

Jordan

Tobacco Control Policies

Jordan became a Party to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control on February 27, 2005.

Smoke Free Places: Smoking is prohibited in hospitals, health centers, schools, cinemas, theaters, public libraries, museums, governmental and non-governmental public premises, means of transportation, arrivals and departures halls at airports, enclosed stadiums, lecture-halls and any other place deemed by the Minister as public. The law fails to list all indoor public places and workplaces, so smoking is restricted or completely unrestricted in some places. Further, the law authorizes the Minister of Health to allow designated smoking areas in public places. The Ministry of Health has allowed a phase-in of the smoking ban in restaurants. The current policy is that 50 percent of seats must be reserved for non-smokers. The Ministry has not yet allowed smoking rooms in other places.

Tobacco Advertising, Promotion and Sponsorship: Almost all forms of tobacco advertising and promotion are prohibited, including in traditional and electronic media. However, some forms of indirect promotion, such as retailer incentive programs, may escape the ban. Tobacco sponsorship is not restricted.

Tobacco Packaging and Labeling: Although the law requires health warnings on all tobacco products, health warnings have been authorized for cigarette packs only. Therefore, other tobacco products do not carry health warnings. On cigarette packs, the authorized text-only health warning must occupy 40 percent of the front of the pack, placed length-wise down the long edge of the pack. One of four authorized combined picture and text warnings must occupy 40 percent of the back of the pack, placed along the bottom edge. Misleading terms, descriptors, trademarks, and figurative and other signs are 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 Jordan are below these recommendations.

SMOKE FREE ENVIRONMENTS COMPLETE SMOKING BAN			
Health-care facilities	Yes	Private offices	No
Primary and secondary schools	Yes	Public transport	Yes
Universities	No	Restaurants	No
Governmental facilities	No	Bars and Pubs	No
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
Outdoor advertising (e.g., billboards, posters)	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	No		
HEALTH WARNINGS ON SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS			
Text warnings describe health impacts	Yes	Number of published warnings at any given time	5
Warnings include a picture or graphic	Yes	Warnings required to rotate	Required
% of principal display areas covered (front and back)	40%	Warnings are written in the principal language(s)	Yes
Front	40%	Ban on misleading packaging and labeling	Yes
Back	40%	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	2.25 JOD	Total taxes	78%
In US dollars	3.17 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, 2021. Available at: www.who.int/tobacco/global_report/en/

Last updated: January 22, 2021