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STATUS OF

# Tobacco Production and Trade in Africa

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World Health  
Organization

Status of tobacco production and trade in Africa

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Data on tobacco production and trade used in this report is a subset of the publicly available data provided by the governments to UN COMTRADE, World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS), FAOSTAT and other WHO and United Nations statistical data sources.



## FOREWORD

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We are pleased to present the second Report on Tobacco Production and Trade in Africa. This report updates the 2015 publication and highlights the trends in tobacco leaf cultivation and production, as well as tobacco leaf and cigarette trade to and from the African continent.

WHO is committed to supporting Member States in accelerating the implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC), which is Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 3.a under SDG Goal 3, and combatting climate change and its impacts under SDG Goal 13. This includes support for economically viable alternatives for tobacco workers, growers and, as the case may be, individual sellers, as well as protection of the environment and health of persons in relation to the environment of tobacco cultivation. There is, however, limited information on tobacco growing and tobacco trade, and this has often been a concern for policy-makers looking to advance supply-side tobacco control policies in the countries.

In recent years, tobacco cultivation has shifted to Africa for a number of reasons, including a more favourable regulatory environment, as well as an increasing demand for tobacco. As per the *WHO global report on trends in prevalence of tobacco use 2000–2025* (third edition, 2019), the number of tobacco users in the WHO African Region increased from an estimated 64 million adult users in 2000 to 73 million in 2018. This increase contrasts with a decline in the number of tobacco users globally, from 1397 million to 1337 million over the same period. While the use of tobacco in the African Region is still less than most other regions, the use is increasing in a number of African countries due to aggressive marketing by the tobacco industry.

We hope this report will support policy-makers, researchers and public health advocates by increasing awareness of tobacco production and trade in Africa and enable them to utilize the knowledge to advocate for accelerating implementation of tobacco control measures, including the WHO FCTC.

Data on tobacco production and trade used in this report are a subset of the publicly available data provided by the governments to the United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database (UN COMTRADE), World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS), FAOSTAT and other WHO and United Nations statistical data sources, covering the period 2010 to 2020.

**Dr Ruediger Krech**

Director, Department of Health Promotion  
World Health Organization



## ABBREVIATIONS

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<b>CIF</b>	cost, insurance and freight
<b>CTS</b>	consolidated tariff schedules
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FAOSTAT</b>	FAO Statistical Database
<b>FOB</b>	free on board
<b>GDP</b>	gross domestic product
<b>HS</b>	harmonized system
<b>MFN</b>	most-favoured nation
<b>NTM</b>	non-tariff measures
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UN COMTRADE</b>	United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database
<b>UNCTAD</b>	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
<b>UNCTAD-TRAINS</b>	UNCTAD Trade Analysis and Information System
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WHO FCTC</b>	WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
<b>WITS</b>	World Integrated Trade Solution
<b>WTO</b>	World Trade Organization



## INTRODUCTION

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The tobacco epidemic is one of the biggest public health challenges the world has ever faced, killing more than 8 million people around the world every year. The WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) provides a strong, concerted response to the global tobacco epidemic and its enormous health, social, environmental and economic costs (1). Despite significant global progress since the adoption of the WHO FCTC, many countries are still not adequately implementing policies that can save lives from tobacco, and progress in meeting the global target set by governments to reduce the prevalence of tobacco use by 30% by 2025 remains off-track. A recent trend in this sector is the shift of tobacco cultivation to Africa. This increase in localized cultivation is also translating into increased prevalence of tobacco use – a trend which is amplified by a weaker infrastructure for monitoring of tobacco use in a majority of sub-Saharan African countries. In fact, according to the Tobacco atlas, between 1980 and 2016, the WHO African and Eastern Mediterranean Regions witnessed the largest increases in cigarette consumption – 52% and 65%, respectively (2). We intend to highlight such trends in this report.

Additionally, the country profiles of the present report have been developed with the objective of supporting policy-makers, researchers and public health advocates in:

- increasing awareness of tobacco production and trade in Africa as a result of trade liberalization;
- using evidence from the country profiles towards advocacy for implementation of tobacco control measures, including the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC), that are led by the World Health Organization.

The country profiles on tobacco production and trade present summary statistics on tobacco production and trade in 54 African countries<sup>1</sup> for the periods 2010–2012 and 2016–2018.<sup>2</sup> Average values of production and trade data from 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 are reported as 2012 and 2018 data, respectively. This is done to buffer against year-to-year fluctuations and provide a more accurate representation of facts and trends. Data on tobacco production and trade used in this report are a subset of the data provided by the African countries to the United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database (UN COMTRADE), the World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS), the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Statistical Database (FAOSTAT) and other WHO and United Nations statistical data sources, covering the period 2010–2018.

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<sup>1</sup> Of the 54 African countries included in this report, 47 are in the WHO African Region and the remaining seven are in the Eastern Mediterranean Region. Country distribution in the WHO system is shown in Annex.

<sup>2</sup> The summary statistics presented in the present report are based on actual figures, not adjusted for increases in population or inflation.



# I. TRENDS IN TOBACCO PRODUCTION

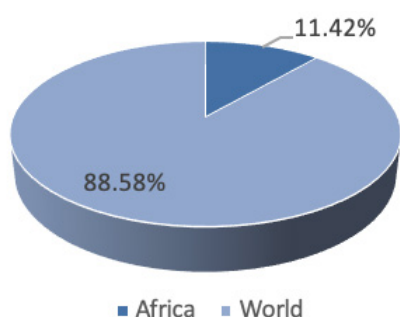
**Table 1.** Area under tobacco cultivation, in hectares

Region	Year	
	2012	2018
World (total)	4 111 818	3 468 101
Africa (total)	609 687	630 432

From 2012 to 2018, the area under tobacco cultivation decreased globally by 15.66%, while in Africa it increased by 3.40% (Table 1).

