

GLOBAL CHANGES IN THE WORLD TOBACCO PRODUCTION

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Abstract

Nowadays, tobacco is produced in all continents, in 128 countries of the developed and non-developed parts of the world. In general, there are four main commercial types of tobacco: Virginia – 80%, Burley – 13%, Oriental – 4% and dark tobaccos – 3%. World tobacco production in 2009 was 7.193.007 t, which is 1.7 times higher compared to 1970. Production and consumption are greatly affected by the anti-smoking campaign led by WHO, which resulted in their global movement towards the developing countries. This process is also taking place in the Balkans area. Despite all bans and restrictions, tobacco production has not been reduced, but has a tendency to increase. The amount of tobacco production in the investigated period (1979 – 2009) had a cyclic movement: it increased until 1990, than decreased until 2006 and increased again since 2007.

Key words: *World tobacco production, Geographic tobacco production.*

Introduction

Tobacco industry in the world appears to be globalized faster than other branches of economics (Filiposki K., et al. 2004). The reason for that is the wide anti-smoking campaign held by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the restrictive legislation in EU [1], USA, Canada, Australia and other developed countries, as well as EU applicant countries, including all republics of former Yugoslavia (Serbia, Macedonia, Croatia, Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina). Moreover, we must mention the principles

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set out in the Warsaw Declaration for a Tobacco-free Europe [4]. For these reasons, tobacco production is predicted to be substituted by alternative crops, which has been misinterpreted by some renowned experts from EU who think that tobacco production is dangerous to human health. As a result of this wrong thesis, tobacco subsidies are abolished and decrease of tobacco production is recorded in developed countries and in some developing countries as well. This tendency, however, has not affected the tobacco production in world frames, because tobacco multinational companies transfer their production in the less developed parts of the world – Africa and Asia.

Tobacco is a culture in which in the total human labor, women and elderly people (over 65 years old) are predominant, but it is very disturbing that even children under 14 are engaged during domestic manipulation (Pesevski M., Filiposki K., 2002).

Materials and method

Data from Faostat, Universal Leaf Tobacco Company, Alliance One International and our previous research in this field were used as a source for our investigation on the global changes in tobacco production in the world. In data processing and making the final conclusions, the comparative-analytical method was applied.

Results and discussion

To confirm our assumptions, it was stated that the number of tobacco-producing countries by continents in the period 1970 – 2009 was 116, i.e. 128, respectively, most of them in Africa and Asia. In Asia, the number of these countries increased for 7-8 after 1995. In Europe it also went up to 22, from the previous 17. This increase is a result of the disintegration of the Soviet Union and ex-Yugoslavia and formation of new states from their former republics.

Table 1. Number of tobacco-producing countries

	Year									
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2009
AFRICA	36	37	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
AMERICA (TOTAL)	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
North& Central +Caribbean	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
South America	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
ASIA	29	29	30	30	30	38	37	37	37	37
EUROPE	17	17	17	17	17	22	22	22	22	22
OCEANIA	7	7	7	6	6	7	6	6	6	6
TOTAL WORLD Countries producers	116	117	117	116	116	130	128	128	128	128

Source: FAOSTAT | © FAO Statistics Division 2011 | 10 September 2011

The world tobacco production by continents, including some typical countries-producers, are presented in Table 2. The largest tobacco production was recorded in Asia (Figure 1), with over 64% of the world production, followed by USA – 22%, Africa – 9% and Europe – 5%, with negligible production in Oceania and Australia with Pacific Islands.

