

Cotton

World cotton trade is expected to average 1.2 percent annual growth during 1996-2005, reversing much of the decline suffered during the previous 10 years. World cotton trade fell from a peak of 7.3 million tons in 1986 to as low as 5.6 million in 1992, in large part due to declining Russian imports. Import growth is foreseen in Russia and elsewhere after 1996 and, by 2005, world exports are projected to be about 6.5 million tons.

U.S. exports are expected to trend up during the 1990's and beyond, growing to 1.6 million tons by 2005. The U.S. share of world trade is likely to average a little more than 25 percent, as many foreign producers reduce raw cotton exports by channeling production toward consumption and value-added textile products. U.S. exports are

expected to rise 1.1 percent annually during 1996-2005, about the same as world trade.

Both foreign consumption and production growth have slowed to negligible rates during the last 10 years, and while both are expected to rebound before 2000, they are not expected to return to their long-term average growth of 2.2 percent per year. The projection for world cotton consumption to expand at an annual rate of approximately 1.8 percent during 1996-2005 underpins the outlook for a relatively strong rate of import growth. However, a key uncertainty in the projection is the extent to which earlier gains in cotton consumption, associated with a shift in consumer fiber preference toward cotton, and away from synthetics, can be sustained.

Figure 27

Cotton: Historical and projected world area and yield

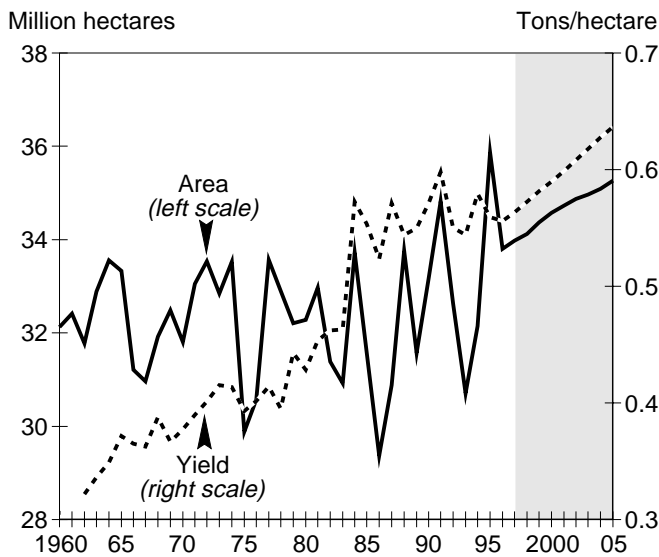
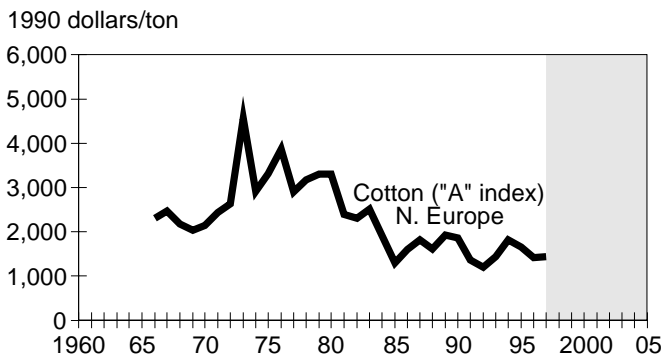


Figure 29

Cotton: Historical and projected real prices



Note: USDA is prohibited from publishing cotton price projections.

