



Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Ministry of health
Assisting Agency to the Preventive
Medicine
Tobacco Control Program

Report ON Tobacco Control Program of Ministry Of Health In Saudi Arabia

Prepared by
Dr.Maged Abdullah Al-Munif
General Supervisor of Tobacco Control Program

2009

Index	
SUBJECT	PAGE
Tobacco Control Program.	4
Smoking statistics in Saudi Arabia.	9
Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) 2007	11
Organizational Structure of the Tobacco Control Program of the Ministry of Health .	14
Tobacco Control clinics of Ministry of Health.	17
Circulars and Legislations.	22
Report Shows Implementation Of The Six Polices (MPOWER) Of Tobacco Control Program of WHO In Saudi Arabia.	24
The Situation Of Saudi Arabia In Relation To Implementation The Terms Of The Framework Convention For Tobacco Control (FCTC).	27
Costs, Burden and Economic consequences of tobacco commerce in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.	32

Tobacco Control Program

The spread of tobacco use is a tiring obsession for those interested in health care, where the number of smokers in the world today (1.2 billion) , Tobacco use resulted in (100 million) deaths in the world during the twentieth century, and statistics indicate the possibility of the estimated increase in the number of deaths due to the use of tobacco (1000 million) death at the end of the 21 century.

The proportion of smokers in Saudi Arabia, on the basis of a number of studies, nearly (35 to 45%) among adult males , and (24 %) in preparatory schools' students .

Also the social, health and economic burden of tobacco use , costs the kingdom up to five billion Riyals nearly per year (1.3 billion US\$).

The Saudi Arabian Tobacco Control program came to stand against this.

Tobacco Control program :- It is a program belongs to the Ministry Of Health of Saudi Arabia , exists since 23-2-1423 H (2002 G) , after agreement number (8116) of the Minister of Health. The Tobacco Control Program (TCP) is considered one of the most important means of the Ministry of Health to stand against all types and forms of tobacco use , where the program provides services in several fields, such as: awareness , scientific and consultation issues concerning tobacco use and its harms and ways to stand against it. Also the program established a series of Tobacco Control clinics all over the kingdom.

Mission of the Tobacco Control program :-

Hard working in co-operation with stakeholders to take all possible procedure , preventive or curable to stand against the spread of smoking and tobacco use among the population of Saudi Arabia, and to protect the future generations from harms of this epidemic and to reduce smoking effects on the non-smokers.

Vision :

Make smoking and variable ways of tobacco use to be Socially unacceptable , and make all people know the harms of active and passive smoking, and its bad and harmful effects on the society in general. And to join all efforts to be united against anyone who promotes the use of deadly tobacco.

Goals :

- **To Protect the society from smoking epidemic , especially the youth .**
- **To Help smokers to quit.**
- **To Protect non-smokers from second-hand smoke, especially children .**
- **To Activate the role of research, rehabilitation and training in the fight against smoking .**

Activities of Tobacco Control program :

- 1. Raise awareness of people on hazards of tobacco use among various groups of the society, and promoting the cessation of its use :**
 - Awareness campaigns in schools " exhibits , sessions , brochure , short TV Spots ".
 - Awareness campaigns during summer vacation " exhibits , sessions , brochure , TV Spots.
 - Awareness in fasting month Ramadan, exhibits , sessions , brochure , short TV Spots
 - Awareness in pilgrimage season " visits to Hajj groups and camps for pilgrims , brochure , putting awareness billboards , mobile exhibit , sessions , short TV Spots ".
 - Participation in the World No Tobacco Day (WNTD) " national symposium , sessions , short TV Spots ".
 - Gulf Tobacco Control week " variable awareness activities , short TV Spots " .
 - National Tobacco Control campaigns " local and national symposium , condensed school awareness , short TV Spots " .
 - Awareness through Tobacco Control program website , besides participation in other awareness campaigns belong to the Ministry of Health.

Variable types of readable awareness means have been released and exceeded 50 million prints during 5 years.

2. **Training and qualification of all the service providers who work with Tobacco Control Program.**
 - Training courses for providers who work with the (TCP) of the (MOH).
 - Training courses for providers who work with other sectors in the field of tobacco control.
3. **Activities of Tobacco Control clinics of the Ministry Of Health**
 - Reception of smokers who want to quit and treat them, in 35 clinics equipped to provide quitting service all over the kingdom.
 - Participation with governmental and non-governmental organizations " in clinic area and nearby villages " in school campaign and inhabited areas for awareness of hazards of tobacco use.
 - Early detection of smoking complications in smokers and refer them to specialized hospitals in order to continue treatment of these complications.
4. **Follow-up procedures and regulations on tobacco control.**
 - Banning of smoking in ministries and organizations.
 - The decision to form the National Committee for Tobacco Control.
 - Protecting people from second-hand smoke and keeping a free- smoking environment.
5. **Follow-up the implementation of the Framework Convention for Tobacco Control (FCTC).**

