

Examining Trade Flows of Key Inputs to Cigarette Manufacturing

Summary

- The analysis reviews the trade flows by quantity and value of the four key inputs into cigarettes (and to some extent, other tobacco products) using the UN Comtrade database, based on ten relevant Harmonized System (HS) codes.
- In 2024, export values for these four key inputs into cigarette manufacturing reached 17.3 billion USD, while total import values were recorded at 16.3 billion USD.
- Over the ten-year period beginning in 2015, export values declined between 2019 and 2022 during and in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, followed by a rapid recovery after 2022. In contrast, import values have declined over the same period.
- Unlike imports, which are much more geographically widespread, export volumes remain mostly concentrated among a small number of supplier countries for all four key inputs.
- In 2024, Brazil was the largest exporter of tobacco leaf, while France was the leading exporter of cigarette paper. The Republic of Korea led exports of cigarette filters, and Italy dominated exports of tobacco processing machinery.
- China was the largest destination for partially stripped tobacco leaf, and the United States imported the largest volume of cigarette paper. In 2024, Indonesia was the top importer of both cigarette filters and machinery.
- In 2024, the major bilateral trading pairs were China and Zimbabwe for tobacco leaf, Austria and Germany for cigarette paper, the Republic of Korea and Indonesia for filters, and Germany and Hungary for tobacco machinery.
- The primary re-exporters of tobacco leaf were the United States and Malawi. The United States also led in re-exporting various cigarette papers, followed by Georgia and Canada, as well as tobacco machinery and parts. Georgia was the top re-exporter of cigarette filters, primarily to Azerbaijan.

1. Background

Measures to control the illicit tobacco market are a necessary component of a comprehensive tobacco control policy, though the measures may vary across countries depending on context. Understanding the totality of the tobacco supply chain is an important step to identify potential critical problem points that can help governments to formulate the most effective policy strategies to secure this supply chain. Evidence-based research conducted by the Convention Secretariat under Article 6.5 of the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products, with the support of the Economics for Health team at Johns Hopkins University, identified four key inputs essential to the manufacture of tobacco products: manufacturing equipment, tobacco leaf, cigarette filters, and cigarette papers (document FCTC/MOP/4/5). Based partly on this research, the Meeting of the Parties (MOP) established the Working Group on Article 6.5 of the Protocol through decision FCTC/MOP4 (6). Tobacco leaf is also used to manufacture other tobacco products. International trade in these inputs is recorded in public databases, in particular the United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database (UN Comtrade), based on data reported by countries. Identifying from where these goods are coming and where they are going can help authorities identify risks of diversion and strengthen control over the flow of these key inputs into their jurisdictions. Note that UN Comtrade records international trade but does not record domestic production of any kind.

The aim of this document is to provide an overview of the imports and exports of these goods, drawing on public data from UN Comtrade. The appendix also includes a description of recent re-exports as these are occasionally an avenue to move key inputs to “third” countries, which may make them more difficult for relevant authorities to monitor. The report highlights the most prominent exporters of each of the four key inputs as well as the largest importers, providing a quasi-spatial illustration of where these key inputs are initially generated and indirectly where cigarettes are mostly made. This information should help governments to understand the global marketplace for these goods better, so they know better where to focus their efforts to control their own domestic supply chains. Please note that the authors have also created an online dashboard for visualizations of the data presented [here](#).

Many governments already record their exports (and re-exports) and imports and could use these data to better understand their own licit and illicit supply chains for cigarettes and other tobacco products. For example, if authorities suspect illicit domestic cigarette manufacturing, one of the first places to check would be the importation of the key inputs that would be required to manufacture these products. Similarly, if relevant import flows are puzzling, closely examining the flows of exports from likely export countries would be a logical step in identifying possible diversion or other irregularities.

2. Overall analysis

2.1 Products

Based on the HS codes identified in a key 2023 European Commission Staff Working Document,¹ a total of ten products related to tobacco commodity flow were identified in the UN Comtrade database. They are detailed in [Table 1](#). Note that the report did not identify acetate tow (HS 5502.10), which is the precursor material to cigarette filters (an input to the input). This commodity will be added in a forthcoming revision of this report.

Table 1. Tobacco product types, HS codes and their descriptions

Product	Harmonized System (HS) code	Description
Tobacco leaf	2401.10	Tobacco, (not stemmed or stripped)
	2401.20	Tobacco; partly or wholly stemmed or stripped
	2401.30	Tobacco refuse
	2403.91	Tobacco; homogenised or reconstituted
Cigarette paper	4813.10	Paper, cigarette; in the form of booklets or tubes
	4813.20	Paper, cigarette; in rolls of a width not exceeding 5cm
	4813.90	Paper, cigarette; (other than in rolls of a width not exceeding 5cm, or in booklets or tubes)
Cigarette filter	5601.22	Wadding; other articles thereof, of man-made fibres
Manufacturing equipment	8478.10	Machinery; for preparing or making up tobacco, n.e.c. in this chapter
	8478.90	Machinery; parts of those for preparing or making up tobacco, n.e.c. in this chapter

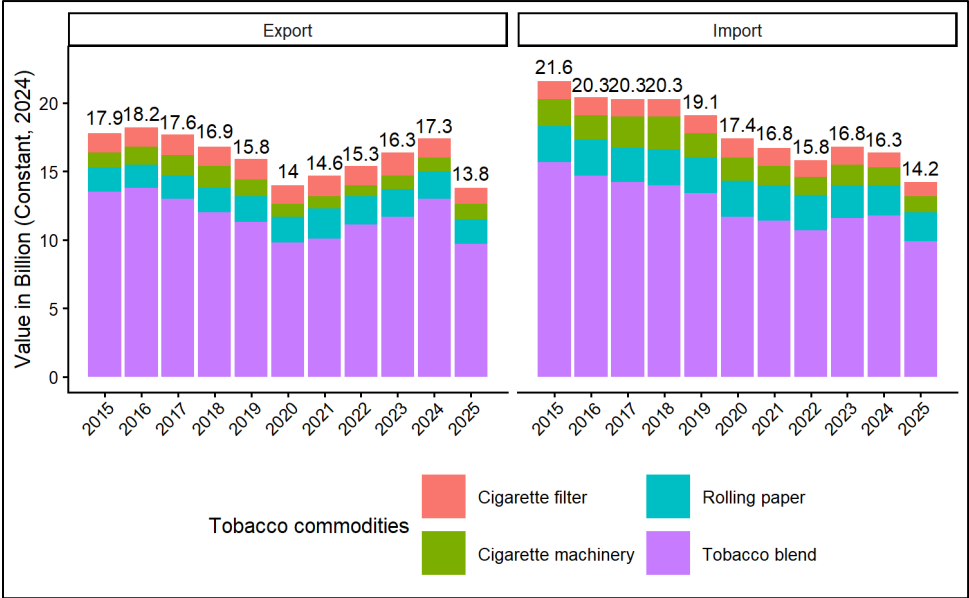
¹ Outcome on the implementation of the 2nd Action Plan to fight the illicit tobacco trade for the years 2018 to 2022 is available here:

<https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-16620-2023-REV-1/en/pdf>

2.2 Total trade values (2015-2025)

Figure 1 shows the trends of trade values (current USD) from 2015 through 2025, disaggregated by type of tobacco products. The trend reveals that there was a decline in export value between 2019 and 2021, at the time of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, this recovered rapidly since 2021, reaching the highest point in 2024. Please note that reporting is not yet complete for 2025, and the revised figures will be higher than what are shown here.

Figure 1. Trends of export and import values of tobacco commodities, 2015-2025



2.3 Largest exporters by product

Table 2 demonstrates the largest exporters and importers by type of tobacco commodity in 2024. The findings suggest that the export market is more concentrated than the import market, where the country’s share is widespread. In general, Brazil led the export of tobacco leaf while France held the largest share in cigarette rolling paper export. The Republic of Korea was the top exporter of cigarette filters. Italy was recorded as the largest exporter of tobacco machinery while the Netherlands was the leading exporter of their parts in 2024.

Table 2. Top three exporters and importers by values across tobacco commodities, 2024

HS code	Description	Export (value)	Import (value)
240110	Tobacco, (not stemmed or stripped)	Türkiye (13% out of 1.94B USD)	Dominican Rep. (21% out of 1.79B USD)
240120	Tobacco; partly or wholly stemmed or stripped	Brazil (25% out of 10.43B USD)	China (20% out of 8.84B USD)
240130	Tobacco refuse	Brazil (24% out of 0.3B USD)	Poland (12% out of 0.33B USD)
240391	Tobacco; homogenised or reconstituted	France (35% out of 0.29B USD)	Algeria (44% out of 0.79B USD)
481310	Paper, cigarette; in the form of booklets or tubes	France (14% out of 0.97B USD)	USA (19% out of 0.92B USD)
481320	Paper, cigarette; in rolls of a width not exceeding 5cm	China (20% out of 0.43B USD)	Poland (11% out of 0.57B USD)
481390	Paper, cigarette; (other than in rolls of a width not exceeding 5cm, or in booklets or tubes)	France (17% out of 0.57B USD)	USA (10% out of 0.74B USD)
560122	Wadding; other articles thereof, of man-made fibres	Rep. of Korea (13% out of 1.42B USD)	Indonesia (6% out of 1.11B USD)
847810	Machinery; for preparing or making up tobacco, n.e.c. in this chapter	Italy (37% out of 0.75B USD)	Indonesia (10% out of 0.68B USD)
847890	Machinery; parts of those for preparing or making up tobacco, n.e.c. in this chapter	Netherlands (15% out of 0.23B USD)	Rep. of Korea (13% out of 0.58B USD)

2.4 Largest export and import value in pairs of countries

Table 3 through Table 6 show the leading bilateral trading pairs (exporter/importer with their partners) by trade values across ten tobacco commodities in 2024. China and Zimbabwe led the trade of tobacco leaf in terms of value, while the Austria and Germany pair ranked at the top in trading cigarette paper. For cigarette filters, trade between the Republic of Korea and

Indonesia recorded the highest value. Over the same period, Germany and Hungary represented the largest trade value in tobacco machinery.