Figure 28

Cotton: Historical and projected world supply and use

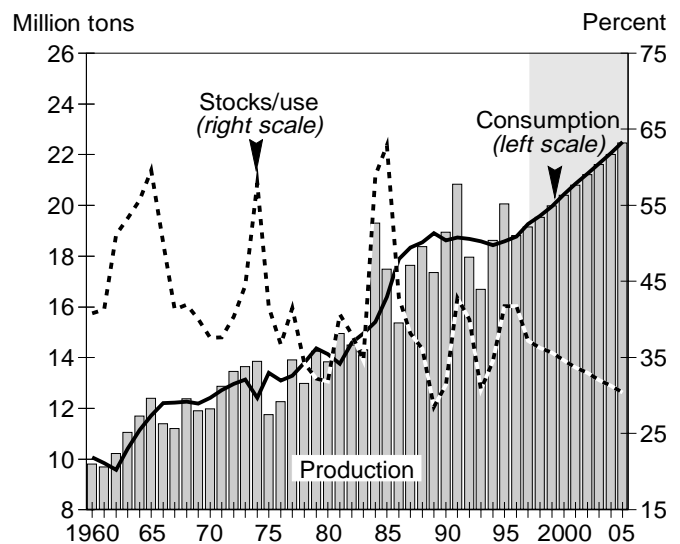


Figure 30

Cotton: Historical and projected price ratios

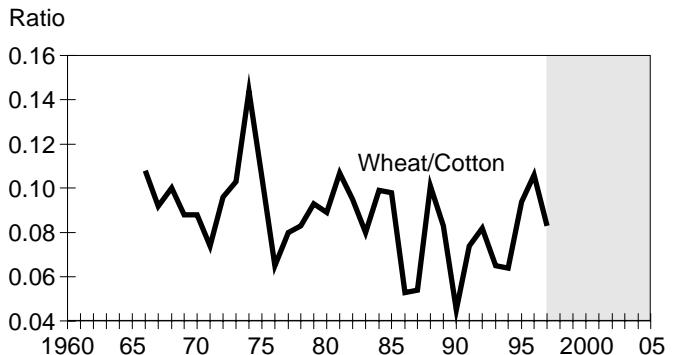


Table 30—Cotton trade projections

Crop year	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992-96 avg.	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1,000 tons														
Exports														
United States	1,132	1,494	2,047	1,671	1,481	1,565	1,524	1,547	1,549	1,550	1,574	1,597	1,619	1,642
Argentina	65	69	197	266	305	180	273	265	270	276	283	290	296	303
Australia	369	366	293	305	479	362	510	513	526	538	544	545	547	549
Brazil	24	1	33	22	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China	149	163	40	5	22	76	48	48	48	47	46	44	43	42
European Union-15 ¹	200	228	294	317	281	264	287	286	285	283	282	281	275	273
Egypt	19	114	67	19	87	61	55	56	57	58	59	61	62	63
Former Soviet Union ²	1,977	2,079	1,948	1,486	1,347	1,767	1,560	1,557	1,570	1,551	1,540	1,528	1,566	1,552
Russia	98	180	145	0	0	85	27	49	85	68	47	25	53	31
Ukraine	0	0	44	33	33	22	29	22	26	24	23	22	21	20
Other Former Soviet Union	1,879	1,899	1,759	1,453	1,314	1,661	1,505	1,481	1,459	1,459	1,470	1,481	1,491	1,501
India	234	66	18	134	261	143	40	8	16	27	38	58	72	97
Mexico	5	7	40	87	120	52	119	110	116	120	115	105	98	91
Other SubSaharan Africa	158	154	162	218	222	183	193	199	205	211	218	204	231	238
Pakistan	256	69	32	312	87	151	241	251	227	231	259	299	311	322
Turkey	59	109	2	58	44	54	57	69	82	84	85	87	89	91
W. Africa (Franc-zone)	445	442	585	608	711	568	686	702	717	731	744	757	772	786
Other	478	460	438	449	456	456	307	375	406	453	461	462	443	462
Total	5,570	5,821	6,196	5,957	5,903	5,889	5,900	5,987	6,075	6,162	6,249	6,336	6,423	6,510
Imports														
United States	0	1	4	89	87	36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brazil	397	407	351	370	523	410	589	615	583	576	598	620	638	659
Canada	46	46	58	65	65	56	50	51	51	52	52	53	53	54
Central/East Europe	358	282	271	308	319	308	338	355	365	373	384	394	404	415
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Central/East Europe	358	282	271	308	319	308	338	355	365	373	384	394	404	415
China	53	176	884	663	544	464	344	358	388	425	456	479	500	510
European Union-15 ¹	1,034	1,131	1,073	966	967	1,034	958	906	895	899	860	851	837	834
Egypt	37	13	45	20	5	24	42	42	40	37	35	33	31	29
Former Soviet Union ²	773	771	650	411	364	594	464	514	569	612	643	678	716	737
Russia	577	653	470	239	207	429	295	335	385	417	439	461	484	500
Ukraine	76	44	65	71	60	63	63	64	64	64	65	66	67	68
Other Former Soviet Union	120	74	115	101	97	101	107	115	120	130	139	152	165	169
Hong Kong	175	189	193	168	158	177	174	174	170	167	166	165	163	161
India	20	51	100	17	17	41	24	27	27	29	30	31	31	32
Indonesia	433	444	452	457	484	454	503	522	538	553	569	586	602	619
Japan	485	434	381	330	310	388	276	262	247	232	219	206	194	183
Malaysia	44	57	65	70	76	62	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83
Mexico	143	173	126	142	185	154	156	149	147	146	151	155	160	165
Other SubSaharan Africa	85	62	72	45	51	63	78	82	82	89	96	104	106	114
Pakistan	5	76	152	27	44	61	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Philippines	49	79	59	62	65	63	72	76	76	80	84	88	88	92
South Korea	373	368	380	337	316	355	310	301	295	286	278	270	263	257
Taiwan	275	269	243	250	239	255	236	228	232	225	225	222	220	217
Thailand	331	351	314	336	283	323	313	320	327	332	337	343	348	354
Turkey	233	119	236	140	239	193	244	234	269	269	256	221	213	200
W. Africa (Franc zone)	4	8	10	11	6	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Other	5,353	5,507	6,119	5,284	5,347	5,522	5,275	5,324	5,429	5,489	5,548	5,607	5,676	5,741
Total	5,884	6,065	6,706	5,895	6,003	5,879	5,966	6,053	6,140	6,227	6,314	6,401	6,488	6,575
Exports - Imports	(314)	(244)	(510)	62	(100)	11	(65)	(65)	(65)	(65)	(65)	(65)	(65)	(65)

¹Excludes EU-15 intratrade. ²Includes FSU intratrade.
 Note: Imports exceed exports due to differences in countries reported.

Textile Fiber Demand and Cotton Consumption

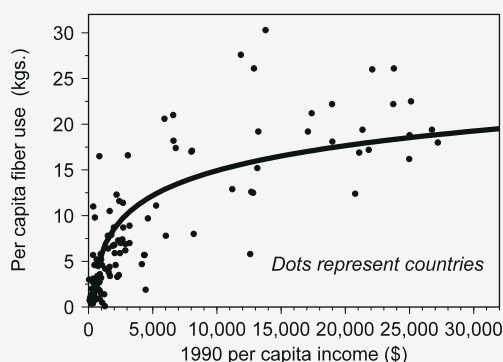
Two key issues in the long-term cotton outlook are the growth in total demand for textile fibers, and the competitiveness of cotton with respect to other fibers, particularly polyester. The high cotton prices associated with China's import surge and South Asia's pest and disease problems helped raise polyester prices through 1995, and investment in Asia's polyester capacity soared. While some observers question the sustainability of these investment plans now that polyester prices have dropped, cotton prices during the next 5 years, as projected by the International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC), will remain well above the current breakeven costs of many modern polyester plants.

During the last 35 years, global demand for all textile fibers has grown 2.9 percent annually, and industry forecasts for 1995-2005 vary from less than 2.0 percent to above 4.0 percent. Per capita fiber use now varies widely around the world, ranging from more than 30 kgs in North America to well under 10 kgs in most developing countries. The income elasticity of demand for fiber (in volume terms) tends to

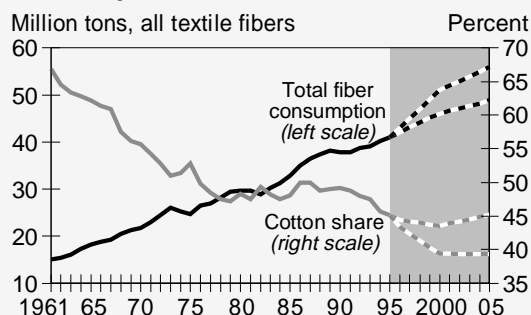
decline as income rises. This does not necessarily hold for expenditures on products with fibers, only for the volume of fiber demand. With stronger income growth projected in developing countries and generally higher income elasticities in these regions, developing countries are likely to account for much of the world's increased final consumption of fibers during 1995-2005.

