Growth in foreign consumption and production of cotton both slowed to negligible rates during the last 10 years and, while both have begun to rebound, they are not expected to return to their long-term average growth rate of 2.2 percent per year during the baseline. World cotton consumption is projected to expand approximately 1.7 percent annually during 1998-2007, underpinning 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.

Foreign production stagnated between 1985 and 1995, as smaller harvests in China and the FSU 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 1990s, and this area is expected to remain out of production during the projection period. Pesticide resistance and competition from other crops has hampered production in China.

Figure 25
Cotton: Historical and projected world area and yield

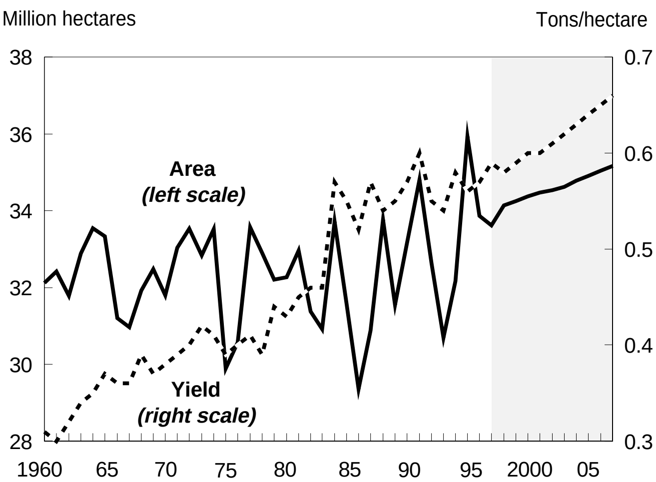


Figure 27
Cotton: Historical and projected world supply and use

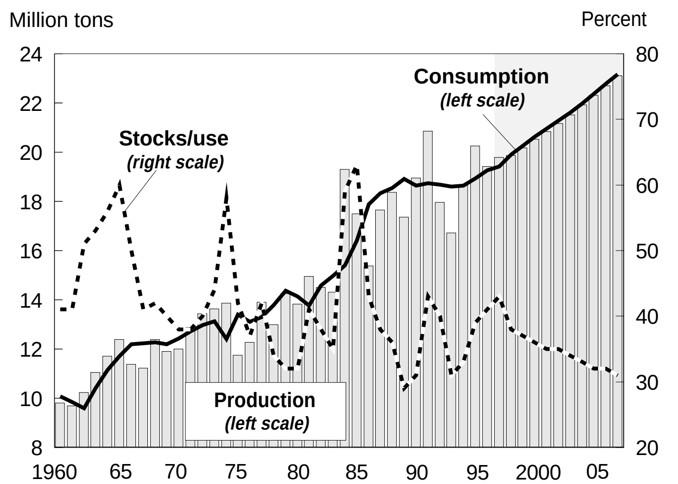


Figure 26
Cotton: Historical real prices

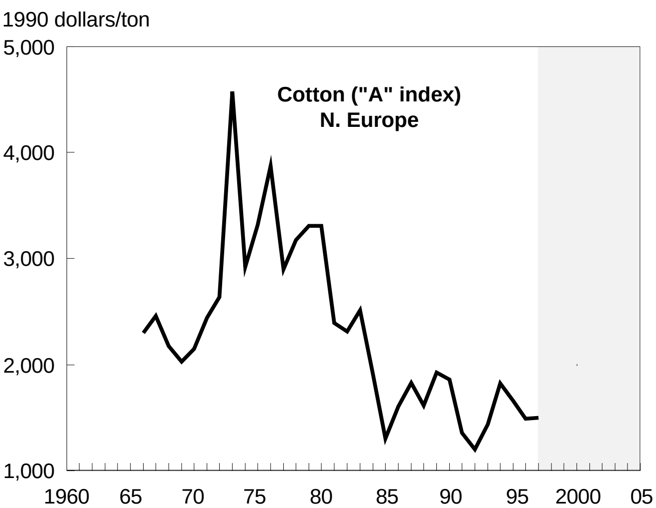
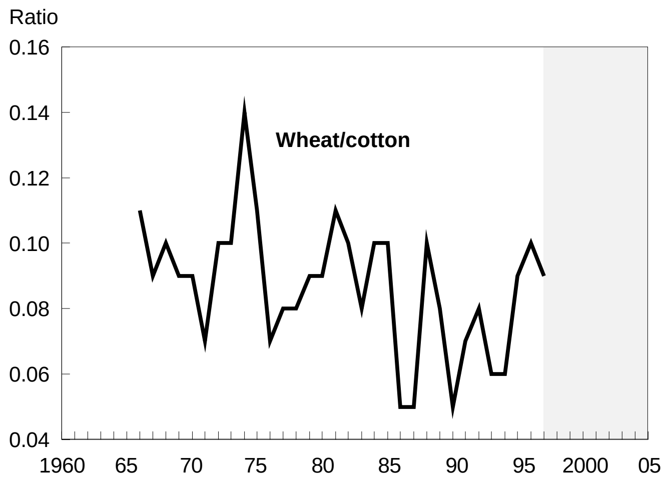


Figure 28
Cotton: Historical price ratios



Note: USDA is prohibited from publishing cotton price projections.