Table 3. Reporters and their partners with the largest export values across commodities, 2024

HS code	Description	Exporter	Partner	Total value (million USD)
240110	Tobacco, (not stemmed or stripped)	USA	Dominican Rep.	93.80
240120	Tobacco; partly or wholly stemmed or stripped	Zimbabwe	China	627.95
240130	Tobacco refuse	Brazil	Belgium	20.93
240391	Tobacco; homogenised or reconstituted	France	Belgium	46.69
481310	Paper, cigarette; in the form of booklets or tubes	Austria	Germany	62.74
481320	Paper, cigarette; in rolls of a width not exceeding 5cm	China	Russian Federation	23.59
481390	Paper, cigarette; (other than in rolls of a width not exceeding 5cm, or in booklets or tubes)	China	United Arab Emirates	28.60
560122	Wadding; other articles thereof, of man-made fibres	Rep. of Korea	Indonesia	44.26
847810	Machinery; for preparing or making up tobacco, n.e.c. in this chapter	Hungary	Germany	53.50
847890	Machinery; parts of those for preparing or making up tobacco, n.e.c. in this chapter	Singapore	Indonesia	23.21

Table 4. Reporters and their partners with the largest import values across commodities, 2024

HS code	Description	Importer	Partner	Total value (million USD)
240110	Tobacco, (not stemmed or stripped)	Dominican Rep.	USA	179.50
240120	Tobacco; partly or wholly stemmed or stripped	China	Zimbabwe	787.91
240130	Tobacco refuse	Poland	Brazil	10.92
240391	Tobacco; homogenised or reconstituted	Algeria	Serbia	230.77
481310	Paper, cigarette; in the form of booklets or tubes	Germany	Austria	57.72
481320	Paper, cigarette; in rolls of a width not exceeding 5cm	China	Austria	28.34
481390	Paper, cigarette; (other than in rolls of a width not exceeding 5cm, or in booklets or tubes)	Dominican Rep.	USA	41.14
560122	Wadding; other articles thereof, of man-made fibres	Indonesia	Rep. of Korea	41.60
847810	Machinery; for preparing or making up tobacco, n.e.c. in this chapter	Germany	Hungary	39.76
847890	Machinery; parts of those for preparing or making up tobacco, n.e.c. in this chapter	Rep. of Korea	Germany	39.03

3. Tobacco leaf

3.1 Overview

As shown in Table 5, 1,509 million kilograms of partly or wholly stemmed or stripped tobacco leaf, worth 10.43 billion USD, were exported globally in 2024. This was followed by tobacco refuse (393 million kilograms) and not-stemmed-or-stripped tobacco (246 million kilograms).

Table 5. Overview of tobacco leaf exports and imports

HS code	Description	Import (total value in million USD)	Export (total value in million USD)	Import (total in million kilograms)	Export (total in million kilograms)
240110	Tobacco, (not stemmed or stripped)	1,790	1,940	228	246
240120	Tobacco; partly or wholly stemmed or stripped	8,844	10,434	1,180	1,509
240130	Tobacco refuse	332	305	300	393
240391	Tobacco; homogenised or reconstituted	787	294	76	80
Total		11,753	12,973	1,784	2,228

Table 6 shows the top three countries with the largest exports and imports of tobacco leaf commodities. No individual country dominated exports across the four categories in 2024. Brazil served as the primary exporter of stripped tobacco leaf and tobacco refuse, whereas Türkiye and France led exports in unstripped leaf and homogenized leaf, respectively.

Table 6. Top three countries with largest exports and imports across tobacco leaf products, 2024

Product	Export	Import
240110: Tobacco, (not stemmed or stripped)	Türkiye (13%)	USA (17%)
	India (11%)	Dominican Rep. (11%)

	Canada (8%)	Italy (7%)
240120: Tobacco; partly or wholly stemmed or stripped	Brazil (21%)	China (16%)
	India (17%)	Indonesia (11%)
	Zimbabwe (12%)	Germany (11%)
240130: Tobacco refuse	Brazil (24%)	France (13%)
	China (22%)	Poland (11%)
	Zimbabwe (12%)	Indonesia (9%)
240391: Tobacco; homogenised or reconstituted	France (42%)	Türkiye (14%)
	Dominican Rep. (16%)	Poland (14%)
	Malaysia (14%)	Germany (11%)

3.2 Tobacco leaf export trend (2015-2024)

Figure 2 through Figure 5 show the trends of export volumes across tobacco leaf categories over a ten-year period for countries that accounted for at least 70% of the trade volume. The export volumes of not-stripped tobacco leaf show a downward trend, while exports of stripped leaf and tobacco refuse have increased over time. Homogenised tobacco leaf exhibited a declining trend, possibly due to absence of data from the Russian Federation since 2021.

Figure 2. Countries with the largest exports of tobacco leaf (HS 240110), 2015-2025

