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U.S. Tobacco Import Update¹

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Abstract

Abstract: U.S. imports (arrivals) of foreign-grown leaf and stems slipped from 587 million pounds in 2001/02 (July-June) to 580 million pounds during 2002/03 (July-June). Cigar and unstemmed flue-cured imports advanced. Burley, stemmed flue-cured, and arrivals slipped. During the same period, imports for consumption of leaf and stems fell 3 percent to 553 million pounds. Use of foreign-grown flue-cured fell 24 percent. Imported burley changed little and Oriental leaf use advanced a few million pounds. The share of foreign-grown cigar leaf used by the U.S. industry advanced slightly. Imports of flue-cured and burley tobacco continue to be regulated by a tariff-rate quota.

Keywords: Imports, arrivals, Oriental, flue-cured, burley, tariff-rate quota.

¹This article updates those published annually in the September 1992-2001 issues of the *Tobacco Situation and Outlook* report and the electronic outlook report TBS-2002-02 published in February 2003.

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Introduction

This article examines the role of foreign tobacco in the U.S. tobacco industry during the 2002/03 crop year. Import trends are discussed. Disappearance or use of imported tobacco (the quantity of leaf that is converted into product, wasted, or otherwise consumed) is examined. Import activity under the tariff-rate quota (TRQ) is also detailed.

Background

Imports of tobacco leaf were once negligible, accounting for about 10 percent of use (disappearance) in the early 1960s. Imported tobacco was primarily types not produced in the United States; Oriental for use in cigarettes and cigar types. Imports rose to about 30 percent in the 1970s and 80s and flue-cured and burley arrivals increased.

In the early 1990s, U.S. leaf imports surged due to the rising popularity in the United States and abroad for low and mid-priced cigarette brands (discounts), and due to rapidly increasing U.S. cigarette exports which boosted demand for lower priced foreign leaf. To meet this demand, manufacturers imported an increasing amount of foreign tobacco. U.S. leaf imports for consumption had climbed from 413 million pounds in 1990 to more than 1 billion pounds in 1993. After the high levels of generic cigarette production in 1993, imports took a 44-percent share of cigarette manufacturer leaf use, and Congress acted to restrict imports by implementing the Domestic Marketing Assessment (DMA).

Under the DMA which was in effect from January 1, 1994, to September 13, 1995, a penalty was assessed the manufacturer if foreign leaf content of U.S. cigarettes exceeded 25 percent. The DMA was enforced during calendar 1994 only. It was eliminated on September 13, 1995, (retroactive to January 1, 1995) when a TRQ was proclaimed for cigarette leaf tobacco, mainly flue-cured and burley. Cigarette leaf imports that exceed predetermined quota levels are subject to an import duty of 350 percent ad valorem. However, a drawback provision allows most of the duty to be refunded if the same leaf is re-exported as product. The overall tariff-rate quota has never been more than 80 percent full.

General imports³ of foreign-grown leaf and stems fell from 587 million pounds (declared-weight) in 2001/02

³General imports are arrivals held in bond. Imports for consumption are imports upon which duty has been paid.

(July-June) to 580 million pounds during 2002/03. Cigar and unstemmed flue-cured advanced. Burley leaf, stemmed flue-cured, and stem imports slipped. For 2002/03, imports for consumption (duty paid) slipped 19 million pounds to 553 million.

