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TOBACCO EXPORT

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TOBACCO EXPORT

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MONTHLY BULLETIN OF TOBACCO EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL Vol. XI-No.-2, SEP. 1972



Sep 1972

Vol. XI

No. 2

Chairman
Shri A. S. Chowdhri

Vice-Chairman
Shri R. Ramananda Rao

Edited by
Shri. T. R. Javaraman
Secretary

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TOBACCO EXPORT

(A Monthly Bulletin)

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Photo taken on the occasion of the 16th Annual General Meeting of the Tobacco Export Promotion Council held at Madras on 25th September, 1972

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Tobacco Export

(A Monthly Bulletin)

Vol. XI — No. 2

SEPTEMBER 1972

Sixteenth Annual General Meeting of the Tobacco Export Promotion Council

The Sixteenth Annual General Meeting of the Tobacco Export Promotion Council was held at Madras on Monday the 25th September, 1972. The meeting was presided over by its Chairman, Shri P. B. K. Murty.

At the meeting, the Administration Committee members for the year 1972-73 were elected (names of the Administration Committee Members for the year 1972-73 are given on Page 5).

Sri A. S. Chowdhri, Managing Director, M/s. Navabharat Enterprises Pvt. Ltd., Guntur, was unanimously elected Chairman of the Council.

Shri R. Ramananda Rao, Director, Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Co., Ltd., Guntur, was unanimously elected Vice-Chairman of the Council.

Extracts from the Chairman's speech at the meeting are given below :

"I have pleasure in welcoming you to the Sixteenth Annual General Meeting of your Council.

The Balance sheet and the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st March 1972 have been in your hands and with your permission I will take them as read.

Export Performance - Unmanufactured Tobacco

Indian exports during the calendar year 1971 amounted to 55.4 million kgs for a record value of Rs. 40.24 crores, representing an increase of 7.5 million kgs in quantity and Rs. 8.65 crores in value over the export performance during the calendar year 1970. Flue-cured Virginia exports of 46.6 million kgs constituted 84% of the total exports by weight and value at Rs. 37.45 crores constituted 93% of the total value of exports.

United Kingdom at a slightly reduced off-take in 1971, continued to be the single largest market. The very welcome and steep increase in our exports to USSR which amounted to 17.1 million kgs. at a value of Rs. 13.7 crores (about 7 million kgs. at Rs. 5.5 crores in 1970) largely contributed to our record performance in 1971

The substantial reduction in exports to France in 1971 as compared to our exports in 1970 resulted in a decline in our exports to the European Economic Community.

Our exports to Japan amounted to nearly 4 million kgs. in 1971 as compared to 2.5 million kgs. in 1970. This is a very welcome trend as Japan offers a growing market for Indian tobacco.

The above analysis justifies cautious optimism in regard to the future of our tobacco exports. The entry of the United Kingdom into the European Economic Community offers threats but at the same time promises also. Indian tobacco has been an established component of U.K. blends for many years and with opportunities of an expanding

market for U.K. cigarettes in the E.E.C., we may not be unjustified in expecting an increase in the off-take of Indian tobacco by U.K. to cater to their expanding opportunities in the E.E.C. Strong competition will continue from the production in East Africa, which enjoys Associated status with the European Economic Community and hence duty free import. This has been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and our Ambassador in Brussels. It is hoped the current negotiations by our Government will be successful.

A very welcome feature of the current year is our exports to Bulgaria which, I believe, is for the first time as also the resumption of purchases by Hungary. The birth of Bangladesh has opened up a very important market for Indian tobacco.

Production

The Administration Committee is alive to the need to gear production to the requirements of markets and in pursuance of this have taken an active part in disseminating advice regarding the use of pesticides and insecticides and the harmful effect of irrigation on heavy soils. In all these endeavours, we received the support and cooperation of the Trade in general, the State Governments, The Directorate of Tobacco Development, The Indian Tobacco Research Institute and the Coordinator for Research and Development projects.

Export Promotion

A 3 Member delegation of your Council visited West European countries during September-October 1971 and have succeeded

in high-lighting the ability of India to meet qualitatively and quantitatively the requirements of various varieties of tobacco in West Europe. Currently a delegation of your Council is visiting East European countries.

Once again your Council had the privilege of receiving and extending hospitality to the officials of the Japan Monopoly Corporation. The Council extended an invitation to the representatives of FEDETAB in Belgium to visit India but the visit did not materialise so far. I sincerely hope that during the ensuing season, representatives of FEDETAB will visit India providing an opportunity to our exporters to establish useful contacts.

The Council continues to assist exporters in foreign publicity. The Council ran a stall at the Geneva Exhibition organised by the World Tobacco magazine. The publication of the Monthly Bulletin "Tobacco Export" was continued. The Council continued to operate the export price certification scheme and rendered all the necessary assistance to exporters.

Excellence of India's Tobacco Products

Once again I have great pleasure in recording that tobacco products manufactured in India received recognition of their excellence in International competition. Gold medals were awarded for REGENT filter tipped, NUMBER 10 and DELUX TENOR and PRINCE HENRY smoking mixture manufactured by National Tobacco Company of India Ltd.

NORTH POLE a mentholated cigarette manufactured by Godfrey Philips India was

awarded a Gold Medal and VISCOUNT filter tipped was awarded a Silver Medal.

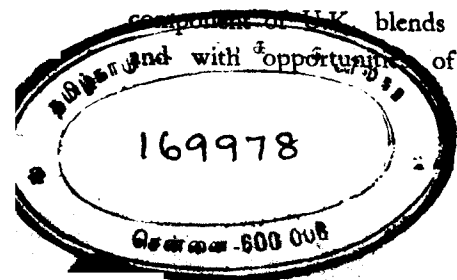
For the 4th time in succession INDIA KINGS filter tipped manufactured by India Tobacco Company Ltd. received a Gold Medal. In addition Silver Medals were awarded to WINDSOR F. T. and SIMLA F. T. and a Bronze Medal for LEX all manufactured by the same Company.

Exports of Indian cigarettes to USSR in 1971 earned Rs. 2.16 crores.

I have no doubt that you will all join me in congratulating the manufacturers of cigarettes who have been able to sustain their export performance and those that have received international recognition by the award of Medals.

Your Council working as it does in the interests of the tobacco exporters of the country, is dedicated in its task of increasing exports. Now, as always, it realises the necessity of reducing, in its small way, the enormous balance of payment problem and all its efforts are concentrated in this direction. I would like to take this opportunity of assuring the Government on the Council's behalf, that we will not be lacking in our continued perseverance to step up exports.

In conclusion I would like to express my grateful thanks to the Vice-Chairman and members of the Administration Committee for their valuable assistance and co-operation. I would also like to record my appreciation of the dedicated services of the members of your staff. I would also like to record my grateful appreciation of the understanding displayed by the Officials of the Ministry of Foreign Trade in all our representations."