- **Oversee the ban of advertising and promotion of tobacco products.**
- **Activating the role calls for the lifting of a lawsuit against tobacco companies .**
- **Banning of tobacco selling for children.**
- **Confirm the eligibility of non-smokers for tobacco-free environment .**

Smoking statistics in Saudi Arabia

The spread of tobacco use is a tiring obsession for those interested in health care, where the number of smokers in the world today (1.2 billion) , Tobacco use resulted in (100 million) deaths in the world during the twentieth century, and statistics indicate the possibility of the estimated increase in the number of deaths due to the use of tobacco (1000 million) death at the end of the 21 century.

The proportion of smokers in Saudi Arabia, on the basis of a number of studies, nearly (35 to 45%) among adult males , and (24 %) in preparatory schools' students .

Also the social, health and economic burden of tobacco use , costs the kingdom up to five billion Riyals nearly per year (1.3 billion US\$).

Where the estimated economic burden of the Kingdom due to productivity waste and premature deaths due to tobacco from (1961 – 2004) nearly 83 pillion Riyals (22.1 billion US\$) , as well as 594000 premature death case due to disease due to smoking as , Laryngeal and lung cancer , renal tumors, and cardiovascular diseases.

Lose in waste may increase to 104 pillion Riyals (27.7 billion US\$) , and 743000 deaths if we add to it the tobacco smuggled to the Kingdom , according to global rates .

Yet , in the period between (2005 – 2010) , the estimated economic burden of the Kingdom due to productivity waste and premature deaths is nearly 25 pillion Riyal (6.7 billion US\$), Also the official income from tobacco products is estimated to be about 13 pillion Riyals (3.5 billion US\$), Also the Smuggling is estimated to be 3 pillion Riyals (800.000.000 US\$) , with total economic lose about 31 billion Riyal (8.3 billion US\$) , And the premature deaths in the same period estimated to be 177000 deaths.

According to the International bank , countries with high income , pay yearly to treat diseases resulted from smoking between 6 – 15 % from the healthcare total cost.

And the International bank explained that , the Tobacco Control efforts had a role in the reduction of the health and economic burden in communities where these efforts exist . Therefore, it's very important to have a comprehensive national program to be against the spread of tobacco use with all its types, and thus limits the health and economic consequences of the tobacco epidemic on everybody , family , and community in Saudi Arabia .

Saudi Arabia
Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) 2007
FACT SHEET

