For this purpose, WHO publishes the series *WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic*. The report tracks the status of the tobacco epidemic and selected best practice measures to reduce the demand of tobacco. The fifth report in the series will be published in mid-2015.

We kindly ask that you review the attached data we have compiled from your country for publication in the upcoming report and please inform us if you think there is any inaccuracy or if you have concerns about the publication of these data in the *WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2015*.

Please review the four sections below, sign each in the boxes marked by a  and return the signed document to us no later than 21 January 2015 by email to Rosa Sandoval (sandoval@who.int) with a CC to Leticia Martinez (martinezl@paho.org). There are two ways to enter your signature in the boxes: 1) including an image of your signature or simply your typed name; or 2) by handwritten signature. Please scan and email the signed boxes back to us. Please retain a copy for your files.

If we have not heard from you by 21 January 2015, we will assume that you acknowledge these data.

Thank you very much in advance for your collaboration.

Kind regards,

Rosa Carolina Sandoval, MPA
Regional Adviser for Tobacco Control
Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization
Phone: +1 202-974-3989
Email: sandoval@who.int

Section 1: Prevalence of tobacco use

Information on prevalence of tobacco use from the latest available survey (as at 31 December 2014) 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 publish age-standardized prevalence estimates for countries in this report. These estimates are subject to a separate sign-off process.

Table 1.1: Tobacco use data from the latest survey results published by your country up to 31 December 2014

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	13.4	8.2				
Female	9.8	6.1				
Total	11.9	7.4				

Youth: Global School-Based Student Health Survey, 2009; National, ages 13-15

Smokeless prevalence (%)	Youth smokeless use	Adult smokeless use
	Current smokeless tobacco use	...
Male	8.4	...
Female	5.8	...
Total	6.8	...

Global Youth Tobacco Survey 2009 National, ages 13-15

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 Antigua and Barbuda has recent and representative data for either adults or youth.

SECTION 1 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (Prevalence of tobacco use)

On behalf of the Government of Antigua and Barbuda, 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, 2015.

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

Section 2: Tobacco control legislation as at 31 December 2014

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/entity/tobacco/global_report/2013/technical_note_i.pdf). Where smoke-free laws or advertising, promotion and sponsorship laws were in place, compliance with these laws was measured (see notes under the respective tables for further information).

Table 2.1: Smoke-free environments

Note: Where designated smoking rooms are permitted under the law, and all technical requirements are mandated making DSRs difficult to implement, this will be reported with the symbol ★ (not categorized); 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 on p.25 of the WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2013 accessible at http://www.who.int/entity/tobacco/global_report/2013/technical_note_i.pdf.

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

	2012	2014	Compliance 2014
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	...
Indoor offices and workplaces	No	No	—
Restaurants	No	No	—
Cafés, pubs and bars	No	No	—
Public transport	No	No	—
All other public places	NA	NA	
Compliance score [§]			...
National law requires fines for smoking	No	No	
Fines levied on the establishment	—	—	
Fines levied on the smoker	—	—	
Funds dedicated for enforcement	No	No	
Complaint system that requires an investigation after a complaint	No	No	

Subnational laws on smoke-free environments

No subnational legislation was reported.

Based on the data above, WHO will report that Antigua and Barbuda has 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 "-".

	2012			2014		
	Cigarettes	Other smoked tobacco	Smokeless tobacco	Cigarettes	Other smoked tobacco	Smokeless tobacco
Does the law mandate that health warnings appear on tobacco packages?	No	No	No	No	No	No
What percentage of the principal display areas of the package is legally mandated to be covered by health warnings? FRONT AND REAR COMBINED	-	-	-	-	-	-
What percentage of the principal display areas of the FRONT of the package is legally mandated to be covered by health warnings?	-	-	-	-	-	-
What percentage of the principal display areas of the REAR of the package is legally mandated to be covered by health warnings?	-	-	-	-	-	-
Does the law mandate that the warning be placed at the top of the principle display areas of the package?	-	-	-	-	-	-
Does the law mandate font style, font size and colour for package warnings?	-	-	-	-	-	-
Are the health warnings rotating on packages?	-	-	-	-	-	-
Are the health warnings on packages written in the principal language(s) of the country?	-	-	-	-	-	-
Does the law require that health warnings on packages are not obscured in any way, including by required markings such as tax stamps?	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do the health warnings on packages include a photograph or graphic?	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do health warnings appear on each package and any outside packaging and labelling used in the retail sale?	-	-	-	-	-	-
Does the law on health warnings apply to products whether manufactured domestically, imported, AND for duty-free sale?	-	-	-	-	-	-
Does the law state that warnings on packages do not remove or diminish the liability of the tobacco industry?	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do health warnings on packages describe the harmful effects of tobacco use on health?	-	-	-	-	-	-
Does the law mandate specific health warnings on packages?	-	-	-	-	-	-
How many specific health warnings are approved by the law?	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2.2: Health warnings on tobacco packages (continued)

	2012			2014		
	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?	-	-	-	-	-	-
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”?	No	No	No	No	No	No
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?	No	No	No	No	No	No
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 Antigua and Barbuda has no warnings or small warnings.

