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NOTE

From: General Secretariat of the Council
To: Delegations
Subject: Proposal for a Council Directive on the structure and rates of excise duty applied to tobacco and tobacco related products (recast)
- Presidency compromise text

Following the discussions at the Working Party on Tax Questions meetings on 17 October and 18 November 2025, delegations will find attached the Presidency compromise text of the aforementioned proposal. This document will be examined at the Working Party on Tax Questions meeting on Thursday, 4 December 2025.

The Presidency's proposed amendments compared to the Commission's proposal are marked in **bold and underlined**, deletions are shown as ~~strikethrough~~.

Proposal for a

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE

on the structure and rates of excise duty applied to raw tobacco, manufactured tobacco and tobacco related products (recast)

Presidency note:

Some delegations have proposed a specification of the title of the TTD, so it fully reflects the scope in Article 1. One delegation pointed out that the order of the categories should be from most to least “important” i.e. “manufactured tobacco, tobacco related products and raw tobacco”.

The Presidency proposes to add “raw tobacco, manufactured” and list the categories in accordance with Article 1, where the categories are listed from the “first” product and then the manufactured products followed by the other products.

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 113 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee,

Acting in accordance with a special legislative procedure,

Whereas:

A number of amendments are to be made to Council Directive 2011/64/EU¹. In the interests of clarity, that Directive should be recast.

(1) Since the adoption of Directive 2011/64/EU, the tobacco market has changed significantly. New products functioning as substitutes for manufactured tobacco and containing tobacco or nicotine have been placed on the market. In response, Member States have introduced different national measures as regards those substitutes which distort competition and undermine the proper functioning of the internal market. In the interest of uniform and fair taxation those substitutes for manufactured tobacco should be subject to a harmonised excise duty structure and harmonised minimum excise duty rates in the Union. This Directive should not harmonise taxation rules on tobacco for oral use as defined in Article 2(8) in the Directive (EU) 2014/40, which is prohibited from being placed on the market in accordance with Article 17 of Directive 2014/40/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council. ~~For clarity, this Directive should not harmonise taxation rules on tobacco for oral use placed on the market of a Member State in accordance with Article 151 of the Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden.~~

Presidency note:

Please see the Presidency note regarding the amendment of Article 1(2).

¹ Council Directive 2011/64/EU of 21 June 2011 on the structure and rates of excise duty applied to manufactured tobacco (OJ L 176, 5.7.2011, p. 24, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2011/64/oi>)

(2) It is necessary to ensure that the Union's fiscal legislation on tobacco and tobacco related products continues to ensure the proper functioning of the internal market and, at the same time, a high level of human health protection, as required by Article 168 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, bearing in mind that tobacco and tobacco related products can cause serious harm to health, that Europe's Beating Cancer Plan² set the goal of reaching a tobacco-free Europe and that the Union is Party to the World Health Organization's Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. To achieve this twin objective the EU and the Member States should step up their efforts to fight illicit tobacco trade, notably illicit imports of tobacco and related products from third countries³. New products (liquids for e-cigarettes, other manufactured tobacco, nicotine pouches and other nicotine products) have increasing popularity, especially among young people, and besides the intrinsic public health risk these products represent, they also have the potential of opening the way towards conventional smoking.

(3) One of the objectives of the Treaty on European Union is to maintain an economic union, whose characteristics are similar to those of a domestic market, within which there is healthy competition. As regards manufactured tobacco and tobacco related products, the achievement of this aim presupposes that the application in the Member States of taxes affecting the consumption of products in the relevant sector does not distort conditions of competition and does not impede their free movement within the Union.

(4) It is necessary to ensure that tobacco and tobacco related products are defined for the purposes of this Directive, without prejudice to the definition of such products for the purposes of regulating their manufacture, presentation, and sale within the EU.

(6) The various types of manufactured tobacco and tobacco related products, distinguished by their characteristics and by the way in which they are used, should be defined.

² [Europe's Beating Cancer Plan](#), COM(2021) 44 final.

³ In the case of Cyprus, the "green line" as per Council Regulation (EC) No 866/2004 of 29 April 2004 on a regime under Article 2 of Protocol 10 to the Act of Accession (ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2004/866/2015-08-31>)

- (7) Rolls of tobacco capable of being smoked as they are after simple handling should be deemed to be cigarettes for the purposes of uniform taxation of those products.
- (8) A distinction needs to be made between fine-cut tobacco for the rolling of cigarettes, other smoking tobacco, waterpipe tobacco and heated tobacco to improve legal certainty and fight against fraud. A distinction also needs to be made between cigars and cigarillos to ensure legal consistency and allow Member States to adapt taxation regimes where necessary to avoid tax-induced substitution.
- (9) In the interests of uniform and fair taxation, a definition of cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, fine-cut tobacco for the rolling of cigarettes, other smoking tobacco, waterpipe tobacco, heated tobacco and other manufactured tobacco should be laid down so that rolls of tobacco which according to their length can be considered as two cigarettes or more are treated as two cigarettes or more, a cigar of a maximum weight of 3 g each is treated as a cigarillo, smoking tobacco which is similar in many respects to fine-cut tobacco for the rolling of cigarettes is treated as fine-cut tobacco, tobacco which can be used in a waterpipe is treated as waterpipe tobacco, tobacco which is heated or otherwise activated by chemical reaction is treated as heated tobacco, other tobacco prepared and intended for human consumption is treated as other manufactured tobacco, and tobacco refuse is clearly defined.
- (10) Tobacco related products often substitute manufactured tobacco products by facilitating the intake of nicotine in the human body. In the interests of uniform and fair taxation, a definition of liquids for electronic cigarettes, nicotine pouches and other nicotine products should be laid down.
- (11) A manufacturer needs to be defined as a natural or legal person who actually prepares manufactured tobacco and tobacco related products or has such a product designed or manufactured, and markets that product under his name or trademark.

(12) For the proper functioning of the internal market, it is necessary to establish minimum excise duties for all categories of manufactured tobacco and tobacco related products. Different minimum excise duties should be established for each category of tobacco and tobacco related product to reflect differences in product characteristics and how they are used.

(13) To avoid its obsolescence over time, the minimum Union rate of excise duty for each product category should be updated every three years on the basis of changes in the Union harmonised index of consumer prices, as published by Eurostat.

(14) To ensure a balanced distribution of impacts across Member States, the economic situation of Member States needs to be considered by adjusting the minimum Union rates of excise duty by the price levels index of each Member State, as published by Eurostat. Such adjustment should be revised every three years.

(15) The structure of the excise duty on cigarettes should include, in addition to a specific component calculated per unit of the product, a proportional component based on the retail selling price, inclusive of all taxes. The turnover tax on cigarettes has the same effect as an *ad valorem* excise duty and this fact should be taken into account when the ratio between the specific component of the excise duty and the total tax burden is being established.

(16) Without prejudice to the mixed tax structure and the maximum percentage of the specific component of the total tax burden, Member States should be given effective means to levy specific or minimum excise duty on cigarettes, so as to ensure that at least a certain minimum amount of taxation applies throughout the Union.

