

# FACT SHEET

# TOBACCO IN NUMBERS



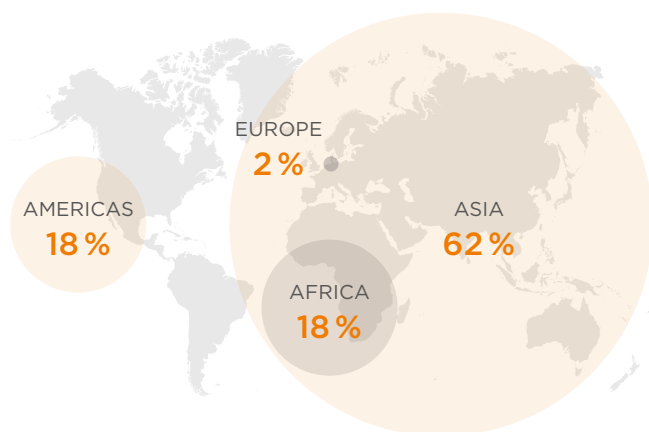
## TABACCO CULTIVATION

### Worldwide

Around **5.9 million tonnes of tobacco** were harvested worldwide in 2021.<sup>[1]</sup>

The world's leading **tobacco-growing countries** are **China with over 2 million tonnes** of raw tobacco (2021: 2.1 million tonnes). That is more than a third of the global production volume, followed by India (2021: 758,000 tonnes) and Brazil (2020: 744,000 tonnes).<sup>[1]</sup>

### CULTIVATION AREAS WORLDWIDE



### In the EU

Tobacco is also grown in the EU: In **2021, about 131,000 tonnes** were grown on approx. 53,000 hectares – that is about 2% of global annual raw tobacco production and about a quarter of the quantity produced in 2001. Around 26,000 specialised producers grow tobacco in the EU.<sup>[1]</sup>

In 2018, the EU imported about 420,000 tonnes of raw tobacco and exported 120,000 tonnes of raw tobacco.<sup>[2]</sup>

### In Germany

In **2022, 3,700 tonnes** were still produced in Germany. Tobacco is grown on a total of 1,600 hectares.<sup>[3]</sup>



## TABACCO INDUSTRY

### Worldwide

The production value of unprocessed tobacco grown worldwide is equivalent to more than **15 billion US dollars**.<sup>[1]</sup>

**Worldwide, 1.2 million people** work directly for the tobacco industry and generate a value of **868 billion US dollars**.<sup>[4; 5]</sup>

Overall, however, significantly more people worldwide are involved in tobacco growing. In 2017, the ILO estimated that around **60 million people** were involved in tobacco growing and processing.<sup>[6]</sup>

### GLOBAL ECONOMIC FACTOR



### In Germany

The economic footprint of the industry for tobacco products, e-cigarettes and other novel nicotine products in Germany in 2021:

#### The industry:

- secures the **employment** of about 350,000 people (directly, indirectly and induced);<sup>[7]</sup>
- contributes around **43 billion euros** or 1.3 % to **gross domestic product**;<sup>[7]</sup>
- generates **tax revenues** (tobacco tax and value-added tax) of over **18 billion euros** from the sales of conventional tobacco products.<sup>[8]</sup>



# AGRICULTURE

## Agricultural Area

Tobacco is grown on about **3.1 million hectares** of land worldwide<sup>[1]</sup> – that is less than **0.03% of the world's agricultural land**.

There are a total of 4.8 billion hectares of agricultural land on earth, of which almost 1.6 billion hectares are arable land and 3.2 billion hectares are pasture land.<sup>[1]</sup>

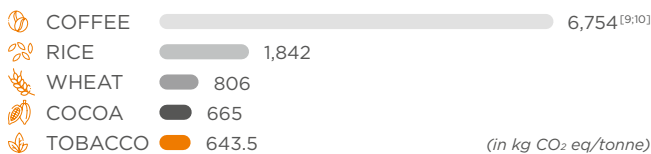
### DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORLD'S AGRICULTURAL LAND



## Cultivation – CO<sub>2</sub> Footprint

One tonne of green tobacco produces approx. **643.5 kg CO<sub>2</sub> eq** in cultivation.<sup>[9]</sup>

For comparison, the cultivation of:

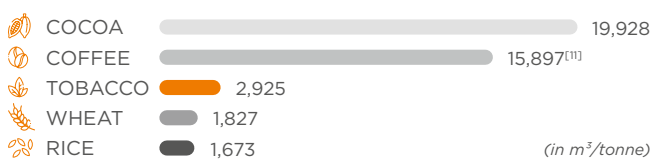


## Cultivation – Water Footprint

The amount of water required directly and indirectly for the agricultural cultivation of one tonne of tobacco is **2,925 m<sup>3</sup> on a global average**, of which 69% is green water, 7% is blue water and 24% grey water.\*

For comparison:

The amount of water required directly and indirectly for agricultural production of:



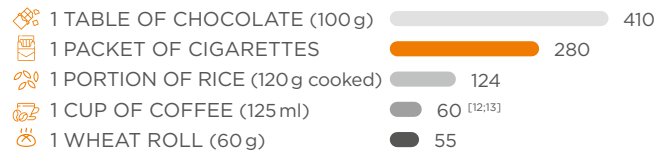
# FOOTPRINT CIGARETTES

Box: Contains 20 cigarettes, tobacco content approx. 10 to 16g

## CO<sub>2</sub> Footprint

A packet of cigarettes causes approx. **280 g CO<sub>2</sub> eq** through production and consumption. That would be about **14 g CO<sub>2</sub> eq per cigarette**.