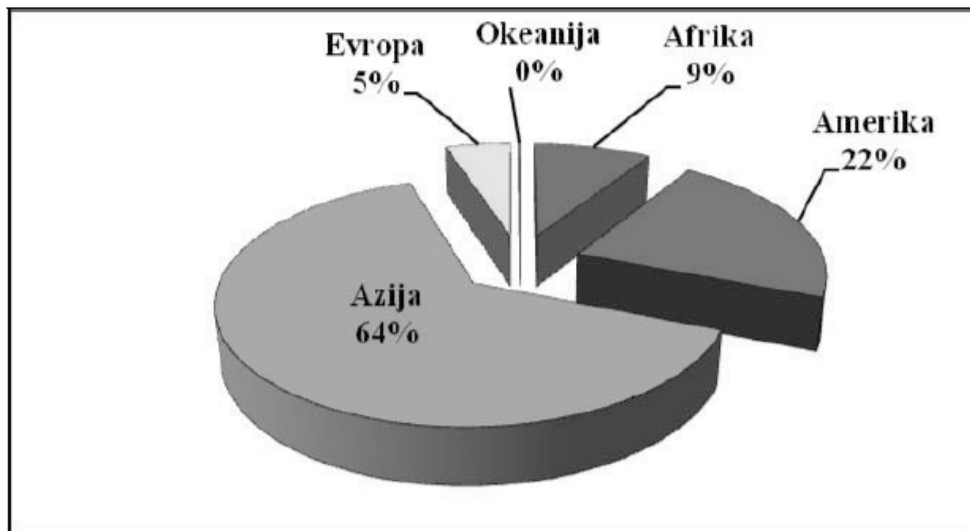


Figure 1. World tobacco production of the continents (2009)

The results of our investigation show a decrease of tobacco production in the most developed countries in the world, like Japan, Switzerland, USA, Australia and N. Zealand, while in Malawi, Mozambique, Brazil, China, and India the production was highly increased. It clearly indicates that tobacco production increasingly moves into the developing world. This increase and dislocation is a result of the large anti-smoking campaign in developed countries, which forces the multinational corporations for tobacco processing and manufacture to look for new producing regions, lower costs of production and cheaper labor force in order to increase their profits. So far, they have been very successful in it.

Data from Table 3 confirm our previously presented statement that tobacco production reduces only in the member states of the European Union and in SIDS (small island developing states). In food-importing developing countries, tobacco production increased from 405.965 t in 1970 to 789.093 tons in 2009, i.e. 94%. Even higher increase (from 1.708.183 tons to 4.892.214 tons, i.e. over 186%) was recorded in LIFDC (low-income food-deficit countries). Similar data were recorded in the least developed countries, with increase of tobacco production from 196.211 tons in 1970 to 598.074 tons, i.e. more than triple.

In LLDC (landlocked developing countries) tobacco production increased from 138.035 tons in 1970 to 522.318 tons in 2009.

Table 2. Tobacco production (tons)

Continents, Countries	YEAR										
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2009	
AFRICA	192.022	249.993	307.034	312.744	361.252	464.236	529.043	496.399	496.214	653.201	
Malawi	22.250	34.926	54.123	73.379	101.028	129.400	98.675	93.598	118.000	208.155	
Mozambique	4.200	2.702	3.000	3.000	3.000	2.900	9.470	65.042	64.000	75.660	
AMERICA	1.505.305	1.772.298	1.658.229	1.486.117	1.506.779	1.353.261	1.421.905	1.561.130	1.631.492	1.574.954	
North & Central+Caribbean	1.108.483	1.268.001	1.088.368	930.667	915.378	747.293	656.222	429.906	491.701	500.458	
USA	864.752	989.871	810.200	685.660	737.710	576.020	477.753	292.574	357.273	373.440	
South America	396.822	504.297	569.861	555.450	591.401	605.968	765.683	1.131.224	1.139.791	1.074.496	
Brazil	244.000	285.934	404.860	410.474	445.489	455.986	578.451	889.426	908.679	863.079	
ASIA	2.090.107	2.330.838	2.392.577	4.044.285	4.304.949	3.934.604	4.211.543	4.207.310	3.774.358	4.599.341	
China	805.800	978.109	919.747	2.450.208	2.645.608	2.326.685	2.563.850	2.685.743	2.397.152	3.067.928	
India	337.100	363.100	438.500	485.900	551.600	566.700	520.000	549.100	520.000	620.000	
Japan	150.900	165.700	141.400	116.200	80.500	70.391	60.803	46.800	37.800	36.600	
Turkey	149.861	199.935	228.349	170.491	296.008	204.440	200.280	135.247	74.584	85.000	
EUROPE	852.991	1.046.322	881.445	1.190.984	951.045	526.551	521.971	492.247	3.37.018	360.550	
Bulgaria	121.906	161.931	122.291	126.028	76.542	18.803	32.296	58.336	41.100	51.322	
Italy	78.449	113.400	125.543	166.490	214.851	124.492	129.937	115.983	110.000	119.119	
Greece	94.833	119.138	117.339	150.600	135.685	148.543	136.593	124.351	29.370	27.501	
Switzerland	1.955	1.568	1.261	1.496	1.106	1.594	1.182	1.527	870	953	
OCEANIA	22.751	19.107	19.010	15.060	13.612	7.321	8.313	4.242	3.859	4.961	
Australia & N. Zealand	22.179	18.466	18.345	14.425	13.124	6.977	7.762	3.605	3.346	4.315	
WORLD (TOTAL)	4.663.176	5.418.558	5.258.295	7.049.190	7.137.637	6.286.033	6.692.775	6.761.328	6.242.941	7.193.007	