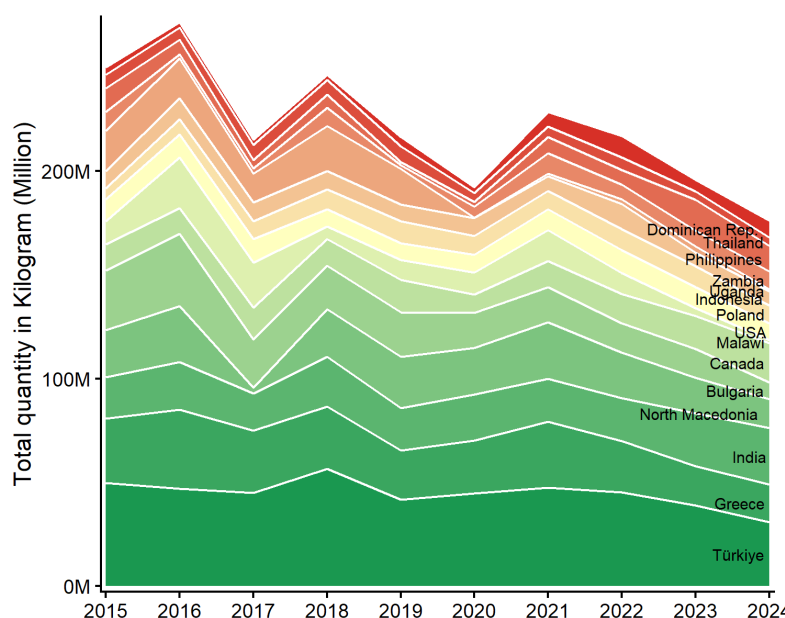


Figure 3. Countries with the largest exports of tobacco leaf (240120), 2015-2025

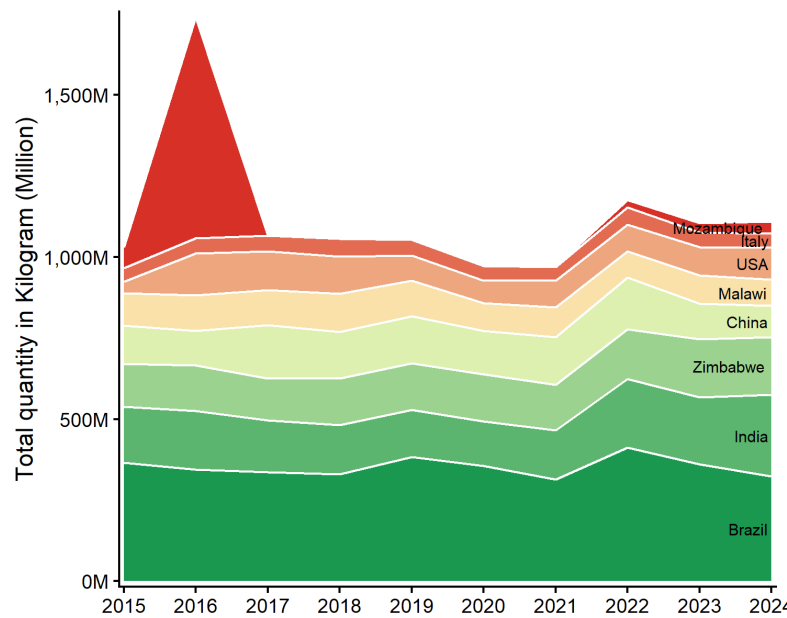


Figure 4. Countries with the largest exports of tobacco leaf (240130), 2015-2025

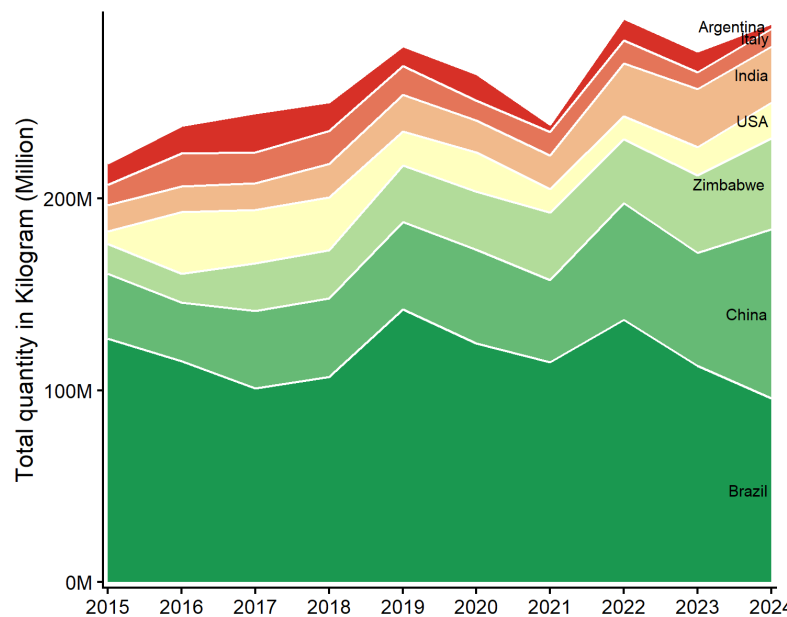
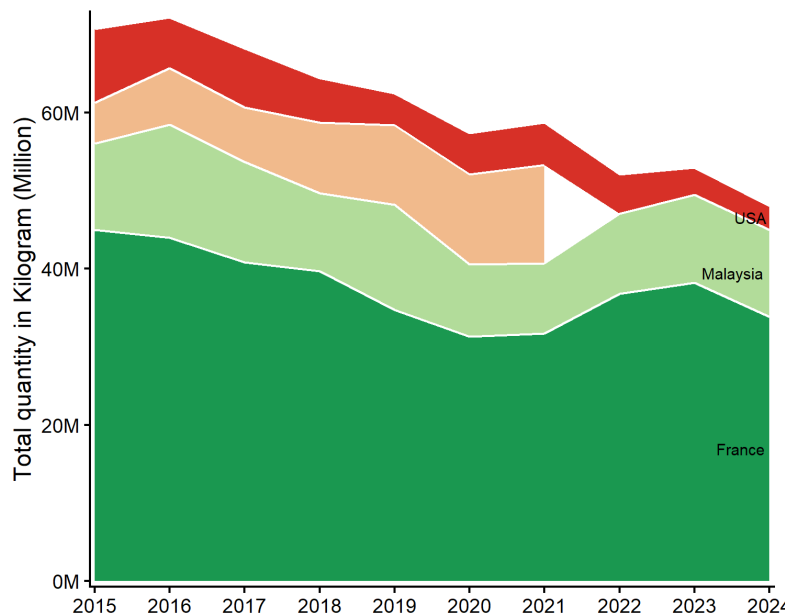


Figure 5. Countries with the largest exports of tobacco leaf (240391), 2015-2025



3.3 Tobacco leaf export and import flows (2024)

Figure 6 through Figure 13 illustrate the top ten largest exporters and importers across tobacco leaf commodities, along with their major partner countries.

Figure 6. Largest exporters of tobacco leaf 240110 and their destinations, 2024

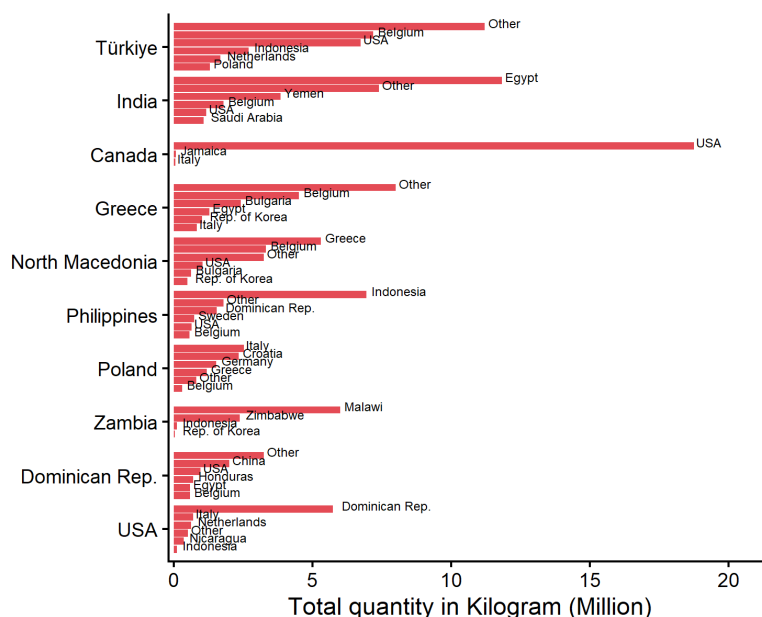


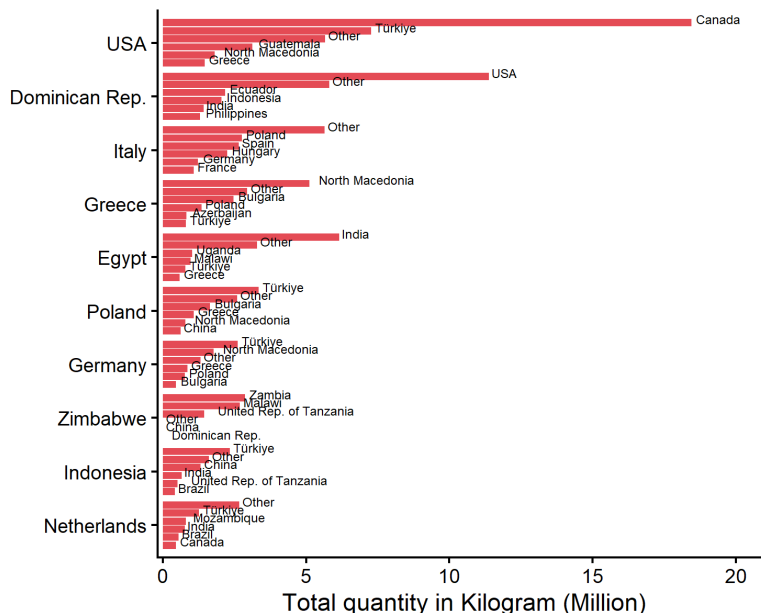
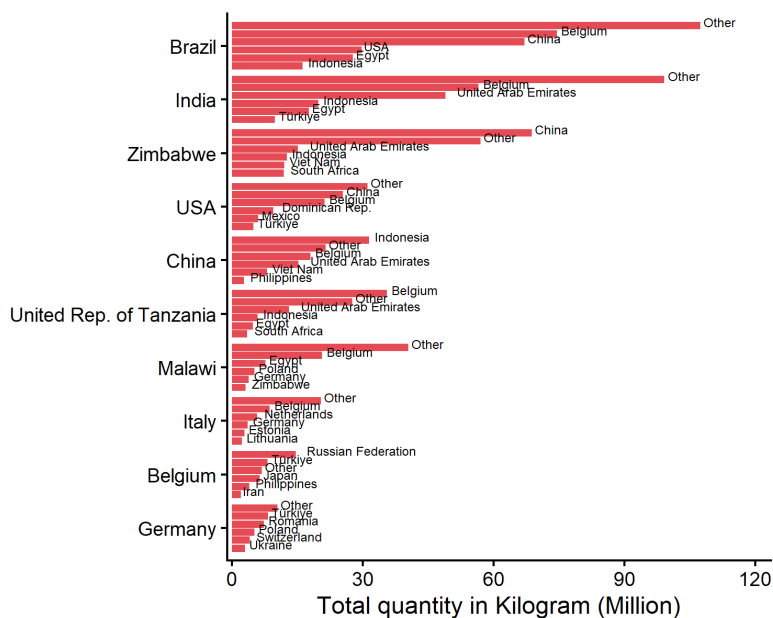
Figure 7. Largest importers of tobacco leaf 240110 and their origins, 2024**Figure 8.** Largest exporters of tobacco leaf 240130 and their destinations, 2024

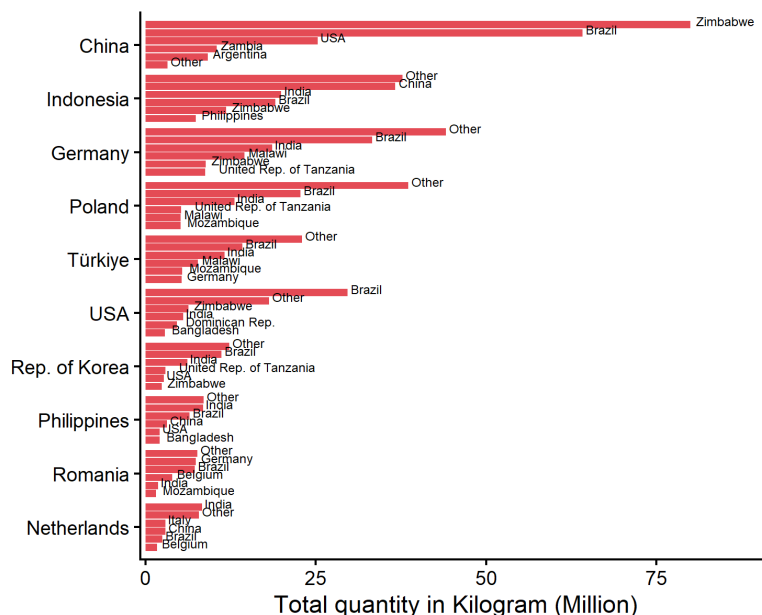
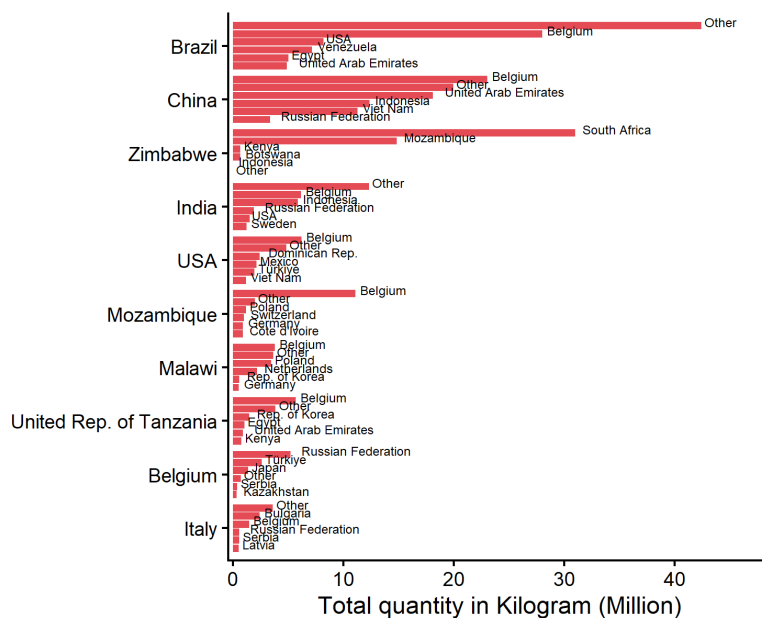
Figure 9. Largest importers of tobacco leaf 240130 and their origins, 2024**Figure 10.** Largest exporters of tobacco leaf 240130 and their destinations, 2024