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Shri P. B. K. Murty, Chairman, addressing the members of the Tobacco Export Promotion Council at the 16th Annual General Meeting



Shri V. P. Sawhney, Director, Ministry of Foreign Trade, Government of India, addressing the members of the Tobacco Export Promotion Council at the 16th Annual General Meeting



Members of the Tobacco Export Promotion Council, dispersing after the 16th Annual General Meeting. Shri A. S. Chowdhri, the new Chairman of the Council is at the extreme right

Members of the Administration Committee of the Tobacco Export Promotion Council, Madras for 1972-73

"A" Elected at the Annual General Meeting of the Council
on 25th September, 1972

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Shri A. S. Chowdhri, (<i>Chairman</i>)
Managing Director,
M/s. Nava Bharat Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.,
Mangalagiri Road,
Guntur. | 8 Shri Gummalla Ramaiah,
M/s. Southern Leaf Tobacco Co.,
Ongole. |
| 2 Shri R. Ramananda Rao, (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>)
Director,
M/s. Indian Leaf Tobacco
Development Co., Ltd.,
Guntur. | 9 Shri M. Kishan Rao,
Sri Ambica Tobacco Company,
Saroor Nagar,
Hyderabad. 35, A. P. |
| 3 Shri P. R. Parthasarathy,
Director,
M/s. British India Tobacco
Corporation, Ltd.,
Mangalagiri Road,
Guntur. | 10 Shri P. R. Madhava Rao,
M/s. P. V. Ramachandra Rao
Beedi Factory,
Sri Kalahasti,
Chittoor Dist. (Andhra Pradesh) |
| 4 Shri G. S. Rao,
M/s. Golden Tobacco Co. Ltd.,
Guntur. | |
| 5 Shri Y. K. S. Prakasa Rao,
Director,
M/s. East India Tobacco Co. Pvt. Ltd.,
Mangalagiri Road,
Guntur. | |
| 6 Shri M. Lakshmaiah,
Managing Director,
M/s. Maddi Lakshmiah & Co. Pvt. Ltd.,
Chilakalurpet (A.P) | |
| 7 Shri K. Balarama Raju,
Director,
M/s. Agrimcor Pvt. Ltd.,
Mangalagiri Road,
Guntur. | |

"B" Government Nominees

- | |
|--|
| 11 Smt. A. K. R. Lakshmi.
Joint Director (Export Promotion),
Ministry of Foreign Trade,
Govt. of India,
New Delhi. |
| 12 The Director, Tobacco Development,
Directorate of Tobacco Development.
3-A, Eldams Road.
Madras-18. |
| 13 The Senior Marketing Officer,
Tobacco Grading,
Guntur. |
| 14 The Director of Agriculture,
Government of Andhra Pradesh,
Hyderabad. |



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Tobacco Industry in Italy

Production

Prior to World War I, Italy produced less tobacco than it imported. Imports were primarily from the United States. After the war, however, the Italian Tobacco Monopoly adopted the policy of filling as much as possible of the country's tobacco requirement from the domestic crop. Production increased rapidly. By 1933, Italy had become a net tobacco exporter, and it remained one, most years until the blue-mold disaster in 1961 reduced the crop to less than one-third the normal level. Since then it has been a net importer in every year except for one.

The groundwork for expansion of Italian tobacco production began in 1895 with the establishment of a tobacco experiment station at Scafati in south-central Italy. For a number of years this station did notable work in developing varieties of tobacco suitable to Italian conditions. The crop reached 28 million pounds in 1920, 43 million in 1921, and 103 million in 1924. It stayed around 100 million until World War II when it dropped to a low of 39 million in 1945. After the war, production quickly jumped to about 175 million pounds and, except for the blue mold years of the early sixties, has stayed at about that level.

Production by Type:

Italy produces a wide variety of types of tobacco, from the major types found in the United States to semi-oriental to dark air-cured, fermented, types.

"Kentucky" fire-cured, semi-oriental, and bright Italian flue-cured were the dominant types grown in Italy during the 4-years prior to World War II (1936-40). These types accounted for respectively 26, 22, and 18 per

cent of total production. Other types and their share of production were: Nostrana dark air-cured 8 percent, burley 8 per cent, Maryland 6 per cent, Benevanto dark air-cured 6 per cent, and subtropical air-cured (cigar) 4 per cent. The remaining 2 per cent was composed of other dark air-cured snuff, etc.

After the war when total production increased - it was 71 per cent higher in 1950-54 than in 1936-39 the composition by type was virtually unchanged, and remained so until the blue-mold disaster of 1961 and 1962.

Production in 1961 at less than one-third the level of the previous 14 years regained its normal level by 1964, but the composition had changed substantially. Semi-oriental became the dominant type with 29 per cent of the total, Burley, which made up only 9 per cent in 1950-54, made up 26 per cent of the total in 1965-69. Fire-cured, which had been the dominant type with 26 per cent of the total in 1936-39, declined to 10 per cent by 1965-69. Maryland declined from 6 per cent in 1936-39 to 1 per cent in 1965-69 and cigar declined from 4 per cent to 1 per cent. Flue-cured trended downward from 18 per cent in 1936-39 to 15 per cent in 1950-54 to 13 per cent in 1965-69. Benevanto increased from 6 per cent in 1936-39 to 9 per cent in 1965-69. Nostrano remained about the same.

Flue-cured and burley are the major types which the United States exports to the EC market.

Flue-cured - Flue-cured tobacco is produced in the north on irrigated land ranging in price from \$800 to \$1,600 per acre. With an

average yield of 1,500 pounds per acre (compared with about 1,800 pounds in the United States), a farmer can gross about \$890 per acre; with a good yield of 2,140 pounds, he can gross \$1,260 per acre. Rent for irrigated land suitable for tobacco is about \$70 per acre.

Competing crops in Umbria, Italy's major flue-cured area, are wheat and corn, with wheat recouping for the largest amount of cultivated land. Average yields on land suitable for tobacco are about 48 bushels per acre, which at the market price of \$2.97 - per bushel, yields a gross return of \$142 per acre. For corn, the average yield is about 138 bushels per acre, which, at the market price of \$2.12, would return about \$292 per acre.

Tobacco, wheat and corn are all grown on level or nearly level land. Tobacco production is mechanised except for harvesting; wheat and corn production are mechanised for all operations. For this reason many farmers have preferred to grow wheat and corn since labour has come to be in short supply in this area, where industrial jobs are available.

With the increase in producer prices for tobacco, farmers have a renewed interest in this crop. Many big farmers still prefer wheat or corn because of the lower labour cost, but a few are producing tobacco, using hired labour at a total cost, including social benefits, of about 72 cents per hour. Even so, the ratio of flue-cured price to labour cost is much more favourable to growers than in the United States.

Consumption :

The same trend in utilisation of leaf tobacco which has been occurring in the United States and other countries is occurring in Italy - i.e., utilisation of leaf is declining while numbers of cigarettes produced are increasing. Utilisation of leaf dropped from a peak of 155.1 million pounds in 1965 to

145.5 million in 1970. Part of this decline was due to a decline in smoking tobacco production and increased use of reconstituted tobacco. But most was due to increasing consumption of filter-tipped cigarettes which require less tobacco. Filter-tipped consumption, which was 1 percent of the total in 1956, increased to 13 percent in 1960 and 60 per cent in 1970.