The likely cost competitiveness of polyester suggests that cotton's share of world fiber use will continue to decline. During the 1980s, North America and Western Europe increased their share of cotton in final consumption, and the cotton share of global use stabilized after a long decline. However, since 1990, the cotton share of fiber use has resumed a downward trend in Western Europe, and cotton's global share declined from 49 percent in 1990 to 45 percent in 1995. With developed country tastes in apparel no longer shifting strongly toward cotton, and industrial fiber use likely to grow faster than home use in developing countries, cotton's share of world fiber consumption is likely to decline.

Total fiber use and per capita income



Alternate projections of total fiber consumption



Foreign production has stagnated in recent years, as smaller harvests in China and the FSU have offset gains elsewhere. High levels of input use and poor water management have rendered useless much of the area abandoned in Central Asia during the 1990's and this area is expected to remain out of production during the projection period. Pesticide resistance has hampered production in China. Further losses in these regions are not expected, and China's and Central Asia's production is expected to resume growth, although not as quickly as elsewhere.

The rapid consumption growth of the early 1980's, spurred by prolonged economic expansion and sharp share gains versus other fibers in some markets, is not expected to resume. In the short term, consumption growth in the traditional developed cotton importers is likely to be constrained by relatively sluggish economic performance, and in Russia and elsewhere in the FSU by economic

restructuring. In the long term, the liberalization of textile trade under the Uruguay Round Agreement will also constrain cotton imports by the most developed traditional importers, such as the EU and Japan. In contrast, rapid consumption growth is expected in many developing countries and steady growth is expected to continue in major cotton-producing countries. However, the pace of this structural shift will depend on the implementation of the phaseout of the Multi-Fiber Arrangement. While it is anticipated that the most significant changes will probably be delayed until the end of the implementation period in 2005, large uncertainties remain about the timing of liberalization and shifts in garment production both to and among developing countries.

Highlights for Major Importers

Global cotton trade to 2005 will depend largely on consumption patterns in importing countries. World trade

contracted for two reasons beginning in the late 1980's—the virtual collapse of Russia as a consumer and importer of cotton, and the continued shift of spinning from traditional importers to cotton-producing countries. Russia's cotton consumption fell more than 80 percent between 1989 and 1996, to 230,000 tons, during the restructuring of Russia's political, economic, and foreign trade systems. Elsewhere, other traditional cotton-importing countries found it less expensive to purchase cotton yarn and fabric for their textile industries as inexpensive textile imports flooded their markets, particularly from Pakistan through the early 1990's. These imports took the place of imported raw cotton.

With Russian and Central and East European consumption projected to partly rebound, world cotton trade is likely to grow during the next 10 years. Also, pest and disease control problems have severely constrained Pakistan's ability to maintain its earlier growth rates in cotton consumption and textile exports, thus strengthening prospects for raw cotton demand by some cotton-importing textile exporters who will face less competition. Finally, several countries that were sources of cotton exports during the 1980's are expected to become importers instead. In past years, increasing consumption in Mexico, Brazil, and China in part represented shifts in consumption from importing countries to non-importing producers. As consumption gains have steadily outpaced production in all three countries, they have again begun to import, driving world trade higher.

In the traditional cotton importers (Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, and the EU), consumption is expected to decline steadily. Strong competition from emerging Asian textile suppliers and comparative production disadvantages will accelerate declines in their raw cotton consumption after 2000.

Brazil. Brazil's production plummeted and imports soared as it reoriented its economy at the beginning of the 1990's. Brazil is not expected to return to the import-substitution orientation that governed its economic policy before the second half of the 1980's, and cotton import tariffs are likely to remain low. Consumption is expected to continue outpacing production, and Brazil is projected to be the world's largest single country importer during most of the projection period.

China. China is expected to raise both production and consumption, but, in the long run, consumption is expected

to grow more rapidly. China's imports have risen in the last few years and China is expected to remain a growing net importer. Intransigent bollworm infestations in the North China Plain have hampered the crop in one of China's pre-eminent growing regions. Also, rapid economic growth has increasingly turned land over to nonagricultural pursuits and deprived agriculture of investment funds for inputs and improvements. Soaring grain prices and an increasingly affluent population's demand for a greater variety of foods have increased the area of other crops at the expense of cotton.

China's future production and consumption prospects are both subject to considerable uncertainty. Since China is projected to be one of the world's largest importers over much of the projection period, differing assumptions on supply and use developments could significantly influence world trade and U.S. exports. Specific areas of uncertainty include the extent to which current insect control problems that have hampered production can be solved and the extent to which cotton consumption, which has apparently stagnated since the late 1980's, will respond to sustained economic growth.

Indonesia and Thailand. Indonesia and Thailand will resume consumption and import expansion through 2005 as they benefit from comparatively cheap labor, favorable exchange rates, and foreign investment in their textile industries. However, Thailand's imports are not expected to exceed their 1991 peak before 2005.

Central and East Europe and Former Soviet Union. After years of plummeting cotton consumption, some Central and East European and FSU countries are beginning to increase consumption again. However, Russia has remained an important exception, with consumption falling through 1996. For most of the region's traditional importers, cotton consumption and imports are expected to remain well below historical levels throughout 1997-2005. Russia is expected to remain the largest consumer in the region, but to remain only slightly above Uzbekistan. While traditional consumers in the region remain below historical norms, Central Asia is likely to consume more cotton than in the past.

Future demand prospects in the non-producing republics of the FSU and CEE are a major uncertainty in the trade outlook, particularly for Russia. As the economies recover in Russia and the other lagging republics, it is not clear

if their textile sectors will expand at the same rate as the overall economy, grow faster as a result of promotion aimed at achieving quick gains in export earnings, or be abandoned due to import competition.

Highlights for Major Exporters

Foreign export growth is expected to recover during the period, but still remain below the long-term trend. By 2005, foreign exports are expected to total 4.9 million tons. Foreign export growth will be supported by some resumption of trade relations between cotton-producing and noncotton-producing countries of the FSU, and by growing import demand from China, Latin America, and Southeast Asia.