(17) As regards cigarettes, neutral conditions of competition for manufacturers should be ensured, the partitioning of the tobacco markets should be reduced and health objectives should be underscored. Thus, a price related minimum requirement should refer to the weighted average retail selling price, whereas a monetary minimum should be applicable to all cigarettes. For the same reasons, the weighted average retail selling price should also serve as a reference for measuring the importance of specific excise duty within the total tax burden.

(18) A certain degree of convergence would help ensure a high level of protection for human health. The level of taxation is a major factor in the price of tobacco and tobacco related products, which in turn influences consumers' consumption habits. Fraud and smuggling undermine tax induced price levels, in particular of cigarettes and fine-cut tobacco for the rolling of cigarettes, and thus jeopardise the achievement of tobacco control and health protection objectives.

(19) In view of its specific structural social and economic situation, Portugal should be granted the possibility of applying a reduced rate for cigarettes made by small-scale producers and consumed in the most remote regions of the Azores and Madeira.

(20) As regards products other than cigarettes, a harmonised incidence of tax should be established for all products belonging to the same group of manufactured tobacco and tobacco related products. The setting of an overall minimum excise duty expressed as a percentage, as an amount per kilogram or for a given number of items, and as an amount per millilitre is the most appropriate for the functioning of the internal market.

(21) As regards prices and excise levels, in particular for cigarettes — by far the biggest category of tobacco products — as well as for fine cut-tobacco for the rolling of cigarettes, there are still considerable differences between Member States which may disturb the operation of the internal market. A certain degree of convergence between the tax levels applied in the Member States would help reduce fraud and smuggling within the Union.

(22) As regards fine-cut tobacco for the rolling of cigarettes, a Union price related minimum requirement should be expressed in such a way as to obtain effects similar to those in the field of cigarettes and should take the weighted average retail selling price as the point of reference.

(23) It is necessary to bring the minimum levels for fine-cut tobacco for the rolling of cigarettes closer to the minimum levels applicable to cigarettes, so as to better take account of the degree of competition existing between the two products, reflected in consumption patterns observed, as well as their equally harmful character. Similarly, the increase of EU minima for cigars, cigarillos and other smoking tobacco aims to reduce the gap with the rate for cigarettes to achieve a progressive convergence between products and minimise the risk of cross-product substitution.

(24) As regards waterpipe tobacco, Member States should be allowed to set a lower minimum tax level than other smoking tobacco, so as to take into account the specific characteristics of the waterpipe tobacco market.

(25) To capture the heterogeneity in current formats of heated tobacco, and to anticipate future formats, the setting of an overall minimum excise duty expressed as a percentage, or as an amount per kilogram ~~or for a given number of items~~ is the most appropriate for the functioning of the internal market. ~~Thus, the overall minimum excise duty should be expressed as an amount per kilogram or an amount for a given number of items depending on the type of heated tobacco product concerned.~~

Presidency note:

See the Presidency note regarding the amendment of Article 20(2).

(26) In order to have neutral conditions of competition in the tobacco sector, it is also necessary to set the minimum tax levels for waterpipe tobacco, heated tobacco, other manufactured tobacco and tobacco related products which can be seen as substitutes for tobacco products from a fiscal perspective.

(27) As regards liquids for electronic cigarettes, all those liquids should be subject to a minimum tax level, with a higher rate for liquids with a concentration of nicotine higher than 15 mg/ml to reflect the variety of products and prevent tax avoidance through 'do-it-yourself' mixtures.

(28) As far as excise duties are concerned, harmonisation of structures must, in particular, result in competition in the different categories of manufactured tobacco and tobacco related products belonging to the same group not being distorted by the effects of the charging of the tax and, consequently, in the opening of the national markets of the Member States.

(29) Transitional periods of four years for cigars, cigarillos, waterpipe tobacco, heated tobacco, other smoking tobacco, other manufactured tobacco, nicotine pouches and other nicotine products with excise duty increase after two years should be laid down to allow Member States to adapt smoothly to the levels of the overall excise duty, thus limiting possible side effects.

(30) In order to prevent the diversion of raw tobacco to illicit manufacturing and consequential tax evasion, raw tobacco should be subject to excise duty. It is therefore necessary to define raw tobacco. Setting a zero minimum excise duty rate for raw tobacco is proportionate with the objective of addressing tax evasion and fraud and avoids double taxation.

(31) The imperative needs of competition imply a system of freely formed prices for all groups of manufactured tobacco and tobacco related products. Therefore, manufacturers, their representatives or authorised agents in the Union should be allowed freely to determine the maximum retail selling price for each of the Member States for which the products in question are to be released for consumption.

(32) Member States should be allowed to grant exemptions from excise duty or make refunds of excise duty in respect of certain types of manufactured tobacco and tobacco related products depending on the use which is made of them.

(33) In order to assess the functioning of this Directive, the Commission should submit reports on a regular basis to the European Parliament and Council on the application of this Directive, examining in particular levels of taxation taking into account proper functioning of the internal market, public health, the real value of the rates of excise duty, and the difference between excise revenues due and collected.

(34) For reasons of legal clarity and transparency, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission to amend the minimum Union rates set by this Directive to reflect changes in harmonised index of consumer prices. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making⁴. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the Council receives all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.

⁴ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/agree_interinstit/2016/512/oj.

(35) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of the obligation of the Member States to submit information, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission to determine a list of statistical data to be provided by Member States needed for the Commission report on the application of this Directive. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵.

(36) Minimum levels for new tobacco and nicotine products should be set with the objective of reducing existing tax differentials while taking into account current and future market developments. The Commission should review this directive, taking into account the future revision of Directive 2014/40/EU (Tobacco Products Directive), and consider the possible equalisation of the taxation levels for different product categories, increasing the minimum levels of taxation for heated tobacco and tobacco related products referred to in Articles 20(2)(f) and 22 accordingly.

(37) The obligation to transpose this Directive into national law should be confined to those provisions which represent a substantive amendment as compared to the earlier Directives. The obligation to transpose the provisions which are unchanged arises under the earlier Directives.

(38) This Directive should be without prejudice to the obligations of the Member States relating to the time-limits for the transposition into national law and the dates of application of the Directives set out in Annex I, Part B, Directive 2011/64/EU,

⁵ Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by the Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2011/182/oj>).

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

CHAPTER 1

SUBJECT MATTER

Article 1

1. This Directive lays down general principles for the harmonisation of the structure and rates of the excise duty to which the Member States subject raw tobacco, manufactured tobacco and tobacco related products.
2. This Directive does not apply to tobacco for oral use, ~~placed on the market of a Member State in accordance with Article 151 of the Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden~~ **except those intended to be inhaled or chewed, made wholly or partly of tobacco, in powder or in particulate form or in any combination of those forms, particularly those presented in sachet portions or porous sachets.**

Presidency note:

At the WPTQ on the 17 October 2025, one delegation mentioned that the proposed wording of Article 1(2) could be misinterpreted. The proposed wording “placed on the marked” makes it unclear if the Directive applies to tobacco for oral use, which has not yet been placed on the market of a Member State, for example tobacco for oral use which is stored in a tax warehouse. In order to avoid any misunderstandings and make it clear that all tobacco for oral use should be excluded we believe that the paragraph should be reworded.

The Presidency proposes to reword Article 1(2) and change the reference from Article 151 of the Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden to a description of tobacco for oral use. The description is taken from the definition of tobacco for oral use in Article 2(8) in Directive 2014/40/EU (Tobacco Product Directive).

