

ENSP FACT SHEET



Spain Tobacco Control Policies Implementation level

The Royal Decree of 28 October 2016, transposing the European Tobacco Products Directive (TPD) into Spanish law, came into force on 17 January 2017.¹ Other Royal Decrees were adopted on 9 June 2017 - 579/2017101, 579/2017102, which regulates tobacco manufacturing, presentation (packaging), and sale.

Spain has a complete ban on smoking in cafes and restaurants. There is a complete ban on smoking in public transport and in the workplaces without exceptions. Smoke free environments include open-air spaces as playgrounds for children and health and educational settings. There is also a plan to extend this to sportive and recreational events. There is no ban on smoking in private cars.

Spain has pictorial health warnings that cover 65% of the front and the back of cigarette and roll-your-own tobacco (RYO) packs following TPD implementation.

Spain has a ban on tobacco advertising on television, radio, cinema, outdoor advertising, printed material, international and national sponsorship and indirect advertising. There are still a lot of scenes with people smoking. There is no ban on advertising at point of sales and no display ban.²

As per 1 July 2019 the taxes on tobacco were raised. The retail price of the most popular tobacco brand consists of 79,9% taxes (a combination of specific and ad valorem taxes.³).



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European Network
for Smoking and Tobacco Prevention

WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) implementation level Ratification: 11/01/2005 Entry into force: 11/04/2005

Policy ⁶	Status
Protection from tobacco smoke	
The comprehensiveness of protection in health-care facilities	Complete
The comprehensiveness of protection in educational facilities	Complete
Tobacco-related mortality	
Estimated total number of tobacco-related deaths	57200 ⁷
Taxation of tobacco products	
The proportion of the retail price consisting of taxes	79.94
Only specific tax levied	No
Only ad valorem tax levied	No
Combination of specific and ad valorem taxes levied	Yes
Supply of tobacco and tobacco products	
Tracking regime to further secure the distribution system developed	Yes
Sales of tobacco products to minors prohibited	Yes
Sale of tobacco products from vending machines prohibited	No
Sale of cigarettes individually or in small packets prohibited	Yes
Tobacco growing	
Viable alternatives for tobacco growers promoted	Yes for some farmers
The number of workers, statistics from 2018	1,365 producers
General obligations	
Comprehensive multisectoral national tobacco control strategy	Yes
Focal point for tobacco control	Yes
National coordinating mechanism for tobacco control	Yes
Packaging and labelling of tobacco products	
Health warnings occupying 50% or more	Yes
Health warnings in the form of pictures or pictograms	Yes
Liability	
Criminal and/or civil liability action launched by any person	No
Education, communication, training and public awareness	
Implemented educational programs targeted to adults	Yes
Implemented educational programs targeted to children and youth	Yes
Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship	
Comprehensive ban on all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship	Yes
Ban on display of tobacco products at points of sales	Partially
Ban covering tobacco sponsorship	Yes
Ban covering cross-border advertising originating from the country	Yes
Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation	
Evidence-based comprehensive and integrated guidelines developed	Yes
Implemented media campaigns to promote tobacco cessation	Yes
Implemented telephone quit lines	No
Primary health care providing programs on diagnosis and treatment	Yes
Nicotine replacement therapy available	Yes
Surveillance	
National system for surveillance of patterns of tobacco consumption established	Yes
National system for surveillance of consequences of tobacco consumption established	Yes

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Tobacco prevalence is still high in Spain: 24,4% (28,2% men and 20,8% women) according to Encuesta Nacional de Salud de España 2017. Previously in 2003 it was 31% (36,6% for men and 24,7% for women).

Following the regulations of the traditional tobacco products, the tobacco industry focused on the commercialization of electronic devices and therefore the Spanish market experienced a sudden boom of this kind of novel and emerging tobacco products.⁵

Nowadays it is a matter of urgency for the state regulatory organization to regulate adequately the emerging and novel tobacco products and protect peoples health's.

References:

- 1 ENSP European Network for Smoking and Tobacco Prevention Survey TPD&TAD
- 2 FCTC overview. http://www.who.int/fctc/about/WHO_FCTC_summary_January2015.pdf?ua=1. Accessed June, 2017.
- 3 WHO FCTC Implementation Database: Spain Report 2016. http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/spain_2016_report.pdf. Accessed June, 2017
- 4 https://www.mscbs.gob.es/ciudadanos/proteccionSalud/tobaco/docs/Acuerdo_Lineas_actuacion_tabaquismo.pdf
- 5 https://www.mscbs.gob.es/ciudadanos/proteccionSalud/tobaco/docs/Evol_Politica_Impositiva_Tabaco.pdf
- 6 https://untobaccocontrol.org/impldb/wpcontent/uploads/Spain_2020_WHO_FCTC_report.pdf
- 7 <https://tobaccoatlas.org/country/spain/>



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National Action Points:

Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies:

Functional national assistance for surveillance of tobacco consumption and consequences. Despite this, there is a huge need for comprehensive system of tobacco industry monitoring.

Protect people from tobacco smoke:

Effective smoking ban in health and educational settings, cafes and restaurants, public transport, workplaces without exceptions, open-air spaces as playgrounds for children.

Offer help to quit tobacco use:

In Spain, the smoking status is included in the medical records. Spain does not have national quit-lines. Smokers who want to quit benefit of 1+1 free offer at medication purchase in pharmacies.

Warn about the dangers of tobacco:

Spain developed a small number of media campaigns comparing with the needs, emphasizing the importance of quitting and the harm of tobacco use. National NGOs developed some activities in raising awareness about the danger of tobacco use.

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship:

Spain has a ban on tobacco advertising on television, radio, in cinema, outdoor advertising, and printed materials. International and national sponsorship and indirect advertising are forbidden as well.

Raise taxes on tobacco:

The retail price for a pack of cigarettes is 4,4 EUR - 4,8 EUR, as per 1 July 2019. The retail price of the most popular tobacco brand consists of 79.9 % of taxes (a combination of specific and ad valorem taxes). Roll on tobacco and new products are not taxed at the same level.

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