Source: FAOSTAT. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; 2020 (<http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home>, accessed 30 August 2020).

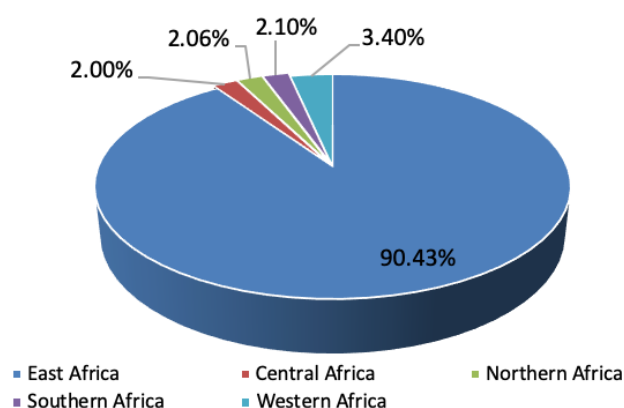
**Fig. 1.** Africa's share of world tobacco leaf production, 2018



During this period, tobacco leaf production decreased globally by 13.9%; in Africa, however, it increased by 10.6%. In 2018, global tobacco leaf production was 6.3 million tonnes and in Africa it was 722 187 tonnes, representing 11.4% of global production (Fig. 1).

Source: FAOSTAT. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; 2020 (<http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home>, accessed 30 August 2020).

**Fig. 2.** African tobacco leaf production by region, 2018



East Africa<sup>1</sup> accounts for 90.43% of tobacco leaf production in Africa (Fig. 2).

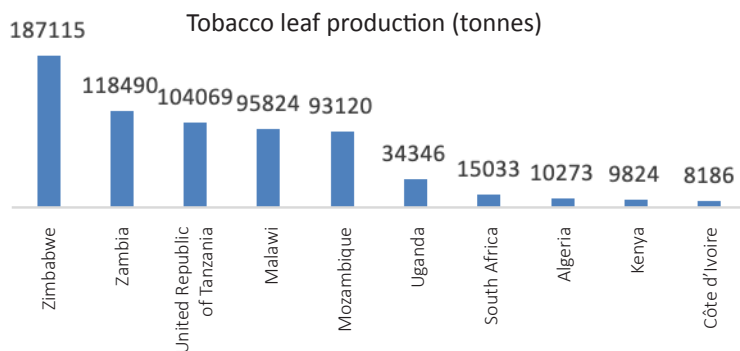
<sup>1</sup> East African countries, as per United Nations classifications: Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Source: FAOSTAT. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; 2020 (<http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home>, accessed 30 August 2020).





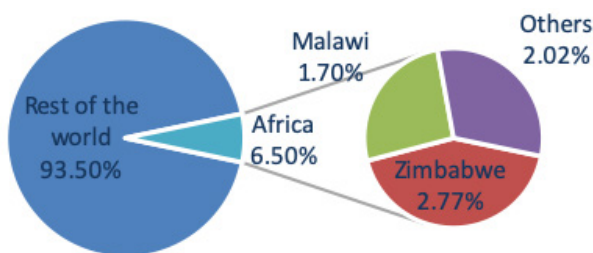
**Fig. 3.** Top 10 tobacco leaf growers in Africa (quantity in tonnes), 2012



The main tobacco leaf growing countries in Africa are Zimbabwe (25.9% of Africa's output), Zambia (16.4%), United Republic of Tanzania (14.4%), Malawi (13.3%) and Mozambique (12.9%) (Fig. 3).

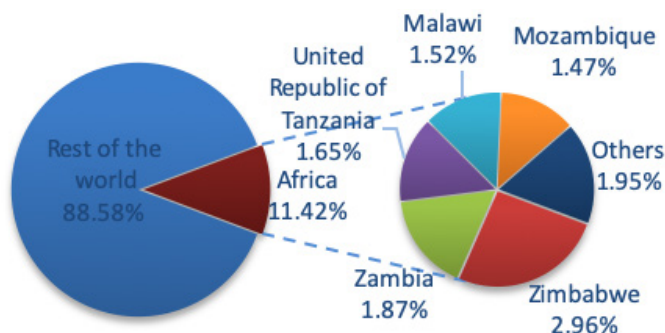
Source: FAOSTAT. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (<http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home>, accessed 30 August 2020).

**Fig. 4.** Tobacco leaf growing, 1995



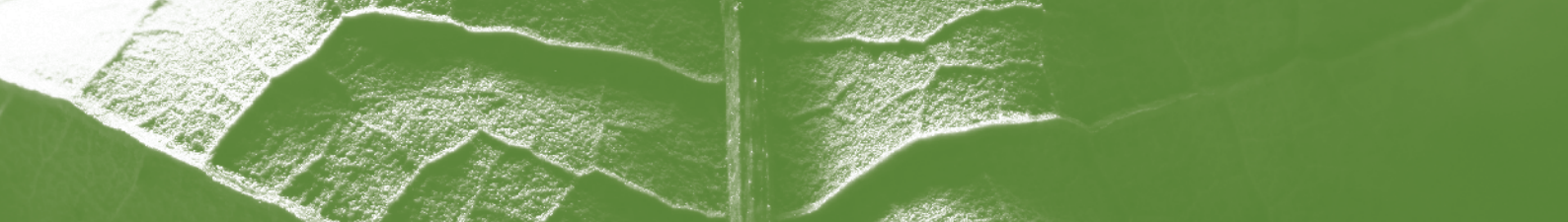
Source: FAOSTAT. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; 2020 (<http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home>, accessed 30 August 2020).