The rewording removes the risk of any misunderstandings regarding if tobacco for oral use is covered by the Directive before it is “placed on the marked”. Changing the reference to a description of tobacco for oral use to the same definition which is used in the Tobacco Product Directive would achieve two things: Firstly, it would clarify which

products are meant by “tobacco for oral use”, as this is not defined in the Tobacco Taxation Directive. Secondly, it cannot be interpreted as extending the exemption set out in the Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden).

CHAPTER 2

DEFINITIONS

Article 2

1. For the purposes of this Directive, ‘manufactured tobacco’ means:

- (a) cigarettes;
- (b) cigars;
- (c) cigarillos;
- (d) smoking tobacco:
 - (i) fine-cut tobacco for the rolling of cigarettes;
 - (ii) waterpipe tobacco;**
 - (iii) other smoking tobacco;**
 - **(e) waterpipe tobacco;**

Presidency note:

See Presidency note regarding the amendment of Article 5 and the Presidency note regarding the deletion of Article 6.

- (e) heated tobacco;
- (f) other manufactured tobacco.

2. For the purposes of this Directive, ‘tobacco related products’ means:

- (a) liquids for electronic cigarettes;
- (b) nicotine pouches;
- (c) other nicotine products.

3. For the purposes of this Directive, ‘raw tobacco’ means any form of harvested tobacco that ~~has been cured or dried~~ and is not manufactured tobacco as defined in Articles 3 to 8⁷.

Presidency note:

Some delegations have mentioned that the wording of Article 2(3) is unclear.

Some delegations have mentioned that the wording of Article 2(3) is unclear.

It is especially the additional requirements that the tobacco should be “harvested” and then either “cured” or “dried” that according to the delegations could lead to problems when determining what is considered cured or dried tobacco. Furthermore, some delegations wonder if this would entail that for example tobacco which is not part of a living plant, but has not yet been “cured” or “dried”, will fall out of scope of the Directive.

Based on the article-by-article examination at the WPTQ the 17 September and 17 October, it is the Presidency’s understanding that “raw tobacco” is supposed to capture any harvested tobacco which is not part of a living plant and does not fall under any of the categories for manufactured tobacco.

The Presidency proposes to remove “cured” and “dried” in order to make it clear to remove any doubts regarding which stage of curing and drying would in fact be covered by the definition.

The wording of Article 50a in the Horizontal Directive is not changed.

Tobacco growers, their organisations, and associations are excluded from the Horizontal Directive if they do not take part in the transformation of cured or dried tobacco into processed tobacco. This means that initial curing or drying of the harvested tobacco does not exclude the tobacco growers, their organisations and associations from the exemption

in the Horizontal Directive. This would allow the transportation of harvested tobacco from the tobacco growers, their organisations and associations to be exempt from the Horizontal Directive. Thus, Tobacco growers, their organisations, and associations does not have to use EMCS, if they are not involved in the transformation of cured or dried tobacco into processed tobacco.

4. For the purposes of this Directive, 'nicotine' means all forms of nicotine including synthetic nicotine and its analogues.
5. Products containing no tobacco and used exclusively for medical purposes shall not be treated as manufactured tobacco or tobacco related products.
6. Notwithstanding existing Union provisions, the definitions referred to in 3 to 11 shall be without prejudice to the choice of system or the level of taxation which shall apply to the different groups of products referred to in these Articles.

Article 3

1. For the purposes of this Directive, 'cigarettes' means:
 - (a) rolls of tobacco capable of being smoked as they are and which are not cigars or cigarillos within the meaning of Article 4(1);
 - (b) rolls of tobacco which, by simple non-industrial handling, are inserted into cigarette-paper tubes;
 - (c) rolls of tobacco which, by simple non-industrial handling, are wrapped in cigarette paper.
2. A roll of tobacco referred to in paragraph 1 shall, for excise duty purposes, be considered as two cigarettes where, excluding filter or mouthpiece, it is longer than 8 cm but not longer than 11 cm, as three cigarettes where, excluding filter or mouthpiece, it is longer than 11 cm but not longer than 14 cm, and so on.
3. Products consisting in whole or in part of substances other than tobacco but otherwise falling within the definition set out in paragraph 1 shall be treated as cigarettes.

Article 4

1. For the purposes of this Directive, the following shall be deemed to be ‘cigars’ or ‘cigarillos’ if they can be and, given their properties and normal consumer expectations, are exclusively intended to be smoked as they are:
 - (a) rolls of tobacco with an outer wrapper of natural tobacco covering the product in full including, where relevant, the filter, but without any further layer partially covering the outer wrapper; regarding tipped cigars, the outer wrapper shall not cover the tip;
 - (b) rolls of tobacco with a threshed blend filler and with an outer wrapper of the normal colour of a cigar, of reconstituted tobacco, covering the product in full, including, where appropriate, the filter but not, in the case of tipped cigars, the tip, where the unit weight, not including filter or mouthpiece, is not less than 2,3 g and not more than 10 g, and the circumference over at least one third of the length is not less than 34 mm.
2. Cigarillos are cigars of a maximum weight of 3 g each.
3. Products which consist in part of substances other than tobacco but otherwise fall within the definitions set out in paragraph 1 **and 2** shall be treated as cigars or cigarillos.

Presidency note:

Paragraph 2 was added in the recast. Thus, the definition of cigarillos and cigars are in both paragraphs 1 and 2.

The Presidency proposes to add “and 2” in paragraph 3.

Article 5

1. For the purposes of this Directive, ‘smoking tobacco’ means:
 - (a) tobacco which has been cut or otherwise split, twisted or pressed into blocks and is capable of being smoked without further industrial processing;

(b) tobacco refuse put up for retail sale which does not fall under Articles 3(1), and Article 4(1) and (2), 6(1) and 7 and which can be smoked. For the purpose of this Article, tobacco refuse shall be deemed to be remnants of tobacco leaves and by-products obtained from tobacco processing or the manufacture of tobacco products.

Presidency note:

Since definitions of new categories for manufactured tobacco products in Articles 7 and 8, are proposed by the Commission, a delegation deems it necessary to add these to Article 5(1)(b).

The Presidency proposes to include a reference to the definitions in the mentioned Articles. Furthermore, the Presidency proposes to change the reference to Article 3, meaning there would only be a reference to Article 3(1), since paragraph 2 does not define a cigarette: according to paragraph 2, one cigarette shall be treated as two or more cigarettes depending on its length. Furthermore,

paragraph 3 was not a part of Article 3 in the current directive (it is moved from the current Article 2(2) to Article 3(3) with the recast) and no reference is made to this article in the current directive. According to paragraph 3, cigarettes, which in whole or in part contain substances other than tobacco, shall be treated as cigarettes. This would also be in line with the reference to Article 4(1), where a paragraph with the same content is in the current paragraph 3, and there is no reference to that either.

The Presidency also propose to add a reference to Article 4(2) which was added in the recast and the Presidency also propose that a reference to paragraph 2 is added to paragraph 3 in Article 4.

2. Smoking tobacco in which more than 25 % by weight of the tobacco particles have a cut width of less than 1,5 mm shall be deemed to be 'fine-cut tobacco for the rolling of cigarettes'.