Source: FAOSTAT | © FAO Statistics Division 2011 | 10 September 2011

Table 3. Tobacco production of the special groupings in tons

Special Groupings	Year									
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2009
Net Food Importing Developing Countries	405.965	416.391	422.670	500.211	483.975	525.836	577.822	667.241	664.555	789.093
Low Income Food Deficit Countries	1.708.183	1.938.033	1.995.731	3.711.449	4.018.097	3.891.217	4.188.881	4.264.108	3.933.180	4.892.214
European Union	519.632	655.001	575.612	699.948	602.276	447.828	438.710	428.467	282.290	303.794
Least Developed Countries	196.211	217.196	235.317	272.252	292.778	322.199	346.961	469.352	477.197	598.074
Land Locked developing countries	138.035	200.137	236.368	237.275	299.198	488.217	571.743	422.145	417.675	522.318
Small Island Developing States	60.253	82.140	50.564	80.269	60.029	48.480	53.306	39.715	42.982	40.884

Source: FAOSTAT

In Table 4 comparative data are presented for the ten leading tobacco producers in the world. It can be stated from these data that during the 70-ties, tobacco production in developed countries was much higher. The USA, for example, was the largest producer in 1970, with 864.752 tons and a share of 18.54% of the world production. It was followed by China with 805.800 tons, i.e. 17,28% of the world production. Japan and Canada also belong to the group of ten leading tobacco producers. The total share of these ten countries amounted to 67.68% of the world tobacco production.

In 2009, the leading tobacco producer in the world was China, with production of 3.067.928 tons, or 42,65% of the world production. It was followed by Brasil, with 863.079 tons, or a share of 12.00%. The total share of all ten leading countries was 80.55% of the world production.

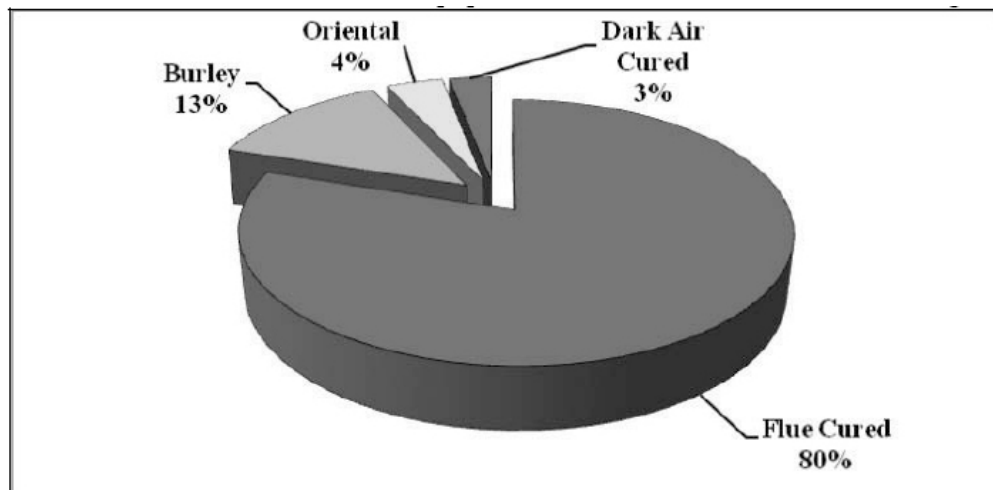
It can be stated from the above data that tobacco production moves from the developed to less developed countries in the world.