Domestic Share of Total Use Gains in 2002

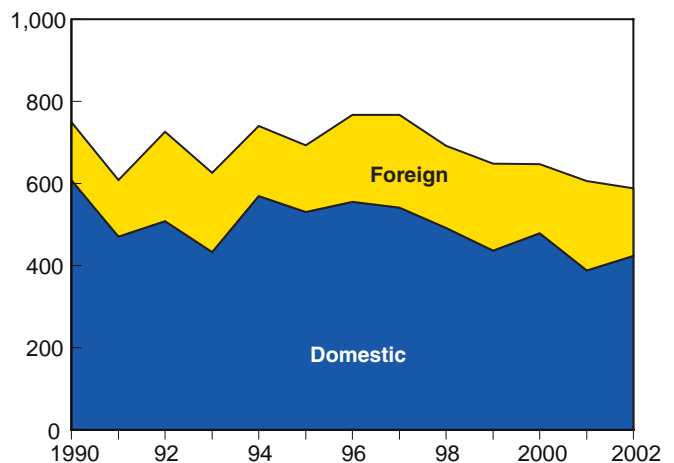
During the past decade, the domestic share of leaf used to manufacture tobacco products in the United States had trended down. Domestic leaf use as a share of total use made a comeback in 2000/01 but lost ground again in 2001/02. For 2002/03, domestic imported use again regained share, reaching 55.2 percent compared with 47.6 percent the previous year. On a farm-sales-weight basis, use of domestic leaf totaled 649.5 million pounds in 2002/03. During 2002/03, domestic leaf slipped 2 percent or 10.2 million pounds. Flue-cured use shifted up by 24 percent while burley use slid by 9 percent. Total foreign-grown leaf use fell by 10 percent to 527.6 million pounds. Imported flue-cured use advanced 24 percent while estimated burley (based on October-June data) use slid by 1 percent (tables 1 and 2). During the same period, foreign-grown flue-cured stocks held by U.S. tobacco dealers and manufacturers fell less than 1 percent. Estimated burley stocks advanced 7 percent (table 3).

Based on arrival data (July-June general imports adjusted for stock changes), Oriental leaf use rose 1 percent in 2002/03 after falling 2 percent the previous year. Stocks

Figure 1

Flue-cured disappearance

Mil. lb



Source: ERS, USDA.

Table 1—Estimated U.S. imports of flue-cured and burley tobacco, and domestic use: 1969-2002 (farm-sales weight)

Year beginning July 1	Flue-cured				Burley			
	Imports ¹	Domestic disappearance	Total use	Imports share of total	Imports ¹	Domestic disappearance ²	Total use	Imports share of total
		<i>Million pounds</i>		<i>Percent</i>		<i>Million pounds</i>		<i>Percent</i>
1969	5.7	645.9	651.6	0.9	3.3	507.1	510.4	0.6