**Fig. 5.** Tobacco leaf growing, 2018

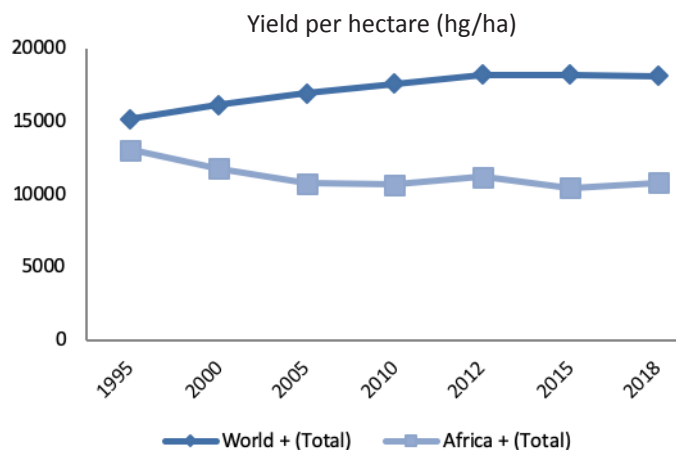


Source: FAOSTAT. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; 2020 (<http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home>, accessed 30 August 2020).

In 1995, there were only two major tobacco leaf growing countries in Africa – Malawi and Zimbabwe. However, in the past two decades, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia have substantially increased their tobacco leaf production (Figs. 4 and 5).



**Fig. 6.** Tobacco crop yield per hectare (hg/ha), 1995–2012

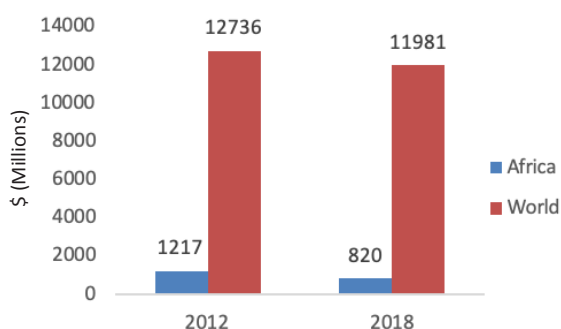


During the period 1995–2018, the tobacco crop yield in Africa initially declined, followed by stagnation and then a recovery in more recent years. In 1995, the average tobacco crop yield was 13 072 hectograms per hectare (hg/ha), declining to 10 668 hg/ha by 2010, followed by an increase to 10 812 in 2018 (Fig. 6).

Source: FAOSTAT. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; 2020 (<http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home>, accessed 30 August 2020).

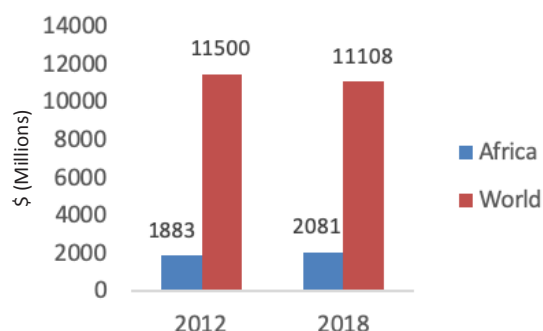
## II. TRENDS IN TOBACCO TRADE

**Fig. 7.** Tobacco leaf imports (millions US\$) 2012–2018



Source: FAOSTAT. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; 2020 (<http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home>, accessed 30 August 2020).

**Fig. 8.** Tobacco leaf exports (millions US\$) 2012–2018

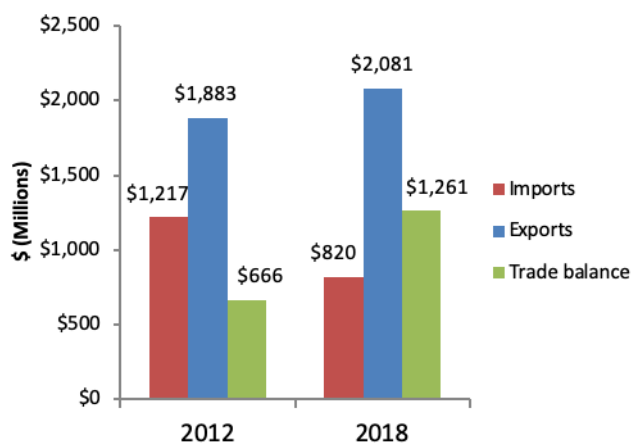


Source: FAOSTAT. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; 2020 (<http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home>, accessed 30 August 2020).

Global trade liberalization has increased access to new tobacco markets. More than 70% of African countries are now members of the World Trade Organization (WTO). Between 2012 and 2018, tobacco leaf imports in Africa decreased by 32.6% compared with world figures, which decreased by 5.93% (Fig. 7).

From 2012 to 2018, the value of tobacco leaf exports from Africa increased by 10.51%, from US\$ 1,883 million to US\$ 2,081 million (Fig. 8).