An interesting current trend in Italian cigarettes production is the shift to brands using a higher proportion of good quality light cigarette tobaccos. A preference of many smokers for the American-type blended cigarette is indicated by problems the Italian Government has had with smuggled cigarettes. In order to combat smuggling and in order to more effectively compete in the EC markets, the Tobacco Monopoly is producing some blended-type cigarettes which use a

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large proportion of U.S. tobacco. Sales of these cigarettes have greatly exceeded expectations.

Manufacturers' utilisation in 1969 was 148.1 million pounds of which 6.7 million was industrial use and loss. The remaining 141.4 million was composed of 115.4 million pounds (82 per cent) domestic leaf, 13.3 million (9 percent) U.S. leaf, and 12.7 million (9 percent) other imported leaf. Utilisation data for 1971 will not be available for some time, but the proportion of U.S. leaf almost certainly will be up.

One factor which strongly affects the proportion of U. S. leaf is the battle over nicotine content of cigarettes. Italian tobacco is extremely low in nicotine, about 1.0 to 1.5 percent for burley and 0.5 percent for flue-cured and some smokers prefer this type of tobacco.

However, there seems to be a definite tendency of other smokers to prefer more full-bodied cigarettes made from higher nicotine, more flavourful U.S. tobacco.

Trade :

Italy was a large tobacco importer prior to the mid-1920's. Most imports were fire-cured tobacco from the United States. Imports then declined as domestic production increased, and by 1933 exports exceeded imports, as they did in most years until the 1960's when disease struck and the market and utilisation pictures changed.

Source of Imports :

The United States was the largest source Italy's tobacco imports prior to the mid-1920's, accounting for 82 percent of total imports from 1910 to 1925. By then, domestic production had reached the relatively high level of about 100 million pounds where it was to remain for the next 20 years and imports declined substantially. Oriental

tobacco made up the bulk of imports until 1969. These imports came mostly from Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia.

In the 1960's imports again became larger than exports. This shift was brought about by (1) the bluemold disaster of 1961 (2) increased demand for Italian tobacco in the German market (3) a higher level of utilisation and (4) very strong sales of Italian-produced cigarettes containing a high proportion of U.S. tobacco.

In 1969 and 1970 the United States regained its dominant position in the Italian market. The purchase by the Italian Monopoly of 20 million pounds for 1971 delivery means the United States will maintain that position throughout 1971.

Destination of Exports :

Prior to World War II - from 1923 to 1942 Poland, Germany, and Switzerland were the best markets for Italy's exported tobacco.

After the war, the United States also became an important market taking from 2 million to 4 million pounds each year from 1949 to 1963, and the Netherlands joined as one of the leading markets.

Poland ceased to be important after 1950 and the United States after 1963. The Netherlands continued to be an important market through 1970 but West Germany took 71 percent of exports from 1965 to 1970.

Switzerland is presently the only other market of any importance, but virtually all of the tobacco exported to Switzerland is blended with other tobacco and returned to Italy in secret blends for preparing brands of cigarettes manufactured by the Monopoly under license. This tobacco exported to Switzerland is flue-cured.

Except for this flue-cured, virtually all of Italy's tobacco exports are burley. These

exports have accounted for about one-third of the Italian burley crop during each of the past 6 years. As the burley crop has increased at the rate of about 10 percent per year, exports also have increased.

Tobacco Products: Though data are not available to show it, Italian smokers probably acquired a taste for American blended-type cigarettes during World War II. Imports of cigarettes did not exceed 1 million pounds during the 5 years prior to World War II. After the war, imports increased from one-half million pounds in 1940 to an average of 5 million in 1963-65, 12 million in 1968, and 12 million again in 1969. West Germany has been the largest supplier. Other important suppliers are the Netherlands, Belgium-Luxembourg, Switzerland and the United States.

Italy also exports some cigarettes. Exports were 439,000 pounds in 1967. France and Argentina were the most regular customers for Italian cigarettes in the 1920's and 30's. France and Somalia have been the best customers since World War II.

Effects of CAP:

The EC's Common Agricultural policy for tobacco which went into effect in July 1970 after planting of the 1970 crop but prior to harvest provided (1) "standard" (also called "objective" or "target") prices which were well above the prices received by producers during the 3 previous years; (2) intervention or support prices 10 percent below the level of the standard price; (3) buyer's premiums to firms or individuals who bought eligible EC leaf at above the intervention price; and (4) possible export subsidies and import controls. Other provisions relate to tax harmonization, monopolies, and trade preferences. No automatic production controls are provided.

The CAP is expected to have a very substantial effect on the demand for and supply of Italian tobacco in the future. The effect will, to a large extent, be brought about through the changes the CAP has made in the marketing system.

Marketing: The Italian Tobacco Monopoly has traditionally taken all usable tobacco which did not find an exports market. Under the CAP, the Monopoly will no longer serve as a tobacco stabilisation service. Beginning with the 1971 crop, it may buy any type of tobacco from any source. This is expected to bring about a drastic change in tobacco marketing in Italy.

Italian producers traditionally sold their tobacco to "concessionaires" on contract. The concessionaire furnished the farmer all or part of the fertilizer and other inputs needed and took all his crop. Some concessionaires specialized in exports, but most sold to the Monopoly all the tobacco they bought and processed. At one time there were 600 of them, but the number had fallen to about 400 by 1970.

Under the new CAP, anyone can buy tobacco from Italian farmers. The farmer concessionaires are now merely packers or processors. They have the choice of (1) buying at the intervention price and selling to the intervention agency, in which case they will not receive the buyer's premium, or (2) buying at more than the intervention price, receiving the buyer's premium, and finding a market for the tobacco.

Those who stay in business will buy only the types and qualities of tobacco which they know they can sell to a manufacturer - either the Italian Tobacco Monopoly or a foreign firm. Production of some types not in great demand will decline; that of other types will increase. In the process of transition, a surplus of about 20 million pounds, mostly of

less desirable tobaccos, is expected to develop from the 1970 crop. In view of this, an even larger quantity from the 1971 crop may go into intervention.

Prices: Flue-cured and burley are the types which are most competitive with U.S. exports to the EC.

As a result of the CAP, flue-cured prices were raised from an average of 44 U.S. cents per pound, farm sales weight, for the crops of 1967, 1968 and 1969 to 59 cents per pound for the 1970 crop (a 34 percent increase). Burley prices were raised from 36 cents for the three previous crops to 51 cents for the 1970 crop (a 42 percent increase).

These prices, which are average for the crop, are substantially below the CAP reference ("grade A") prices - also in farm sales weight - which, for flue-cured and burley, are based on top quality. Such price differentials offer increased incentives for Italian growers to produce better tobacco.

At the same time, prices to users of Italian tobacco were reduced, from about 77 cents per pound for the 1969 flue-cured crop to about 59 cents for the 1970 crop (23 percent) and from about 59 cents for the 1969 burley crop to about 45 cents for the 1970 crop (24 percent). These prices are for packed weight tobacco.

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The increase in prices to producers and the reduction in prices to users were both made possible by buyer's premium of 34 U.S. cents per pound for flue-cured and 30 cents for burley. These premiums were paid to whoever purchased tobacco from producers at more than the intervention price. In Italy, the first buyers consisted of about 400 packers, who paid the standard price for most of the 1970 crop and thus were eligible for the buyer's premium.