1970	10.6	640.1	650.7	1.6	3.2	503.0	506.2	0.6
1971	11.2	662.5	673.7	1.7	4.6	515.2	519.8	0.9
1972	12.7	664.2	676.9	1.9	8.9	534.5	543.4	1.6
1973	20.4	703.4	723.8	2.8	30.7	533.1	563.8	5.4
1974	23.1	652.3	675.4	3.4	47.7	518.8	566.5	8.4
1975	24.4	670.6	695.0	3.5	46.7	510.1	556.8	8.4
1976	30.8	634.0	664.8	4.6	37.9	489.6	527.5	7.2
1977	55.0	608.2	663.2	8.3	85.4	494.8	580.2	14.7
1978	60.1	584.1	644.2	9.3	89.1	502.8	591.9	15.1
1979	84.8	563.1	647.9	13.1	113.6	498.5	612.1	18.6
1980	72.7	529.4	602.1	11.7	136.9	477.6	614.5	22.3
1981	63.3	488.8	552.1	11.5	109.7	463.9	573.6	19.1
1982	103.1	478.5	581.6	17.7	141.3	444.1	585.4	24.1
1983	94.4 ³	441.6	536.0	17.6	135.0 ³	388.7	523.7	25.8
1984	120.1 ³	454.2	574.3	20.9	163.8 ³	402.6	566.4	28.9
1985	151.0 ⁴	476.5	627.5	24.1	137.8 ⁴	425.0	562.8	24.5
1986	176.6 ⁴	479.6	656.2	26.9	120.4 ⁴	401.7	522.1	23.1
1987	209.7 ⁴	537.3	747.0	28.1	162.4 ⁴	478.1	640.5	25.4
1988	146.5 ⁴	522.1	668.6	21.9	117.9 ⁴	414.3	532.2	22.2
1989	109.0 ⁴	566.7	675.6	16.1	139.9 ⁴	445.7	585.6	23.9
1990	141.2 ⁴	609.0	750.2	18.8	134.9 ⁴	474.9	609.8	22.1
1991	137.6 ⁴	471.2	608.8	22.6	165.6 ⁴	432.2	597.9	27.7
1992	217.3 ⁴	508.7	726.0	29.9	178.8 ⁴	384.9	563.6	31.7
1993	193.3 ⁴	433.4	626.7	30.5	199.6 ⁴	339.4	599.0	33.3
1994	170.5 ⁴	569.3	739.8	23.0	161.0 ⁴	468.1	629.1	25.6
1995	162.5 ⁴	530.6	693.1	23.4	148.6 ⁴	386.1	534.7	27.8
1996	211.5 ⁴	556.1	767.6	27.6	206.4 ⁴	446.3	652.7	31.6
1997	226.5 ⁴	541.0	767.5	29.5	207.7 ⁴	379.2	608.9	34.1
1998	200.5 ⁴	492.1	692.6	28.9	172.6 ⁴	351.6	524.2	32.9
1999	211.6 ⁴	436.9	648.5	32.6	219.1 ⁴	273.3	492.4	44.5
2000	168.6 ⁴	479.2	647.8	26.0	232.9 ⁴	294.0	526.9	44.2
2001	217.4 ⁴	388.9	606.3	35.9	194.7 ⁴	246.4	441.1	44.1
2002	164.8 ⁴	423.4	588.2	28.0	192.7 ⁴	223.9 ⁵	416.6 ⁵	46.3 ⁵