Australia and West Africa. Australia and the French-speaking countries of West Africa will continue to channel most of their cotton output into the export market throughout the period.

Pakistan. Pakistan is expected to maintain some regulation of raw cotton exports, favoring domestic producers of products for export over exports of raw cotton. However, restrictions on raw cotton exports are expected to be less severe than in the past, leading to some growth in raw cotton exports, as well as some strengthening of domestic producer and consumer prices with respect to world prices.

India. India, with much potential for yield gains, is expected to raise exports moderately. However, as with Pakistan, India's export growth will be limited by strong growth in domestic consumption, and in exports of yarns, cloth, and garments.

Central Asia. The Central Asian countries of the FSU will continue exporting cotton to non-FSU markets at higher levels than during the 1980's. These countries are also expected to increase their exports within the FSU. The mix between FSU and non-FSU sales will depend on the willingness and ability of importers elsewhere in the FSU to offer either hard currency or other compensation sufficient to offset lost hard currency earnings. Longstanding transportation and other links among the FSU countries may help facilitate trade with that region. Central Asia's ability to export, however, will be heavily dependent on yield gains. Past environmental damage is expected to keep some land out of production indefinitely, and efforts to diversify agricultural production will sustain area for grains and other crops at the expense of cotton.

Supply prospects in Central Asia—source of about one-quarter of world cotton exports—are an important uncertainty in the global outlook. Economic and agricultural reform has not been rapid in the region's major producers, so reform's longrun impacts on yield growth and cross-commodity competition remain conjectural.

Other Countries. Some traditional cotton exporters, such as Brazil, Mexico, Central America, and Turkey have substantially reduced cotton exports while increasing imports to meet more rapidly expanding consumption needs. These trends will continue, and these countries, with the exception of Turkey, will be expanding their net imports of cotton.

Table 31—Cotton supply and use projections

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending stocks
						Total	Per cap	
	1,000 ha	Tons/ha	----- 1,000 tons -----				Kgs.	1,000 tons
World								
1992	32,631	0.55	17,952	5,884	5,570	18,673	3.4	7,471
1993	30,706	0.54	16,700	6,065	5,821	18,584	3.4	5,722
1994	32,149	0.58	18,620	6,706	6,196	18,434	3.3	6,373
1995	35,878	0.56	20,069	5,895	5,957	18,575	3.3	7,756
1996	33,805	0.56	18,798	6,003	5,903	18,771	3.3	7,839
1992-96 avg.	33,034	0.56	18,428	6,111	5,889	18,607	3.3	7,032
1998	33,988	0.57	19,527	5,966	5,900	19,593	3.3	7,108
1999	34,245	0.58	19,983	6,053	5,987	20,039	3.3	7,117
2000	34,455	0.59	20,404	6,140	6,075	20,505	3.4	7,081
2001	34,608	0.60	20,800	6,227	6,162	20,918	3.4	7,028
2002	34,751	0.61	21,220	6,314	6,249	21,306	3.4	7,007
2003	34,849	0.62	21,599	6,401	6,336	21,724	3.4	6,947
2004	34,978	0.63	22,022	6,488	6,423	22,133	3.5	6,901
2005	35,157	0.64	22,462	6,575	6,510	22,575	3.5	6,853
United States								
1992	4,510	0.78	3,531	0	1,132	2,232	8.6	1,015
1993	5,173	0.68	3,513	1	1,494	2,268	8.7	769
1994	5,391	0.79	4,281	4	2,047	2,438	9.3	577
1995	6,478	0.60	3,897	89	1,671	2,318	8.7	568
1996	5,193	0.79	4,126	87	1,481	2,395	8.9	904
1992-96 avg.	5,349	0.72	3,870	36	1,565	2,330	8.9	767
1998	5,193	0.76	3,961	1	1,524	2,528	9.3	902
1999	5,317	0.77	4,117	1	1,547	2,594	9.4	880
2000	5,361	0.78	4,188	1	1,549	2,661	9.6	860
2001	5,402	0.79	4,277	1	1,550	2,704	9.7	883
2002	5,402	0.80	4,321	1	1,574	2,748	9.7	884
2003	5,442	0.81	4,410	1	1,597	2,791	9.8	906
2004	5,483	0.81	4,454	1	1,619	2,835	9.9	908
2005	5,483	0.83	4,542	1	1,642	2,879	10.0	930
Argentina								
1992	325	0.45	145	2	65	128	3.8	116
1993	480	0.49	235	15	69	118	3.5	177
1994	700	0.50	350	8	197	100	2.9	236
1995	960	0.44	420	6	266	100	2.9	295
1996	900	0.46	414	4	305	100	2.9	306
1992-96 avg.	673	0.46	313	7	180	109	3.2	226
1998	759	0.48	364	6	273	104	2.9	254
1999	745	0.49	364	6	265	105	2.9	255
2000	759	0.50	379	7	270	107	2.9	262
2001	746	0.51	380	7	276	109	2.9	264
2002	755	0.52	392	7	283	110	3.0	270
2003	754	0.53	399	7	290	113	3.0	274
2004	755	0.54	407	7	296	114	3.0	278
2005	756	0.55	416	7	303	116	3.0	282
Australia								
1992	262	1.42	373	0	369	28	1.6	160
1993	264	1.25	329	0	366	31	1.7	92
1994	222	1.51	335	0	293	40	2.2	94
1995	304	1.38	420	0	305	41	2.2	168
1996	390	1.39	544	0	479	46	2.5	188
1992-96 avg.	288	1.39	400	0	362	37	2.1	140
1998	403	1.41	567	0	510	51	2.7	260
1999	401	1.41	568	0	513	52	2.7	262
2000	409	1.42	581	0	526	52	2.7	265
2001	416	1.43	594	0	538	53	2.8	267
2002	419	1.44	601	0	544	54	2.8	270
2003	417	1.44	602	0	545	54	2.8	273
2004	418	1.45	605	0	547	55	2.8	276
2005	418	1.46	609	0	549	56	2.8	280