For the 1971 crop, the buyer's premium for flue-cured was increased 18 percent - to 40 cents - and for burley it was reduced 5 percent, to 29 cents.

Production : The major effect of the higher prices to producers and the lower prices to manufacturers was on Italian burley production. Burley was already on the uptrend; in anticipation of the CAP, Italy had been gearing for greater output, and production had been rising about 10 percent per year since 1966. Burley production was up 19 percent in 1969, 11 percent in 1970, and was expected to rise 14 percent in 1971. Both the area planted to flue-cured ("Kentucky") and production of this type jumped about 26 percent in 1971 over 1970. Production of this type had been trending downward since about 1950. Production of other types may decline.

Exports : Most of Italy's tobacco exports are burley, and they are on the increase. Exports in 1971, which come primarily from the 1970 crop, are expected to be 22 million pounds - a 38 percent increase from 1970. Statistics for

1970-71 show exports of 24.2 million pounds, 83 percent above the 13.2 million pounds exported in 1969-70.

Approximately 20 million pounds, mostly of less desirable tobacco such as semi-oriental, is expected to accumulate as surplus from the 1970 crop and as even larger quantity may accumulate from the 1971 crop. Attempts probably will be made to dispose of this tobacco with a subsidy provided by the CAP.

(Source : Foreign Agricultural Service
(FAS-M-243)
U. S. D-A - March 1972)

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News & Notes

Cigarette output in United States of America declined 1 per cent last year from 1970's record to 576 million cigarettes. Most of the decline occurred in the second half when manufacturers worked off strikehedge inventories built-up a year earlier. With cigarette advertising banned on Radio and Television, manufacturers shifted advertising to other media. Anti-cigarette publicity fell sharply last year. Although cigarette output declined both domestic consumption and exports rose to new heights. U.S. smokers used 3 per cent more cigarettes in 1970 surpassing the old record set in 1967. Consumption per capita 18 and over, rose 2 percent to 4040 (202-packets of 20)

Source : Tobacco situation - U.S.D.A.
March 1972)

Tanzania is to spend about 105 million shillings (\$10.8 millions U.S.) to develop tobacco farming in the country, according to information from the African nation's Prime Minister. Speaking recently during a tour of tobacco farms in the western Tobora region, he told farmers the Government would give any help needed to grow tobacco in co-operative villages. Earlier, on a visit to the neighbouring Kigoma region, the Prime Minister told a rally at Kasulu that 1972 was the year for the local people to set up co-

operative villages. About one million people from a total population of roughly 13 million are already living in co-operative villages which form the basis of Tanzania's rural development policy.

(Source : Tobacco Reporter- May 1972)

* * *

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The China Credit Service of Taiwan has predicted that Taiwan's exports, including leaf tobacco, this year will amount to U.S. \$ 2.8 billion and imports to \$ 2.5 billion, resulting in a favourable trade balance of \$ 300 million... Taiwan has adopted a flexible policy in dealing with foreign countries.

Nepal's bidi production in 1971 was more than 35 per cent higher than in 1970 and is expected to shoot up further in 1972. There were more than 200 bidi growers in the country last year, compared with only about 150 the year before last.

Unlike many other African tobacco growing areas production in South Africa is not one of the country's most important agricultural pursuits and only 42,000 hectares are

cultivated. This is due to several reasons of which the most important is that climatic conditions are not so ideal as in other countries and a vast majority of tobacco in South Africa must be grown under irrigation.

The 1972 selling season, in Malawi which got underway on April 5th promises to set a new record. Last year's record of 58 million pounds is likely to be beaten by at least 6 million pounds.

Crop estimates for the season are: fire-cured, 28 million pounds; burley, 12 - to 14 million pounds; sun/air-cured 5 million pounds; flue cured 18 million pounds.

(Source: Tobacco-International Weekly, May 26, 1972.)

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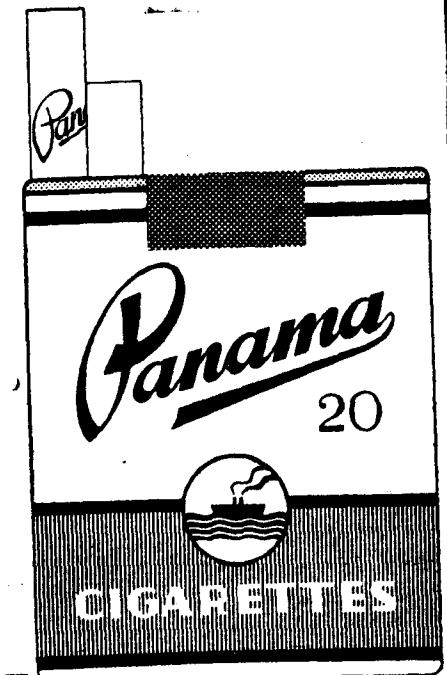
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We make it good



Millions make it great

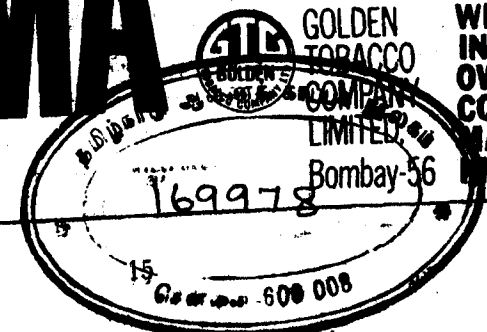


PANAMA

CIGARETTES

GOLDEN
TOBACCO
COMPANY
LIMITED
Bombay-56

WHOLLY
INDIAN—
OWNERSHIP,
CONTROL,
MANAGEMENT,
KNOW-HOW.



J456m 211/N4276
N72

Statistics

COUNTRYWISE EXPORTS OF UNMANUFACTURED

No.	Country	February '72		February '71		January-February 1972		
		Qty. '000 kgs.	Val. '000 Rs.	Qty. '000 kgs.	Val. '000 Rs.	Qty. '000 kgs.	Val. '000 Rs.	Val. '000 US.\$
1.	United Kingdom	346	32,05	...	...	609	42,36	565
Western Europe :								
2.	Belgium	...	...	34	1,37	19	58	8
3.	Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Germany F. R.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Irish Rep.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Netherlands	62	2,63	2,28	6,85	82	3,46	46
9.	Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total W. Europe		62	2,63	262	8,22	101	4,04	54
Eastern Europe:								
10.	Czechoslovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	G. D. R.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	U. S. S. R.	...	...	...	...	757	64,87	8,65
Total E. Europe		...	...	...	...	757	64,87	8,65
Middle East :								
14.	Bahrein Is.	...	...	30	31	...	...	...
15.	Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	Dubai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	Israel	5	17	...	...	5	17	2
18.	Kuwait	14	54	...	...	17	64	9
19.	Muscat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.	Saudi Arabia	55	1,92	18	55	172	5,94	79
21.	S. Yemen. P. Rep.	36	150	48	182	89	3,45	46
22.	Yemen Arab Rep.	87	95	...	...	37	95	13
Total M. East		147	5,09	96	2,18	320	1,117	1,49