¹Imports for consumption (duty paid) of leaf, scrap, and manufactured or unmanufactured (beginning 1980), prorated according to reported stocks of imported flue-cured and burley.

²Marketing year beginning October 1.

³General imports adjusted for stocks change.

⁴Volume inspected by Agricultural Marketing Service adjusted for stock change.

⁵Estimated.

Table 2—Estimated disappearance of U.S.-grown and imported cigarette tobaccos, 1969-2002 (farm-sales weight)

Year beginning July 1	Domestic				Foreign-grown				Total disappearance	Foreign-grown Percent
	Flue-cured	Burley ¹	Maryland	Total	Flue-cured	Burley ²	Oriental ³	Total		
	<i>Million pounds</i>									
1969	645.9	507.1	29.1	1,182.1	5.7	3.3	170.6	179.6	1,361.7	13.2
1970	640.1	503.0	27.6	1,170.7	10.6	3.2	189.3	203.1	1,373.8	14.8
1971	662.5	515.2	17.5	1,195.2	11.2	4.6	204.3	220.1	1,415.3	15.6
1972	664.2	534.5	13.4	1,212.1	12.7	8.9	187.0	208.6	1,420.7	14.7
1973	703.4	533.1	13.8	1,250.3	20.4	30.7	196.3	247.4	1,497.7	16.5
1974	652.3	518.8	25.5	1,196.1	23.1	47.7	196.6	267.4	1,463.5	18.3
1975	670.6	510.1	26.0	1,206.7	24.4	46.7	199.6	270.7	1,477.4	18.3
1976	634.0	489.6	17.4	1,141.0	30.8	37.9	185.1	253.8	1,394.8	18.2
1977	608.2	494.8	19.6	1,122.6	55.0	85.4	211.5	351.9	1,474.5	23.9
1978	584.1	502.8	21.1	1,108.0	60.1	89.1	207.8	357.0	1,465.0	24.4
1979	563.1	498.5	23.6	1,085.2	84.8	113.6	204.8	403.2	1,488.4	27.1
1980	529.4	477.6	18.6	1,025.6	72.7	136.9	202.6	412.2	1,437.8	28.7
1981	488.8	463.9	27.9	980.6	63.3	109.7	207.3	380.3	1,360.9	27.9
1982	478.5	444.1	26.0	948.6	103.1	141.3	207.9	452.3	1,400.9	32.3
1983	441.6	388.7	29.7	860.0	94.4 ⁴	135.0 ⁴	195.8	425.2	1,285.2	33.1
1984	454.2	402.6	28.7	885.5	102.1 ⁴	163.8 ⁴	196.9	480.8	1,366.3	35.2
1985	476.5	424.9	26.0	927.4	151.0 ⁵	137.8 ⁵	196.8	485.6	1,413.0	34.4
1986	479.6	401.8	23.9	905.3	176.6 ⁵	120.4 ⁵	227.4	524.4	1,429.7	36.7
1987	537.3	478.1	24.8	1,040.2	209.7 ⁵	162.4 ⁵	212.3	584.4	1,624.6	36.0
1988	522.1	414.3	21.4	957.8	146.5 ⁵	117.9 ⁵	192.0	456.4	1,414.2	32.3
1989	566.7	445.7	22.7	1,035.1	109.0 ⁵	139.9 ⁵	210.3	459.2	1,494.3	30.7
1990	609.0	474.9	16.8	1,098.2	141.2 ⁵	134.9 ⁵	237.6	513.7	1,611.9	31.9
1991	471.2	432.2	16.4	919.9	137.6 ⁵	165.6 ⁵	183.3 ⁴	486.5	1,406.4	34.6
1992	508.7	384.8	13.9	907.4	217.3 ⁵	178.8 ⁵	212.2 ⁴	608.3	1,515.7	40.1
1993	433.4	399.4	11.8	844.6	193.3 ⁵	199.6 ⁵	177.2 ⁴	570.1	1,414.7	40.3
1994	569.3	468.1	12.7	1,021.8	170.5 ⁵	161.0 ⁵	191.8 ⁴	523.3	1,545.1	33.9
1995	530.6	386.1	8.1	924.9	162.5 ⁵	148.6 ⁵	196.7 ⁴	507.8	1,432.6	35.0
1996	556.1	446.3	6.6	1,009.0	211.5 ⁵	206.4 ⁵	196.5 ⁴	614.4	1,623.4	37.8
1997	541.0	379.2	9.8	930.0	226.5 ⁵	207.9 ⁵	198.4 ⁴	632.8	1,562.8	40.5
1998	492.1	351.6	13.8	857.6	200.5 ⁵	172.6 ⁵	170.4 ⁴	543.5	1,401.1	38.8
1999	436.9	273.3 ⁶	12.8 ⁶	722.9	211.6 ⁵	219.1 ⁵	206.4 ⁴	637.1	1,360.0	46.8
2000	479.2	294.0 ⁶	12.7 ⁶	785.9	168.6 ⁵	232.9 ⁵	171.7 ⁴	573.2	1,359.1	42.2
2001	388.9	246.4 ⁶	4.0 ⁶	639.3	217.4 ⁵	194.7 ⁵	167.6 ⁴	579.7	1,219.0	47.6
2002	423.4	223.9 ⁶	2.2 ⁶	649.5	164.8 ⁵	192.7 ⁵	170.1 ⁴	527.6	1,177.1	44.8

¹Marketing year beginning October 1.

²Imports for consumption (duty paid) of leaf, scrap, and manufactured and unmanufactured.

³July-June year. Imports for consumption of Oriental leaf converted to farm-sales weight.

⁴General imports adjusted for stock change.

⁵Volume inspected by Agricultural Marketing Service adjusted for stock change.

⁶Estimated.