**Fig. 9.** Tobacco leaf trade in Africa, 2012–2018 (millions US\$)

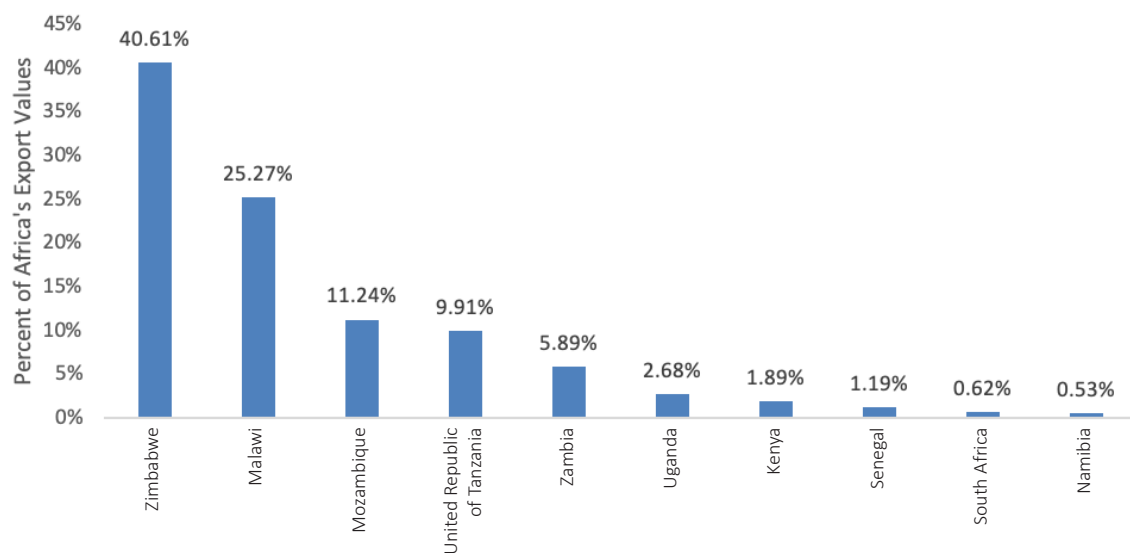


Africa continues to be a net exporter of tobacco leaf, thus showing a favourable trade balance of approximately US\$ 1,261 million in 2018 (Fig. 9).

Source: FAOSTAT. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; 2020 (<http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home>, accessed 30 August 2020).

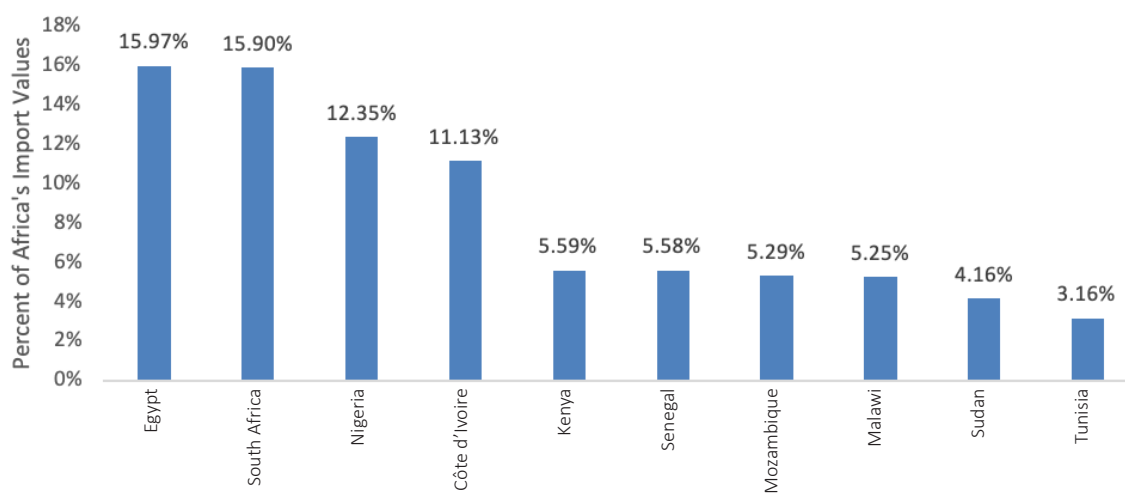
Africa's main tobacco leaf exporters and importers in 2017 are shown in Figs. 10 and 11.

**Fig. 10.** Main tobacco leaf exporters, Africa, 2018



Source: FAOSTAT. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; 2020 (<http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home>, accessed 30 August 2020).

**Fig. 11.** Main tobacco leaf importers, Africa, 2018

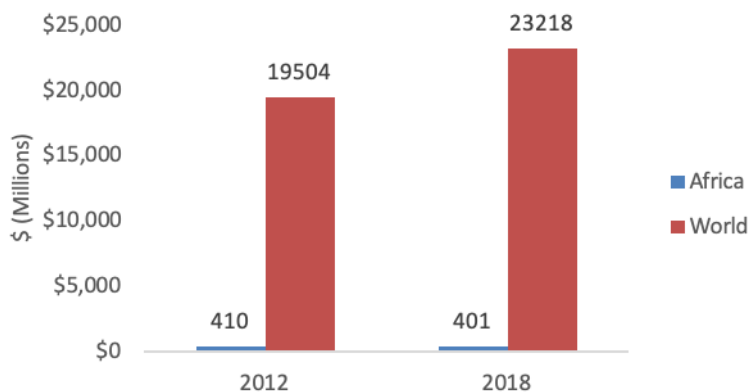


Source: FAOSTAT. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; 2020 (<http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home>, accessed 30 August 2020).





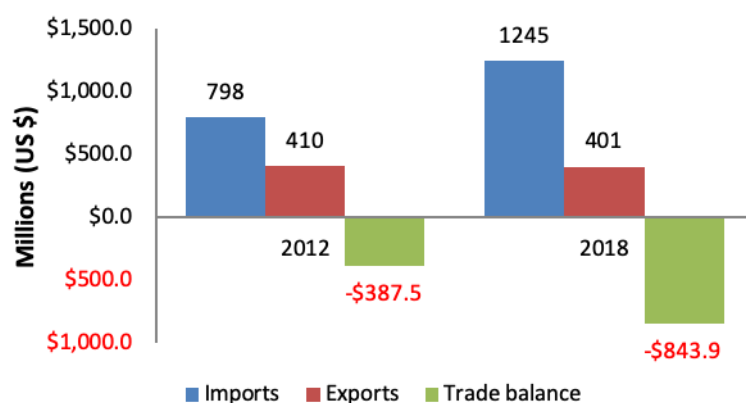
**Fig. 12.** Cigarette exports, 2012–2018 (millions US\$)



By 2018, the export value of cigarettes from Africa was US\$ 401 million, reflecting a 2.14% decrease since 2012 (Fig. 12).