Member States may also deem smoking tobacco in which more than 25 % by weight of the tobacco particles have a cut width of 1,5 mm or more and which was sold or intended to be sold for the rolling of cigarettes to be 'fine-cut tobacco for the rolling of cigarettes'.

3. Smoking tobacco which is sold or intended to be sold exclusively to be used in a waterpipe for the production of emissions which are passed through a liquid before inhalation by the users shall be deemed to be ‘waterpipe tobacco’.

Presidency note:

The definition of ‘waterpipe tobacco’ is modified because it is moved. The word “can” is replaced by “sold or intended to be sold” in the definition to close a loophole. When ‘waterpipe tobacco’ is added as a sub-category for smoking tobacco, there is a risk that all smoking tobacco could be viewed as waterpipe tobacco, if it is physically possible to use it in a waterpipe. Given that the proposed minimum rate is lower for waterpipe tobacco than the proposed minimum rate for other smoking tobacco and fine-cut tobacco for the rolling of cigarettes, it could be a problem for the administrations if the manufacturers and importers could argue that their products “can” in fact be used in a waterpipe even though this is not the intended use of the product.

The Presidency would assume that tax administrations can easily identify if a product is sold or intended to be sold for use in a waterpipe, since waterpipe tobacco is a well-known product that have existed for centuries.

Please see the Presidency note to the proposed Article 6, which the Presidency proposes to delete.

4. Products consisting in whole or in part of substances other than tobacco but otherwise falling within the definition set out in paragraph 1 shall be treated as smoking tobacco.

Article 6

1. For the purposes of this Directive, ‘waterpipe tobacco’ means tobacco which can be used in a waterpipe for the production of emissions which are passed through a liquid before inhalation by the users.
2. Products consisting in whole or in part of substances other than tobacco but otherwise falling within the definition set out in paragraph 1 shall be treated as waterpipe tobacco.

3. ~~Products which fall within the definitions set out in both paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article and in Article 5 and can be used both via a waterpipe as waterpipe tobacco and as smoking tobacco shall be treated as smoking tobacco.~~
4. ~~Products which fall within the definitions set out in both paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article and in Article 7 and can be used both via a waterpipe as waterpipe tobacco and as heated tobacco shall be treated as heated tobacco.~~

Presidency note:

Some delegations have raised concerns about the proposed Article 6. In the current legislation, ‘Waterpipe tobacco’ falls within the definition of ‘smoking tobacco’. Since the definition of ‘smoking tobacco’ is not changed with the recast, some delegations have inquired whether the consequence of the proposed fallback option in Article 6(3) in the recast would in fact be that no product would be taxed as ‘waterpipe tobacco’, because the products would always fall within the definition of ‘smoking tobacco’.

Furthermore, some delegations have pointed out, that no products would fall within the proposed Article 6(4) as both waterpipe tobacco and heated tobacco, as ‘heated tobacco’ is defined in the proposed Article 7(1) as “tobacco that is heated or otherwise activated by chemical reaction or some other means to produce an emission containing nicotine or other chemicals, intended for inhalation by users, other than via a waterpipe as referred to in Article 6(1)”. Thus, a product can never be used in a waterpipe and fall within the definition of ‘heated tobacco’, as heated tobacco by definition is not waterpipe tobacco.

The Presidency proposes to delete Article 6 and add waterpipe tobacco as a sub-category of ‘smoking tobacco’. This will also solve the issue regarding guide levels, that was described in the Presidency note WK15419/2025 INIT.

Article 7

1. For the purposes of this Directive, ‘heated tobacco’ means tobacco that is heated or otherwise activated by chemical reaction or some other means to produce an emission containing nicotine or other chemicals, intended for inhalation by users, other than via a waterpipe as referred to in Article ~~6(1)~~5(3).

2. **If heated tobacco is taxed per item in accordance with Article 19(1)(b), an item of heated tobacco referred to in paragraph 1 shall, for excise duty purposes, be considered as two items where the tobacco content is higher than 0,45 grams but not higher than 0,75 grams, as three items where the tobacco content is higher than 0,75 grams but not higher than 1,05 grams, and so on.**

Presidency note:

At the WPTQ on 18 November 2025, some delegations mentioned that taxing heated tobacco products per item could cause the market to shift to increasingly larger items.

To account for this potential shift, the Presidency proposes to add a paragraph *ad modum* cigarettes, where a larger item is – for excise duty purposes – considered as two or more items depending on the size of the product.

The Presidency has based the intervals on the most popular heated tobacco sticks, that have a tobacco content of 0.3 grams (Impact Assessment, page 101).

3. Products consisting in whole or in part of substances other than tobacco but otherwise falling within the definition set out in paragraph 1, except liquids for electronic cigarettes as defined in Article 9(1), shall be treated as heated tobacco.

4. Products which fall within the definitions set out in both paragraph 1 of this Article and in Article 3 shall be treated as cigarettes.

5. Products which fall within the definitions set out in both paragraph 1 of this Article and in Article 4 shall be treated as cigars or cigarillos.

6. Products which fall within the definitions set out in both paragraph 1 of this Article and in Article 5 shall be treated as smoking tobacco.

Article 8

1. For the purposes of this Directive, ‘other manufactured tobacco’ means products containing tobacco, prepared and intended for human consumption except for cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, smoking tobacco, waterpipe tobacco and heated tobacco.

2. A product containing tobacco shall be deemed to be prepared and intended for human consumption if by simple non-industrial handling it is capable of delivering nicotine for intake into the human body or facilitating such intake.

Article 9

1. For the purposes of this Directive, ‘liquids for electronic cigarettes’ means any of the following:
 - (a) liquids containing nicotine that can be used in electronic cigarettes or similar vaporising devices or to refill electronic cigarettes;
 - (b) liquids not containing nicotine which are intended to be used in electronic cigarettes or similar vaporising devices or to refill electronic cigarettes.
2. For the purposes of this Directive, ‘electronic cigarette’ means a product that can be used for consumption of vapour ~~via a mouth piece~~, or any component of that product, including a cartridge, a tank and a device without cartridge or tank and that can be disposable or refillable by means of a refill container or a tank, or rechargeable with single use cartridges.

Presidency note:

At the WPTQ on 17 October 2025, a delegation mentioned that some electronic cigarettes do not have mouth pieces.

The Presidency agrees with the delegation, that the presence of a mouth piece is a less relevant element when distinguishing between taxable and non-taxable liquids.

To account for this development, the Presidency proposes to remove “via a mouth piece” in the definition of the electronic cigarette.

Article 10

1. For the purposes of this Directive, ‘nicotine pouches’ means products containing nicotine intended for oral intake ~~which are mixed with~~ and vegetable fibres or equivalent substrate, which are presented in sachet portions or porous sachets or in an equivalent format and which do not contain tobacco.

Presidency note:

A delegation has suggested that the term “which are mixed with” is changed to “and”. The Presidency agrees that requirement of having a mixed content could be bypassed by not mixing the contents before the products are released for consumption, if it could then be mixed by the consumer by e.g. breaking a small capsule containing nicotine, that would then mix with the substrate.