Table 3—Imported foreign-grown cigarette leaf stocks, by quarters, 1986-2003

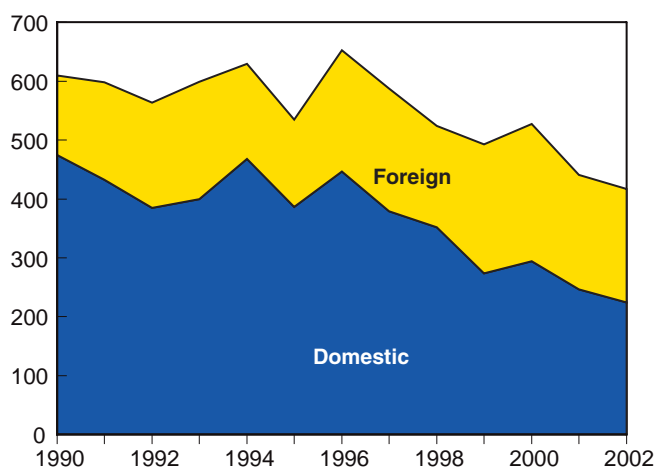
Year	Jan. 1	April 1	July 1	Oct. 1	Jan. 1	April 1	July 1	Oct. 1
<i>Million pounds¹</i>								
	Foreign-grown flue-cured				Foreign-grown oriental and aromatic			
1986	231	217	258	251	346	391	375	340
1987	211	225	223	215	380	427	425	392
1988	193	199	196	212	400	376	349	296
1989	197	178	183	199	330	331	334	293
1990	181	170	188	202	325	348	339	296
1991	185	169	189	198	313	313	341	326
1992	194	191	231	269	396	405	401	356
1993	259	241	288	298	334	369	385	354
1994	277	276	296	287	350	330	349	352
1995	339	352	331	352	342	342	328	280
1996	364	391	391	406	308	428	332	306
1997	400	384	451	435	323	352	369	334
1998	434	406	416	395	335	356	352	339
1999	377	352	350	341	344	328	329	292
2000	352	302	300	303	295	271	261	241
2001	297	282	248	282	220	230	223	208
2002	281	261	265	282	204	216	214	199
2003	267	248	263		202	195	197	
	Foreign-grown burley				Total imported cigarette leaf			
1986	258	248	251	250	835	856	884	841
1987	240	232	225	199	831	884	873	805
1988	195	175	168	159	787	750	713	667
1989	171	157	170	151	698	667	687	643
1990	153	154	148	167	659	672	675	664
1991	166	159	180	228	664	660	710	752
1992	235	224	230	247	825	820	862	872
1993	259	285	296	319	866	895	969	972
1994	295	281	292	295	922	887	936	934
1995	323	326	298	305	1,003	1,019	957	937
1996	312	298	290	311	998	1,128	1,024	1,032
1997	310	221	325	374	1,043	966	1,156	1,154
1998	368	325	300	325	1,149	1,097	1,079	1,070
1999	315	297	280	286	1,064	988	970	930
2000	303	281	269	283	959	866	840	837
2001	284	269	238	269	791	790	753	766
2002	308	282	251	275	801	767	737	763
2003	268	285	269		745	735	737	

¹Farm-sales weight.

Figure 2

Burley disappearance

Mil. lb



Source: ERS, USDA.

on hand declined 8 percent from July 1, 2002, to July 1, 2003. Oriental leaf use peaked in 1999 at 206.4 million pounds.

Tariff-Rate Quota Activity

For the period September 13, 2002, through September 12, 2003, which represents the 12 months upon which the TRQ is calculated, (U.S. imports (all cigarette leaf excluding Oriental) are limited to 332.2 million pounds. At the end of the September 13, 2002-September 12, 2003, TRQ year, imports under the TRQ reached 70.9 percent of the limit or 235.6 million pounds, compared with 74 percent during the previous period.

Under the TRQ, the volume of tobacco imports for consumption under nine harmonized tariff subheadings, primarily flue-cured and burley, during the period from September 13 in any year to September 12 of the following year, are restricted as shown in table 4.

Foreign-Grown Cigar Leaf Use

Cigar leaf imports for consumption during 2001-02 (July-June) were 94.6 million pounds (farm-sales weight). Year-earlier imports have been revised downward to 77.5 million pounds. U.S. production recovered from the 2001 season and increased by 1.5 million pounds in 2002. Production still remains about 10 million pounds below the levels of the 1990s.

Table 4—Imports under the tariff-rate quota for September 13, 2002 through September 12, 2003¹

Country	2002/03	2002/03	TRQ used
	Quota	Imports	
<i>Million pounds</i>			
	<i>declared weight</i>		<i>Percent</i>
Argentina	23.7	16.5	69.6
Brazil	176.8	157.1	88.9
Chile	6.1	0.0	0.0
EU	22.0	7.3	33.3
Guatemala	22.0	10.4	47.1
Malawi	26.5	14.2	53.7
Philippines	6.6	1.0	15.0
Thailand	15.4	13.6	87.9
Zimbabwe	26.5	8.9	33.6
Other ²	6.6	6.6	100.0
Total	332.2	235.6	70.9

¹ U.S. Tariff Schedule line items subject to the tariff-rate quota (TRQ) include flue-cured and light air-cured tobacco, including burley, which are used in the manufacture of cigarettes for consumption in the United States.

² A TRQ of 6.6 million pounds is available to all countries, other than the nine designated quota recipient countries and is allocated on a first come/first serve basis.