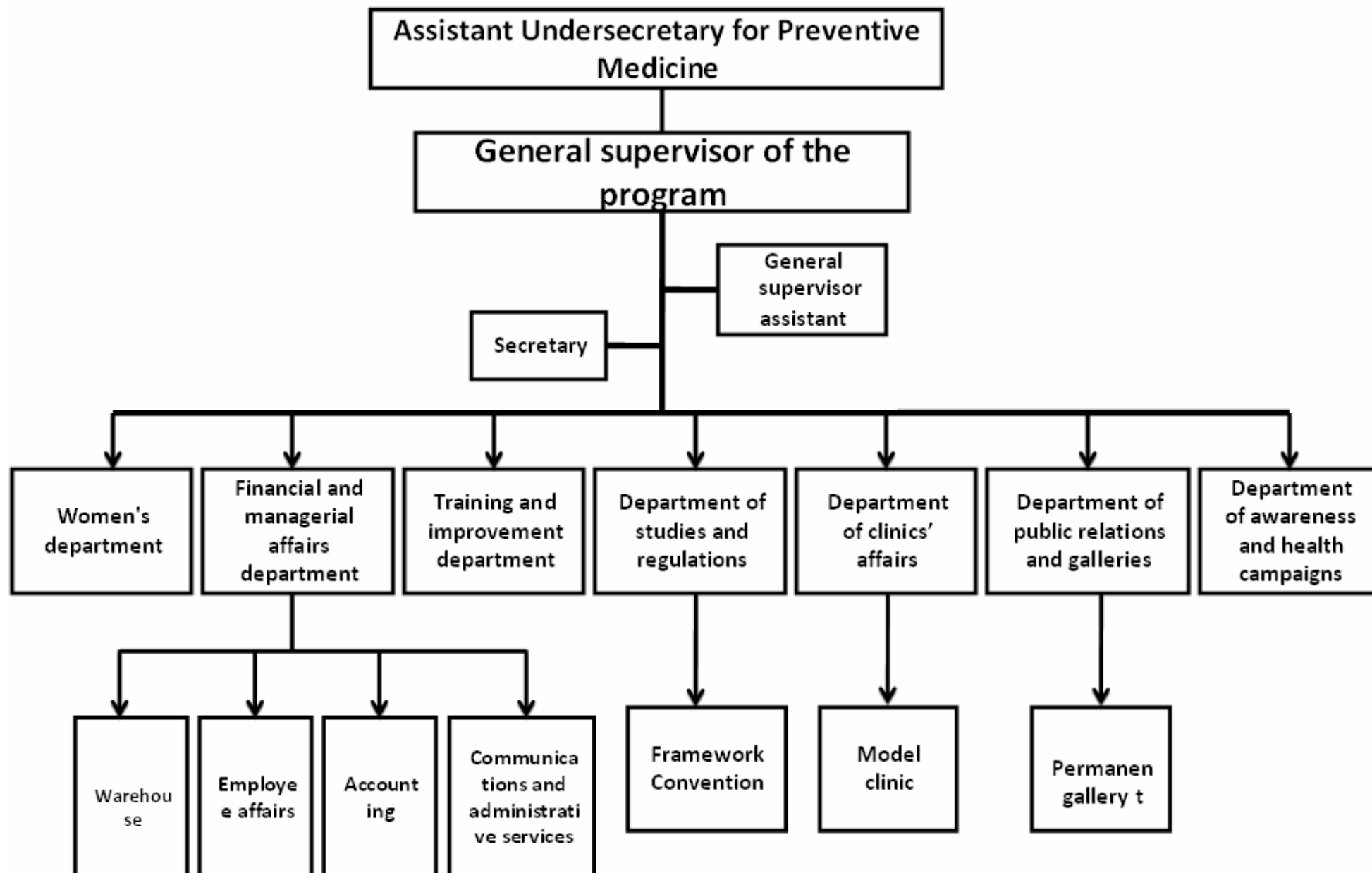


The Saudi Arabia GYTS includes data on in 2007. A two-stage cluster sample design prevalence of cigarette and other tobacco was used to produce representative data for use as well as information on five all of Saudi Arabia. At the first stage, determinants of tobacco use: schools were selected with probability access/availability and price, environmental proportional to enrolment size. At the tobacco smoke exposure (ETS), cessation, second stage, classes were randomly selected media and advertising, and school and all students in selected classes were curriculum. These determinants are eligible to participate. The school response components Saudi Arabia could include in a rate was 94.0%, the student response rate was comprehensive tobacco control program. 87.4%, and the overall response rate was

The Saudi Arabia GYTS was a school-based survey of students in 1st, 2nd, and 3rd participated in the Saudi Arabia GYTS. Intermediate, conducted

Prevalence 29.7% of students had ever smoked cigarettes (Male = 39.5%, Female = 16.1%) 19.3% currently use any tobacco product (Male = 24.2%, Female = 11.2%) 8.6% currently smoke cigarettes (Male = 13.0%, Female = 2.7%) 14.2% currently use other tobacco products (Male = 15.8%, Female = 9.9%) 8.7% currently smoke shisha (Male=10.4%, Female = 3.7%) 20.6% of never smokers are likely to initiate smoking next year Knowledge and Attitudes 44.1% think boys and 32.2% think girls who smoke have more friends 32.9% think boys and 24.6% think girls who smoke look more attractive Access and Availability - Current Smokers 16.8% usually smoke at home 47.7% buy cigarettes in a store 77.7% who bought cigarettes in a store were NOT refused purchase because of their age Environmental Tobacco Smoke 29.4% live in homes where others smoke in their presence 38.9% are around others who smoke in places outside their home 73.4% think smoking should be banned from public places 60.8% think smoke from others is harmful to them 24.8% have one or more parents who smoke 10.1% have most or all friends who smoke Cessation - Current Smokers 70.9% want to stop smoking 62.8% tried to stop smoking during the past year 80.3% have ever received help to stop smoking Media and Advertising 64.2% saw Tobacco Control media messages, in the past 30 days 63.1% saw pro-cigarette ads on billboards, in the past 30 days 63.0% saw pro-cigarette ads in newspapers or magazines, in the past 30 days 15.5% have an object with a cigarette brand logo 13.3% were offered free cigarettes by a tobacco company representative	Highlights - Approximately 1 in 5 students currently use any form of tobacco; 9% currently smoke cigarettes; 9% currently smoke shisha; 14% currently use some other form of tobacco besides cigarettes. - ETS exposure is high – three in 10 of the students live in homes where others smoke in their presence; almost 4 in 10 are exposed to smoke in public places; one quarter of the students have at least one parent who smokes. - Six in 10 of the students think smoke from others is harmful to them. - Almost three quarters of the students think smoking in public places should be banned. 7 in 10 smokers want to quit. - Two thirds of the students saw Tobacco Control media messages in the past 30 days; over 6 in 10 students saw pro-cigarette ads in the past 30 days.
School	

The organizational structure of the anti-smoking program of the Ministry of Health



Department of awareness and health campaigns

Oversees the planning and preparation, implementation and evaluation of activities concerning awareness of smoking harms , and how to quit and organization of health awareness campaigns for protection of the community from harms of tobacco use all over the kingdom.