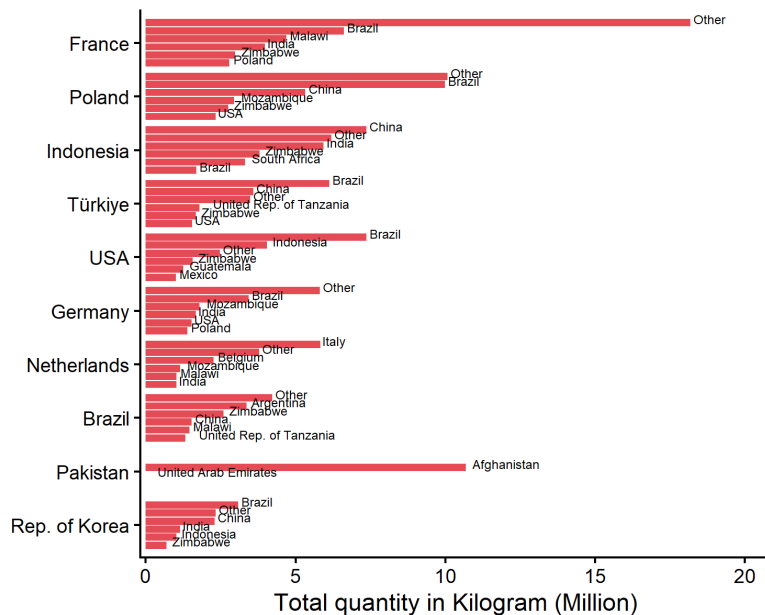
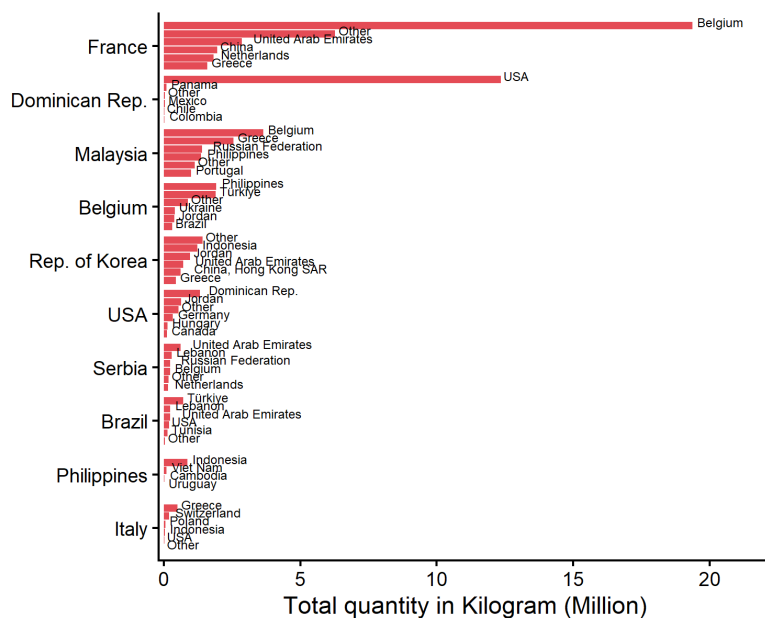
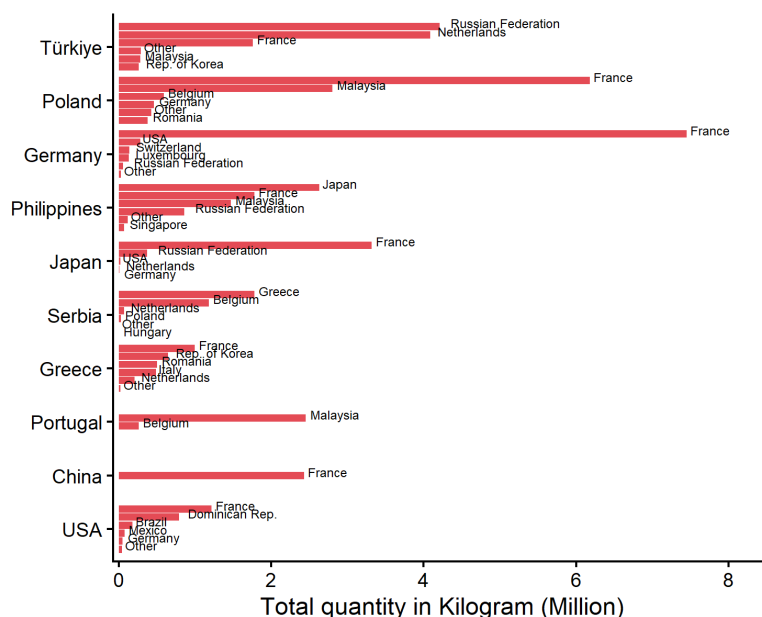
Figure 11. Largest importers of tobacco leaf 240130 and their origins, 2024**Figure 12.** Largest exporters of tobacco leaf 240391 and their destinations, 2024

Figure 13. Largest importers of tobacco leaf 240391 and their origins, 2024

4. Cigarette paper

4.1 Overview

As shown in Table 7, total import and export trade values for cigarette paper were 2.22 billion USD and 1.97 billion USD, respectively in 2024.

Table 7. Overview of cigarette paper exports and imports

HS code	Description	Import (total value in million USD)	Export (total value in million USD)	Import (total in million kilograms)	Export (total in million kilograms)
481310	Paper, cigarette; in the form of booklets or tubes	916	968	51	50
481320	Paper, cigarette; in rolls of a width not exceeding 5cm	566	435	149	141

481390	Paper, cigarette; (other than in rolls of a width not exceeding 5cm, or in booklets or tubes)	736	570	158	136
Total		2,218	1,973	358	327

Table 8 shows that Poland is the largest exporter of cigarette paper in the form of booklets or tubes, while China exported the most in the remaining two categories in 2024.

Table 8. Top three countries with largest exports and imports across cigarette paper types, 2024

Product	Export	Import
481310: Paper, cigarette; in the form of booklets or tubes	Poland (21%)	Germany (17%)
	France (13%)	USA (14%)
	Austria (11%)	Netherlands (9%)
481320: Paper, cigarette; in rolls of a width not exceeding 5cm	China (29%)	Poland (11%)
	Czechia (17%)	Türkiye (9%)
	France (12%)	Saudi Arabia (6%)
481390: Paper, cigarette; (other than in rolls of a width not exceeding 5cm, or in booklets or tubes)	China (23%)	Poland (10%)
	France (19%)	USA (7%)
	Germany (14%)	Türkiye (7%)

4.2 Rolling paper export trend (2015-2024)

Figure 14 through Figure 16 demonstrate the trends of export volumes across cigarette rolling paper categories over a ten-year period. The countries presented in the charts account for at least 70% of the trade volume. The data reveal that exports of cigarette paper in rolls of width not exceeding 5cm (HS code 481320) saw an increasing trend over time, reaching the highest in 2022 while exports of paper in the form of booklets or tubes remained relatively stable.

Figure 14. Countries with the largest exports of cigarette paper (HS 481310), 2015-2025

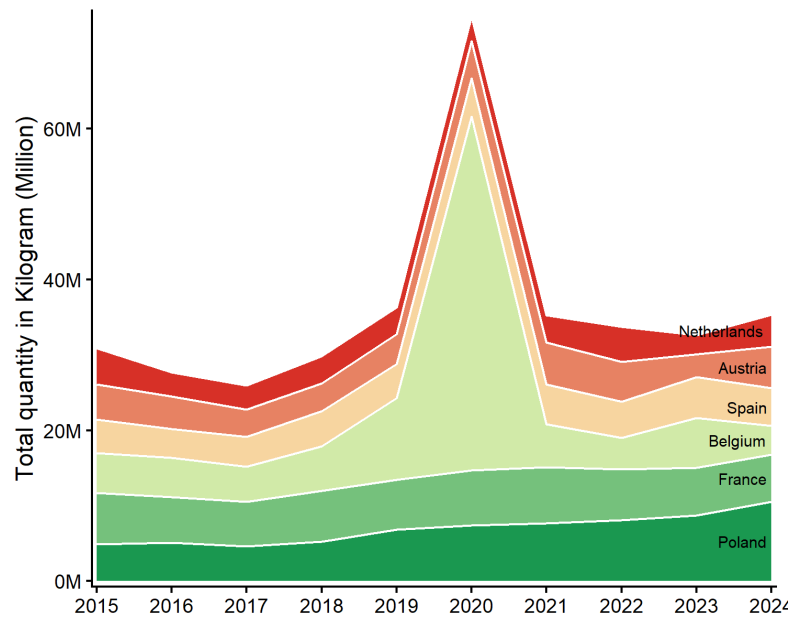


Figure 15. Countries with the largest exports of cigarette paper (HS 481320), 2015-2025