2. For the purposes of this Directive, ‘other nicotine products’ means products for human consumption containing nicotine and not containing tobacco which can be used for the intake of nicotine in the human body, other than nicotine pouches as defined in paragraph 1 of this Article and liquids for electronic cigarettes as defined in Article 9(1).

Article 11

A natural or legal person established in the Union who manufactures a product or has such a product designed or manufactured and markets that product under his name or trademark shall be deemed to be a manufacturer.

CHAPTER 3

CALCULATION OF THE EXCISE DUTY ON MANUFACTURED TOBACCO AND TOBACCO RELATED PRODUCTS

Article 12

1. Each Member State shall ensure that the cumulative value of specific duty or ad valorem duty or both excluding VAT ('overall excise duty') on manufactured tobacco and tobacco related products respect the minimum tax levels laid down in Article 16, Article 20(2) and Article 22(2). The minimum tax levels applicable in Member States for manufactured tobacco and tobacco related products as provided for in Article 16, Article 20(2) and 22(2), (3) and (4) shall be adjusted every 3 years in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article.
2. The Union rate used to determine the minimum tax level of a product, as provided for in Article 16, Article 20(2) and Article 22(2) shall be adjusted by increasing or decreasing the base amount in euro by the percentage change over the preceding 3 calendar years in the all-items annual Union average value of the harmonised index of consumer prices as published by Eurostat.
3. The part of minimum rate expressed as an amount either per kilogram, per millilitre, or per a given number of items applicable in a Member State shall be the sum of one third of the Union rate for the corresponding category multiplied by the price level index divided by one hundred plus two thirds of the Union rate for the corresponding category. Price level index means the index published by Eurostat expressing the price level of a given Member State for actual individual consumption relative to the weighted Union average. Member States shall use the price level index of the year prior to the year of adjustment.
4. From 1 January 2031 each Member State shall ensure that the overall excise duty on manufactured tobacco and tobacco related products respect the minimum tax levels specified in Article 16, Article 20(2) and Article 22(2) and adjusted in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article from the first day of the year following the year in which the adjustment occurs.

5. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 30 to amend the minimum Union rates laid down in Article 16, Article 20(2) and Article 22(2) in such a manner that they reflect the adjustment made in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article.
6. Paragraphs 1-5 of this article shall not apply to the transitional periods established in Article 20(4) and (5) and Article 22(3) and (4).

CHAPTER 4

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO CIGARETTES

Article 13

1. Cigarettes manufactured in the Union and those imported from third countries shall be subject to an *ad valorem* excise duty calculated on the maximum retail selling price, including customs duties, and also to a specific excise duty calculated per unit of the product.

Member States may exclude customs duties from the basis for calculating the *ad valorem* excise duty on cigarettes.

2. The rate of the *ad valorem* excise duty and the amount of the specific excise duty shall be the same for all cigarettes.
3. At the final stage of harmonisation of structures, the same ratio shall be established for cigarettes in all Member States between the specific excise duty and the sum of the *ad valorem* excise duty and the turnover tax, in such a way that the range of retail selling prices reflects fairly the difference in the manufacturers' delivery prices.

4. ~~Where necessary, the excise duty on cigarettes~~ **Member States** may include **levy** a minimum tax component ~~excise duty on cigarettes~~ [...], provided that the mixed structure of taxation and the band of the specific component of the excise duty referred to in Article 14 is strictly respected.

Presidency note:

A delegation suggests that Article 13(4) is merged with Article 14(5), as they both relate to the option of having a minimum excise duty on cigarettes.

The Presidency therefore proposes to delete article 14(5) and adjust article 13(4). When doing so, the Presidency proposes to remove the conditioned option in the phrase “Where necessary, the excise duty ... may”.

Another delegation mentioned that the use of the word “strictly” is redundant.

The Presidency proposes to delete “strictly”.

Article 14

1. The percentage of the specific component of the excise duty in the amount of the total tax burden on cigarettes shall be established by reference to the weighted average retail selling price.
2. The weighted average retail selling price shall be calculated by reference to the total value of all cigarettes released for consumption, based on the retail selling price including all taxes, divided by the total quantity of cigarettes released for consumption. It shall be determined by 1 March at the latest of each year on the basis of data relating to all such releases for consumption made in the preceding calendar year.

3. The specific component of the excise duty on cigarettes shall not be less than 7,5 % and shall not be more than 76,5 % of the amount of the total tax burden resulting from the aggregation of the following:
 - (a) specific excise duty;
 - (b) the *ad valorem* excise duty and the VAT levied on the weighted average retail selling price.
4. Where a change in the weighted average retail selling price of cigarettes occurs in a Member State, thereby bringing the specific component of the excise duty, expressed as a percentage of the total tax burden, below the percentage of 7,5 % or above the percentage of 76,5 % of the total tax burden, the Member State concerned may refrain from adjusting the amount of the specific excise duty until 1 January of the second year following that in which the change occurs.
5. ~~Subject to paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article and Article 13(1), second subparagraph, Member States may levy a minimum excise duty on cigarettes.~~

Presidency note:

Please see the Presidency note regarding the amendment of Article 13(4).

Article 15

1. Member States shall apply minimum consumption taxes to cigarettes in accordance with the rules provided for in Articles 13 to 18.
2. Paragraph 1 shall apply to the taxes which, pursuant to Articles 13 to 18, are levied on cigarettes and which comprise:
 - (a) a specific excise duty per unit of the product;
 - (b) an *ad valorem* excise duty calculated on the basis of the maximum retail selling price;
 - (c) a VAT proportional to the retail selling price.

Article 16

The overall excise duty on cigarettes shall represent at least 63 % of the weighted average retail selling price of cigarettes released for consumption. That excise duty shall not be less than the Union rate of EUR 215 per 1000 cigarettes, adjusted in accordance with Article 12, irrespective of the weighted average retail selling price.

However, Member States which levy an excise duty of at least the Union rate of EUR 274 per 1000 cigarettes, adjusted in accordance with Article 12, on the basis of the weighted average retail selling price need not to comply with the requirement of an overall excise duty of 63 % of the weighted average retail selling price of cigarettes released for consumption set out in the first subparagraph of this Article.

Article 17

1. Where a change in the weighted average retail selling price of cigarettes occurs in a Member State, thereby bringing the overall excise duty below the levels specified in Article 16, first paragraph, first sentence, the Member State concerned may refrain from adjusting that duty until 1 January of the second year following that in which the change occurs.
2. Where a Member State increases the rate of VAT on cigarettes, it may reduce the overall excise duty up to an amount which, expressed as a percentage of the weighted average retail selling price, is equal to the increase in the rate of VAT, also expressed as a percentage of the weighted average retail selling price, even if such an adjustment has the effect of reducing the overall excise duty to below the levels, expressed as a percentage of the weighted average retail selling price, laid down in Article 16, first paragraph, first sentence.

However, the Member State shall raise that duty again so as to reach at least those levels by 1 January of the second year after that in which the reduction took place.

Article 18

Portugal may apply a reduced rate of up to 50 % less than that laid down in Article 16 to cigarettes consumed in the most remote regions of the Azores and Madeira, made by small-scale manufacturers each of whose annual production does not exceed 500 tonnes.