Department of public relations and exhibits

The definition of the program and its main functions and services it provides , also it organizes awareness exhibits and seminars and conferences and make Closer link with the various parties involved in standing against tobacco.

Department of clinics' affairs

Oversees the provision of treatment services to help smokers to quit , through A series of specialized clinics all over the kingdom.

Department of studies and regulations

Oversees the design and implementation of studies and research concerning tobacco use and what follows it of health and non-health problems . And follow all regulations

and procedures and the implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in the Kingdom.

Training and development department

Identify the training needs of workers in the field of tobacco control all over the Kingdom, And the design of training programs for each category of workers and implementation in coordination and cooperation with stakeholders. And evaluation of training programs and continued development, to meet the needs of the program and keep pace with local and global developments.

Women's department

Supervises all activities to increase awareness for women and girls , concerning awareness of smoking harms and how to quit and the provision of treatment services to help smokers to quit

Financial and administrative affairs department

Organizes all concerns of financial and administrative affairs of the program like employees' affairs , finance , employees' salaries , warehouse management , procurement, tenders and other.

Tobacco Control clinics of ministry of health

Area	Clinic name and address	Contact information
Riyadh	Tobacco Control model clinic - Ministry of health (Men clinic – Women clinic - Awareness gallery) Riyadh , flowers area , cross of king Abdul -Aziz road with Abdu Allah Al-Anqary road.	4199018 www.tcp-sa.org
Riyadh (Eastern sector)	Tobacco Control clinic Riyadh , Ghornatah area , Abu Ja'afar Almansour street	Ph. 012497601 Fax 012496376
Riyadh (Western sector)	Tobacco Control clinic of the western health sector Riyadh , western Al-Oryjah	Ph. 014223574 Fax 012473200
Riyadh (Central health sector)	Otaiqah Tobacco Control clinic Riyadh – Otaiqah – Prince Abdu Allah Ibn Abdul -Rahman street	Ph. 014591131 Extension 159 Fax 014594739

Riyadh)Al-Dar El-Bydaa(	Tobacco Control clinic Riyadh – Al-Dar El-Bayda'a area , Fatho- Mecca street.	
Riyadh Al- Dereia	Tobacco Control clinic of prince Sultan health centre Riyadh , Al-Dereia - king Abdul-Aziz road	Ph. 014860833 Fax 014862439
Riyadh king Fahd area	Tobacco Control clinic Riyadh , king Fahd area , Prince Jlewi ibn Turkey	Ph. 014542577 Fax 012694288
Mecca Al-Ta'if	Tobacco Control clinic Al-Ta'if city , Al-Shohada'a area , Television street	Ph. 027425059 Fax 027425059
Mecca Jeddah	Smoking cessation clinic Jeddah , Al-Naem area	Ph. 026550769
Mecca Jeddah	Smoking cessation clinic Jeddah , Al-Safa area	Ph. 026718076
Mecca	Smoking cessation clinic Mecca – Al-Khaldya area – Sheikh Hassan Al-Mashat street	Ph. 025311123 Fax 025347477
Al-Medina	Smoking cessation clinic of King Fahd hospital Al-Medina – King Fahd hospital	Ph. 048461500 Extension 3939 Fax 048463076

Al-Medina	Clinic of Al-awaly health centre Al-Medina - Al-awaly area	Ph. 048487859 Fax 048487859
Al-Medina	Clinic of Tobacco Control centre of Al-Azhary area Al-Medina - Azhary area	
Al-Medina	Clinic of Al-Azizyah health centre Al-Medina - Azizyah area	Ph. 048300072 Fax 048300072
Al-Medina	Clinic of Al-Garf health centre Al-Medina - Al-Garf area	Ph. 048472963 Fax 048472963
Al-Medina Al-Mahd	Clinic of Al-Mahd hospital Main Al-Mahd hospital	
Al-Medina Yanboa Al-bahr	Yanboa clinic – Al-sharqya area centre – Yanboa Al-bahr	Ph. 043226658 Fax 043226658
Al-Ehsaa	Tobacco Control clinic in Al-Ehsaa Al-Hafof - Directorate of Health Affairs	Ph. 035751169 Fax 035751169
Eastern area , Dammam city	Tobacco Control clinic of psychiatric health congregation Dammam - Sehat	Ph. 038391300 Fax 038391881
Eastern area , Khobar city	Tobacco Control clinic of Ibn Al-Nafes health center Al-Khobar – Al-Thoqbah	Ph. 038643101 Fax 038950031