Source: FAOSTAT. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; 2020 (<http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home>, accessed 30 August 2020).

**Fig. 13.** Africa's cigarette trade, 2012–2018 (millions US\$)

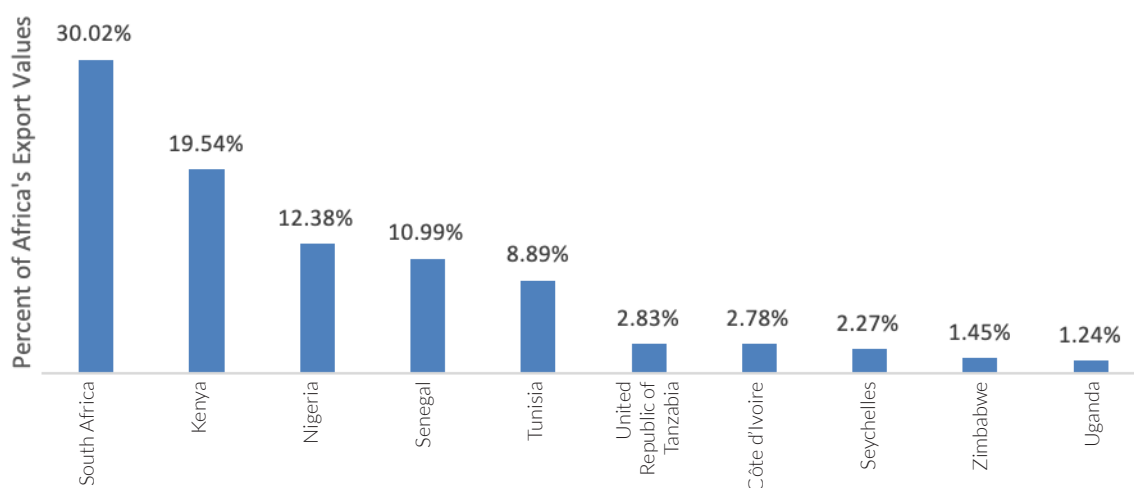


Between 2012 and 2018, the cigarette trade deficit for African nations increased from US\$ 387.5 million to US\$ 843.9 million (Fig. 13).

Source: FAOSTAT. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; 2020 (<http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home>, accessed 30 August 2020).

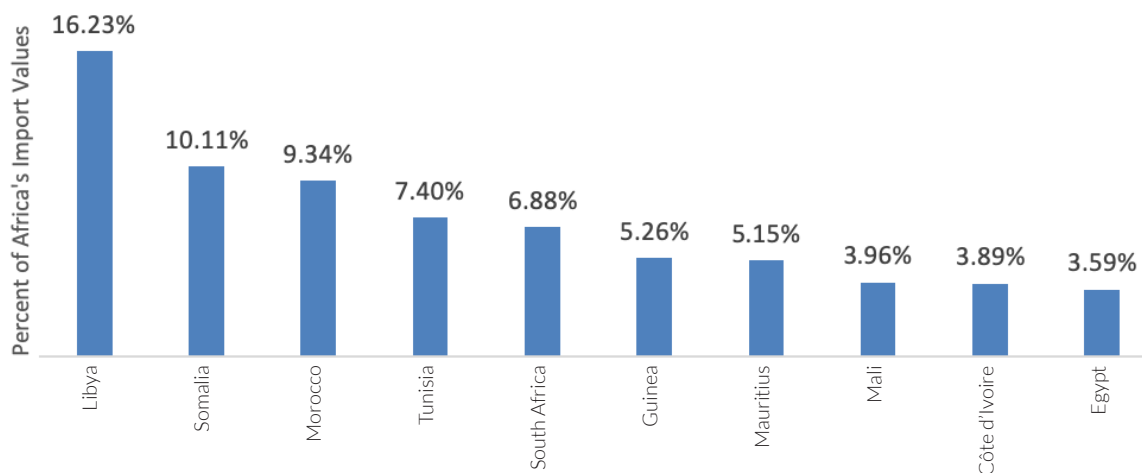
The main cigarette exporters and importers in Africa in 2018 are shown in Figs. 14 and 15.

**Fig. 14.** Main cigarette exporters, Africa, 2018



Source: FAOSTAT. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; 2020 (<http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home>, accessed 30 August 2020).

**Fig. 15.** Main cigarette importers, Africa, 2018



Source: FAOSTAT. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; 2020 (<http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home>, accessed 30 August 2020).



The Member States of the WHO African Region (see Annex for list of country groupings) account for 18.2% of the global area under tobacco cultivation and 11.4% of tobacco leaf growing in the world. Within Africa, the top 10 tobacco-growing countries account for approximately 94% of African tobacco leaf production.

Most of the top tobacco growers export tobacco leaf to other countries. Top tobacco leaf exporters include Zimbabwe (US\$ 851 million), Malawi (US\$ 529 million), Mozambique (US\$ 236 million), United Republic of Tanzania (US\$ 208 million), and Zambia (US\$ 123 million). Just five countries – South Africa (US\$ 134 million), Kenya (US\$ 87 million), Nigeria (US\$ 55 million), Senegal (US\$ 49 million), and Tunisia (US\$ 39 million) – accounted for 81.8% of African cigarette exports in 2018.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Report presents summary statistics on tobacco production and trade in 54 African countries for the periods 2010–2012 and 2016–2018. Average values of production and trade data from 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 are reported as 2012 and 2018 data, respectively.

