# Germany



How many people die from smoking in Germany each year?

98,991

What is the economic cost of smoking and tobacco use in Germany each year?

70,569,009,308

euros

# **Current Rates of Smoking and Tobacco Use in Germany**

Tobacco use continues to be an epidemic in Germany. Government complacency in the face of the tobacco epidemic protects the tobacco industry in Germany as the death toll grows each year. Proponents of healthier societies must push for the implementation of evidence-based best practices in tobacco control to create change and reduce the negative effects of tobacco use.

#### **Adult Smoking Prevalence in Germany**

15+ years old; 2022

len Women

**21.3% 16.4%** 

Adult smoking prevalence in Germany is 18.8%.

#### **Number of Adult Smokers in Germany**

15+ years old; 2022

Men Women

7,623,019 6,065,258

Number of adult smokers in Germany is 13,681,156.

### **Youth Smoking Prevalence in Germany**

10-14 years old; 2022

Boys Girls

3.9% 4.3%

Youth smoking prevalence in Germany is 4.1%.

### **Adult Smokeless Tobacco Use in Germany**

15+ years old; smokeless tobacco includes snus, chewing tobacco, gutkha, etc.; 2017

**Both Men and Women** 

N/A

Adult smokeless tobacco use prevalence in Germany is N/A.

#### **Deaths Caused by Tobacco in Germany**

% deaths attributable to tobacco use in 2021

Men

Women

13.8%

5.7%

9.8% of all deaths in Germany are caused by tobacco use.

# Learn more about global Prevalence, Youth Smoking and Deaths.

# **Negative Effect of Tobacco Use in Germany**

Tobacco use harms both the public and fiscal health of Germany, threatening efforts to improve equity, alleviate poverty, and protect the environment.



#### **Societal Harms**

The economic cost of smoking Germany is 70,569,009,308 euros. This includes direct costs related to healthcare expenditures and indirect costs related to lost productivity caused by illness and premature death.



# **Harms Development**

Tobacco spending diverts funds from the resources that families need to rise out of poverty. On average in Germany, a smoker must spend 1.7% of GDP per capita to buy 100 packs of the most popular cigarettes in a year.



#### **Environmental Harms**

Cigarette butts are the most commonly discarded pieces of waste worldwide. It is estimated that 10,440 tons of butts wind up as toxic trash in Germany each year, equal to 3,867 female African elephants.



# **Harms Health Equity**

The tobacco industry markets its products aggressively to lower-income populations and youth in Germany.



# **Harms NCDs**

Not only is smoking a major risk factor for the 4 largest noncommunicable diseases (cancer, heart diseases, respiratory diseases, and diabetes), but people living with mental illness are nearly 2x as likely to smoke as other individuals.

**Learn more about Health Effects.** 

# Impact of the Tobacco Supply Chain on Germany

The tobacco industry profits significantly from producing and selling tobacco. At the same time, across the tobacco supply chain, there are significant negative health and economic repercussions for Germany.



#### **Tobacco Production**

There were approximately 52,200,000,000 cigarettes produced in Germany in 2023.



#### **Tobacco Industry**

The total revenue of the 6 largest tobacco companies in the world was USD 362 billion in 2022, about the same as Pakistan's Gross National Income (GNI), 5x Panama's GNI and 9x Paraguay's GNI.



#### **Tobacco Growing**

Germany is not a major producer of tobacco, but globally there were 4.1 million hectares of arable land dedicated to tobacco growing in 2022 which was nearly as much as the land dedicated to the world's large orange crop.

Learn more about global Growing and Product Sales.

# **Ending the Tobacco Epidemic in Germany**

Fortunately, there are evidence-based -i.e. proven -solutions to the challenges posed by tobacco use. For several decades, governments around the world have been introducing a set of policies that address the demand for tobacco products, particularly among youth. These policies effectively reduce consumption and are cost-effective because they save governments enormous amounts of money in health care spending and increase economic productivity.

#### **Current Tobacco Control Policies in Germany**

## **Designated Smoke-Free Areas in Germany**



**Availability of Cessation Services** in Germany

**Quitting Resources** 

NRT (Nicotine replacement therapy) and/or some cessation services (neither cost-covered)

**National Quit Line** 



# Learn more about best practices in Cessation.

**Tobacco Packaging Regulations in Germany** 

Quality of Tobacco Packaging Regulation

None

Text warning label only

✓Text warning label with graphic warning label
Plain Packaging with text/graphic warning label

% of Pack Covered

**65%** 

Learn more about best practices in Counter Marketing.

# **Tobacco Control Mass Media Campaigns in Germany**

Ran a National Anti-Tobacco Campaign	Yes
Part Of A Comprehensive Tobacco Control Program	Yes
Pre-Tested With The Target Audience	Yes
Target Audience Research Was Conducted	Yes
Aired On Television And/Or Radio	No
Utilized Media Planning	Yes
Earned Media/Public Relations Were Used To Promote The Campaign	Yes
Process Evaluation Was Used To Assess Implementation	Yes
Outcome Evaluation Was Used To Assess Effectiveness	Yes

Learn more about best practices in Mass Media.

# **Tobacco Tax Policies in Germany**

Using evidence-based international recommendations/best practices, the Tobacconomics Cigarette Tax Scorecard assesses four components of tax systems - price, change in affordability, tax share, and structure - on a scale of 0 to 5, where a higher score is preferred.

**Overall Score** 

The overall score is an average of the four component scores.

**Cigarette Price** 

4.00

Consumers respond to higher prices by decreasing consumption and some quit using tobacco.

**Change in Affordability Over Time** 

0.00

In addition to price, change in affordability is critical. Cigarettes need to become less affordable for consumption to decline.

**Tax Share of Price** 

2.50

Large tax shares of price are usually a good indicator that taxes are working.

**Tax Structure** 

4.00

Best practices include relying more on uniform specific excise taxes that are adjusted regularly to outpace growth and inflation.

## Learn more about the Scorecard in Germany.

Regulations on Tobacco Advertising, Promotion, and Sponsorship (TAPS) in Germany

Marketing is the key avenue that tobacco companies use to reach consumers, new and old. Restricting or eliminating marketing is key to tobacco control success.

Direct Bans	6 out of 7 direct bans implemented	Indirect Bans 2 out of 10 d	lirect bans implemented
National TV and radio	Yes	Free distribution in mail or through other means	No
International TV and radio	Yes	Promotional discounts	Yes
International magazines and newspap	pers Yes	Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco bran names	d No
International magazines and newspap	pers Yes	Brand name of non-tobacco products used for toba product	cco No
Billboard and outdoor advertising	Yes	Appearance in TV and/or films: tobacco brands (proplacement)	oduct Yes
Advertising at point of sale	No	Appearance in TV and/or films: tobacco products	No
Advertising on internet	Yes	Prescribed anti-tobacco ads required for any visual entertainment media product that depicts tobacco products, use or images	No
		Complete ban on sponsorship	No
Ad Ban Compliance	•	Any form of contribution (financial or other support any event, activity or individual	t) to No
68%		Ban on the publicity of financial or other sponsorsh support by the tobacco industry of events, activities individuals	