TOBACCO FROM INDIA

January - February 1971			April '71 to Feb. '72			April '70 to February '71		
Qty. '000 Kgs.	Val. '000 Rs.	Val. '000 US. \$	Qty. '000 Kgs.	Val. '000 Rs.	Val. '000 US. \$	Qty. '000 Kgs.	Val. '000 Rs.	Val. '000 US. \$
183	14,38	1,92	16,497	13,40,70	1,78,76	15,605	12,89,21	1,71,89
63	2,71	36	508	19,98	2,66	519	22,65	3,02
...	...	...	23	1,31	17	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	14	2	25	1,71	23
...	...	...	269	2,31	31	1,600	17,10	2,28
...	...	...	19	1,85	25	20	2,14	29
...	...	...	1,016	96,36	12,85	1,258	1,17,73	15,70
228	6,85	91	781	25,64	3,41	997	25,42	3,39
...	...	...	112	5,47	73	37	1,65	22
291	9,56	1,28	2,735	1,53,16	20,42	4,457	1,88,41	25,13
...	...	...	555	44,72	5,96	...	...	...
...	...	...	864	27,74	3,70	1,493	68,39	9,12
...	...	...	...	...	...	202	9,85	1,31
...	...	...	17,821	14,38,12	1,91,75	6,981	5,53,85	73,85
...	...	...	19,240	15,10,58	2,01,41	8,675	6,32,09	84,28
30	31	4	52	89	12	45	47	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1,07	14
...	...	...	11	40	5	...	...	...
6	21	3	40	1,41	19	6	21	3
12	26	3	39	1,09	14	53	81	11
...	...	...	6	23	3	...	...	...
237	5,76	77	780	24,90	3,19	852	20,95	2,79
231	5,71	76	696	18,69	2,49	881	24,20	3,23
...	...	...	63	1,56	21	...	...	...
517	12,25	1,64	1,681	49,17	6,56	1,849	47,73	6,36

COUNTRYWISE EXPORTS OF UNMANUFACTURED

No.	Country	February '72		February '71		January - February 1972		
		Qty. '000 Kgs.	Val. '000 Rs.	Qty. '000 Kgs.	Val. '000 Rs.	Qty. '000 Kgs.	Val. '000 Rs.	Val. '000 US \$
South and South East Asia :								
23.	Ceylon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24.	Hong Kong	...	...	28	55	12	25	4
25.	Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26.	Japan	...	...	...	...	4	36	5
27.	Malaysia	...	2	1	8	2	20	3
28.	Nepal	...	162	170	1,44	211	3,70	49
29.	Singapore	...	1	68	5,83	26	2,34	31
Total S. & S. E. Asia		...	165	267	7,90	255	6,85	91
Africa :								
30.	Arab Rep. of Egypt	...	183	...	...	960	83,57	11,14
31.	Cameroon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32.	Congo Brazvl	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33.	Congo Rep.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34.	Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35.	Ivory Coast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36.	Libya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37.	Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38.	Nigeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39.	Other East Af. countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40.	Sierra Leone	...	...	17	1,21	13	1,20	16
41.	Senegal Rep.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42.	Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43.	Somalia	...	186	68	1,38	614	17,55	2,34
44.	Tunisia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45.	W. Africa Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Africa		...	369	85	2,59	1,587	1,02,32	13,64
West Indies :								
46.	Barbados	...	...	...	...	6	57	8
47.	Jamaica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48.	Guyana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49.	Fr. West Indies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total W. Indies		...	...	...	...	6	57	8
Others :								
50.	Australia	...	...	15	1,29	10	85	11
51.	New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52.	U. S. A.	...	5	...	...	5	12	2
53.	Panama Rep.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total others		...	5	15	1,29	15	97	13
Total All countries		...	1,095	725	22,21	3,652	2,33,16	31,09

TOBACCO FROM INDIA

January-February 1971			April '71 to Feb. '72			April '70 to Feb. '71		
Qty. '000 Kgs.	Val. '000 Rs.	Val. '000 US \$	Qty. '000 Kgs.	Val. '000 Rs.	Val. '000 US \$	Qty. '000 Kgs.	Val. '000 Rs.	Val. '000 US \$
...	...	...	12	1,02	13	21	2,13	28
54	1,07	14	76	1,48	20	249	4,56	61
...	...	...	440	11,80	1,57	1,270	16,33	2,18
6	52	7	3,996	3,85,71	51,43	2,526	2,39,40	31,92
1	10	1	49	2,50	33	6	53	7
1,076	16,64	2,22	1,198	20,53	2,74	2,645	49,68	6,63
127	11,20	1,49	369	28,56	3,81	905	74,38	9,92
1,264	29,53	3,94	61,40	4,51,63	60,22	7,624	3,27,01	43,60
...	...	...	960	83,57	11,14	891	39,24	5,23
...	...	...	68	2,49	47	65	1,14	15
...	...	...	6	23	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	229	3,07	41	156	1,33	18
...	...	...	13	18	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	350	3,45	46	4,09	2,44	32
...	...	...	415	36,79	4,90	554	50,04	6,67
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1,52	20
...	...	...	532	2,42	32	850	4,92	66
...	...	...	...	...	...	600	3,47	46
17	1,21	16	89	4,53	60	63	4,14	55
...	...	...	1,100	6,41	85	20	68	9
...	...	...	28	2,14	29	...	...	...
720	17,53	2,34	2,363	65,05	8,67	1,280	28,86	3,85
...	...	...	...	...	...	150	4,28	57
...	...	...	190	1,10	15	259	1,86	25
737	18,74	2,50	6,342	2,12,77	28,37	5,315	1,43,93	19,19
7	51	7	20	1,69	23	7	51	7
...	...	...	8	63	8	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	52	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	24	3
7	51	7	32	2,84	38	15	75	10
15	1,29	17	128	7,60	1,01	198	10,03	1,34
...	...	...	23	91	12	32	1,03	13
...	...	...	5	12	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	10	32	4	...	...	...
15	1,29	17	166	8,95	1,19	230	11,06	1,47
3,025	86,33	11,51	52,256	37,90,03	4,97,33	43,766	27,00,08	3,60,00

'a' - less than thousand

COUNTRYWISE EXPORTS OF F. C. V.

No.	Country	February 1972		February 1971		January - February 1972		
		Qty. '000 Kgs.	Val. '000 Rs.	Qty. '000 Kgs.	Val. '000 Rs.	Qty. '000 Kgs.	Val. '000 Rs.	Val. '000 US\$
1.	United Kingdom	346	32,05	...	...	609	42,36	5,65
Western Europe :								
2.	Belgium	...	...	34	1,37	19	58	8
3.	Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Germany F.R.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Irish Rep.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Netherlands	62	2,63	200	6,48	62	2,63	35
9.	Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total W. Europe		62	2,63	234	7,85	81	3,21	49
Eastern Europe:								
10.	Czechoslovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	G. D. R.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	U. S. S. R.	...	...	...	...	757	64,87	8,65
Total E. Europe		...	...	...	...	757	64,87	8,65
Middle East :								
14.	Bahrein Is.	...	...	30	31	...	...	...
15.	Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	Kuwait	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	Saudi Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	S. Yemen P. Rep.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total M. East		...	...	30	31	...	...	...

