



Tobacco products generate revenues amounting to more than US\$8 billion annually. In addition, foreign exchange earnings through the export of tobacco to tobacco producers generate about US\$1.2 billion per annum.

According to a study by an Indian industry body, ASSOCHAM, the tobacco sector in India contributed around 1,581.50 billion to the country's economy in 2019. The study notes that tobacco contributes a significant percentage of the total value of industrial crops in India, generating high socio-economic benefits in terms of agricultural employment, farm incomes, revenue generation, and foreign exchange earnings.

Diverse varieties of tobacco such as flue-cured Virginia (FCV), burley, oriental, leaf, and chewing, are presently grown across 13 states in India. India is the 6th largest producer of FCV in the world with FCV being the most important variety with huge export demand.

The current tobacco control law, namely the COTPA, is the only tobacco control legislation in India amongst the most advanced in the world. It covers the entire tobacco value chain, from the farmer to the consumer. The law is administered by the Department of Advertising and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution (DART) (OTTPS) in India, amongst the most advanced in the world, which regulates the industry with a high degree of transparency when compared with other tobacco producing countries.

A recent bill by National Law Commission (NLC), India titled "Regulation and Control of an Import Assessment Study" covers tobacco regulations in India after the tobacco industry has been regulated in India for over 100 years. The bill aims to regulate the industry and has no likelihood of dependence on the industry. The study acknowledged that the entire tobacco industry complies with these regulations. However, ensuring the industry further complies with regulations would substantially increase the cost of compliance and would impact the livelihoods of tobacco farmers, who are small-scale farmers. The study concluded:

In fact, India is one of the few countries in the world that has a tobacco control law. India's tobacco industry, mainly FCV crop production, is regulated. While tobacco production in India is regulated, it is not regulated in other countries. A Government of India body, the Tobacco Board, a Government of India body, the sale of tobacco is managed by the Board via a transparent regulatory process.

Production of tobacco products in India and steps taken to reduce production and consumption of tobacco products. India maintains placement of anti-tobacco health signs at the beginning and middle of films and television programs displaying tobacco products in its use, along with a warning screen during the period of such display. Recently, India has been the only country in the world to have introduced strict regulations on online marketing.

“Congratulations to the International Tobacco Growers’ Association on 40 Years of Excellence!”

Worrisome Signs No end in sight for the global tobacco leaf shortage

By Ivan Gomez, International Tobacco Growers Association (ITGA) Manager, Tobacco Industry Analysis

The global shortage of tobacco leaf is likely to have long-term repercussions, as the supply of processed tobacco remains low. Tobacco growers will continue to face challenges in the coming years. The world tobacco products universe remains huge and growing, and the demand for tobacco leaf is increasing. The global shortage of tobacco leaf is likely to have long-term repercussions, as the supply of processed tobacco remains low. Tobacco growers will continue to face challenges in the coming years. The world tobacco products universe remains huge and growing, and the demand for tobacco leaf is increasing.

On this remarkable milestone, Tobacco Asia magazine extends its heartfelt congratulations to the ITGA for four decades of tireless and dedicated efforts in representing and supporting tobacco growers across the globe.

Child Labor in Tobacco Growing (CLCT) Foundation, ITGA in a joint effort with the tobacco community to the fight against child labor in the tobacco sector around the world.

In March 2023, the board of directors of CLCT Foundation reported a 38% reduction in child labor in tobacco growing in the tobacco sector around the world. The Foundation reported a 38% reduction in child labor in tobacco growing in the tobacco sector around the world. The Foundation reported a 38% reduction in child labor in tobacco growing in the tobacco sector around the world.

Your unwavering commitment to advocating for growers’ interests, fostering collaboration, and addressing industry challenges has made a profound impact on the global tobacco community.

During the 2023 season, exports of tobacco leaf from India increased by 10% compared to the 2022 season. The world tobacco products universe remains huge and growing, and the demand for tobacco leaf is increasing. The global shortage of tobacco leaf is likely to have long-term repercussions, as the supply of processed tobacco remains low. Tobacco growers will continue to face challenges in the coming years. The world tobacco products universe remains huge and growing, and the demand for tobacco leaf is increasing.

Over the years, Tobacco Asia has been privileged to share a close working relationship with the ITGA, and we deeply value the collaboration and shared vision in highlighting the vital role of tobacco growers in the industry.

Zimbabwe member of agricultural community ITGA 2023 Africa Regional Meeting in Zimbabwe

Tobacco growers respect and protect the environment

Understanding Tobacco Farming Day

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Your steadfast leadership and advocacy continue to inspire and unite stakeholders worldwide.

ITGA farmer c.o.o., Mr Antonio Albrunhetti at COP4 in Uruguay

The number of attacks coming from the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) have increased in a way that farmers have had to speak up. Article 5.3 (discussing the provision of support for economically viable alternatives to tobacco production) is a key provision in the FCTC. The WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) has increased in a way that farmers have had to speak up. Article 5.3 (discussing the provision of support for economically viable alternatives to tobacco production) is a key provision in the FCTC.

As you celebrate this 40th anniversary, we look forward to many more years of partnership and success in championing the voices of growers and driving progress in the industry. Congratulations, ITGA, on this incredible achievement!”

President José Javier Aranda at ITGA's 40th anniversary general meeting in Tanzania in 2023

An Industry Visionary: José Javier Aranda, International Tobacco Growers Association (ITGA) President

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- Glenn Anthony John, Publisher, Tobacco Asia.

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Tobacco growers' demonstration against measures of WHO FCTC at the entrance of the COP4 venue in Uruguay in 2010.

of Procedure (sessions must be held in public) adopted in consensus by state parties, observers have the right to participate in and speak at public meetings of the COP, but without a vote. Article 5.3 has been a subject of legal analysis and according to some of the conclusions, reasons presented by COP Bureau at COP4 to exclude the public from public sessions bears very little relationship to the legal content of Article 5.3.

Since COP4 there has been a number of serious irregularities in the way the FCTC Secretariat has conducted its Conferences of the Parties by perpetuating the idea of Article 5.3 as a rightful tool to keep the tobacco industry's vested interest out of the meeting. The truth is that the FCTC Secretariat is operating against its own rules of