Continued—

Table 31—Cotton supply and use projections—cont'd

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending stocks
						Total	Per cap	
	1,000 ha	Tons/ha	----- 1,000 tons -----				Kgs.	1,000 tons
Brazil								
1992	1,485	0.31	460	397	24	795	5.1	398
1993	1,085	0.37	405	407	1	860	5.4	349
1994	1,220	0.45	550	351	33	870	5.4	346
1995	1,130	0.35	390	370	22	849	5.2	236
1996	750	0.41	305	523	0	871	5.3	192
1992-96 avg.	1,134	0.37	422	410	16	849	5.3	304
1998	1,166	0.38	448	589	0	1,009	6.0	289
1999	1,182	0.39	460	615	0	1,060	6.3	303
2000	1,178	0.39	464	583	0	1,049	6.1	301
2001	1,167	0.40	465	576	0	1,043	6.0	299
2002	1,153	0.40	465	598	0	1,058	6.1	303
2003	1,144	0.41	467	620	0	1,080	6.2	310
2004	1,129	0.41	466	638	0	1,099	6.2	316
2005	1,122	0.42	469	659	0	1,121	6.3	322
Canada								
1992	0	0.00	0	46	0	44	1.6	5
1993	0	0.00	0	46	0	48	1.7	3
1994	0	0.00	0	58	0	57	2.0	4
1995	0	0.00	0	65	0	64	2.2	5
1996	0	0.00	0	65	0	65	2.2	5
1992-96 avg.	0	0.00	0	56	0	56	1.9	4
1998	0	0.00	0	50	0	50	1.7	6
1999	0	0.00	0	51	0	51	1.7	6
2000	0	0.00	0	51	0	51	1.7	6
2001	0	0.00	0	52	0	52	1.7	6
2002	0	0.00	0	52	0	52	1.7	7
2003	0	0.00	0	53	0	53	1.7	7
2004	0	0.00	0	53	0	53	1.7	7
2005	0	0.00	0	54	0	53	1.7	7
Central & Eastern Europe								
1992	13	0.92	12	358	61	326	2.7	76
1993	9	0.56	5	282	19	276	2.3	65
1994	17	0.41	7	271	16	264	2.2	60
1995	17	0.41	7	308	16	285	2.4	73
1996	17	0.41	7	319	19	303	2.5	76
1992-96 avg.	15	0.52	8	308	26	291	2.4	70
1998	14	0.82	12	338	19	328	2.7	78
1999	14	0.82	12	355	19	344	2.9	82
2000	14	0.83	12	365	20	354	2.9	84
2001	14	0.84	12	373	20	362	3.0	86
2002	14	0.84	12	384	21	373	3.1	88
2003	14	0.84	12	394	21	382	3.1	91
2004	14	0.84	12	404	22	391	3.2	93
2005	14	0.84	12	415	23	402	3.3	95
China								
1992	6,835	0.66	4,507	53	149	4,681	4.0	2,274
1993	5,000	0.75	3,745	176	163	4,638	3.9	1,328
1994	5,530	0.78	4,333	884	40	4,398	3.7	2,107
1995	5,422	0.88	4,768	663	5	4,246	3.5	3,288
1996	4,800	0.79	3,810	544	22	4,246	3.5	3,375
1992-96 avg.	5,517	0.77	4,233	464	76	4,442	3.7	2,474
1998	5,030	0.81	4,050	344	48	4,473	3.6	2,427
1999	5,080	0.81	4,117	358	48	4,526	3.6	2,328
2000	5,070	0.82	4,136	388	48	4,573	3.6	2,230
2001	5,032	0.82	4,132	425	48	4,608	3.6	2,131
2002	5,001	0.83	4,134	456	46	4,641	3.6	2,034
2003	4,978	0.83	4,143	479	44	4,671	3.6	1,941
2004	4,969	0.84	4,163	500	43	4,706	3.6	1,855
2005	4,968	0.84	4,189	510	42	4,741	3.6	1,771

Continued—

Table 31—Cotton supply and use projections—cont'd

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending stocks
						Total	Per cap	
	1,000 ha	Tons/ha	----- 1,000 tons -----				Kgs.	1,000 tons
EU-15								
1992	353	0.93	330	1,034	200	1,179	3.2	318
1993	383	0.95	365	1,131	228	1,223	3.3	360
1994	425	1.01	428	1,073	294	1,185	3.2	372
1995	473	1.02	484	966	317	1,110	3.0	380
1996	506	0.78	394	967	281	1,104	2.9	348
1992-96 avg.	428	0.94	400	1,034	264	1,160	3.1	356
1998	501	0.99	499	958	287	1,136	3.0	371
1999	494	1.01	497	906	286	1,125	2.9	362
2000	486	1.02	496	895	285	1,110	2.9	357
2001	478	1.03	494	899	283	1,108	2.9	358
2002	470	1.05	491	860	282	1,077	2.8	350
2003	462	1.06	489	851	281	1,063	2.7	346
2004	454	1.07	486	837	275	1,052	2.7	342
2005	446	1.09	484	834	273	1,047	2.7	340
Egypt								
1992	357	0.99	353	37	19	357	6.0	42
1993	372	1.12	416	13	114	292	4.8	59
1994	305	0.84	255	45	67	248	4.0	38
1995	306	0.77	237	20	19	220	3.5	51
1996	387	0.90	348	5	87	234	3.6	78
1992-96 avg.	345	0.93	322	24	61	270	4.4	54
1998	396	0.82	326	42	55	313	4.7	48
1999	400	0.82	328	42	56	314	4.6	48
2000	403	0.82	330	40	57	313	4.5	48
2001	406	0.83	337	37	58	316	4.5	48
2002	409	0.84	343	35	59	319	4.4	49
2003	412	0.85	349	33	61	321	4.4	49
2004	416	0.86	358	31	62	326	4.4	50
2005	419	0.87	364	29	63	330	4.4	50
Former Soviet Union								
1992	2,888	0.69	1,991	773	1,977	988	3.4	591
1993	2,903	0.70	2,042	771	2,079	855	2.9	471
1994	2,707	0.71	1,911	650	1,948	623	2.1	461
1995	2,573	0.70	1,799	411	1,486	606	2.1	579
1996	2,545	0.56	1,431	364	1,347	601	2.1	425
1992-96 avg.	2,723	0.67	1,835	594	1,767	735	2.5	505
1998	2,570	0.67	1,715	464	1,559	652	2.2	371
1999	2,583	0.67	1,731	514	1,557	692	2.3	367
2000	2,574	0.68	1,745	569	1,570	748	2.5	363
2001	2,567	0.69	1,761	612	1,551	826	2.8	359
2002	2,565	0.69	1,782	643	1,541	887	3.0	356
2003	2,558	0.70	1,803	678	1,528	956	3.2	353
2004	2,554	0.72	1,827	716	1,566	980	3.3	350
2005	2,553	0.73	1,855	737	1,552	1,042	3.5	348
Hong Kong								
1992	0	0.00	0	175	19	169	29.1	48
1993	0	0.00	0	189	32	163	27.5	42
1994	0	0.00	0	193	48	154	25.4	34
1995	0	0.00	0	168	43	131	21.2	28
1996	0	0.00	0	158	35	131	20.8	21
1992-96 avg.	0	0.00	0	177	35	150	24.8	35
1998	0	0.00	0	174	37	137	21.0	29
1999	0	0.00	0	174	36	137	20.9	29
2000	0	0.00	0	170	36	134	20.1	29
2001	0	0.00	0	167	36	132	19.4	29
2002	0	0.00	0	166	34	132	19.3	29
2003	0	0.00	0	165	33	132	19.1	29
2004	0	0.00	0	163	33	130	18.6	29
2005	0	0.00	0	161	32	129	18.3	29