CHAPTER 5

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO MANUFACTURED TOBACCO OTHER THAN CIGARETTES

Article 19

The following groups of manufactured tobacco produced in the Union or imported from third countries shall be subject, in each Member State, to a minimum excise duty as laid down in Article 20:

- (a) cigars;
- (b) cigarillos;
- (c) **smoking tobacco**
 - (i) fine-cut tobacco for the rolling of cigarettes;
 - (ii) **waterpipe tobacco;**
 - (iii) other smoking tobacco;
- (e) ~~waterpipe tobacco;~~
- (d) heated tobacco;
- (e) other manufactured tobacco.

Presidency note:

See the Presidency note regarding the amendment of Article 20(2).

Article 20

1. Member States shall apply an excise duty to manufactured tobacco other than cigarettes which may be:

- (a) either an *ad valorem* duty calculated on the basis of the maximum retail selling price of each product, freely determined by manufacturers established in the Union and by importers from third countries in accordance with Article 25; or
- (b) a specific duty expressed as an amount per kilogram or, in the case of cigars, cigarillos and heated tobacco, alternatively for a given number of items; or
- (c) a mixture of both, combining an *ad valorem* element and a specific element.

Where an excise duty is either *ad valorem* or mixed, Member States may establish a minimum amount of excise duty.

2. The overall excise duty, expressed as a percentage, as an amount per kilogram or for a given number of items, shall be at least equivalent to the rates or minimum amounts laid down for:

(a)	cigars	:	40 % of the retail selling price inclusive of all taxes or the Union rate of EUR 143 per 1000 items or per kilogram, adjusted in accordance with Article 12;
(b)	cigarillos	:	40 % of the retail selling price inclusive of all taxes or the Union rate of EUR 143 per 1000 items or per kilogram, adjusted in accordance with Article 12;
(c)	<u>smoking tobacco</u>		
(i)	fine-cut tobacco for the rolling of cigarettes	:	62 % of the weighted average retail selling price of fine-cut tobacco for the rolling of cigarettes released for consumption, or the Union rate of EUR 215 per kilogram, adjusted in accordance with Article 12;
(ii)	waterpipe tobacco	:	50 % of the retail selling price inclusive of all taxes, or the Union rate of EUR 107 per kilogram, adjusted in accordance with Article 11;
(iii)	other smoking tobacco	:	50 % of the retail selling price inclusive of all taxes, or the Union rate of EUR 143 per kilogram, adjusted in accordance with Article 12;

(e)	waterpipe tobacco	÷	50 % of the retail selling price inclusive of all taxes, or the Union rate of EUR 107 per kilogram, adjusted in accordance with Article 12;
(d)	heated tobacco	:	55 % of the retail selling price inclusive of all taxes or the Union rate of EUR 108 per 1 000 items adjusted in accordance with Article 12; 55 % of the retail selling price inclusive of all taxes or the Union rate of EUR 360 ¹⁵⁵ per kilogram, adjusted in accordance with Article 12;
(e)	other manufactured tobacco	:	50 % of the retail selling price inclusive of all taxes, or the Union rate of EUR 143 per kilogram, adjusted in accordance with Article 12.

The weighted average retail selling price shall be calculated by reference to the total value of fine-cut tobacco for the rolling of cigarettes released for consumption, based on retail selling price including all taxes, divided by the total quantity of fine-cut tobacco for the rolling of cigarettes released for consumption. It shall be determined by 1 March at the latest of each year on the basis of data relating to all such releases for consumption made in the preceding calendar year.

Presidency note:

Regarding the suggestion on 20(2)(c-d), the Presidency proposes to include “smoking tobacco” as a headline to clarify that “other smoking tobacco” is all “smoking tobacco” which is not “fine-cut tobacco for the rolling of cigarettes”.

Regarding the minimum rate for heated tobacco in Article 20(2), the proposed approach for heated tobacco is new and does not apply to any other categories of manufactured tobacco or tobacco related products. This has led to some confusion in regard to what is actually proposed.

Most delegations have expressed that they do not support the approach proposed in the recast, where heated tobacco is proposed to be distinguished between heated tobacco in sticks and heated tobacco in other formats.

At the WPTQ on 18 November 2025, the Presidency noted that the majority of the delegations does not support the approach proposed in the Presidency note WK 15420/2025 INIT, where the category for heated tobacco is split into two categories: one for heated tobacco in sticks with a minimum rate defined per item and one for heated tobacco in other formats with a minimum rate defined per weight. This approach would take into account the possible future development of the market and entail that heated tobacco products are handled in the same way as cigarettes and fine-cut tobacco for the rolling of cigarettes.

At the WPTQ on 18 November 2025, several delegations expressed the need for flexibility and the option to tax heated tobacco by weight even if the product is a stick. The Presidency notes in this regard that the possibility to tax heated tobacco sticks by weight is allowed in the current recast Article 20(1)(b). The excise duty in the Member States however must be at least 108 euro per 1 000 items.

As some delegations pointed out at the WPTQ on 18 November 2025, the ratio between the proposed minimum rate for heated tobacco in sticks and the proposed minimum rate per weight is not proportional. Given that a typical heated tobacco stick weighs 0.3 grams (Impact Assessment, page 101), 1 000 typical sticks weigh 300 grams. The proposed minimum rate by weight is 155 euro per 1 kg. If 1 000 typical sticks are taxed by weight, the excise duty per 1 000 sticks will then be $300/1000*155 = 46,5$ euro. Simultaneously, the proposed minimum rate per item is 108 euro per 1 000 items. Consequently, if 1 000 sticks are taxed per item, the excise duty is more than two times the proposed rate than if they are taxed by weight. If the minimum rate per weight were to be proportional to the minimum rate per item, the minimum rate would have to be 360 euro per 1 kg.

Therefore, the Presidency proposes that the minimum rate regarding heated tobacco per item is deleted. Because of this, the per kilogram minimum rate will capture all types of heated tobacco. To account for this consequence, the per kilogram minimum rate has been adjusted to 360 euro per kilogram. This reflects that the most popular heated tobacco product on the market weighs 0.3 grams as described above.

Please note that the proposed changes made to the minimum rate for heated tobacco do not change the fact that Member States can still choose to tax heated tobacco per item in accordance with Article 19(1)(b). If a Member State chooses to tax heated tobacco per

item, the Member State would have to ensure that the rate applied per items is at least equivalent to 55 % of the retail selling price inclusive of all taxes or the Union rate of EUR 360 per kilogram, adjusted in accordance with Article 11.