Table 2.3: Bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship

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

	2012	2014	Compliance 2014
Bans on direct tobacco advertising			
National TV and radio	No	No	—
International TV and radio	No	No	
Local magazines and newspapers	No	No	—
International magazines and newspapers	No	No	
Billboards and outdoor advertising	No	No	—
Advertising at point of sale	No	No	—
Advertising on internet	No	No	
Other direct bans	No	No	
Compliance score of direct bans [§]			—
Law requires fines for violations of direct advertising bans	No	No	
Bans on tobacco promotion and sponsorship			
Free distribution	No	No	—
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	—
Sponsored events	No	No	—
Tobacco companies/the tobacco industry publicizing their CSR activities	No	No	
Entities other than tobacco companies/the tobacco industry publicizing the CSR activities of the tobacco companies	No	No	
Tobacco companies funding or making contributions (including in-kind contributions) to smoking prevention media campaigns, including those directed at youth	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	No	No	
Law explicitly bans tobacco products display at point of sale	No	No	
Other indirect bans	No	No	
Compliance score of indirect bans [§]			—
Law requires fines for violations of indirect advertising bans	No	No	
Law completely bans tobacco vending machines	No	No	
Law bans internet sales of tobacco products	No	No	
Subnational laws or regulations ban some or all types of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship	No	No	

Subnational laws on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship

No subnational legislation was reported.

Based on the data above, WHO will report that Antigua and Barbuda has a complete absence of ban, or ban that does not cover national TV, radio and print media.

Table 2.4: Regulation of e-cigarettes

Note: In this table the term “e-cigarettes” is interpreted as including all forms of electronic nicotine delivery systems

	2012	2014
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 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	—	—

SECTION 2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (Tobacco control legislation)

On behalf of the Government of Antigua and Barbuda, 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, 2015.

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



Section 3: Tobacco control policies

Table 3.1: Treatment of tobacco dependence as at 31 December 2014

Information on tobacco cessation services received from countries for the WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2009 was updated with more recent information from the latest available Parties' reports to the WHO FCTC Conference of the Parties (COP).

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

		2012	2014
Is there a toll-free telephone quit line/help line with a live person available to discuss cessation with callers in Antigua and Barbuda?		No	No
Nicotine replacement therapy (e.g., patch, gum, lozenge, spray or inhaler)	Is this product legally sold in the country?	Yes	No
	Where and how can this product be legally purchased in your country?	In a pharmacy without a prescription	—
	Does the national/federal health insurance or the national health service cover the cost of this product?	No	—
	Is any NRT on the country's essential drugs list?	No	No
Bupropion (e.g., Zyban, Wellbutrin)	Is this product legally sold in your country?	Yes	No
	Where and how can this product be legally purchased in your country?	In a pharmacy with a prescription	—
	Does the national/federal health insurance or the national health service cover the cost of this product?	No	—
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	No	No
	Office of a health professional	Yes in some	No
	In the community	No	No
	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	No	—
	In the community	—	—
	Other	—	—

Based on the data above, WHO will report that Antigua and Barbuda has neither NRT nor cessation services available.

Table 3.2: Anti-tobacco mass media campaigns between 1 July 2012 and 30 June 2014

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

Name of mass media campaign	No campaign implemented with duration of of at least three weeks
Was this campaign national?	No
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 Antigua and Barbuda has no national campaign implemented between 1 July 2012 and 30 June 2014 with duration of at least three weeks.

Table 3.3: National tobacco control programme as at 31 December 2014

Information on the national tobacco control programme received from countries for the WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2009 was used and updated when information became available.

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

	2012	2014
Specific national government objectives in tobacco control	Yes	Yes
National agency or technical unit for tobacco control	Yes	Yes
Number of full-time equivalent staff	4	4
Government's expenditures on tobacco control (in currency reported by country)	USD 280 240	USD 280 240

SECTION 3 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (Tobacco control policies)

On behalf of the Government of Antigua and Barbuda, 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, 2015.

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



Section 4: Tobacco taxation policy and prices as at 31 July 2014

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. The methodology by which the comparable estimates are obtained is documented in Technical Note III of the *WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2013* (http://www.who.int/entity/tobacco/global_report/2013/technical_note_iii.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 (Lucky strike)

		Country-reported value for 2014
A	Tax inclusive retail sales price (TIRSP) for a pack of 20 cigarettes	XCD 6.00

Table 4.2: Price of Marlboro or similar brand cigarettes (Marlboro)

		Country-reported value for 2014
A	Tax inclusive retail sales price (TIRSP) for a pack of 20 cigarettes	XCD 8.00

Table 4.3: Most popular brand of cigarettes (Benson & Hedges)