Eastern area Hafr Al-Baten	Al-sulymanyah health centre - Al-sulymanyah area	Ph. 7214069/03
The northern border Taref	Tobacco Control commission Taref – King Abd Allah street	Ph. 046531402 Fax 046531402
The northern border Arar	Tobacco Control clinic of Arar Arar – Al-khaldya area – Omar Ibn Al-khatab street	Ph. 046631694 Fax 046623168
The northern border Al-Sweqlah	Tobacco Control clinic Al-Sweqlah – Western area – main road	Ph. 046691401 Ph. 046692000 Fax 046690040
The northern border Rafha	Tobacco Control commission of Rafhaa Rafha Charitable Society	Ph. 046763655 Fax 046763655
Al-Goaf	Tobacco Control clinic Al-Goaf – Sakaka – Al-Twear area – Altwear main road	Ph. 046251124
Al-Goaf Al-Qareat	Tobacco Control clinic of Al-Qareat Al-Qareat – Al-Azizyah area – Hartha Algebya street	Ph. 046426280 Fax 046421513
Aser Beash	Tobacco Control clinic Beash	Ph. 076223333 Extension 1282-1023 Fax 076224317

Aser Beash	Tobacco Control clinic Beash – Al-Naqaha hospital – Mecca street	Ph. 076226613 Fax 076226610 Extension 1021
Aser Abha	Tobacco Control centre of Aser Abha – Al-Basra area	Ph. 072290054 Fax 072290054 Extension 108
Najran	Tobacco Control clinic of Najran Najran – Hosting area – Prince Salman street	Ph. 075225584 Fax 075238980
Albaha area	Tobacco Control clinic of Albaha area Albaha area – Alhawya area	
Hael	Tobacco Control clinic of Hael Hael – Aljameen area – prince turkey street	Ph. 065319803 Fax 065319803
Al-Qaseem Boraidah	Tobacco Control clinic of Boraidah Boraidah – King Fahd specialized hospital – king Abdu Allah street	Ph. 063231232 Fax 063231232
Gezzan	Tobacco Control clinic of Gezzan Gezzan – Al-Safa area	Ph. 073223286 Fax 073223286

Circulars and legislation

Orders, decisions and Commissioner instructions concerning anti-smoking

1 – Royal Decree number 7/78/ in 11/1/1404 H, which insisted upon smoking prohibition in ministries' offices , governmental agencies , public institutions and their branches and all its subordinate units , and the development of placards bearing the words of smoking prohibition and strictly follow-up of the implementation.

2 - Royal Decree number 7/b1731//6 in 3/12/1408 H, containing the reference to the observed laxity of some parties in the implementation of the former Royal order and the emphasis on the importance of compliance with it and emphasis on

3 - Royal Decree number 7/772 in 9/3/1404 H, which decided banning smoking advertisements in the press and the

4 - Royal Decree number 31763 in 18/11/1395 H, which decided to oblige suppliers of tobacco to put a warning in Arabic on each box (smoking harmful to health) . And this has been started in the beginning of 1397 H, and still being worked out to date.

5 – Royal approval number 7/5/748 in 15/1/1416 H, on raising the customs duties for tobacco products to 50% instead of 30% and it was supposed to be applied in accordance with Royal Decree in 25/11/1417 H, and

postponed the application in order to achieve unanimity in all Member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council

6 - Cabinet decision number 43 in 8/2/1425 H, which decided approving the Kingdom's accession to the World

7 - Royal approval number 45M in 12/8/1425 H, on Saudi Arabia ratification of the framework convention on

8 - Royal decree number 16M in 2/3/1425 H, for ratification of th framework convention on tobacco control.

9 - Royal approval number 46 in 1/2/1428 H, on the formation of the national committee for tobacco control.