Continued—

Table 31—Cotton supply and use projections—cont'd

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending stocks
						Total	Per cap	
	1,000 ha	Tons/ha	----- 1,000 tons -----				Kgs.	1,000 tons
India								
1992	7,543	0.31	2,346	20	234	2,125	2.3	563
1993	7,440	0.28	2,066	51	66	2,159	2.3	454
1994	7,861	0.30	2,354	100	18	2,296	2.5	595
1995	9,063	0.30	2,754	17	134	2,674	2.8	557
1996	8,865	0.31	2,722	17	261	2,613	2.7	422
1992-96 avg.	8,154	0.30	2,448	41	143	2,373	2.5	518
1998	8,488	0.33	2,775	24	40	2,753	2.8	586
1999	8,497	0.34	2,873	27	8	2,861	2.8	617
2000	8,535	0.35	2,987	27	16	2,967	2.9	649
2001	8,583	0.36	3,110	29	48	3,061	2.9	678
2002	8,614	0.37	3,226	30	38	3,182	3.0	714
2003	8,647	0.39	3,350	31	58	3,289	3.1	748
2004	8,678	0.40	3,473	31	72	3,397	3.1	783
2005	8,711	0.41	3,595	32	97	3,497	3.2	817
Indonesia								
1992	19	0.16	3	433	0	420	2.1	54
1993	20	0.15	3	444	0	450	2.2	44
1994	20	0.15	3	452	0	460	2.3	33
1995	21	0.19	4	457	0	457	2.2	30
1996	21	0.19	4	484	0	479	2.3	33
1992-96 avg.	20	0.17	3	454	0	453	2.2	39
1998	22	0.19	4	503	0	505	2.3	52
1999	22	0.19	4	522	0	524	2.4	54
2000	22	0.19	4	538	0	540	2.4	55
2001	22	0.19	4	553	0	555	2.5	57
2002	22	0.19	4	569	0	571	2.5	59
2003	22	0.19	4	586	0	588	2.5	60
2004	22	0.19	4	602	0	605	2.6	62
2005	22	0.19	4	619	0	622	2.6	64
Japan								
1992	0	0.00	0	485	0	501	4.0	109
1993	0	0.00	0	434	0	451	3.6	92
1994	0	0.00	0	381	0	382	3.1	91
1995	0	0.00	0	330	0	333	2.7	89
1996	0	0.00	0	310	0	310	2.5	89
1992-96 avg.	0	0.00	0	388	0	395	3.2	94
1998	0	0.00	0	276	0	280	2.2	61
1999	0	0.00	0	262	0	263	2.2	60
2000	0	0.00	0	247	0	249	2.1	57
2001	0	0.00	0	232	0	235	2.0	54
2002	0	0.00	0	219	0	222	1.9	51
2003	0	0.00	0	206	0	209	1.7	48
2004	0	0.00	0	194	0	197	1.6	45
2005	0	0.00	0	183	0	186	1.5	43
Malaysia								
1992	0	0.00	0	44	0	43	2.3	7
1993	0	0.00	0	57	0	56	2.9	7
1994	0	0.00	0	65	0	64	3.3	8
1995	0	0.00	0	70	0	70	3.5	8
1996	0	0.00	0	76	0	72	3.5	13
1992-96 avg.	0	0.00	0	62	0	61	3.1	9
1998	0	0.00	0	76	0	76	3.6	13
1999	0	0.00	0	77	0	77	3.6	13
2000	0	0.00	0	78	0	78	3.5	13
2001	0	0.00	0	79	0	79	3.5	14
2002	0	0.00	0	80	0	80	3.5	14
2003	0	0.00	0	81	0	81	3.5	14
2004	0	0.00	0	82	0	82	3.5	14
2005	0	0.00	0	83	0	83	3.5	14