TOBACCO FROM INDIA

January - February 1971			April '71 - February '72			April '70 - February '71		
Qty. '000 Kgs.	Val. '000 Rs.	Val. '000 US\$	Qty. '000 Kgs.	Val. '000 Rs.	Val. '000 US\$	Qty. '000 Kgs.	Val. '000 Rs.	Val. '000 US\$
173	14,24	1,90	14,694	12,41,30	1,65,51	14,680	12,50,90	1,66,79
63	2,71	36	489	18,68	2,49	387	16,17	2,16
...	...	...	23	1,31	17	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	14	2	25	1,71	23
...	...	...	270	2,31	31	1,595	17,10	2,28
...	...	...	17	1,78	24	20	2,13	28
...	...	...	904	89,26	11,90	1,207	1,14,54	15,27
200	6,48	86	646	20,64	2,75	833	20,41	2,72
...	...	...	110	5,39	72	37	1,65	21
263	9,19	1,22	2,462	1,39,51	18,60	4,104	1,73,71	23,16
...	...	...	555	44,72	5,96	...	...	...
...	...	...	864	27,74	3,70	1,493	68,39	9,12
...	...	...	...	...	...	177	8,39	1,12
...	...	...	17,820	14,38,23	1,91,76	6,981	5,53,85	73,84
...	...	...	19,239	15,10,69	2,01,43	8,651	6,30,63	84,08
30	31	4	...	...	...	30	31	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1,07	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	31	34	4
...	...	...	13	28	4	22	54	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	40	5
30	31	4	13	28	4	107	2,66	35

COUNTRYWISE EXPORTS OF F. C. V.

No.	Country	February 1972		February 1971		January - February 1972		
		Qty. '000 Kgs.	Val. '000 Rs.	Qty. '000 Kgs.	Val. '000 Rs.	Qty. '000 Kgs.	Val. '000 Rs.	Val. '000 US.\$
South & South-E. Asia								
19.	Hong Kong	...	...	28	55	12	25	3
20.	Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.	Japan	...	...	...	...	4	36	5
22.	Malaysia	2	14	...	...	2	14	2
23.	Nepal	110	1,71	...	...	110	1,71	23
24.	Singapore	...	...	65	5,64	23	2,05	27
Total S. & S. E. Asia		112	1,85	93	619	1,51	4,51	60
Africa								
25.	Arab Rep of Egypt	...	...	...	...	777	76,49	10,20
26.	Cameroon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27.	Congo Rep.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28.	Ivory Coast Rep.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.	Libya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.	Nigeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31.	Sierra Leone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32.	Senegal Rep.	...	...	17	1,21	13	1,20	16
33.	Tunisia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34.	West Africa Sp.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Africa		...	...	17	1,21	790	77,69	10,36
West Indies								
35.	Barbados	...	...	...	...	6	57	8
36.	Guyana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37.	Jamaica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38.	French W. Indies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total W. Indies		...	...	...	...	6	57	8
Others								
39.	Australia	...	...	15	1,29	...	...	...
Total Others		...	...	15	1,29	...	...	...
Total All countries		520	36,53	388	16,84	2,394	1,93,22	25,76

TOBACCO FROM INDIA

Jan. - Feb. '71			April '71 - Feb. '72			April '70 - Feb. '71		
Qty. '000 Kgs.	Val. '000 Rs.	Val. '000 US \$	Qty. '000 Kgs.	Val. '000 Rs.	Val. '000 US \$	Qty. '000 Kgs.	Val. '000 Rs.	Val. '000 US \$
54	1,07	14	76	1,47	19	249	4,56	61
...	...	...	440	11,80	1,57	1,270	16,34	2,18
6	52	7	3,996	3,85,73	51,43	2,526	2,39,40	31,92
...	...	...	45	2,12	28	...	...	...
...	...	...	110	1,71	23	...	...	...
124	10 98	1,46	319	26,23	3,50	887	73,21	9,76
184	12,57	1,67	4,985	42,906	57,21	4,932	3,33,51	44,47
...	...	...	777	76,49	10,20	363	23,21	3,09
...	...	...	68	2,49	33	65	1,14	15
...	...	...	229	3,07	41	156	1,33	18
...	...	...	350	3,45	46	400	2,40	32
...	...	...	415	36,80	4,91	554	50,04	6,67
...	...	...	...	...	...	850	4,92	66
17	1,21	16	89	5,87	78	63	4,14	55
...	...	...	1,100	6,41	85	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	150	4,28	57
...	...	...	190	110	15	9	41	5
17	1,21	16	3,218	1,35,68	18,09	2,610	91,86	12,25
7	51	7	20	1,69	23	7	51	7
...	...	...	4	52	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	8	63	8	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	24	3
7	51	7	32	2,84	38	15	75	10
15	1,29	17	50	4,19	56	53	4,84	58
15	1,29	17	50	4,19	56	53	4,84	58
688	99,31	5,24	44,894	34,63,53	4,61,80	35,151	24,88,38	3,317,8

Export Price Certificates issued by the Tobacco Export Promotion Council in respect of F. C. V. tobacco exports from India

Destination/Grade	January-August 1972		January-August 1971	
	Qty. '000 kg.	Val. '000 Rs.	Qty. '000 Kg.	Val. '000 Rs.
Australia :				
LG	...	a	3	—
LBV2	...	10	81	—
Total	...	10	84	—
Bangladesh :				
3	...	18	2,01	—
4	...	153	16,04	—
LBV & LBV(C)	...	255	21,30	—
LG & LG(C)	...	130	9,87	—
LBV2	...	642	38,88	—
B	...	826	34,51	—
LMG	...	731	31,38	—
Total	...	2,755	1,53,99	—
Barbados :				
4(c)	...	—	6	74
LBV2 & LBV2(c)	...	—	7	68
LMG(C)	...	—	3	14
Total	...	—	16	1,56
Belgium :				
4(c)	...	64	9,69	—
LBV2	...	5	49	—
B & B(C)	...	47	1,79	251
Total	...	116	11,97	251
Bulgaria :				
LBV2	...	150	7,13	—
B	...	250	12,15	—
Total	...	400	19,28	—
Congo Rep. :				
4(c)	...	17	2,02	2
LBV	...	14	1,01	—
LBV2(c)	...	3	22	2
Total	...	34	3,25	4
Cyprus :				
4(c)	...	4	66	—
Czechoslovakia :				
3	...	1,878	1,76,17	514
4	...	755	64,30	100
Total	...	2,633	2,40,47	614

Destination/Grade	January-August 1972		January-August 1971	
	Qty. '000 kg.	Val. '000 Rs.	Qty. '000 kg.	Val. '000 Rs.
Finland :				
B & B(C)	...	50	3,28	1
Cameroon :				
LBV2	...	19	93	18
Germany F. R. :				
3	...	—	—	4
LBV2(c)	...	—	—	14
Total	...	—	—	18
Guyana :				
3	...	—	—	4
Hong Kong :				
3(c)	...	1	15	—
LMG & LMG(C)	...	16	70	17
Total	...	17	85	17
Indonesia :				
4	...	30	2,57	50
Irish Rep. :				
C,F,S,T (1-4)	...	264	35,74	540
LBV	...	296	35,71	536
LBV2	...	212	36,25	117
LG(C)	...	—	—	18
B	...	44	2,77	—
Total	...	816	1,10,47	1,211
Japan :				
3	...	2,067	2,20,62	1,718
3	...	2,659	2,62,18	1,717
LBV	...	688	61,28	647
LBV2	...	—	—	1
Total	...	5,414	5,44,08	4,085
Libya :				
2	...	20	3,04	—
3	...	6	80	15
4 & 4(c)	...	150	19,09	180
LG	...	40	4,00	50
LBV2	...	—	—	50
Total	...	216	26,93	295
Malaysia :				
2(c)	...	2	36	—
3 & 3(c)	...	4	66	16
4 & 4(c)	...	1	11	92
LBV2(c)	...	5	83	56
Total	...	12	1,96	164