Report Shows Implementation Of The Six Polices (MPOWER) Of Tobacco Control Program Of WHO In Saudi Arabia

Six polices stated in the report		Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
1	Monitoring tobacco use and prevention policies	Studies have been done about tobacco use and spread, part of it is independent, and other is considered as a part of public studies as healthy cities, youth behaviour and life style.
2	Protect people from tobacco smoke	* There is a decision preventing smoking in the governmental workplace (implementation varies from one place to another). * Schools in the Kingdom completely free of smoking. * There is a decision preventing smoking in airports (not implemented). * Currently there is a system of disciplinary proceedings and breaches of smoking in places where it is prohibited .(not implemented yet). * guide from the ministry of health to the ministry of municipal affairs to include the prevention of smoking in restaurants and other service areas within the health requirements
3	Offer help to quit	*There are many clinics to stop smoking (55) belongs to the Ministry of Health and there is ongoing survey to all clinics in Saudi Arabia that do not follow the Ministry of Health, such as charitable, private and which belongs to medical services rather than the Ministry of Health). * Nicotine patches , to be given free of charge as a replacement

		to those who consult clinics of the ministry of health , And the smoking quitting pills will be available " Trade name ; Champix "
4	Warning of the dangers of tobacco	* There are many activities to increase awareness for the warning from the tobacco in the different seasons and in the schools * Mechanism is currently being prepared on how to monitor and follow up these activities which are carried out from multiple parties some are governmental and from other charitable institutions. * Ministry of Health demanded the inclusion of the person covered by health insurance system, whether he is a smoker or not.
5	Ban tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship.	* Completely banned and fully implemented . * there is the problem of cross-border advertising through international channels. * Several tough decisions from the Ministry of Health against the promoter of the tobacco and the tobacco companies or agents involved with was -: (prevention of entry of projects and procurement tenders of the Ministry of Health - non-registration of their medical products in the list of the Ministry of Health.
6	Increase taxes on tobacco	* Currently used Fee is 100% * There are attempts to raise it to 200% * There are attempts to add

		Other charges
--	--	---------------

The Situation Of Saudi Arabia In Relation To Implementation The Terms Of The Framework Convention For Tobacco Control (FCTC)

Clause number	Article scope	Activation status in Saudi Arabia
Clause number 4	Guidelines	* There is political commitment to the need to combat the use of tobacco in all its forms and types. * There are no impediments or obstacles to inform members of the community about the health damage , economic and social consequences of tobacco use.
Clause number 5	General obligations	* There is a specialized program of the kingdom tobacco control and follow-up to activate all the terms of the agreement, which is subordinate to the Ministry of Health and there is a phased strategy plans and programs in a variety of fields * The formation of a national committee on tobacco control by decision of the council of ministers and the commission is composed of agents and a number of ministries related to the activation of the terms of the framework convention for tobacco control

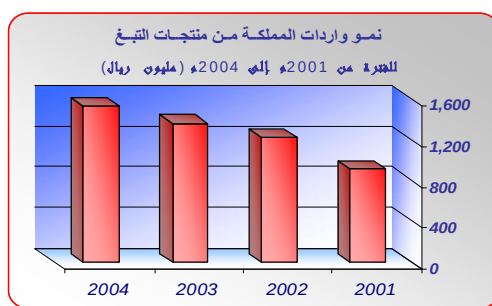
Clause number 6	Price and tax measures to reduce demand for tobacco	Kingdom applied custom tariffs of 100% and there are attempts currently under way for submission to 150%. There are also attempts to impose other charges (nothing to do with the customs and the Gulf Customs Union) and the need to support from the ministries of trade or of municipal and rural and financial affairs will help if confirmed the case of a rise in prices of tobacco products and thereby reduce consumption.
Clause number 7	Non-price measures to reduce demand for tobacco	Ongoing work on a regulatory action in this regard as :- * Prevent the sale of tobacco products to those under the age of eighteen. * Prevent the presence of shops selling cigarettes and shisha in the inhabitant areas.
Clause number 8	Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke	Ongoing work on a regulatory action in this regard
Clause number 9	Regulation of the contents of tobacco products	Updating Gulf standard specification

Clause number 10	Regulation of tobacco product disclosures	Updating Gulf standard specification
Clause number 11	Packaging and labelling of tobacco products	* The final report of the Gulf commission on measures regarding the labelling of tobacco products in the Gulf Cooperation Council is currently being practically studied by the all countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council. * Kingdom's involvement in the workshop organized by the Office for the Eastern Mediterranean Region in Cairo on the labeling of tobacco products. * The kingdom made a proposal to the types of images and warnings which will be placed on cigarette packets.
Clause number 12	Education, communication, training and public awareness	* The Tobacco Control program of the kingdom has a plan to educate and sensitize the public through various outlets notably schools, universities, mosques, shopping malls, government and private institutions also the program activity during the pilgrimage season is a great opportunity to reach the largest number of people. * The Tobacco Control program of the kingdom has a section and a training plan, under which the training of employees of the kingdom Tobacco Control clinics and primary health care centers and employees of health in schools on ways of armored combat tobacco smoking and treatment of addicts