Continued—

Table 31—Cotton supply and use projections—cont'd

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending stocks
						Total	Per cap	
	1,000 ha	Tons/ha	----- 1,000 tons -----				Kgs.	1,000 tons
Mexico								
1992	42	0.71	30	143	5	160	1.8	19
1993	30	0.80	24	173	7	182	2.0	21
1994	146	0.68	100	126	40	174	1.9	26
1995	242	0.77	187	142	87	218	2.3	43
1996	300	0.83	250	185	120	294	3.0	59
1992-96 avg.	152	0.78	118	154	52	206	2.2	34
1998	282	0.79	223	156	119	269	2.7	53
1999	299	0.80	239	149	110	277	2.7	54
2000	318	0.80	255	147	116	285	2.7	55
2001	336	0.80	271	146	120	295	2.8	57
2002	335	0.80	270	151	115	305	2.8	58
2003	330	0.80	265	155	105	314	2.9	59
2004	328	0.80	263	160	98	324	2.9	60
2005	330	0.80	263	165	91	335	3.0	62
Pakistan								
1992	2,836	0.54	1,540	5	256	1,444	11.9	471
1993	2,805	0.49	1,368	76	69	1,464	11.8	369
1994	2,650	0.51	1,361	152	32	1,470	11.6	368
1995	3,048	0.59	1,785	27	312	1,524	11.8	339
1996	3,200	0.48	1,524	44	87	1,546	11.7	268
1992-96 avg.	2,908	0.52	1,516	61	151	1,490	11.8	363
1998	3,199	0.56	1,787	15	241	1,552	11.2	307
1999	3,241	0.57	1,856	15	251	1,606	11.4	320
2000	3,327	0.59	1,952	15	227	1,715	11.9	346
2001	3,379	0.60	2,035	15	231	1,799	12.2	366
2002	3,426	0.62	2,122	15	259	1,862	12.4	382
2003	3,469	0.64	2,206	15	299	1,909	12.5	395
2004	3,513	0.65	2,292	15	311	1,978	12.7	413
2005	3,558	0.67	2,385	15	322	2,057	12.9	434
Philippines								
1992	8	0.38	3	49	0	65	0.9	22
1993	8	0.25	2	79	0	70	1.0	33
1994	9	0.33	3	59	0	70	1.0	24
1995	10	0.30	3	62	0	70	0.9	20
1996	9	0.33	3	65	0	71	0.9	18
1992-96 avg.	9	0.32	3	63	0	69	0.9	23
1998	9	0.37	3	72	0	76	1.0	20
1999	10	0.38	4	76	0	80	1.0	20
2000	10	0.39	4	76	0	80	1.0	20
2001	10	0.40	4	80	0	83	1.0	21
2002	11	0.41	4	84	0	88	1.0	21
2003	11	0.42	5	88	0	92	1.1	21
2004	12	0.43	5	88	0	93	1.0	21
2005	12	0.44	5	92	0	97	1.1	21
Russia								
1992	0	0.00	0	577	98	479	3.2	36
1993	0	0.00	0	653	180	479	3.2	30
1994	0	0.00	0	470	145	275	1.9	80
1995	0	0.00	0	239	0	250	1.7	69
1996	0	0.00	0	207	0	229	1.5	47
1992-96 avg.	0	0.00	0	429	85	342	2.3	52
1998	0	0.00	0	295	27	268	1.8	47
1999	0	0.00	0	335	49	286	1.9	47
2000	0	0.00	0	385	85	300	2.0	47
2001	0	0.00	0	417	67	350	2.4	47
2002	0	0.00	0	439	47	392	2.6	47
2003	0	0.00	0	461	25	436	2.9	47
2004	0	0.00	0	484	53	431	2.9	47
2005	0	0.00	0	500	31	469	3.1	47

Continued—

Table 31—Cotton supply and use projections—cont'd

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending stocks
						Total	Per cap	
	1,000 ha	Tons/ha	----- 1,000 tons -----				Kgs.	1,000 tons
South Korea								
1992	1	0.00	0	373	0	353	8.1	143
1993	1	0.00	0	368	2	348	7.9	161
1994	1	0.00	0	380	3	362	8.1	177
1995	1	0.00	0	337	1	337	7.5	175
1996	1	0.00	0	316	2	316	6.9	174
1992-96 avg.	1	0.00	0	355	2	343	7.7	166
1998	0	0.00	0	310	0	314	6.8	163
1999	0	0.00	0	301	0	305	6.5	159
2000	0	0.00	0	295	0	299	6.3	155
2001	0	0.00	0	286	0	290	6.1	151
2002	0	0.00	0	278	0	282	5.9	147
2003	0	0.00	0	270	0	274	5.6	143
2004	0	0.00	0	263	0	267	5.4	139
2005	0	0.00	0	257	0	260	5.3	135
Taiwan								
1992	0	0.00	0	275	0	298	14.3	56
1993	0	0.00	0	269	0	270	12.8	55
1994	0	0.00	0	243	1	245	11.6	51
1995	0	0.00	0	250	1	250	11.8	51
1996	0	0.00	0	239	1	239	11.1	50
1992-96 avg.	0	0.00	0	255	1	260	12.3	53
1998	0	0.00	0	236	0	239	10.9	48
1999	0	0.00	0	233	0	234	10.6	47
2000	0	0.00	0	232	0	232	10.4	47
2001	0	0.00	0	228	0	229	10.2	46
2002	0	0.00	0	225	0	226	10.0	45
2003	0	0.00	0	222	0	222	9.8	45
2004	0	0.00	0	220	0	221	9.6	44
2005	0	0.00	0	217	0	218	9.4	43
Thailand								
1992	48	0.46	22	331	7	350	6.1	98
1993	16	0.38	6	351	6	360	6.2	90
1994	15	0.40	6	314	5	330	5.7	79
1995	26	0.38	10	336	5	310	5.3	115
1996	14	0.50	7	283	5	310	5.2	94
1992-96 avg.	24	0.43	10	323	6	332	5.7	95
1998	20	0.39	8	313	0	320	5.3	79
1999	20	0.40	8	320	0	327	5.3	81
2000	20	0.40	8	327	0	334	5.4	82
2001	20	0.40	8	332	0	338	5.4	84
2002	21	0.41	8	337	0	344	5.5	85
2003	21	0.41	9	343	0	350	5.5	87
2004	21	0.41	9	348	0	355	5.6	88
2005	21	0.42	9	354	0	361	5.6	90
Turkey								
1992	637	0.90	574	233	59	626	10.6	238
1993	568	1.06	602	119	109	700	11.6	150
1994	582	1.08	628	236	2	850	13.8	162
1995	757	1.13	852	140	58	950	15.2	145
1996	750	1.06	795	239	44	980	15.4	156
1992-96 avg.	659	1.05	690	193	54	821	13.3	170
1998	737	1.19	874	244	42	1,076	16.4	223
1999	774	1.19	923	234	44	1,090	16.8	246
2000	813	1.20	973	293	82	1,179	17.4	250
2001	853	1.20	1,027	269	84	1,219	17.7	243
2002	895	1.21	1,083	256	85	1,262	18.2	235
2003	940	1.22	1,143	221	87	1,305	18.5	207
2004	987	1.21	1,199	213	89	1,348	18.9	182
2005	1,035	1.22	1,259	200	91	1,405	19.3	146