3. The rates or amounts referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall apply for all products belonging to the group of manufactured tobacco concerned, without distinction within each group as to quality, presentation, origin of the products, the materials used, the characteristics of the firms involved or any other criterion.
4. By way of derogation from paragraph 2, from 1 January 2028 until 31 December 2029 Member States shall ensure that excise duty rates are at least EUR 12 per 1 000 items or per kilogram or 5% of the retail selling price inclusive of all taxes for cigars or cigarillos, at least EUR 22 per kilogram or 20% of the retail selling price inclusive of all taxes for other smoking tobacco and waterpipe tobacco, at least EUR 88 per 1 000 items or EUR 125 per kilogram or 45% of the retail selling price inclusive of all taxes for heated tobacco, and at least EUR 0 per kilogram or 0% of the retail selling price inclusive of all taxes for other manufactured tobacco.
5. By way of derogation from paragraph 2, from 1 January 2030 until 31 December 2031 Member States shall ensure that excise duty rates are at least EUR 71,5 per 1 000 items or per kilogram or 20 % of the retail selling price inclusive of all taxes for cigars or cigarillos, at least EUR 71,5 per kilogram or 25% of the retail selling price inclusive of all taxes for other smoking tobacco, at least EUR 54 per kilogram or 25% of the retail selling price inclusive of all taxes for waterpipe tobacco, at least EUR 98 per 1 000 items or EUR 140 per kilogram or 50% of the retail selling price inclusive of all taxes for heated tobacco, and at least EUR 71,5 per kilogram or 25% of the retail selling price inclusive of all taxes for other manufactured tobacco.

CHAPTER 6

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO TOBACCO RELATED PRODUCTS

Article 21

The following groups of tobacco related products produced in the Union or imported from third countries shall be subject, in each Member State, to a minimum excise duty as laid down in Article 22:

- (a) liquids for electronic cigarettes;
- (b) nicotine pouches;
- (c) other nicotine products.

Article 22

1. Member States shall apply an excise duty to tobacco related products which may be one of the following:
 - (a) an ad valorem duty calculated on the basis of the maximum retail selling price of each product, freely determined by manufacturers established in the Union and by importers from third countries in accordance with Article 25;
 - (b) in the case of liquids for electronic cigarettes a specific duty expressed as an amount per millilitre;**
 - (c) in the case of nicotine pouches and other nicotine products a specific duty expressed as an amount per kilogram, or alternatively for a given number of items;**
 - (d) a mixture of both (a) and (b), or (a) and (c) accordingly, combining an ad valorem element and a specific element.**

Where the excise duty is either ad valorem or mixed, Member States may establish a minimum amount of excise duty.

Presidency note:

Some delegations have pointed out that millilitre is not mentioned in Article 22(1)(b), but the minimum specific duty for liquids for electronic cigarettes is calculated in millilitre.

The Presidency suggests that millilitre should be added for liquids for electronic cigarettes.

Furthermore, the Presidency has proposed to split *litra "b"* into *litra "b"* and *"c"* in paragraph 1 because, as the Presidency understand the Commission, it was not the intend to give the possibility to tax liquids by weight (kilogram). The Presidency agrees that there is no meaning in taxing liquids by weight and have proposed splitting the structures for the tobacco related products.

At the WPTQ on the 18 November 2025, a number of delegations have stated that they would like to have the flexibility to choose the tax structure, e.g. the possibility of having an excise duty on nicotine pouches and other nicotine products per item.

The Presidency proposes to add this as a possibility in Article 21(1)(b).

Please note that the Presidency has not proposed to add "per item" minimum rates in paragraphs 3 and 4. The consequence is that if a Member State chooses to tax nicotine pouches or other nicotine products per item, the Member State shall ensure that the overall excise duty, however it is expressed, is at least equivalent to the rates or minimum amounts laid down in paragraphs 3 or 4.

2. The overall excise duty on liquids for electronic cigarettes, expressed as a percentage or as an amount per millilitre, shall be at least equivalent to the rates or minimum amounts laid down for:
 - (a) liquids containing from 0 mg of nicotine per millilitre to a maximum of 15 mg of nicotine per millilitre: 20 % of the retail selling price inclusive of all taxes or the Union rate of EUR 0,12 per millilitre, adjusted in accordance with Article 11;
 - (b) liquids containing more than 15 mg of nicotine per millilitre: 40 % of the retail selling price inclusive of all taxes or the Union rate of EUR 0,36 per millilitre, adjusted in accordance with Article 11.

3. Member States shall be allowed a transitional period until 31 December 2031 in order to reach the rates or minimum amounts laid down in paragraph 4 of this Article.

From 1 January 2030 the overall excise duty, expressed as a percentage, ~~or~~ as an amount per kilogram **or for a given number of items**, shall be at least equivalent to the rates or minimum amounts laid down for:

- (a) nicotine pouches: 25 % of the retail selling price including all taxes or the Union rate of EUR 71,5 per kilogram;
- (b) other nicotine products: 25 % of the retail selling price including all taxes.

4. From 1 January 2032 Member States referred to in the first sentence of paragraph 3 of this Article, shall ensure that the overall excise duty, expressed as a percentage, ~~or~~ as an amount per kilogram **or for a given number of items**, shall be at least equivalent to the rates or minimum amounts laid down for:

- (a) nicotine pouches: 50 % of the retail selling price including all taxes or the Union rate of EUR 143 per kilogram, adjusted in accordance with Article 12;
- (b) other nicotine products: 50 % of the retail selling price including all taxes.

Presidency note:

The changes made in paragraph 2, subparagraph 1; paragraph 3, subparagraph 2; and paragraph 4, subparagraph 1, are a consequence of the changes made to paragraph 1 of this Article. Please see the Presidency note to paragraph 1.

5. The rates or amounts referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4 shall apply for all products belonging to the group of tobacco related products concerned, without distinction within each group as to quality, presentation, origin of the products, the materials used, the characteristics of the firms involved or any other criterion.

CHAPTER 7

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO RAW TOBACCO

Article 23

Raw tobacco grown in the Union and imported from third countries shall be subject, in each Member State, to a minimum excise duty of EUR 0 per kilogram.

CHAPTER 8

DETERMINATION OF THE MAXIMUM RETAIL SELLING PRICE OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO AND TOBACCO RELATED PRODUCTS

Article 24

1. Manufacturers or, where appropriate, their representatives or authorised agents in the Union and importers of manufactured tobacco and tobacco related products from third countries shall be free to determine the maximum retail selling price for each of their products for each Member State for which the products in question are to be released for consumption.

The first subparagraph may not, however, hinder implementation of national systems of legislation regarding the control of price levels or the observance of imposed prices, provided that they are compatible with Union legislation.

2. In order to facilitate the levying of the excise duty, Member States may, for each group of manufactured tobacco and tobacco related products, fix a scale of retail selling prices on condition that each scale has sufficient scope and variety to correspond in fact with the variety of products originating in the Union.

Each scale shall be valid for all the products belonging to the group of manufactured tobacco and tobacco related products which it concerns, without distinction on the basis of quality, presentation, the origin of the products or of the materials used, the characteristics of the undertakings or of any other criterion.

CHAPTER 9

COLLECTION OF EXCISE DUTY, EXEMPTIONS AND REFUNDS

Article 25

1. Where they collect the excise duty by means of tax stamps, Member States shall be obliged to make these stamps available to manufacturers and dealers in other Member States. Where they collect the excise duty by other means, Member States shall ensure that no obstacle, either administrative or technical, affects trade between Member States on that account.
2. Importers and Union manufacturers of manufactured tobacco and tobacco related products shall be subject to the system set out in paragraph 1 as regards the detailed rules for levying and paying the excise duty.

Article 26

1. Where Member States apply excise duty on raw tobacco, they shall refund an amount of excise duty that has been paid for raw tobacco used to produce manufactured tobacco.

Member States shall determine the conditions and formalities to which the refunds are subject.