Destination/Grade	January-August 1972		January-August 1971	
	Qty. '000 kg.	Val. '000 Rs.	Qty. '000 Kg.	Val. '000 Rs.
Nepal :				
LBY	...	—	9	54
LG	...	—	3	24
LBY2	...	9	4	15
B	...	15	—	—
LMG	...	—	6	16
Total	...	24	21	1,09
Netherlands :				
B	...	3	1	6
New Zealand				
B	...	4	—	—
Singapore :				
3(c)	...	8	8	1,15
4 & 4(c)	...	54	16	2,17
LBY & LBY(C)	...	8	5	62
LBY 2 & LBY2(c)	...	68	33	2,87
B & B(C)	...	5	5	30
LMG & LMG(C)	...	20	20	1,07
Total	...	163	87	8,19
Sierra Leone :				
3, 4 & 4(c)	...	15	16	1,82
LBY2 & LBY2(c)	...	33	23	1,58
LMG & LMG(C)	...	16	15	58
Total	...	64	54	3,98
United Kingdom :				
3 & 3(c)	...	—	115	17,58
4 & 4(c)	...	22	203	26,59
C, F, S, T (1-4)	...	2,998	4,295	5,97,88
LBY & LBY(c)	...	2,812	2,964	3,54,39
LG & LG (C)	...	1,279	1,672	1,66,35
LBY2 & LBY2 (c)	...	2,913	3,473	3,16,22
B & B(C)	...	790	278	19,39
LMG	...	11	168	9,10
Total	...	10,825	13,168	15,07,50
U.S.S.R. :				
3	...	2,965	3,916	3,56,36
4	...	8,318	3,332	2,82,28
LBY	...	7,914	4,266	3,57,90
LG	...	3,845	2,178	1,83,56
LBY2	...	100	1,634	82,35
LMG	...	770	1,100	37,95
B	...	450	—	—
Total	...	24,362	16,426	13,00,40
Denmark :				
B	...	—	23	1,31

'a' — less than thousand.

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS FROM INDIA TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS

	Feb. 1972		Feb. 1971		Jan. - Feb. 1972		Jan. - Feb. 1971		April '71 - Feb. 1972		April '70 - Feb. 1971	
	Qty. '000 Kg.	Val. '000 Rs.	Qty. '000 Kg.	Val. '000 Rs.	Qty. '000 Kg.	Val. '000 US \$	Qty. '000 Kg.	Val. '000 US \$	Qty. '000 Kg.	Val. '000 US \$	Qty. '000 Kg.	Val. '000 US \$
Afghanistan	...	—	1	13	a	a	1	13	2	15	4	47
Bahrain Is.	...	—	—	—	a	1	—	—	65	3,00	108	3,92
Dubai	...	2	a	8	a	1	10	58	2	32	5	1,43
Israel	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	67
Kenya	...	a	1	15	3	36	2	30	4	5,40	6	93
Kuwait	...	2,14	19	60	64	2,14	36	1,30	17	8,70	411	15,09
Malaysia	...	5	3	61	12	2,53	7	1,42	43	8,56	59	10,48
Nepal	...	1	a	a	1	13	2	4	21	82	11	3,06
Qatar	...	4	a	2	a	6	1	5	3	47	8	59
Singapore	...	32	2	28	5	92	12	88	25	4,33	30	4,94
Switzerland	...	—	a	2	a	8	1	18	2	28	4	90
Saudi Arabia	...	88	54	86	247	8,35	1,11	3,63	48	43,40	12,24	41,03
Sudan	...	—	—	—	a	11	2	—	278	27,08	—	—
Arab. Rep. Egypt.	...	—	—	—	—	—	11	44	—	—	11	44
U.S.A.	...	1	12	a	1	19	3	2	2	33	4	21
U.S.S.R.	...	114	19,52	—	114	19,52	a	2	a	2,06,51	a	2
Total including others	...	356	37,81	84	2,99	601	49,74	6,63	209	3,555	20,28	84,25
												11,25

'a' — less than thousand



CHARMINAR
THE VAZIR SULTAN
TOBACCO CO. LTD.
HYDERABAD

**Relax !
have a Charminar**

Get that toasted taste
of pure tobaccos.

CHARMINAR taste makes it
India's largest-selling cigarette!

A VAZIR SULTAN PRODUCT

VARIETYWISE EXPORTS OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO FROM INDIA

Variety	Feb. 1972			Feb. 1971			Jan. - Feb. 1971			April 1971 - Feb. 1972			April 1970 - Feb. 1971		
	Qty. '000 Kg.	Val. '000 Rs.	Qty. '000 Kg.	Val. '000 Rs.	Qty. '000 Kg.	Val. '000 Rs.	Qty. '000 Kg.	Val. '000 Rs.	Qty. '000 Kg.	Val. '000 Rs.	Qty. '000 Kg.	Val. '000 Rs.	Qty. '000 Kg.	Val. '000 Rs.	Qty. '000 Kg.
For Manufacture of:															
Bidis	3	11	a	a	47	1,49	20	4	14	2	104	3,15	42	102	3,29
Chewing tobacco	250	7,79	90	2,33	741	23,11	3,08	873	22,39	2,99	3,169	92,16	12,29	1,985	54,53
Cigar & Cheroot	-	-	a	2	-	-	-	a	2	a	1	13	2	2	16
Hookah Tobacco	9	39	-	-	13	54	7	7	36	5	122	4,81	64	124	6,37
F.C.V.	520	36,53	388	16,84	2,394	1,93,22	25,76	688	39,31	5,24	44,694	34,63,53	4,61,80	35,151	24,88,38
S.C.V.	-	-	-	-	20	83	11	30	44	5	1,498	82,70	11,03	461	18,85
S.C.C.	7	29	2	11	10	48	6	3	17	2	719	45,18	6,02	976	44,01
Others	308	9,65	245	2,37	427	13,50	180	14,22	23,47	3,13	1,952	38,37	5,12	4,970	84,59
Total	1085	54,76	725	22,20	3,652	2,33,16	31,11	3,025	86,32	11,51	52,256	37,30,03	4,97,34	43,766	27,00,17

PRODUCTWISE EXPORTS OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS FROM INDIA