**Table 2.** Tariffs applied by 10 top tobacco trading countries in Africa for tobacco leaf and cigarettes

COUNTRY	TOBACCO LEAF		CIGARETTES	
	Simple average MFN applied %	Bound tariffs %	Simple average MFN applied %	Bound tariffs %
Côte d'Ivoire	5	17	20	64
Democratic Republic of Congo	5	100	20	100
Kenya	25	100	35	100
Malawi	18.2	125	25	125
Mozambique	2.5	100	20	100
Nigeria	5	150	20	150
Tanzania, United Republic of	25	120	35	120
Uganda	25	80	35	80
Zambia	15	125	25	125
Zimbabwe	80	150	40	150

MFN: most-favoured nation. Note: Kenya calculates tariffs as a percentage of free-on-board (FOB) value; all remaining countries calculate tariffs as a percentage of cost, insurance and freight (CIF) value.

**Table 3.** Tobacco leaf and cigarette tariffs applied between top tobacco trading countries in Africa.

COUNTRY	TOBACCO LEAF		CIGARETTES	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Mozambique	South Africa 2.50%	Belgium 18.4% MIN €22/100 kg MAX €24/100 kg	South Africa 20%	South Africa 45%
Tanzania, United Republic of	Uganda 25%	China 10%	Kenya 35%	Democratic Republic of Congo 20%
Zambia	Zimbabwe 20%	China 10%	South Africa 25%	South Africa 45%
Zimbabwe	Zambia 10%	South Africa 860c/kg less 85% with a maximum of 44%	South Africa US\$ 20/1000 cigarettes	Mozambique 20%

Note: Kenya calculates tariffs as a percentage of FOB value; all remaining countries calculate tariffs as a percentage of CIF value.





### **III. STATUS OF TOBACCO TRADE IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES IN THE WHO EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN REGION**

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African countries in the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region (Djibouti, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia) account for less than 1% of tobacco leaf growing in Africa. In 2018, the top growers of tobacco leaf among these countries were Tunisia (2067 tonnes), Morocco (1300 tonnes) and Libya (1249 tonnes).

However the import share of tobacco leaf by Eastern Mediterranean Region countries on the African continent is significant, accounting for almost 27% of total tobacco leaf imported by African countries in 2018. The top leaf importers include Egypt (US\$ 135 million), Sudan (US\$ 35 million), Tunisia (US\$ 27 million) and Morocco (US\$ 23 million).

Likewise, Eastern Mediterranean Region countries on the African continent account for a large share of cigarettes imported by Africa, accounting for about 48.8% of Africa's total cigarette imports. Top importers of cigarettes are Libya (US\$ 205 million), Somalia (US\$ 128 million), Morocco (US\$ 118 million), Tunisia (US\$ 94 million) and Egypt (US\$ 45 million).

Table 2 shows the tariff structure for the top 10 tobacco trading countries in Africa. The first column shows the applied rate, which means the actual customs duties applied at the border, while the second column shows bound tariffs – the maximum binding these countries have undertaken for this tariff in line with their WTO obligations. Table 3 shows the tariffs applied between the leading tobacco leaf and cigarette producers in Africa and their top trade partners.



## IV. KEY OBSERVATIONS<sup>1</sup>

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**1.** All but five countries<sup>2</sup> in Africa are Parties to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC). Nevertheless, tobacco production trends are rising in Africa.

**2.** Africa witnessed an increase in both the acreage devoted to tobacco leaf production and production quantities; acreage increased by 3.4% and production quantity increased by 10.6% between 2012 and 2018. This trend is counter to a 13.9% decrease in global tobacco leaf production and a 15.6% reduction in the area harvested under tobacco.

**3.** The country profiles provide a snapshot of tobacco growing and tobacco trade as a percentage of GDP; in most countries they account for less than 1% of GDP. This suggests a negligible role for tobacco production and trade in all but a few economies where tobacco leaf export is more than 1% of GDP, such as in Malawi (8.45% of GDP in 2018), Zimbabwe (3.43% of GDP in 2018) and Mozambique (1.77% of GDP in 2018). Even in these countries tobacco leaf exports as a percentage of GDP have been in decline, demonstrating the reduced role of tobacco in economic output.

**4.** Northern African countries in the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region have little or no role in tobacco production, although they have significant trade volumes in the import of tobacco.

**5.** According to the *WHO global report on trends in prevalence of tobacco use 2000–2025* (third edition, 2019) (3), the number of tobacco users in the WHO African Region increased from an estimated 64 million adult users in 2000 to 73 million in 2018. This increase contrasts with the decline in the number of tobacco users globally, from 1397 million to 1337 million over the same period. The African countries in the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region (Djibouti, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia) taken together have at least 19 million tobacco users.

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<sup>1</sup> During the compilation of UN COMTRADE and FAOSTAT data for developing the country profiles, incomplete or missing data for a large number of countries in Africa remained a key challenge. In respect of the African countries – Cape Verde, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Mauritania, São Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, South Sudan and Sudan – the information presented was limited or missing.

<sup>2</sup> Eritrea, Malawi, Morocco, South Sudan, Somalia.