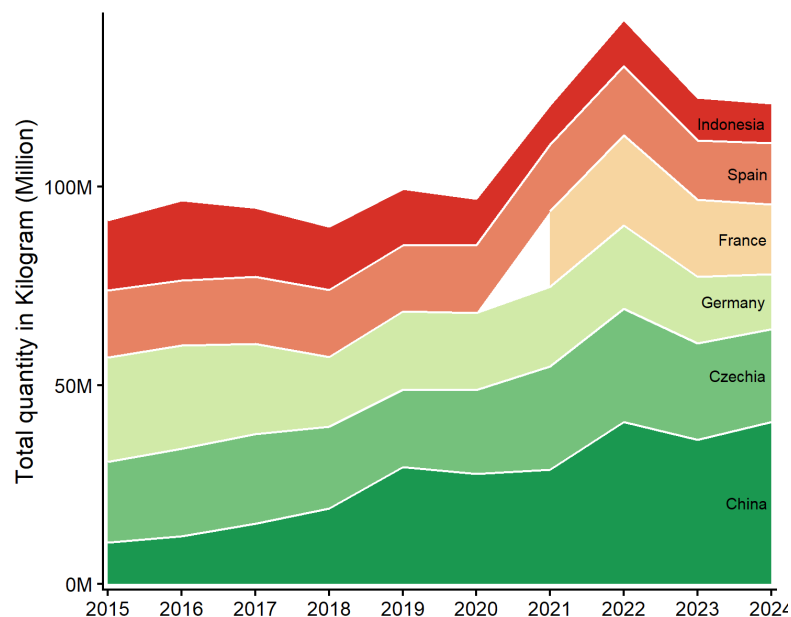
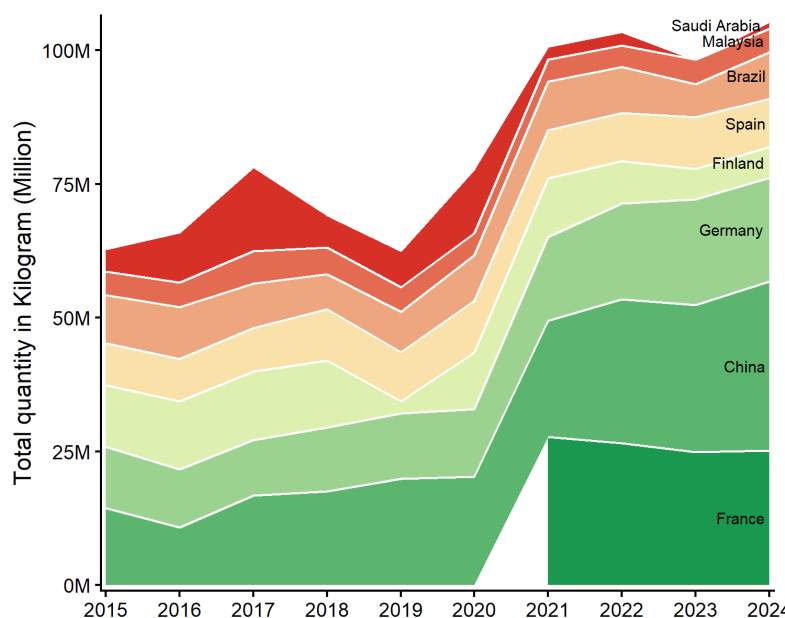


Figure 16. Countries with the largest exports of cigarette paper (HS 481390), 2015-2025



4.3 Cigarette paper export and import flow (2024)

Figure 17 through Figure 22 show the top ten largest exporters and importers across rolling paper commodities, along with their major partner countries.

Figure 17. Largest exporters of cigarette paper 481310 and their destinations, 2024

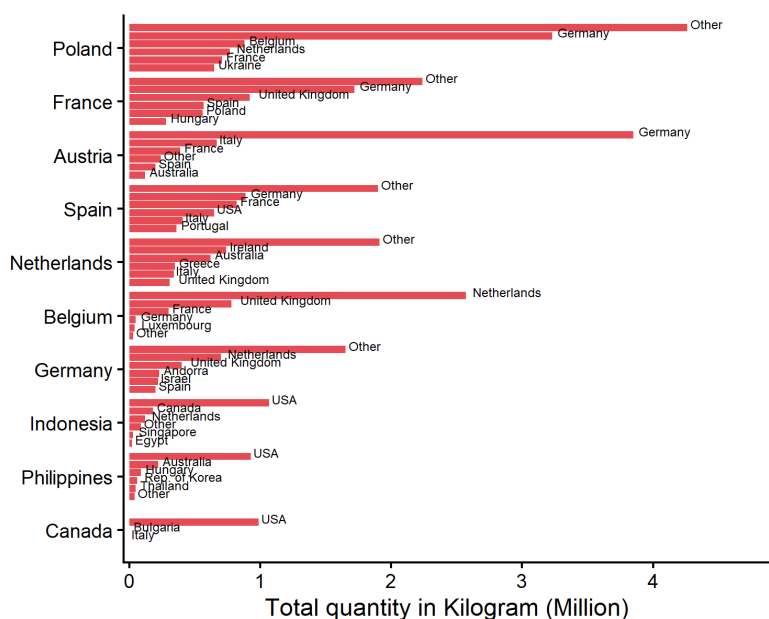


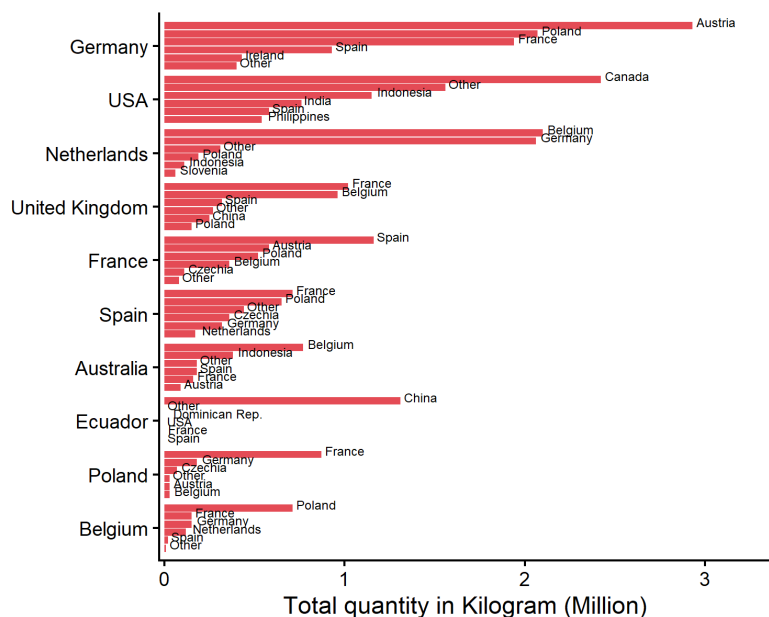
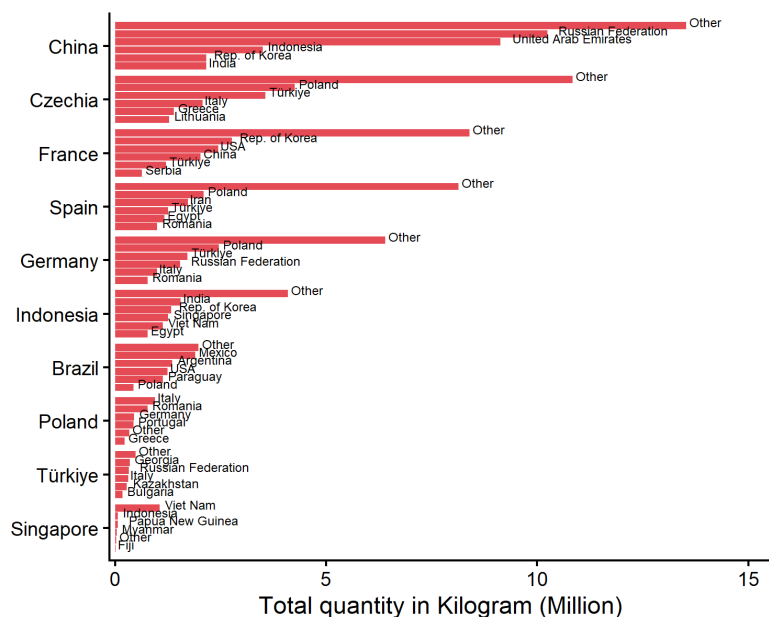
Figure 18. Largest importers of rolling paper 481310 and their origins, 2024**Figure 19.** Largest exporters of rolling paper 481320 and their destinations, 2024