		Country-reported value	Country-reported base	WHO's calculation of comparable estimate	WHO's comparable estimate (%TIRSP)
2014					
A	Tax inclusive retail sales price (TIRSP)	XCD 8.00	20	$A \div (\text{Base} \div 20)$	XCD 8.00
B	Factory (gate) / CIF price	1.27	20	CIF value reported by data collector for 2012	15.9%
C	Specific excise	0	0	0	0.0%
D	Ad valorem excise	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
E	Value added tax	15.0%	A before E	$E \div (1 + E)$	13.0%
F	Import duty	35.0%	CIF	$F \times B$	5.6%
G	Other tax (Revenue Recovery Charge Act)	10.0%	CIF	GXB	1.6%
	Total tax	—	—	—	20.2%

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

		Country-reported value	Country-reported base	WHO's calculation of comparable estimate	WHO's comparable estimate (%TIRSP)
2012 (Benson & Hedges)					
A	Tax inclusive retail sales price (TIRSP)	XCD 6.50	20	$A \div (\text{Base} \div 20)$	XCD 6.50
B	Factory (gate) / CIF price	1.27	20	CIF reported by data collector for 2012	19.5%
C	Specific excise	0	0	0	0.0%
D	Ad valorem excise	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
E	Value added tax	15.0%	A before E	$E \div (1 + E)$	13.0%
F	Import duty	35.0%	CIF	$F \times B$	6.8%
G	Other tax (Revenue Recovery Charge Act)	10.0%	B	GXB	2.0%
	Total tax	–	–	–	21.8%

		Country-reported value	Country-reported base	WHO's calculation of comparable estimate	WHO's comparable estimate (%TIRSP)
2010 (Benson & Hedges)					
A	Tax inclusive retail sales price (TIRSP)	XCD 6.50	20	$A \div (\text{Base} \div 20)$	XCD 6.50
B	Factory (gate) / CIF price	1.12	20	CIF reported by data collector for 2011	17.2%
C	Specific excise	0	0	0	0.0%
D	Ad valorem excise	0.0%	B	$D \times (1 - C^* - E^* - F^* - G^*) \div (1 + D)$	0.0%
E	Value added tax	15.0%	A before E	$E \div (1 + E)$	13.0%
F	Import duty	35.0%	CIF	$F \times B$	6.0%
G	Other tax (Revenue Recovery Charge Act)	10.0%	B	GXB	1.7%
	Total tax	–	–	–	20.8%

		Country-reported value	Country-reported base	WHO's calculation of comparable estimate	WHO's comparable estimate (%TIRSP)
2008 (Benson & Hedges)					
A	Tax inclusive retail sales price (TIRSP)	XCD 6.50	20	$A \div (\text{Base} \div 20)$	XCD 6.50
B	Factory (gate) / CIF price	1.12	20	CIF reported by data collector for 2011	17.2%
C	Specific excise	0	0	0	0.0%
D	Ad valorem excise	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
E	Value added tax	15.0%	A before E	$E \div (1 + E)$	13.0%
F	Import duty	35.0%	CIF	$F \times B$	6.0%
G	Other tax (Customer service tax)	10.0%	CIF	GxB	1.7%
	Total tax	–	–	–	20.8%

Table 4.4: Most sold type of smoked tobacco product other than cigarettes (Not available)

		Country-reported value	Country-reported base (grams, except for cigars: per piece)	WHO's calculation of comparable estimate	WHO's comparable estimate (%TIRSP)
2014					
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 (Not available)

		Country-reported value	Country-reported base (grams)	WHO's calculation of comparable estimate	WHO's comparable estimate (%TIRSP)
2014					
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: 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	2013
Total Excise (specific and ad valorem)	...
Value added tax (VAT) and other sales taxes	363 467.53
Import duties and all other taxes (excluding corporate taxes on tobacco companies)	752 001.79
Total	1 115 469.32
Currency	XCD


Table 4.7 Supplementary tax information

	Most recent data to be reported
Is the excise tax applied a tiered system (not uniform)?	No
If an ad valorem or mixed excise tax system is applied, is there a minimum specific tax?	No
Does your legislation require automatic adjustments to your tax rate on a yearly basis?	No
Are duty free sales banned or limited?	Limited to 200 Cigarettes Sticks
Is a portion of taxes (revenues) dedicated to a specific programme?	No
Monitoring production and trade	Yes
Industry self-reporting (relying on declarations by manufacturers and importers)	Yes
Physical control (Government officials monitor production, imports and/or exports on-site)	Yes
Imposition of tax stamps	No
Non encrypted/paper tax stamps (basic paper visible stamps)	No
Encrypted tax stamps	No
Used only to monitor legal and illegal products in the market	No
Used also to monitor production in the country (through monitoring devices installed in manufacturing facilities that scan digital stamps)	No
Encrypted codes applied directly on tobacco packages (Codentify) that monitor products in the market as well as production in the country	No
Monitoring products in transit within the country through GPS-based devices affixed on containers transporting the tobacco products while in transit	No

Based on the data above, WHO will report that Antigua and Barbuda has taxes comprising $\leq 25\%$ of retail price of the most popular brand of cigarettes.

SECTION 4 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (Tobacco taxation)

On behalf of the Government of Antigua and Barbuda, I **do not object to publication** of the above tobacco taxation and price information in the WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2015. The methodology and its limitations will be clearly described in the report.



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