2. The following may be exempted from excise duty or excise duty already paid on them may be refunded:
 - (a) denatured manufactured tobacco used for industrial or horticultural purposes;
 - (b) **manufactured tobacco and tobacco related products which is destroyed under administrative supervision;**
 - (c) manufactured tobacco and tobacco related products which are solely intended for scientific tests and for tests connected with product quality;
 - (d) manufactured tobacco and tobacco related products which are reworked by the producer.

Member States shall determine the conditions and formalities to which those exemptions or refunds are subject.

Presidency note:

At the WPTQ on the 18 November 2025, a number of delegations mentioned that they are not convinced that the exemptions in Articles 6(5) and 45 of the Horizontal Directive regarding destruction under administrative supervision cover the same situations as the exemption in Article 17(1)(b) in the directive 2011/64/EU. In brief, Article 6(5) covers situations, where goods are destroyed or lost under a duty suspension arrangement, and Article 45 covers situations where goods are destroyed or lost during their transport in a Member State other than the Member State in which they were released for consumption.

The delegations have informed the Presidency that they use the existing exemption in Article 17(1)(b) in the directive 2011/64/EU, when they change the excise duties on products with tax stamps (e.g. cigarettes). In these situations, the products marked with a tax stamp corresponding to the previous excise duty rate may not be in circulation after a transitional period. For this reason, authorised warehousekeeper etc. have a right to a tax refund after their withdrawal and destruction under supervision of relevant authorities.

In the situation described by delegations, the products are not under a duty suspension arrangement, and they are not being transported between Member States. The products have been released for consumption in a Member State and the only reason for withdrawing the products (in the same Member State) is due to a transitional period which ensures that the products on the market reflect the current excise duty.

The products, that the delegations refer to, are not being moved through different Member States, while being either covered by the duty suspension regime or by the duty-paid regime.

The exemption in Article 6(5) apply to goods destroyed as a consequence of an authorisation to destroy the goods by the competent authorities of the Member State, shall not be considered a release for consumption. The goods have already been released for consumption in the Member State, so the situation occurs after the release for consumption.

The same principles apply for the exemption in Article 45(1) for goods destroyed as a consequence of an authorisation to destroy the goods by the competent authorities of that Member State, where the excise duty shall not be chargeable in that Member State. The

excise duty has already been charged in that member State, so the situation does not apply.

The Presidency suggests reinserting the exemption for manufactured tobacco which is destroyed under administrative supervision and widening it to cover also tobacco related products in line with the other exemptions.

CHAPTER 10

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 27

1. The Commission shall publish once a year the value of the euro in national currencies to be applied to the amounts of the overall excise duty.

The exchange rates to be applied shall be those obtained on the first working day of October and published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* and shall apply from 1 January of the following calendar year.

2. Member States may maintain the amounts of the excise duties in force at the time of the annual adjustment provided for in paragraph 1 if the conversion of the amounts of the excise duties expressed in euro would result in an increase of less than 5 % or less than EUR 5, whichever is the lower amount, in the excise duty expressed in national currency.

Article 28

1. By 31 December 2032 and every 5 years thereafter, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and the Council a report on the application of this Directive.

The report by the Commission shall examine minimum levels of taxation taking into account the proper functioning of the internal market, public health, the real value of the rates of excise duty, and the wider objectives of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. The report shall assess the application and the impact of the provisions regarding raw tobacco as regards tax evasion and fraud.

Member States shall, upon request, submit to the Commission available information needed to prepare the report, including the information statistical data needed to support an

assessment of the magnitude of lost excise revenue compare the amount of excise collected and the amount of excise duty each year on their territory due to non-compliance.

Presidency note:

A number of delegations were concerned about the administrative burdens for the Member States regarding the information Member States are obligated to submit. The delegations have requested that the information which the Member States have to submit was specified in the Article.

The Commission has specified to the Presidency the information that Member States shall, upon request, submit to the Commission.

2. The report referred to in paragraph 1 shall be based in particular on the information provided by the Member States.
3. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts, in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2)~~29(2)~~ determining a list of statistical data to be provided by Member States needed for the report, excluding data relating to individual natural persons or legal entities. Apart from data readily available to Member States, the list shall only contain data the collection and assembly of which does not involve a disproportionate administrative burden on the part of the Member States.
4. ~~Minimum levels for new tobacco and nicotine products should be set with the objective of reducing existing tax differentials while taking into account current and future market developments.~~ The Commission shall without undue delay review this directive, taking into account the future revision of Directive 2014/40/EU (Tobacco Products Directive), ~~and consider the possible equalisation of the taxation levels for different product categories, increasing the minimum levels of taxation for heated tobacco and tobacco related products referred to in Articles 20(2)(f) and 22 accordingly.~~

Presidency note:

At the WPTQ on the 18 November, a number of delegations had remarks on Article 28(4). The majority of these delegations wanted the paragraph deleted or moved to the preamble.

The text in Article 27(4) is already reflected in recital 36. The Presidency proposes to delete the relevant parts of this paragraph and keeping it in the recital. The Presidency suggest keeping the Commissions commitment to review the Tobacco Taxation Directive, while taking into account the future revision of the Tobacco Product Directive.

Article 29

1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Committee on Excise Duty established by Article 52(1) of Directive (EU) 2020/262. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.
2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.

Article 30

1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.
2. The power to adopt the delegated acts referred to in Article 12(5) shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period of time.
3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 12(5) may be revoked at any time by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.
4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making.

5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it to the Council.
6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 12(5) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed by the Council within a period of 2 months of notification of that act to the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the Council has informed the Commission that it will not object. That period shall be extended by 2 months at the initiative of the Council.
7. The Commission shall inform the European Parliament of the adoption of delegated acts by the Commission, of any objection formulated to them, or of the revocation of the delegation of powers by the Council.

Article 31

1. Member States shall adopt and publish, by 31 December 2027, the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with Article 1, Article 2(1), points (e), (f) and (g), Article 2(2) to (5), Article 4(1), point (a), Article 4(2), Articles 6 to 12, Articles 16 and 17, Article 19, points (e), (f) and (g), Article 20(1), point (b), Article 20(2), (4) and (5), Articles 21 to 24, Article 25(2), Article 26 and Article 28(1). They shall immediately communicate the text of those measures to the Commission.

They shall apply those measures from [1 January 2028].

When Member States adopt those measures, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. They shall also include a statement that references in existing laws, regulations and administrative provisions to the Directive repealed by this Directive shall be construed as references to this Directive. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made and how that statement is to be formulated.

2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

Article 32

Directive 2011/64/EU is repealed with effect from 1 January 2028, without prejudice to the obligations of the Member States relating to the time-limits for the transposition into national law and the dates of application of the Directives set out in Annex I, Part B, of Directive 2011/64/EU.

References to the repealed Directives shall be construed as references to this Directive and shall be read in accordance with the correlation table set out in the Annex.

Article 33

This Directive shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Article 2(1), points (a) to (d), Article 3, Article 4(1), point (b), Article 4(3), Article 5, Articles 13, 14, 15 and 18, Article 19, points (a) to (d), Article 20(1), points (a) and (c), Article 20(3), Article 25(1), Article 27 and Article 28(2) shall apply from 1 January 2028.

Article 34

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels,

For the Council

The President