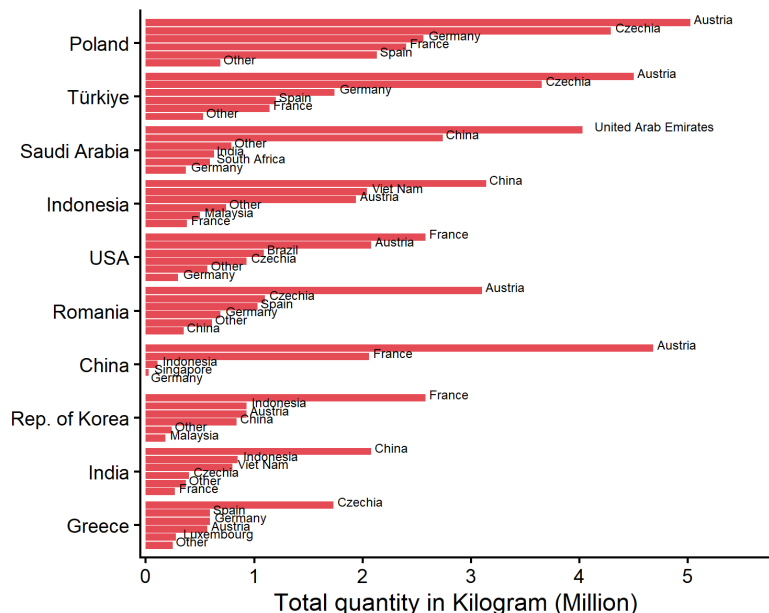
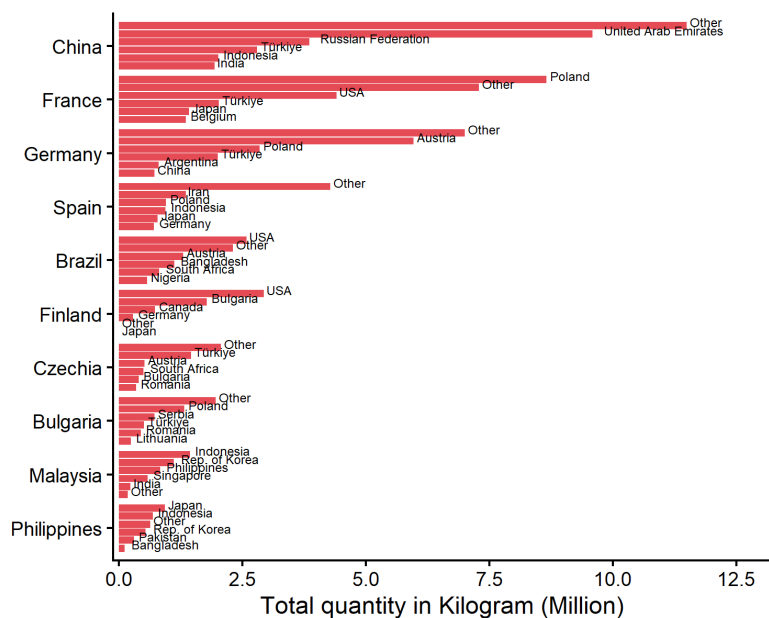
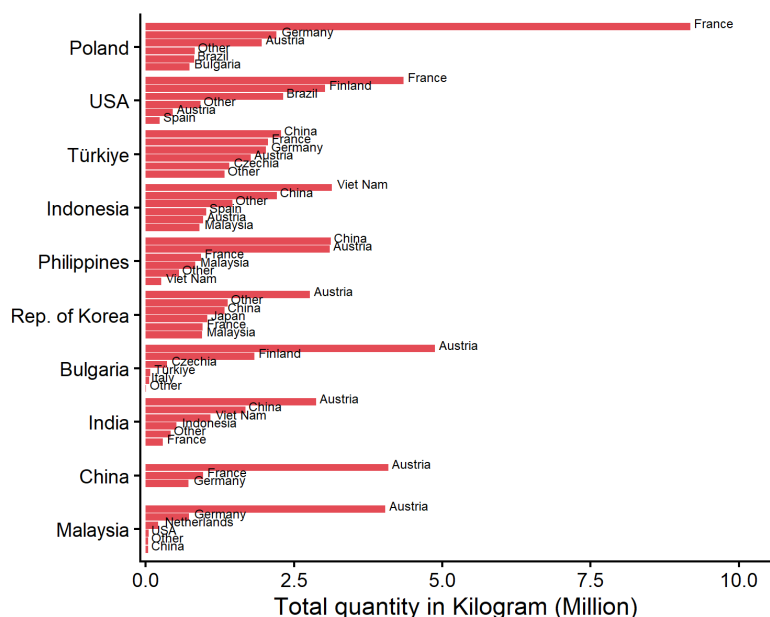
Figure 20. Largest importers of rolling paper 481320 and their origins, 2024**Figure 21.** Largest exporters of rolling paper 481330 and their destinations, 2024

Figure 22. Largest importers of rolling paper 481330 and their origins, 2024

5. Cigarette filters

5.1 Overview

As shown in [Table 9](#), 139 million kilograms of cigarette filters were exported globally (valued at 1.42 billion USD), while 102 million kilograms were imported (valued at 1.11 billion USD) in 2024. China led the export market with a 27% share ([Table 10](#)).

Table 9. Overview of cigarette filter exports and imports

HS code	Description	Import (total value in million USD)	Export (total value in million USD)	Import (total in million kilograms)	Export (total in million kilograms)
560122	Wadding; other articles thereof, of man-made fibres	1,112	1,419	102	139

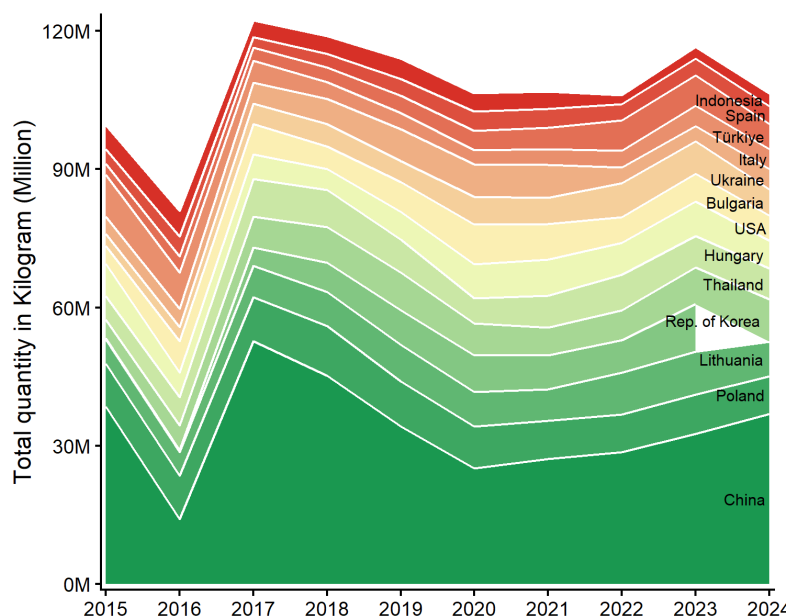
Table 10. Top three countries with largest exports and imports of cigarette filter, 2024

Product	Export	Import
560122: Wadding; other articles thereof, of man-made fibres	China (27%)	Romania (5%)
	Rep. of Korea (7%)	Türkiye (5%)
	Poland (6%)	Latvia (4%)

5.2 Cigarette filter export trends (2015-2024)

Figure 23 illustrates the trends of cigarette filter exports over a ten-year period for countries that account for at least 70% of the trade volume. The top three countries that exported the highest volumes of cigarette filters in 2024 were China, Republic of Korea and Poland. Notably, United Arab Emirates, which ranked the second highest in 2023, did not report data in 2024.

Figure 23. Countries with the largest exports of cigarette filters (560122), 2015-2025



5.3 Cigarette filter export and import flows (2024)

Figure 24 and Figure 25 show the 10 largest exporters and importers of cigarette filters and their major partner countries.

Figure 24. Largest exporters of cigarette filter 560122 and their destinations, 2024

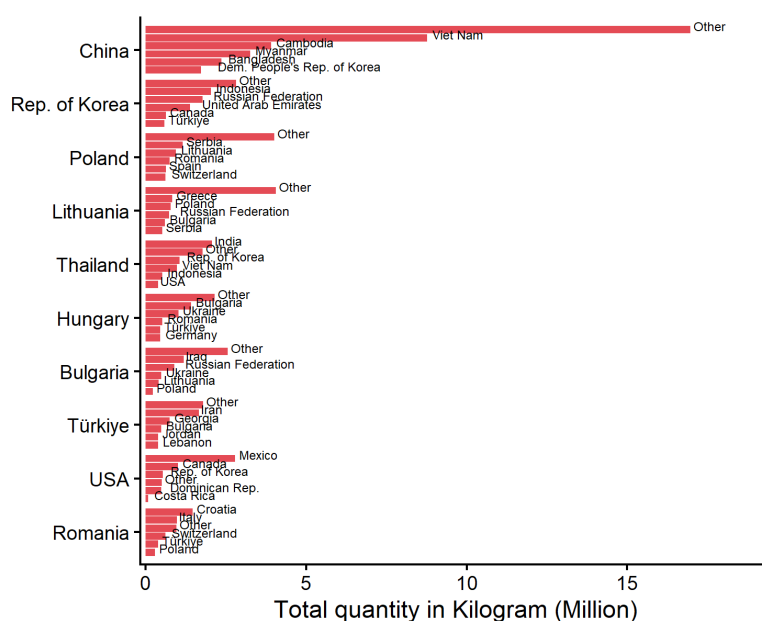
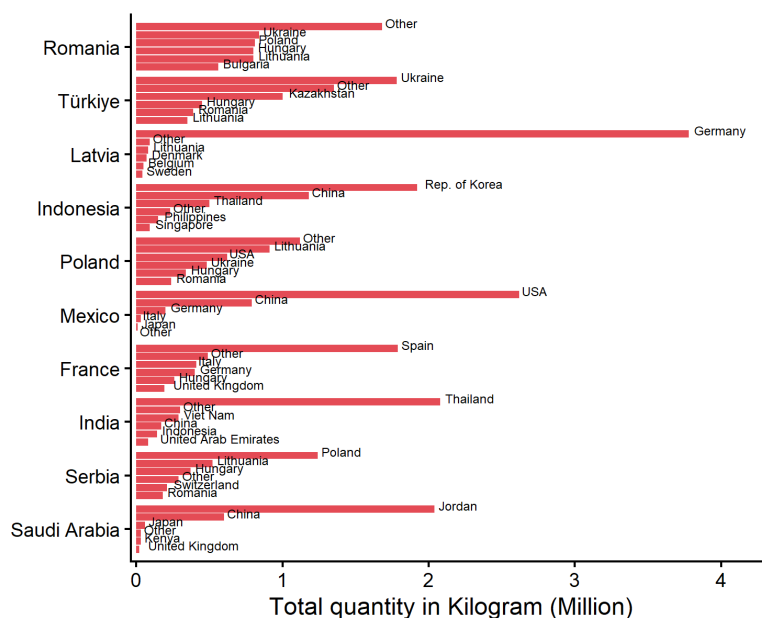


Figure 25. Largest importer of cigarette filter 560122 and their destinations, 2024



6. Manufacturing equipment

6.1 Overview

Table 11 shows that 753 million USD worth of cigarette manufacturing equipment and 225 million USD worth of machinery parts were exported globally in 2024. As presented in Table 12, Italy was the largest exporter for manufacturing equipment, accounting for 26% of export value. The top exporter for machinery parts was the Netherlands, which contributed 15% of the total export share. Indonesia (10% of total value) and the Republic of Korea (13% of total value) were the primary importers of machinery and their parts respectively.