Clause number 13	Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship	* There is a complete ban on all types of advertising, promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products and manufacturers, or is marketed. * kingdom likes other countries suffers from the presence of cross-border advertising and indirect advertisements in the drama and film. *
Clause number 14	Measures to reduce demand for Tobacco dependence and cessation	There are many of the kingdom Tobacco Control clinics of the ministry of health and they are under way to expand their services with the provision of nicotine substitutes
Clause number 15	Illicit trade in tobacco products	Emphasis on the tightening of the usual procedures , and the kingdom is involved in negotiations regarding illicit trafficking of tobacco products protocol .
Clause number 16	Sales to and sales by minors	* The program is currently seeking cooperation with the ministry of municipal and rural affairs to seek legislation prohibiting the sale of tobacco products to minors under the age of 18 years.

		* The coordination with the ministry of municipal and rural affairs to prevent the opening of stores that sell tobacco products in school or nearby
Clause number 17	Provide support for economically viable alternative activities	Does not apply due to non-cultivation of tobacco in the Kingdom.
Clause number 18	Protection of the environment and the health of individuals	Does not apply due to non-cultivation of tobacco in the Kingdom.
Clause number 19	Responsibility	Under consideration in the case in Saudi courts against tobacco companies
Clause number 20	Research, surveillance and exchange of information	Continuous work
Clause number 21	Reporting and exchange of information	Continuous work
Clause number 22	Cooperation in the scientific, technical, and legal areas and provision of related services	Continuous work
Clause number 24	Signature	Signed
Clause number 25	Ratification, acceptance, approval, formal confirmation or accession	Ratified

Costs , Burdens and Economic consequences of tobacco commerce in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia



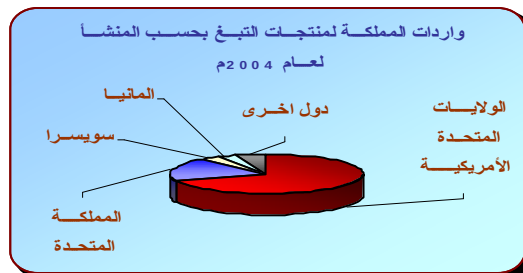
Although, the supporting procedures to stand against tobacco spread, including signing on the "FCTC" and increasing custom costs and also building up Tobacco Control associations and others, but the Kingdom still in need to huge efforts to get near to what a lot of developed countries have done in achieving continuous yearly reduction in tobacco use inside their lands,

and may also need Extraordinary efforts to stand against the yearly increasing demands on tobacco.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has moved from position number 52 internationally to be one of the biggest 10 countries in the world in its expenditure on tobacco products, In last few years, the increment in tobacco use in Saudi Arabia has exceeded most of the world countries , in year 2004, the increment was 13 % and it was elevated in the previous year by 12 % and it reached unprecedented number in year 2002 with increment up to 33 % in comparison with the previous year, where the tobacco products use in Saudi Arabia for year 2004 exceeded 1.5 pillion Riyal (400 million US\$), in spite of the contraband tobacco, that

was estimated by FAO and other international organizations and the American ministry of agriculture to be about 30 % from the international tobacco trade.

The kingdom importation huge percentage as its million Riyal in year 2001 (293 million US\$) in year than 52 % in this period.



of the American cigarettes took the value increased from about 699 to about 1.1 billion Riyal 2004 , with increment degree more

And the British cigarettes come in the 2nd importation place with about 310 million Riyal (83 million US\$) for the last year only. With the continuation of increment degree as it is or even less than what it was in last years , as the invention of the future use , it is expected the national tobacco use to exceed 2.7 billion Riyal (720 million US\$) in year 2010 , yet and with the big support of the variable Institutions of the country , the increment degree may decrease ,to the use volume may to some what little exceeds 2 billion Riyals (533 million US\$) on yearly increment degree of 5 %

The economic loses of Saudi Arabia

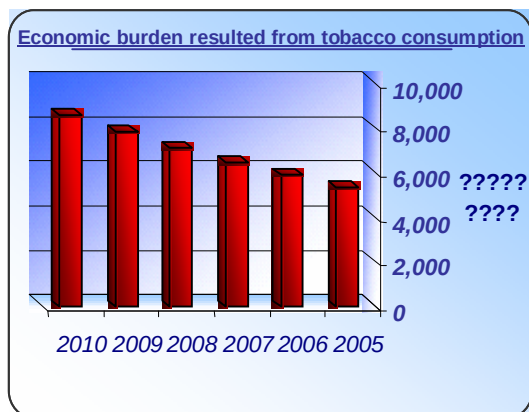
With the scarcity of studies and international specialized research , the economic loses and burdens resulted from tobacco , according to a study done by the Malaysian national toxicology centre which is built upon the estimated economic waste cost due to tobacco done by the international bank , and as regard our studies' estimations , the economic loses of Saudi Arabia due to productivity waste and premature deaths due to tobacco from 1961 –

2004 nearly 83 billion Riyals (22.1 billion US\$), as well as 594000 premature death case due to disease due to smoking as Laryngeal and lung cancer, renal tumors, and cardiovascular diseases.