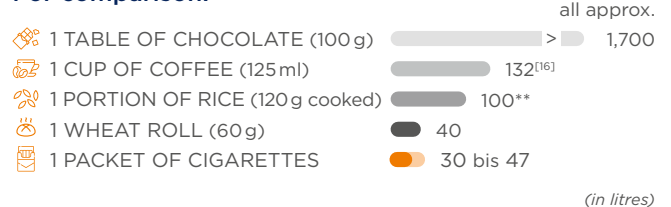
For comparison:



## Water Consumption

The direct and indirect **water consumption for the production of a packet of cigarettes** in agricultural cultivation is approximately between **30 and 47 litres per packet**, which would be **1.5-2.35 litres per cigarette**. In addition to this, there is the water consumption in the industrial production process, which is significantly lower at approx. 50-100 ml/pack.<sup>[14,15]</sup>

For comparison:



### Sources:

- [1] Food and Agriculture Organization, FAOSTAT: Value of Agricultural Production 2022
- [2] Europäische Union 2023: Agriculture and rural development: Tabak, [https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/farming/crop-productions-and-plant-based-products/tobacco\\_de](https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/farming/crop-productions-and-plant-based-products/tobacco_de)
- [3] Süddeutsche 2023: Tabakbauern im Südwesten erwarten gute Ernte; <https://www.sueddeutsche.de/wirtschaft/agrar-stuttgart-tabakbauern-im-suedwesten-erwarten-gute-ernte-dpa-urn-newsml-dpa-com-20090101-230925-99-32212>
- [4] International Labor Organization 2023: Food, drink and tobacco sector; <https://www.ilo.org/global/industries-and-sectors/food-drink-tobacco/lang-en/index.htm>
- [5] Grand View Research 2021: Tobacco Market Size, Share & Growth Analysis Report; <https://www.grandviewresearch.com/industry-analysis/tobacco-market>
- [6] International Labour Office 2017: Governing Body, 331st Session, Geneva, 26 October–9 November 2017; GB.331/POL/5, p. 1.
- [7] S&P Global 2023: The economic footprint of traditional tobacco and new nicotine products. Contributions to the EU-27 in 2021, Economic impact analysis, April 2023; [https://s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/assets.turtl.co/customer-assets/tenant=spglobal/Tobacco%20Europe%20Final%20Report%20-%20May%202023\\_Page\\_30.png](https://s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/assets.turtl.co/customer-assets/tenant=spglobal/Tobacco%20Europe%20Final%20Report%20-%20May%202023_Page_30.png)
- [8] Bundesfinanzministerium 2023; [https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2023/01/Inhalte/Kapitel-4-Wirtschafts-und-Finanzlage/4-2-steuereinnahmen-dezember-2022-pdf.pdf?\\_\\_blob=publicationFile&v=4](https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2023/01/Inhalte/Kapitel-4-Wirtschafts-und-Finanzlage/4-2-steuereinnahmen-dezember-2022-pdf.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=4)
- [9] Zafeiridou et. al. 2018: Cigarette Smoking: An Assessment of Tobacco's Global Environmental Footprint. Across Its Entire Supply Chain; Environmental Science & Technology, 52 (15), p. 8087–8094
- [10] TU Graz 2014: Ökologische Bewertung von Lebensmitteln: Kakao; <https://www.fussabdruck-rechner.at/de/evaluation/food>
- [11] Mekonnen & Hoekstra 2011: The green, blue and grey water footprint of crops and derived crop products; Hydrology Earth System Science, 15, p. 1577–1600
- [12] Ifeu 2020: Ökologische Fußabdrücke von Lebensmitteln und Gerichten in Deutschland; [https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/sites/default/files/medien/6232/dokumente/ifeu\\_2020\\_oeko-logische-fussabdruecke-von-lebensmitteln.pdf](https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/sites/default/files/medien/6232/dokumente/ifeu_2020_oeko-logische-fussabdruecke-von-lebensmitteln.pdf)
- [13] Case Study 2008: Case Study Tchibo Privat Kaffee Rarity Machare By Tchibo GmbH; [http://www.pcf-projekt.de/files/1232962944/pcf\\_tchibo\\_coffee.pdf](http://www.pcf-projekt.de/files/1232962944/pcf_tchibo_coffee.pdf)
- [14] WHO 2017: Tobacco and its environmental impact: an overview; <https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/255574/9789241512497-eng.pdf?sequence=1>
- [15] Deutscher Bundestag Drucksache 19/7380 Antwort der Bundesregierung auf die Kleine Anfrage zur Umweltverschmutzung durch Zigarettenskippen19, Wahlperiode 28.01.2019 <https://dservier.bundestag.de/btd/19/073/1907380.pdf>
- [16] Water Footprint Network 2023: Product gallery; <https://www.waterfootprint.org/resources/interactive-tools/product-gallery/>

\*"Green water" is naturally occurring soil and rainwater that is absorbed and evaporated by plants... "Blue water" is groundwater or surface water that is used to manufacture a product and is no longer returned to a body of water. "Grey water" describes the amount of water that is theoretically necessary to dilute water pollution to such an extent that the water quality meets agreed water quality standards.  
\*\*corresponds to 40 g of dry rice