Table 11. Overview of cigarette manufacturing equipment exports and imports, 2024

HS code	Description	Import (total value in millions)	Export (total value in millions)
847810	Machinery; for preparing or making up tobacco, n.e.c. in this chapter	679	753
847890	Machinery; parts of those for preparing or making up tobacco, n.e.c. in this chapter	582	226
Total		1,261	979

Table 12. Top three countries with largest export and import of cigarette manufacturing equipment, 2024

Product	Export	Import
847810: Machinery; for preparing or making up tobacco, n.e.c. in this chapter	Italy (37%)	Indonesia (10%)
	Hungary (9%)	USA (9%)
	Malaysia (8%)	Germany (7%)
847890: Machinery; parts of those for preparing or making up tobacco, n.e.c. in this chapter	Netherlands(15%)	Rep. of Korea (13%)
	Singapore (12%)	Poland (9%)
	Italy (12%)	Saudi Arabia (9%)

6.2 Cigarette machinery export trend (2015-2024)

According to [Figure 26](#), Italy has been the primary exporter of tobacco machinery across the ten-year period from 2015. Italy also led the export for parts between 2021 and 2023, though the Netherlands overtook the top position in 2024.

Figure 26. Countries with the largest exports of cigarette manufacturing equipment (847810), 2015-2025

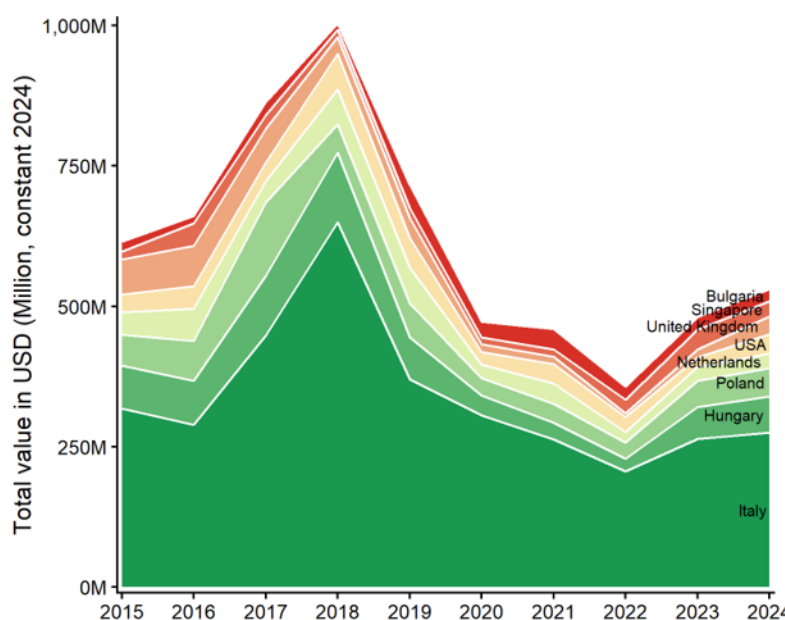
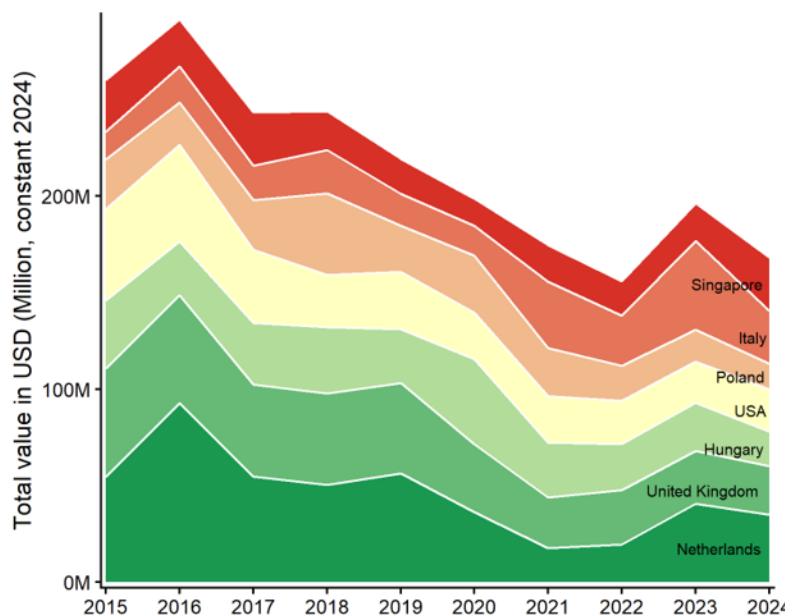


Figure 27. Countries with the largest exports of cigarette manufacturing equipment parts (847890), 2015-2025



6.3 Cigarette manufacturing equipment export trends (2015-2024)

Figure 28 and Figure 31 present the top ten largest exporters and importers of cigarette machinery and parts, along with their major partner countries.

Figure 28. Largest exporters of cigarette machinery 847810 and their destinations, 2024

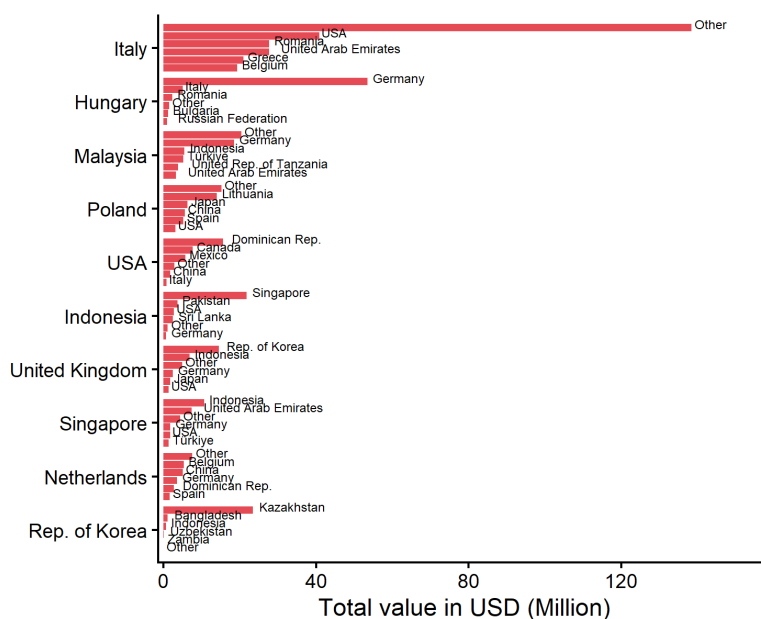


Figure 29. Largest importer of cigarette machinery 847810 and their origins, 2024

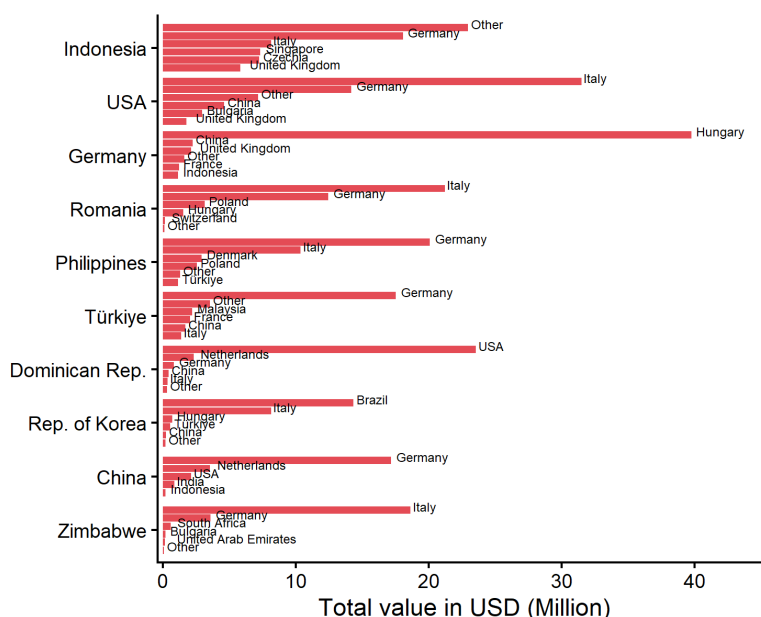


Figure 30. Largest exporters of cigarette machinery 847890 and their destinations, 2024