Continued—

Table 31—Cotton supply and use projections—cont'd

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending stocks
						Total	Per cap	
	1,000 ha	Tons/ha	----- 1,000 tons -----				Kgs.	1,000 tons
Ukraine								
1992	0	0.00	0	76	0	87	1.7	13
1993	0	0.00	0	44	0	44	0.9	13
1994	0	0.00	0	65	44	29	0.6	5
1995	0	0.00	0	71	33	27	0.5	16
1996	0	0.00	0	60	33	27	0.5	16
1992-96 avg.	0	0.00	0	63	22	43	0.8	13
1998	0	0.00	0	63	28	34	0.7	17
1999	0	0.00	0	64	27	37	0.7	17
2000	0	0.00	0	64	26	38	0.8	17
2001	0	0.00	0	64	25	39	0.8	17
2002	0	0.00	0	65	24	41	0.8	17
2003	0	0.00	0	66	23	43	0.9	17
2004	0	0.00	0	67	21	46	0.9	17
2005	0	0.00	0	68	20	49	1.0	17
Vietnam								
1992	14	0.07	1	33	0	44	0.6	13
1993	6	0.00	0	38	0	44	0.6	8
1994	17	0.12	2	49	0	54	0.7	5
1995	10	0.10	1	60	0	54	0.7	12
1996	10	0.10	1	57	0	57	0.8	13
1992-96 avg.	11	0.09	1	47	0	51	0.7	10
1998	10	0.13	1	68	0	69	0.9	13
1999	9	0.13	1	72	0	72	0.9	13
2000	9	0.13	1	74	0	75	0.9	14
2001	9	0.13	1	78	0	78	1.0	14
2002	9	0.13	1	81	0	82	1.0	15
2003	9	0.13	1	85	0	85	1.0	15
2004	9	0.13	1	89	0	89	1.1	16
2005	10	0.13	1	92	0	93	1.1	17
West Africa, Franc-Zone								
1992	1,260	0.43	547	4	445	61	0.8	108
1993	1,250	0.42	527	8	442	67	0.8	135
1994	1,450	0.40	578	10	585	67	0.8	71
1995	1,613	0.42	685	11	608	65	0.7	91
1996	1,754	0.45	791	6	711	64	0.7	113
1992-96 avg.	1,465	0.43	626	8	558	65	0.8	104
1998	1,675	0.45	748	10	686	72	0.8	108
1999	1,701	0.45	767	10	702	73	0.7	109
2000	1,718	0.45	781	10	717	72	0.7	111
2001	1,734	0.46	796	10	731	73	0.7	113
2002	1,751	0.46	810	10	744	74	0.7	114
2003	1,767	0.47	825	10	757	76	0.7	116
2004	1,784	0.47	841	10	772	77	0.7	118
2005	1,800	0.48	856	10	786	78	0.7	120
Other Central & Eastern Europe								
1992	13	0.92	12	358	61	326	5.7	76
1993	9	0.56	5	282	19	276	4.9	65
1994	17	0.41	7	271	16	264	4.7	60
1995	17	0.41	7	308	16	285	5.1	73
1996	17	0.41	7	319	19	303	5.4	76
1992-96 avg.	15	0.52	8	308	26	291	5.2	70
1998	14	0.82	12	338	19	328	5.9	78
1999	14	0.82	12	355	19	344	6.2	82
2000	14	0.83	12	365	20	354	6.3	84
2001	14	0.84	12	373	20	362	6.5	86
2002	14	0.84	12	384	21	373	6.6	88
2003	14	0.84	12	394	21	382	6.8	91
2004	14	0.84	12	404	22	391	6.9	93
2005	14	0.84	12	415	23	402	7.1	95

Continued—

Table 31—Cotton supply and use projections—cont'd

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending stocks
						Total	Per cap	
	1,000 ha	Tons/ha	----- 1,000 tons -----				Kgs.	1,000 tons
Other Former Soviet Union								
1992	2,888	0.69	1,991	120	1,879	422	4.6	542
1993	2,903	0.70	2,042	74	1,899	332	3.6	428
1994	2,707	0.71	1,911	115	1,759	319	3.4	376
1995	2,573	0.70	1,799	101	1,453	329	3.5	494
1996	2,545	0.56	1,431	97	1,314	345	3.7	362
1992-96 avg.	2,723	0.67	1,835	101	1,661	349	3.7	440
1998	2,570	0.67	1,715	107	1,505	350	3.6	307
1999	2,583	0.67	1,731	115	1,481	369	3.8	303
2000	2,574	0.68	1,745	120	1,459	411	4.2	299
2001	2,567	0.69	1,761	130	1,459	436	4.4	295
2002	2,565	0.69	1,782	139	1,470	454	4.6	292
2003	2,558	0.70	1,803	152	1,480	478	4.7	289
2004	2,554	0.72	1,827	165	1,492	503	5.0	286
2005	2,553	0.73	1,855	169	1,501	525	5.1	284
Other Sub-Saharan Africa								
1992	1,759	0.23	399	85	158	288	0.6	179
1993	1,443	0.21	307	62	154	279	0.5	110
1994	1,347	0.24	325	72	162	258	0.5	82
1995	1,722	0.27	472	45	218	282	0.5	98
1996	1,817	0.26	466	51	222	275	0.5	118
1992-96 avg.	1,618	0.24	394	63	183	276	0.5	117
1998	1,803	0.27	487	78	193	343	0.6	146
1999	1,822	0.27	499	82	199	370	0.6	157
2000	1,836	0.28	510	82	205	382	0.6	162
2001	1,846	0.28	518	89	211	392	0.6	166
2002	1,856	0.28	526	96	218	401	0.6	170
2003	1,867	0.29	535	104	224	410	0.6	174
2004	1,894	0.29	548	106	231	419	0.6	178
2005	1,901	0.29	556	114	238	428	0.6	182