Source: U.S. Customs Service.

Cigar leaf use in 2002/03 is estimated at 109.9 million pounds (table 5). Of that, 87 percent, or 94.6 million pounds was grown overseas. During 2000/01, imported cigar leaf represented a record-high 92 percent of the 101.1 million pounds of total cigar leaf disappearance, the highest share since the 1970s. Estimated total 2001/02 cigar leaf use was 90.4 million pounds (revised downward), consisting of 86 percent foreign-grown leaf.

Conclusion

The high price of U.S. tobacco has encouraged cigarette manufacturers to use an increasing share of imported leaf in domestically-produced cigarettes. This trend has been exacerbated by increased sales of discount (generic) cigarettes which require cheaper tobacco and the arrival in the marketplace of large numbers of small cigarette manufacturers since the Master Settlement Agreement took effect. The high price of U.S. leaf is based partly on quality differentials (to a declining degree as foreign leaf quality improves) and, increasingly, on the effects of the Federal Price Support Program, which boosts domestic leaf prices.

**Table 5—Estimated disappearance of U.S.-grown and imported cigar tobacco, 1969-2002
(farm-sales weight)**

Year beginning July 1 ¹	Domestic	Foreign-grown	Total disappearance	Foreign-grown ²
		<i>Million pounds</i>		
1969	94.9	81.3	176.2	46.1
1970	84.8	92.8	177.6	52.3
1971	88.5	97.2	185.7	52.3
1972	77.1	103.8	180.9	57.4
1973	72.6	141.1	213.7	66.0
1974	62.8	107.3	170.1	63.1
1975	55.4	112.5	167.9	67.0
1976	53.7	117.2	170.9	68.6
1977	50.0	131.2	181.2	72.4
1978	53.2	67.8	121.0	56.0
1979	53.8	66.1	119.9	55.1
1980	52.5	79.3	131.8	58.1
1981	56.1	70.4	126.5	63.6
1982	47.3	65.6	112.9	58.1
1983	45.2	79.1	124.3	63.6
1984	42.5	69.5	112.0	62.1
1985	41.3	56.1	97.4	57.6
1986	47.2	47.2	94.4	50.0
1987	42.9	57.6	100.5	57.3
1988	31.4	39.5	70.9	55.7
1989	31.6	42.9	74.5	57.6
1990	31.9	51.4	83.3	61.7
1991	28.1	79.2	107.2	73.9
1992	26.2	82.9	109.1	76.0
1993	26.4	74.6	102.5	72.8
1994	26.4	76.5	104.2	73.4
1995	23.1	79.9	103.0	77.6
1996	26.7	80.0	106.7	75.0
1997	19.4	89.7	109.1	82.2
1998	22.0	80.8	109.0	74.1
1999	16.9	79.6	96.5	82.5
2000	8.0	93.1	101.1	92.1
2001	12.9	77.5	90.4	85.7
2002 ³	14.4	94.6	109.0	86.8

¹Marketing year beginning July 1 except beginning October 1 for domestically grown filler and binder.

²Imports for consumption (leaf and scrap).

³Estimated.

Table 6—U.S. imports of unmanufactured tobacco for consumption and general imports, principal categories, and countries of origin, 2002/2003 (declared-weight)