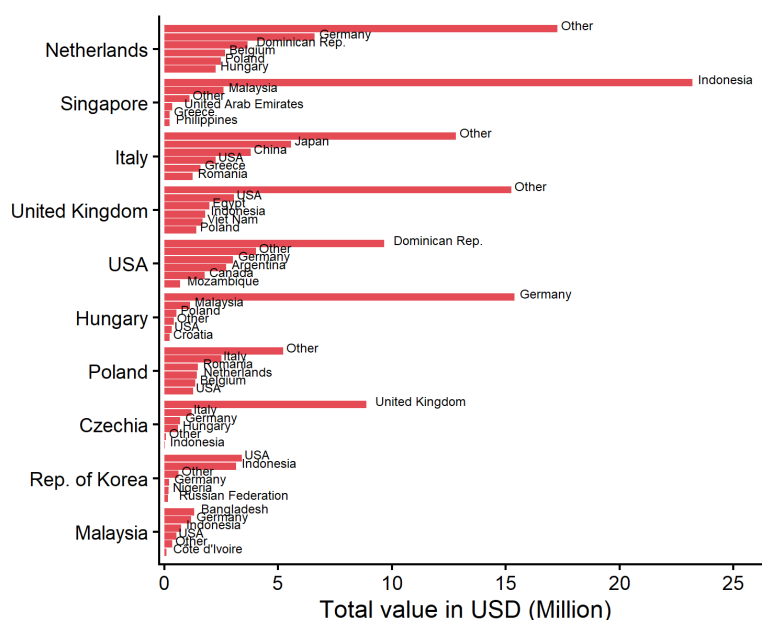
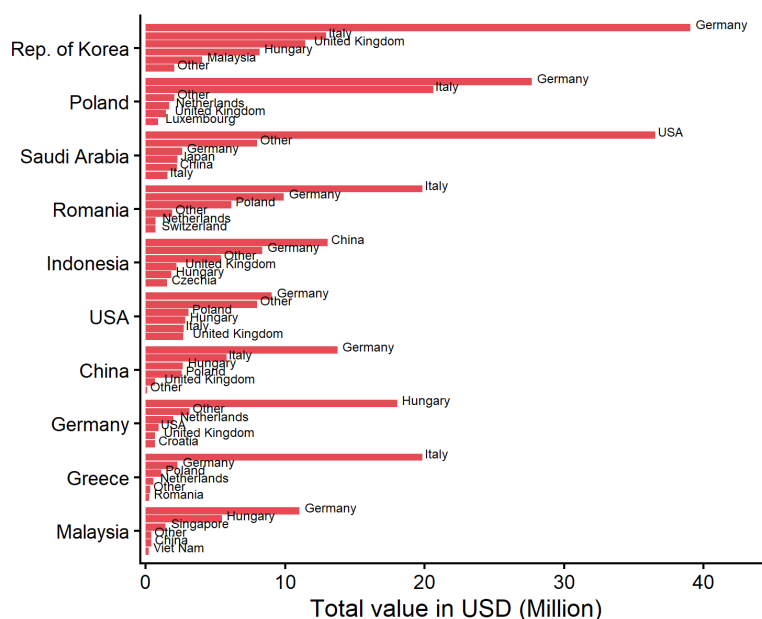


Figure 31. Largest importers of cigarette machinery 847890 and their origins, 2024



7. Appendix

7.1 Largest re-exporting countries with their top partners by commodities

Re-export is the export of foreign goods in the same state as they were previously imported into the country. The main reason for re-export is that some countries serve as transit points for traded goods, arguably most commonly for logistical reasons, but also sometimes for tariff-related or other financial reasons. In some cases, there might be very light manipulation of the goods (very limited value addition) prior to re-export such as blending tobacco leaf types. Supply and values chains are sometimes complex and it can be logical for companies to pass their goods through an intermediary country. Note that transit and re-export, including through free zones, are widely understood to be risk areas. Article 12 of the Protocol addresses free zones and international transit, and FCTC/MOP/4/5 (paragraph 32) notes challenges in ensuring compliance within free trade zones.

As shown in [Table A1](#), the primary re-exporters of tobacco leaf were the United States and Malawi. The United States also led in re-exporting various cigarette papers, followed by Georgia and Canada, as well as tobacco machinery and parts. Georgia was the top re-exporter of cigarette filters, primarily to Azerbaijan.

Table A1. Largest re-export countries with their top partners by tobacco commodities, 2024

Commodity	Re-exporter	Partners	Value in million USD
240110: Tobacco, (not stemmed or stripped)	Canada	USA (94.5%) and Italy (5.5%)	2.63 (23.8%)
	Saudi Arabia	Yemen (92.2%) and United Arab Emirates (7.8%)	2.21 (20%)
	Sri Lanka	Indonesia (95.5%) and Dominica (4.5%)	2.17 (19.6%)
240120: Tobacco; partly or wholly stemmed or stripped	USA	Canada (38.4%), Mexico (29.6%), Other (19.4%), and Dominican Rep. (12.7%)	17.17 (40.4%)
	Malawi	China (72.8%), Belgium (24.5%), Other (1.5%), and Indonesia (1.2%)	16.77 (39.5%)
	Italy	Germany (31.2%), Other (24.7%), United Arab Emirates (22.7%), and Serbia (21.4%)	3.42 (8%)
240130: Tobacco refuse	Saudi Arabia	Yemen (86.6%) and Kuwait (13.4%)	0.42 (33.2%)

	Sri Lanka	Italy (45%), Other (23.9%), Germany (19.6%), and USA (11.6%)	0.26 (21%)
	Canada	USA (100%)	0.22 (17.4%)
240391: Tobacco; homogenised or reconstituted	Cambodia	Indonesia (100%)	0.18 (75.3%)
	USA	Dominican Rep. (85.5%) and Mexico (14.5%)	0.06 (24.5%)
	Panama	Belize (100%)	0 (0.2%)
481310: Paper, cigarette; in the form of booklets or tubes	USA	Canada (92.6%), Ireland (3.3%), Other (2.7%), and Mexico (1.4%)	4.35 (79.3%)
	Canada	USA (99.2%) and Italy (0.8%)	0.59 (10.8%)
	New Zealand	Tonga (88.2%), Cook Isds (10.9%), Marshall Isds (0.6%), and Other (0.2%)	0.23 (4.3%)
481320: Paper, cigarette; in rolls of a width not exceeding 5cm	Georgia	Azerbaijan (100%)	3.46 (67.1%)
	USA	Mexico (62.3%), Canada (18.7%), Netherlands (12.2%), and Other (6.8%)	0.95 (18.4%)
	Canada	USA (98.4%) and Costa Rica (1.6%)	0.72 (13.9%)
481390: Paper, cigarette; (other than in rolls of a width not exceeding 5cm, or in booklets or tubes)	Canada	USA (100%) and Australia (0%)	10.67 (64%)
	Georgia	Azerbaijan (100%)	3.9 (23.4%)
	USA	Canada (88.2%), Israel (4.9%), France (3.5%), and Other (3.4%)	1.83 (11%)
560122: Wadding; other articles thereof, of man-made fibres	Georgia	Azerbaijan (100%)	17.82 (86.3%)
	USA	Costa Rica (32.6%), Other (28%), Mexico (25.6%), and Canada (13.7%)	1.98 (9.6%)
	Canada	USA (63.2%), Costa Rica (26.8%), United Kingdom (7.1%), and Other (2.9%)	0.36 (1.7%)

847810: Machinery; for preparing or making up tobacco, n.e.c. in this chapter	USA	Canada (45.1%), Dominican Rep. (36.8%), Other (9.3%), and Mexico (8.7%)	13.01 (72.8%)
	Sri Lanka	Indonesia (100%)	2.85 (15.9%)
	Georgia	Türkiye (100%)	1.39 (7.8%)
847890: Machinery; parts of those for preparing or making up tobacco, n.e.c. in this chapter	USA	Germany (53.3%), Other (16.2%) , Canada (15.5%), and Dominican Rep. (14.9%)	3.38 (90.3%)
	Canada	USA (100%)	0.13 (3.4%)
	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates (100%)	0.08 (2.1%)

Table A2. Reporters and their partners with the largest re-export values across commodities, 2024

HS code	Description	Re-exporter	Partner	Total value in million USD
240110	Tobacco, (not stemmed or stripped)	Canada	USA	2.49
240120	Tobacco; partly or wholly stemmed or stripped	Malawi	China	12.22
240130	Tobacco refuse	Saudi Arabia	Yemen	0.36
240391	Tobacco; homogenised or reconstituted	Cambodia	Indonesia	0.18
481310	Paper, cigarette; in the form of booklets or tubes	USA	Canada	4.03
481320	Paper, cigarette; in rolls of a width not exceeding 5cm	Georgia	Azerbaijan	3.46
481390	Paper, cigarette; (other than in rolls of a width not exceeding 5cm, or in booklets or tubes)	Canada	USA	10.67
560122	Wadding; other articles thereof, of man-made fibres	Georgia	Azerbaijan	17.82
847810	Machinery; for preparing or making up tobacco, n.e.c. in this chapter	USA	Canada	5.87
847890	Machinery; parts of those for preparing or making up tobacco, n.e.c. in this chapter	USA	Germany	1.80

Table A3. Reporters and their partners with the largest re-import values across commodities, 2024

HS code	Description	Re-importer	Partner	Total value in million USD
240110	Tobacco, (not stemmed or stripped)	Dominican Rep.	Dominican Rep.	2.12
240120	Tobacco; partly or wholly stemmed or stripped	Canada	Canada	6.53
240130	Tobacco refuse	Brazil	Brazil	0.46
240391	Tobacco; homogenised or reconstituted	Malawi	Zimbabwe	0.10
481310	Paper, cigarette; in the form of booklets or tubes	Dominican Rep.	Dominican Rep.	1.06
481320	Paper, cigarette; in rolls of a width not exceeding 5cm	France	France	0.63
481390	Paper, cigarette; (other than in rolls of a width not exceeding 5cm, or in booklets or tubes)	South Africa	South Africa	0.46
560122	Wadding; other articles thereof, of man-made fibres	China	China	1.41
847810	Machinery; for preparing or making up tobacco, n.e.c. in this chapter	Spain	Germany	0.15
847890	Machinery; parts of those for preparing or making up tobacco, n.e.c. in this chapter	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	0.37

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