Uzbekistan



How many people die from smoking in Uzbekistan each year?

16,996

What is the economic cost of smoking and tobacco use in Uzbekistan each year?

6,511,593,245,730

Uzbekistan sums

Current Rates of Smoking and Tobacco Use in Uzbekistan

Tobacco use continues to be an epidemic in Uzbekistan. Government complacency in the face of the tobacco epidemic protects the tobacco industry in Uzbekistan as the death toll grows each year. Proponents of healthier societies must push for the implementation of evidence-based best practices in tobacco control to create change and reduce the negative effects of tobacco use.

Adult Smoking Prevalence in Uzbekistan

15+ years old; 2022

en Women

20.4% 1.0

Adult smoking prevalence in Uzbekistan is 10.6%.

Number of Adult Smokers in Uzbekistan

15+ years old; 2022

Men Women 2,509,926 125,647

Number of adult smokers in Uzbekistan is 2,636,032.

Youth Smoking Prevalence in Uzbekistan

10-14 years old; 2022

oys Girls

0.6% 0.5%

Youth smoking prevalence in Uzbekistan is 0.6%.

Adult Smokeless Tobacco Use in Uzbekistan

15+ years old; smokeless tobacco includes snus, chewing tobacco, gutkha, etc.; 2019

Both Men and Women

10%

Adult smokeless tobacco use prevalence in Uzbekistan is 10%.

Deaths Caused by Tobacco in Uzbekistan

% deaths attributable to tobacco use in 2021

Men

Womer

12.8%

3.4%

8.5% of all deaths in Uzbekistan are caused by tobacco use.

Learn more about global Prevalence, Youth Smoking and Deaths.

Negative Effect of Tobacco Use in Uzbekistan

Tobacco use harms both the public and fiscal health of Uzbekistan, threatening efforts to improve equity, alleviate poverty, and protect the environment.



Societal Harms

The economic cost of smoking Uzbekistan is 6,511,593,245,730 Uzbekistan sums. This includes direct costs related to healthcare expenditures and indirect costs related to lost productivity caused by illness and premature death.



Harms Development

Tobacco spending diverts funds from the resources that families need to rise out of poverty. On average in Uzbekistan, a smoker must spend 4.7% of GDP per capita to buy 100 packs of the most popular cigarettes in a year.



Environmental Harms

Cigarette butts are the most commonly discarded pieces of waste worldwide. It is estimated that 2,551 tons of butts wind up as toxic trash in Uzbekistan each year, equal to 945 female African elephants.



Harms Health Equity

The tobacco industry markets its products aggressively to lower-income populations and youth in Uzbekistan.



Harms NCDs

Not only is smoking a major risk factor for the 4 largest noncommunicable diseases (cancer, heart diseases, respiratory diseases, and diabetes), but people living with mental illness are nearly 2x as likely to smoke as other individuals.

Learn more about Health Effects.

Impact of the Tobacco Supply Chain on Uzbekistan

The tobacco industry profits significantly from producing and selling tobacco. At the same time, across the tobacco supply chain, there are significant negative health and economic repercussions for Uzbekistan.



Tobacco Production

There were approximately 12,752,600,000 cigarettes produced in Uzbekistan in 2023.



Tobacco Industry

The total revenue of the 6 largest tobacco companies in the world was USD 362 billion in 2022, about the same as Pakistan's Gross National Income (GNI), 5x Panama's GNI and 9x Paraguay's GNI.



Tobacco Growing

There were 2,012 tons of tobacco produced in Uzbekistan in 2022 on 1,672 hectares of quality agricultural land that could have been used to grow food.

Learn more about global Growing and Product Sales.

Ending the Tobacco Epidemic in Uzbekistan

Fortunately, there are evidence-based -i.e. proven -solutions to the challenges posed by tobacco use. For several decades, governments around the world have been introducing a set of policies that address the demand for tobacco products, particularly among youth. These policies effectively reduce consumption and are cost-effective because they save governments enormous amounts of money in health care spending and increase economic productivity.

Current Tobacco Control Policies in Uzbekistan

Designated Smoke-Free Areas in Uzbekistan



Availability of Cessation Services in Uzbekistan

Quitting Resources

NRT (Nicotine replacement therapy) and/or some cessation services (neither cost-covered)

National Quit Line

No

Learn more about best practices in Cessation.

Tobacco Packaging Regulations in Uzbekistan

Quality of Tobacco Packaging Regulation

None

Text warning label only

✓Text warning label with graphic warning label
Plain Packaging with text/graphic warning label

% of Pack Covered

40%

Learn more about best practices in Counter Marketing.

Tobacco Control Mass Media Campaigns in Uzbekistan

Ran a National Anti-Tobacco Campaign	Yes
Part Of A Comprehensive Tobacco Control Program	No
Pre-Tested With The Target Audience	No
Target Audience Research Was Conducted	Yes
Aired On Television And/Or Radio	Yes
Utilized Media Planning	Yes
Earned Media/Public Relations Were Used To Promote The Campaign	Yes
Process Evaluation Was Used To Assess Implementation	No
Outcome Evaluation Was Used To Assess Effectiveness	No

Learn more about best practices in Mass Media.

Tobacco Tax Policies in Uzbekistan

Using evidence-based international recommendations/best practices, the Tobacconomics Cigarette Tax Scorecard assesses four components of tax systems - price, change in affordability, tax share, and structure - on a scale of 0 to 5, where a higher score is preferred.

Overall Score

The overall score is an average of the four component scores.

Cigarette Price

1.00

Consumers respond to higher prices by decreasing consumption and some quit using tobacco.

Change in Affordability Over Time

0.00

In addition to price, change in affordability is critical. Cigarettes need to become less affordable for consumption to decline.

Tax Share of Price

2.50

Large tax shares of price are usually a good indicator that taxes are working.

Tax Structure

1.00

Best practices include relying more on uniform specific excise taxes that are adjusted regularly to outpace growth and inflation.

Learn more about the Scorecard in Uzbekistan.

Regulations on Tobacco Advertising, Promotion, and Sponsorship (TAPS) in Uzbekistan

Marketing is the key avenue that tobacco companies use to reach consumers, new and old. Restricting or eliminating marketing is key to tobacco control success.

Direct Bans	4 out of 7 direct bans implemented	Indirect Bans	3 out of 10 direct bans implemented
National TV and radio	Yes	Free distribution in mail or throug	sh other means Yes
International TV and radio	No	Promotional discounts	Yes
International magazines and newspa	apers Yes	Non-tobacco products identified names	with tobacco brand Yes
International magazines and newspa	apers No	Brand name of non-tobacco prod product	ucts used for tobacco No
Billboard and outdoor advertising	Yes	Appearance in TV and/or films: to placement)	obacco brands (product No
Advertising at point of sale	Yes	Appearance in TV and/or films: to	obacco products No
Advertising on internet	No	Prescribed anti-tobacco ads requentertainment media product that products, use or images	
		Complete ban on sponsorship	No
	Compliance	Any form of contribution (financiany event, activity or individual	al or other support) to No
7	70%	Ban on the publicity of financial of support by the tobacco industry of individuals	