Products	Feb. 1972			Feb. 1971			Jan. - Feb. 1971			April 1971 - Feb. 1972			April 1970 - Feb. 1971		
	Qty. '000 Kg.	Val. '000 Rs.	Qty. '000 Kg.	Val. '000 Rs.	Qty. '000 Kg.	Val. '000 Rs.	Qty. '000 Kg.	Val. '000 Rs.	Qty. '000 Kg.	Val. '000 Rs.	Qty. '000 Kg.	Val. '000 Rs.	Qty. '000 Kg.	Val. '000 Rs.	Qty. '000 Kg.
Bidis	8	1,70	6	1,16	19	3,79	51	16	2,89	39	75	14,46	1,93	104	18,05
Cigarettes	143	24,69	a	5	143	24,84	3,31	1	8	1	1,351	2,13,34	28,45	4	87
Hookah Tobacco	108	3,52	46	1,07	357	12,56	1,67	158	5,33	71	1,792	62,43	8,32	1,744	58,35
Zarda	a	4	30	45	a	10	1	30	48	6	3	38	5	35	1,51
Sauif	a	4	2	23	3	53	7	3	43	6	16	2,67	36	12	1,88
Chewing Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	a	a	5	21	3	20	69
Cigar & Cheroot	a	4	-	-	a	4	a	a	a	a	2	28	4	a	a
Others	78	7,78	a	2	79	7,89	1,05	1	12	2	371	35,20	469	109	2,89
Total	336	37,81	84	2,99	601	49,74	6,63	209	9,35	1,26	3,555	3,28,97	43,86	2,028	84,25

'a' —less than thousand.

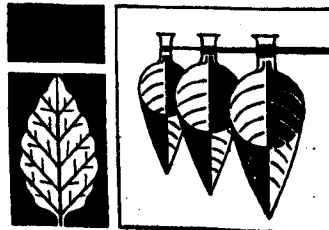
TOBACCO AND THE IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH

The production of Indian tobacco must be geared to meet the changing demands of highly competitive international markets. To achieve this, we need constant research to evolve new strains of tobacco suitable for Indian conditions and to develop cultivation in new areas.

Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company is the only leaf tobacco company to have established a comprehensive Research and Development Laboratory as far back as 40 years ago. Research, covering all aspect of the tobacco crop, will account for Rs. 16 lakhs this year. Cigarette research on consumer preferences, packaging and other materials is carried out by ILTD's sister company, India Tobacco Company Ltd.

Manned by highly qualified scientists and agronomists, the ILTD Research Laboratory has several achievements to its credit. Two of the preferred export varieties grown in Andhra today — Spl. FCV and '6/03' — were evolved by ILTD. Plant breeding is only one of its many functions. The Research Laboratory also assists farmers in scientific production of tobacco by providing soil and water testing, advice on fertilisers, pest control and curing methods. The benefits to the farmer are reflected in improved qualities and increased yields, consequently leading to a rise in his standard of living.

The application of scientific cultivation practices — a systematic programme of crop rotation — has also resulted in higher yields of other food crops grown by the farmer.



AT ILTD, RESEARCH MEANS
TOBACCO DEVELOPMENT

INDIAN LEAF TOBACCO DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD

Shipments of Unmanufactured Tobacco from Madras Port

Destination	August '72		April-August '72		Jan.-August '72	
	Qty. tonnes	Val. Rs. Lakhs	Qty. tonnes	Val. Rs. Lakhs	Qty. tonnes	Val. Rs. Lakhs
Arab Rep. of Egypt	...	...	...	...	777	76.22
Barbados	...	...	...	...	7	0.56
Belgium	...	...	...	...	19	0.89
Bulgaria	1,725	63.61	1,725	63.61	1,725	63.61
Cameroon	...	...	...	...	50	0.50
Congo Rep.	...	...	6	0.59	6	0.59
Cyprus	...	...	5	0.31	13	0.95
Czechoslovakia	...	...	1,596	1,48.03	1,596	1,48.03
France	45	0.25	770	6.18	770	6.18
Hong Kong	...	...	9	0.28	9	0.28
Indonesia	40	2.77	50	3.61	50	3.61
Irish Rep.	...	...	793	93.65	793	93.65
Japan	...	...	4,196	4,27.75	4,200	4,28.17
Kuwait	...	...	50	0.66	50	0.66
Libya	...	...	26	3.81	26	3.81
Malaysia	1	0.09	2	0.21	5	0.40
Netherlands	6	0.08	28	0.65	110	4.11
Saudi Arabia	...	...	...	...	17	0.21
Singapore	2	0.12	6	0.38	10	0.69
Sierra Leone	28	1.82	51	3.70	87	5.81
United Kingdom	1,409	90.05	4,008	3,62.98	4,415	3,75.32
U.S.S.R.	5,605	4,86.65	16,950	15,02.50	18,608	16,08.46
U. S. A.	...	...	...	...	5	0.12
Grenada	5	0.21	5	0.21	5	0.21
Finland	...	...	50	3.28	50	3.28
Total	8,866	6,45.65	30,306	26,22.39	33,403	28,26.32

Shipments of Unmanufactured Tobacco from Kakinada Port.

(Quantity Tonnes & Value Rs. Lakhs)

Destination	August '72		April-August '72		January-August '72	
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
Bangladesh ...	1,540	64.03	4,493	1,97.28	4,493	1,97.28
Belgium ...	111	11.27	124	13.23	124	13.23
Canary Is. ...	...	...	1,000	1.10	1,000	1.10
France ...	104	0.57	104	0.57	104	0.57
Hong Kong ...	...	...	18	0.62	83	1.96
Libya ...	...	...	235	23.56	235	23.56
Netherlands ...	74	2.46	378	13.10	378	13.10
Singapore ...	9	0.57	210	18.75	231	20.67
United Kingdom ...	116	2.86	6,784	6,96.67	8,256	9,01.84
Total ...	1,954	81.76	13,346	9,64.89	14,904	11,73.32

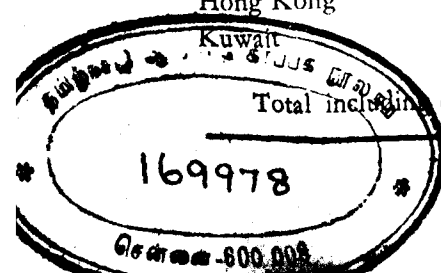
Shipments of tobacco & tobacco products from Bombay Port.

Unmanufactured Tobacco

Bahrein Is. ...	...	...	2	0.05	2	0.05
Kuwait ...	6	0.20	13	0.26	30	0.90
Saudi Arabia ...	84	2.55	268	7.87	475	15.33
Singapore ...	5	0.18	15	0.57	20	0.74
Somalia ...	46	1.47	680	19.53	1,494	43.79
S. Yemen P. Rep. ...	77	2.88	239	9.22	343	13.20
Yemen Arab Rep. ...	3	0.10	104	2.90	173	4.78
Total ...	221	7.38	1,321	40.40	2,537	78.79

Tobacco Products :

U.S.S.R. ...	...	30.57	93.95	1,35.57
Saudi Arabia ...	...	2.42	8.77	10.81
Bahrein Is. ...	...	—	0.58	0.96
Dubai ...	...	0.05	0.16	0.24
Kenya ...	...	0.03	0.34	0.58
S. Yemen P. Rep. ...	...	—	—	0.07
Sudan ...	...	—	0.68	11.45
Hong Kong ...	...	—	—	5.15
Kuwait ...	...	0.46	0.71	1.35
Total including others ...	...	33.59	1,06.20	1,67.94



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