Item	Imports for consumption				General imports (arrivals)			
	July 2002- June 2003	January-June		Change from 2002-2003	July 2002- June 2003	January-June		Change from 2002-2003
	<i>Million pounds</i>			<i>Percent</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>			<i>Percent</i>
Cigarette tobacco leaf (unstemmed):								
Oriental								
Turkey	72.3	49.6	40.3	-18.8	73.9	40.4	44.3	9.7
Greece	14.6	7.4	8.2	10.8	12.2	11.9	10.4	-12.6
Bulgaria	13.0	6.8	6.7	-1.5	12.1	5.9	6.7	13.6
Lebanon	9.6	1.6	8.0	400.0	9.8	1.6	6.8	325.0
Macedonia	6.5	6.6	2.9	-56.1	6.0	6.1	2.9	-52.5
Tokelau	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	*
Other countries	1.3	0.9	0.1	-88.9	1.3	0.8	0.1	*
Total Oriental	118.8	74.4	67.7	-9.0	116.8	66.7	72.7	9.0
Flue-cured	7.6	6.0	6.5	8.3	7.6	6.1	6.5	6.6
Burley	2.8	1.3	0.4	-69.2	2.9	4.2	1.5	-64.3
Other (unstemmed)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total unstemmed leaf	129.2	81.7	74.6	-8.7	127.3	77.0	80.7	4.8
Cigarette tobacco leaf (stemmed):								
Flue-cured--								
Brazil	79.6	43.8	44.7	2.1	88.4	42.8	39.4	-7.9
Other countries	44.0	18.6	20.8	11.8	35.8	23.3	17.8	-23.6
Total stemmed flue-cured	123.6	62.4	65.5	5.0	124.2	66.1	57.2	-13.5
NSPF--								
Brazil	40.4	30.6	19.3	-36.9	52.3	29.2	25.5	-12.7
Malawi	25.8	17.8	11.8	-33.7	31.5	7.2	3.6	-50.0
Argentina	13.9	6.2	7.0	12.9	19.4	0.2	2.4	1,100.0
Thailand	8.6	4.8	6.1	27.1	11.4	1.0	3.7	270.0
Guatemala	7.3	3.2	1.0	*	7.1	2.2	1.0	-54.5
Mexico	6.3	2.0	1.8	-10.0	6.3	1.0	0.2	-80.0
China	2.2	0.7	1.1	57.1	2.6	0.9	2.0	122.2
Zimbabwe	1.9	0.5	1.1	120.0	1.3	2.2	1.3	-40.9
Italy	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.0	2.4	0.1	0.3	200.0
Other countries	5.9	4.5	2.2	-51.1	3.6	3.2	1.6	-50.0
Total NSPF	113.9	71.2	52.3	-26.5	137.9	47.2	41.6	-11.9
Total cigarette leaf	366.7	215.3	192.4	-10.6	389.4	190.3	179.5	-5.7
Manufactured or not manufactured categories ²	3.9	3.1	1.8	-41.9	3.4	2.3	1.8	-21.7
Total cigarette tobacco	370.6	218.4	194.2	-11.1	392.8	192.6	181.3	-5.9
Cigar tobacco:								
Wrapper	2.7	1.7	1.3	-23.5	2.7	1.7	1.3	-23.5
Filler (stemmed and unstemmed)								
Indonesia	15.4	6.9	8.1	17.4	15.3	6.9	8.0	15.9
Italy	11.9	3.0	4.8	60.0	11.9	1.1	4.4	300.0
Dominican Republic	7.5	2.3	4.3	87.0	7.5	2.3	4.3	87.0
Argentina	6.6	3.1	5.3	71.0	6.6	3.1	4.9	58.1
Philippines	5.9	3.2	3.9	21.9	6.0	3.2	3.9	21.9
Other countries	21.3	8.7	11.9	36.8	23.5	11.1	12.9	16.2
Total filler	62.7	24.0	34.4	43.3	64.8	24.5	34.5	40.8
Binder	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.0
Cigar scrap:								
Dominican Republic	0.4	0.1	0.4	300.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	300.0
India	0.3	0.4	0.2	*	0.3	0.4	0.2	*
Other countries	0.6	0.7	0.2	-71.4	0.6	0.7	0.2	-71.4
Total cigar scrap	1.3	1.2	0.8	-33.3	1.3	1.2	0.8	-33.3
Total cigar tobacco	67.6	27.4	37.0	35.0	69.7	33.2	33.2	0.0
Other stemmed and unstemmed leaf	3.5	2.0	2.3	15.0	3.7	2.0	2.3	15.0
Stems	111.6	31.4	51.5	64.0	113.7	39.3	35.8	-8.9
GRAND TOTAL	553.4	309.6	285.0	-7.9	580.0	261.9	256.4	-2.1

* = Negligible.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes tobacco, manufactured or not manufactured, except smoking tobacco in retail packages, flue-cured, and tobacco, manufactured or not manufactured, not specially provided for (other).
Due to aggregation, rounding errors may occur.

Compiled from publications and records of the Bureau of the Census.