Chile

Tobacco Control Policies

Chile became a Party to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control on September 11, 2005.

Smoke Free Places: Smoking is banned in indoor public places, indoor workplaces, and on public transport. However, an exception allows psychiatric hospitals that do not have open air spaces, or whose patients cannot have access to them, to designate smoking areas. In addition, the smoke free status of hotel guestrooms is unclear. Smoking is also banned in outdoor areas of: primary and secondary educational institutions; facilities where fuel is consumed; places where explosives, inflammable materials, medications, or foods are manufactured, processed, stored, or handled; and athletic facilities, gymnasiums, or stadiums.

Tobacco Advertising, Promotion and Sponsorship: Most tobacco advertising and promotion is banned. However, point of sale product display is allowed, provided that health warnings on packaging are visible. Other permitted forms of tobacco advertising and promotion include toys and candy that resemble tobacco products, limited cross-border internet advertising, and limited unpaid depiction. Although sponsorship by the tobacco industry is not prohibited, publicity of the sponsorship using brand names or brand elements is prohibited.

Tobacco Packaging and Labeling: The Ministry of Health has issued four pairs of pictorial health warnings. Each pair contains two warnings, one to be placed on 50 percent of the front of the package and one to be placed on 50 percent of the back of the package. The warnings are to be placed on the lower part of each surface. Each of the pairs must appear on an equal number of tobacco packages over a 24-month period. Misleading terms such as "light" and "low tar" are prohibited on tobacco packaging, but other misleading packaging (e.g., colors, numbers, and symbols) is not prohibited.

Tobacco Taxation and Prices: The World Health Organization recommends raising tobacco excise taxes so that they account for at least 70 percent of retail prices. Tobacco excise taxes in Chile are below these recommendations.

SMOKE FREE ENVIRONMENTS COMPLETE SMOKING BAN			
Health-care facilities	Yes	Private offices	Yes
Primary and secondary schools	Yes	Public transport	Yes
Universities	Yes	Restaurants	Yes
Governmental facilities	Yes	Bars and Pubs	Yes
Can subnational jurisdictions enact more stringent smoking restrictions?	Yes		

BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION, AND SPONSORSHIP			
Domestic TV and radio	Yes	Promotional discounts	Yes
Domestic magazines and newspapers	Yes	Non-tobacco products or services with tobacco brand names	Yes
Outdoor advertising	Yes	Tobacco products with non-tobacco brand names	Yes
Point-of-sale advertising	Yes	Paid placement in media	Yes
Retail product display	No	Financial sponsorship, including corporate social responsibility	Yes
Internet advertising	Yes	Publicity of sponsorships	Yes
Free distribution	Yes		

HEALTH WARNINGS ON SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS			
Text warnings describe health impacts	Yes	Number of published warnings at any given time	4 pairs
Warnings include a picture or graphic	Yes	Warnings required to rotate	Required
% of principal display areas covered (front and back)	50%	Warnings are written in the principal language(s)	Yes
Front	50%	Ban on misleading packaging and labeling	Yes
Back	50%	Health warnings on smokeless tobacco products	Yes

TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE			
PRICE OF MOST SOLD BRAND, PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES		TAXES ON MOST SOLD BRAND (% OF RETAIL PRICE)	
In country currency	3500.00 CLP	Total taxes	80%

TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE			
In US dollars	3.84 USD	Total excise	64%

Sources:

SF, APS, PL: Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids Legal Website. Available at: www.tobaccocontrollaws.org

Tax: WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2023. Available at: www.who.int/teams/health-promotion/tobacco-control/global-tobacco-report-2023

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