Lose in waste may increase to 104 billion Riyals (27.7 billion US\$), and 743000 deaths if we add to it the tobacco smuggled and exported to the Kingdom , according to global rates .

Estimates of the Saudi economic burden of tobacco use from year 2005 to 2010

Annual increment with %10						
Death 1000 person	Total billion Riyal	smuggling billion Riyal	Imports billion Riyal	loses billion Riyal	Wight 1000ton	Year
23	5,321	425	1,701	3,194	35	2005
25	5,853	468	1,871	3,514	39	2006
28	6,438	515	2,058	3,865	43	2007
30	7,082	566	2,264	4,252	47	2008
33	7,790	623	2,491	4,677	52	2009
37	8,569	685	2,740	5,145	57	2010
177	41,053	3,281	13,125	24,647	272	المجموع



Yet, in the period between 2005–2010, the estimated economic burden of the Kingdom due to productivity waste and premature deaths is nearly 25 billion Riyal, Also the official income from tobacco products is estimated to be about 13 billion Riyals, Also the Smuggling is estimated to be 3 billion Riyals, with total economic lose about 31 billion Riyal, And the premature deaths in the same period estimated to be 177000 deaths,

this is on yearly increment of 10 %, noting that the historical increment exceeded this.

On the personal level, the average expenditure of the smoker to buy tobacco in Saudi Arabia reached about 763 Riyal annually according to the equation of the International bank to estimate harms caused by smoking, while the personal average total expenditure burden yearly is about 1.505 Riyals.

According to the International bank, countries with high income, pay yearly to treat diseases resulted from smoking between 6 – 15 % from the healthcare total cost.

The tax's effect



The tobacco selling price still less than prices in developed countries .

Although high customs' cost on imported tobacco to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in comparison to other products, but most of high income countries and through putting a lot of taxes and continuously raising them, they managed to take part of earnings of tobacco manufacturers and trade companies to pay part of the therapeutic invoice of treatment of diseases caused by smoking, also in the same time, these countries managed to stand against increment of tobacco use on their lands specially in dependant age group and groups with low income and managed to reverse the high growth rate in 60th and 70th to Reduce the consumption of tobacco during the subsequent decades and in the future.

And here in Saudi Arabia, and According to the International bank, Increase of taxes will have direct effect on reduction of consumption rates, specially between children and minors, and the expenditure to import tobacco to Saudi Arabia, at the same time, tax increment will be accompanied by increment in country income from tobacco consumption.

According to income of 2004 for example, increment of importation costs in Saudi Arabia by 10 % caused reduction of the cost of imports by 124 million Riyals and increase the country income by about 19 million Riyals, and both numbers make benefits for the national economy, and on proposal of doubling of taxes, the price of the cigarettes box will continue to be less than the price in all developed countries.

Summary of the recommendations of the study :

Due to the dependence of the study on realistic and closer to the logic estimates , what Saudi Arabia pays annually to import tobacco exceeds 1.7 billion Riyals (453 million US\$) .

According to the International bank, countries with high income, pay yearly to treat diseases resulted from smoking between 6 – 15 % from the healthcare total cost.

The total economic cost of tobacco consumption and its effects in Saudi Arabia is estimated to exceed 5 billion Riyal annually (1.3 billion US\$). On the other hand the other important result that insists on increase taxes on tobacco, leads to reduction in consumption and at the same time increase the national income.

The important recommendation of the study can be summarized in the insist on the importance of doing expanding studies about tax's effect on tobacco consumption and the reflection of this on the general economic and social state and get more knowledge about tobacco and its penetration in the national community in the kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Also the study recommends the avoidance of obstacles that may be imposed by the World Trade Organization (WTO) agreements concerning increasing the customs through the recommendations of Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) which urges increasing the customs and prices in countries and that what makes the

door opened for the decision makers in Saudi Arabia for the imposition of direct taxes on tobacco products which will cover the health and economic burdens caused by tobacco.

Types of taxes in developed countries :

- **Sales taxes and amount taxes.**
- **Governmental taxes and health taxes.**
- **Taxes taken from earnings of companies of manufacturing and trade of tobacco and trade representatives.**
- **License fees on distribution and marketing of tobacco products and markets licensing fees .**