Characteristic situation is that in China, which highly enlarges its production and uses it to satisfy its own demands. The Chinese culture and tradition forbids women from smoking, but due to the present trends and emancipation, the number of women who start to smoke is rising. Our analyzis also shows that in near future China will enter the world market with its own tobacco products - cigarettes.

Table 4 - World's 10 leading producers of tobacco

1970				2009			
Rang	Country	Production in tons	% of world total	Rang	Country	Production in Tons	% of world total
1	USA	864.752	18,54	1	China	3.067.928	42,65
2	China	805,800	17,28	2	Brazil	863.079	12,00
3	India	337.100	7,23	3	India	620.000	8,62
4	USSR	266.000	5,70	4	USA	373.440	5,19
5	Brazil	244.060	5,23	5	Malawi	208.155	2,89
6	Japan	150.900	3,24	6	Indonesia	181.319	2,52
7	Turcija	149.861	3,21	7	Argentina	159.495	2,22
8	Bulgaria	121.906	2,61	8	Italy	119.119	1,66
9	Pakistan	115.800	2,48	9	Pakistan	104.996	1,46
10	Kanada	100.635	2,16	10	Zimbabwe	96.367	1,34
Total		3.156.814	67,68	Total		5.793.898	80,55

This situation will certainly increase tobacco demand, which is a good opportunity for Serbia and Macedonia to increase their production. This increase, however, must be accompanied by obligatory state subsidies. Such measure will increase the income of the population in rural regions.

**Figure 2. World tobacco production by varieties (2009)**

According to the data on world tobacco production by types (Figure 2), the highest production was that of Virginia (80%), followed by Burley (13%), oriental (4%) and dark tobaccos (4%).

Conclusions

From our investigation it can be stated that tobacco production in the world is constantly increasing (despite the widespread antismoking campaign), moving from the developed to the less developed countries in the world.

The increased production of tobacco, i.e. increased consumption of tobacco products (mainly cigarettes), will lead to higher demand of oriental, Virginia and Burley tobacco varieties. Macedonia and Serbia must use this opportunity to make strategies for re-establishment of their tobacco production. Once again it must be emphasized that tobacco production can not be dangerous to people's health. On the contrary, it must be supported by state subsidies, because we can not be competitive in the world market with the prices of tobaccos grown in poor and less developed countries.

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GLOBALNE PROMENE U SVETSKOJ PROIZVODNJI DUVANA

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Apstrakt

Danas se duvan proizvodi na svih kontinentata, tačnije u 128 zemalja takozvanog razvijenog i nerazvijenog dela sveta. Uglavno se proizvode četiri komercijalne vrste duvana kao i njihovi varijeteti: Virdžinija, Berlej, orijentalne vrste i tamne vrste duvana. Najzastupljena vrsta duvana (sa oko 80%) u svetskoj proizvodnji je Virdžinija. Zatim, dolazi Berlej sa 13%, orijentalne vrste sa 4% i sa 3% tamne vrste duvana. Proizvodnja duvana na svetskom nivou u 2009. godine iznosi 7.193.007 tona što je u odnosu na 1970. godinu povećanje za 1,7 puta. Proizvodnja i potrošnja u velikoj meri zavisi od uticaja antipućačke kampanje koju WHO vodi. Radi toga, nastaju globalna kretanja u proizvodnji i potrošnji duvana od razvijenih ka zemljama u razvoju. Ovaj proces odvija se i na našim prostorima. Proizvodnja duvana, i pored sve zabrane, ne samo što se ne smanjuje već se i povećava. U istraživanom periodu (1970-2009) količina proizvedenog duvana ima ciklično kretanje. Naime, do 1990. godine proizvodnja se povećavala, potom opadala sve do 2006. godine, a od 2007. opet se povećavala.

Ključne reči: *Svetska proizvodnja duvana, Geografska proizvodnja duvana.*

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