## GLOSSARY

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### AGRICULTURAL AREA

Agricultural area is the sum of areas under (a) arable land – land under temporary agricultural crops (multiple-cropped areas are counted only once), temporary meadows for mowing or pasture, land under market and kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow (less than five years). The abandoned land resulting from shifting cultivation is not included in this category. Data for “arable land” are not meant to indicate the amount of land that is potentially cultivable; (b) permanent crops – land cultivated with long-term crops which do not have to be replanted for several years (such as cocoa and coffee); land under trees and shrubs producing flowers, such as roses and jasmine; and nurseries (except those for forest trees, which should be classified under “forest”); and (c) permanent meadows and pastures – land used permanently (five years or more) to grow herbaceous forage crops, either cultivated or growing wild (wild prairie or grazing land). Data are expressed in hectares. Unit of measurement is “hectares”.

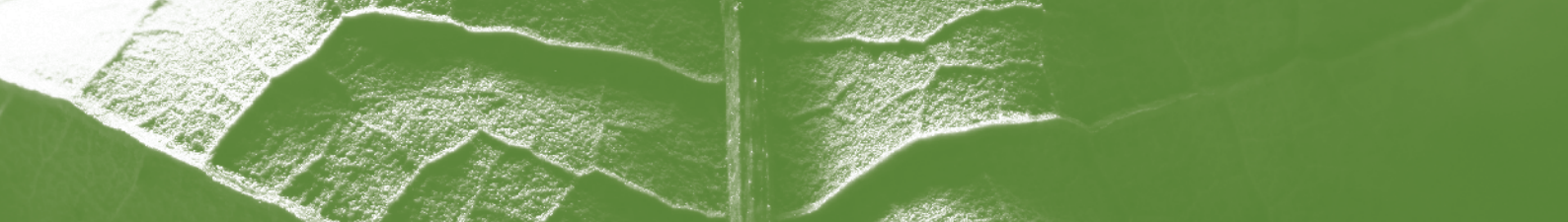
Source: FAOSTAT

### AREA HARVESTED

“Area harvested” data refer to the area from which a crop is gathered. Area harvested, therefore, excludes the area from which, although sown or planted, there was no harvest because of damage, crop failure, etc. It is usually net for temporary crops and sometimes gross for permanent crops. Net area differs from gross area insofar as the latter includes uncultivated patches, footpaths, ditches, headlands, shoulders, shelterbelts, etc.

If the crop under consideration is harvested more than once during the year because of successive cropping (i.e. the same crop is sown or planted more than once in the same field during the year), the area is counted as many times as harvested. By contrast, area harvested will be recorded only once in the case of successive gathering of the crop during the year from the same standing crops. With regard to mixed and associated crops, the area sown relating to each crop should be reported separately. When the mixture refers to particular crops, generally grains, it is recommended that the mixture is treated as if it were a single crop; therefore, area sown is recorded only for the crop reported. Unit of measurement is “hectares”.

Source: FAOSTAT



## **BOUND TARIFFS**

The bound tariff rate is the most-favoured-nation tariff rate resulting from negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and incorporated as an integral component of a country's schedule of concessions or commitments to other World Trade Organization members. If a country raises a tariff to a higher level than its bound rate, those adversely affected can seek remedy through the dispute settlement process and may obtain the right to retaliate against an equivalent value of the offending country's exports or the right to receive compensation, usually in the form of reduced tariffs on other products they export to the offending country.

## **COMTRADE**

UN COMTRADE is the short name for the United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database. Over 140 reporting countries provide the United Nations Statistics Division with their annual international trade statistics data, detailed by commodities and partner countries. These data are then converted into the United Nations Statistics Division standard format with consistent coding and valuation. UN COMTRADE is the largest depository of international trade data. Commodities are reported in the current Harmonized System (HS) classification and revision, and are converted all the way down to the earliest classification Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 1. The data are permanently stored in the UN COMTRADE database server (<http://comtrade.un.org/>).

Source: WTO ITC UNCTAD World Tariff Profiles 2012

## **CONSOLIDATED TARIFF SCHEDULES DATABASE**

The Consolidated Tariff Schedules database (CTS) contains all WTO members' concessions on goods in a standardized format. The database has been established as a working tool only, without implications as to the legal status of the information therein. All members' CTS files (approved and provisional) were made available to members on 28 June 2002 through the Integrated Data Base IDB/CTS Internet File Transfer Facility. For each WTO member there is a CTS file containing its tariff commitments and, if applicable, its specific commitments in agriculture. The information contained in the CTS is available on the WTO website.

Source: WTO ITC UNCTAD World Tariff Profiles 2012

## **CROP YIELD**

Crop yield refers to the harvested production per unit of harvested area for crop products. In most of the cases yield data are not recorded but obtained by dividing the production data by the data on area harvested. Unit of measurement is "hg/ha". Hg = hectogram (100 grams) and ha = hectare.

Source: FAOSTAT





## **CURRENT TOBACCO SMOKING PREVALENCE**

Percentage of survey respondents who currently smoke tobacco daily or occasionally. Daily means smoking at least one tobacco product every day or nearly every day over a period of a month or more. Tobacco smoking includes all forms of smoked tobacco, examples: cigarettes, kreteks, pipes, cigars, cheroots, water pipes. Rare instances of smoking or experimental smoking (tried once or twice in lifetime) should be counted in the NOT AT ALL category.

Source: [http://www.who.int/tobacco/publications/surveillance/en\\_tfi\\_tqs.pdf](http://www.who.int/tobacco/publications/surveillance/en_tfi_tqs.pdf)

## **GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT**

The gross domestic product (GDP) is the market value of all officially recognized final goods and services produced within a country in a year, or over a given period of time. GDP per capita is often used as an indicator of a country's material standard of living.

## **MOST-FAVOURED-NATION TARIFF**

The most-favoured-nation (MFN) tariff refers to the normal non-discriminatory tariff charged on imports (excludes preferential tariffs under free trade agreements and other schemes or tariffs charged inside quotas).

## **NET WEIGHT**

Net weight refers to the net shipping weight in kilograms, excluding the weight of packaging or containers.

Source: FAOSTAT

## **NON-TARIFF MEASURES**

Non-tariff measures (NTMs) refer to the barriers, other than traditional customs duties, which make exports to a particular country difficult and costly. NTMs may take the form of quotas, charges, discriminatory labelling and health standards and other restrictive conditions. They may result from government or private sector action.

Source: Glossary on Trade Financing Terms of the International Trade Centre (ITC)

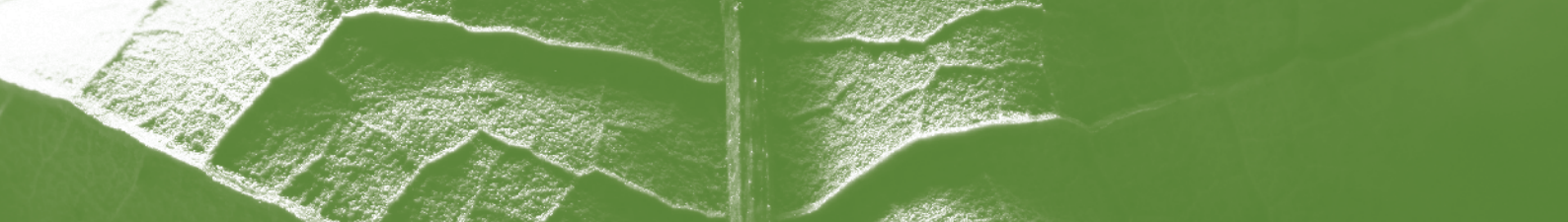
## **TARIFFS**

Tariffs refer to tax imposed by a government on goods as they enter (or leave) a country. They may be imposed for protectionist reasons and/or to generate government revenues. Tariff types include ad valorem,<sup>1</sup> specific, variable or some combination of these.

Source: Glossary on Trade financing terms of the International Trade Centre (ITC)

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<sup>1</sup> Ad valorem (of the levying of tax or customs duties): in proportion to the estimated value of the goods or transaction concerned.



## **TOBACCO LEAF PRODUCTION**

Tobacco leaf production data refer to the actual harvested production from the field or orchard and gardens, excluding harvesting and threshing losses, and parts of the crop not harvested for any reason. Production therefore includes the quantities of the commodity sold in the market (marketed production) and the quantities consumed or used by the producers (auto-consumption). When the production data available refers to a production period falling into two successive calendar years and it is not possible to allocate the relative production to each of them, it is usual to refer production data to that year into which the bulk of the production falls. Crop production data are recorded in tonnes (t). In many countries, crop production data are obtained as a function of the estimated yield and the total area. If such a compilation method of production statistics is enforced by the country, it must be ensured that the total area does not refer to sown or planted area, which would then give the “biological production”, but to the area actually harvested during the year. Unit of measurement is “metric tons”.

Source: FAOSTAT

## **TRADE VALUE**

Statistical trade value is the sum of the transaction value of goods (or its substitute), and the value of the services performed in delivering the goods to the border of the exporting (or importing) country, and not included in their transaction value.

Source: FAOSTAT

## **TRAINS - UNCTAD**

UNCTAD–Trade Analysis and Information System (TRAINS) is a comprehensive computerized information system at the HS-based tariff line level covering tariff, para-tariff and non-tariff measures, as well as import flows by origin for more than 140 countries. The system is operated by World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS) software, developed jointly with the World Bank, which is also a gateway to other databases such as UN COMTRADE and WTO IDB/CTS. WITS is a simple to use yet powerful software which gives access to trade and tariff related statistical information and includes some simulation and analysis tools. (<http://unctad-trains.org> for TRAINS and <http://wits.worldbank.org/witsweb> for the WITS software).

Source: World Trade Organization (WTO), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and International Trade Centre (ITC) World Tariff Profiles 2012



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2. Drope J, Schluger N, Cahn Z, Drope J, Hamill S, Islami F et al. The tobacco atlas. Atlanta (GA): American Cancer Society and Vital Strategies; 2018.
3. WHO global report on trends in prevalence of tobacco use 2000–2025, third edition. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DATA SOURCES

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Data were collected from the publications and databases listed below:

1. Consolidated Tariff Schedules database (CTS): <http://tdf.wto.org>.
2. FAO Statistical Database: <http://faostat.fao.org/>.
3. UN COMTRADE Database: <http://comtrade.un.org/db/default.aspx>.
4. UNCTAD–TRAINS (Trade Analysis and Information System): [www.unctad.info/en/Trade-Analysis-Branch](http://www.unctad.info/en/Trade-Analysis-Branch).
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## Annex.

# WHO COUNTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

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### WHO African Region

Algeria	Lesotho
Angola	Liberia
Benin	Madagascar
Botswana	Malawi
Burkina Faso	Mali
Burundi	Mauritania
Cameroon	Mauritius
Cape Verde	Mozambique
Central African Republic	Namibia
Chad	Niger
Comoros	Nigeria
Congo	Rwanda
Côte d'Ivoire	São Tomé and Príncipe
Democratic Republic of Congo	Senegal
Equatorial Guinea	Seychelles
Ethiopia	Sierra Leone
Eritrea	South Africa
Eswatini	South Sudan
Gabon	Togo
Gambia	Uganda
Ghana	United Republic of Tanzania
Guinea	Zambia
Guinea-Bissau	Zimbabwe
Kenya	

### WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region countries in Africa

Djibouti  
Egypt  
Libya  
Morocco  
Somalia  
Sudan  
Tunisia