Table 24--Cotton trade projections

Crop year	1994	1995	1996	1997	1994-97 avg.	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
							1,000 tons							
Exporters														
United States	2,047	1,671	1,495	1,589	1,701	1,528	1,549	1,573	1,597	1,620	1,643	1,676	1,710	1,744
Argentina	197	266	290	294	262	325	333	345	354	364	372	381	395	404
Australia	293	319	533	544	422	584	590	601	613	624	627	631	641	646
Brazil	33	22	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China	40	5	2	2	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9
European Union-15 1/	295	365	274	297	308	265	260	262	260	261	258	258	258	256
Egypt	67	19	45	76	52	62	64	65	66	67	69	70	72	73
Former Soviet Union 2/	1,947	1,495	1,346	1,275	1,516	1,422	1,450	1,439	1,442	1,456	1,485	1,492	1,492	1,520
Russia	145	0	0	0	36	91	129	118	104	91	126	109	95	128
Ukraine	44	33	27	22	31	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Other Former Soviet Union	1,759	1,463	1,318	1,253	1,448	1,311	1,301	1,301	1,319	1,345	1,340	1,362	1,377	1,373
India	18	145	277	65	126	75	88	98	103	106	107	113	121	126
Mexico	40	102	87	54	71	33	34	32	29	26	32	38	45	51
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	142	244	219	183	197	296	300	304	307	312	315	318	324	326
Pakistan	32	312	26	65	109	108	126	135	176	195	217	235	248	257
Turkey	2	58	46	22	32	44	46	49	51	54	56	58	62	65
W. Africa (Franc zone)	584	609	735	772	675	831	841	857	869	885	893	905	926	933
Other	440	433	403	475	438	424	427	435	438	443	448	455	467	470
Total	6,176	6,065	5,777	5,715	5,933	6,008	6,118	6,206	6,315	6,423	6,532	6,641	6,771	6,880
Importers														
United States	4	89	88	3	46	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brazil	351	385	529	338	401	477	492	511	534	554	573	597	621	641
Canada	58	65	57	65	61	66	67	68	68	69	68	69	70	71
China	884	663	787	479	703	558	555	568	593	611	630	650	671	690
Central/East Europe	271	292	280	292	284	346	350	357	366	376	384	393	405	413
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	271	292	280	292	284	346	350	357	366	376	384	393	405	413
European Union-15 1/	1,073	1,034	1,009	1,008	1,031	929	921	918	890	880	861	859	863	856
Egypt	45	20	5	0	18	0	-1	4	10	15	20	25	31	35
Former Soviet Union 2/	651	412	364	415	460	394	444	442	444	445	493	496	500	550
Russia	470	240	218	278	301	347	395	393	393	393	440	440	444	491
Ukraine	65	71	54	49	60	48	48	49	51	52	54	56	57	59
Other Former Soviet Union	115	101	92	88	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong	193	168	132	131	156	125	122	119	116	114	111	109	107	106
India	100	8	11	109	57	46	47	48	49	50	52	53	54	56
Indonesia	452	466	468	392	444	516	529	540	555	571	583	600	619	634
Japan	381	330	292	272	319	269	265	253	243	235	224	209	196	180
Malaysia	65	83	80	70	75	84	86	87	89	89	91	92	93	94
Mexico	126	151	196	348	205	268	282	294	307	315	331	344	360	360
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	51	35	35	34	39	81	83	89	96	103	106	115	123	131
Pakistan	152	27	61	33	68	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Philippines	59	65	76	70	67	78	79	82	83	84	84	85	88	91
South Korea	380	362	328	261	333	282	277	270	266	261	256	252	249	244
Taiwan	243	301	294	283	280	305	300	295	290	287	282	279	277	272
Thailand	314	336	308	218	294	241	240	242	243	246	246	249	252	253
Turkey	236	113	250	327	231	260	271	294	325	344	346	348	345	339
W. Africa (Franc zone)	9	10	3	3	7	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Other	514	560	581	650	576	728	744	766	789	814	832	856	884	904
Total	6,612	5,974	6,231	5,799	6,154	6,078	6,180	6,272	6,382	6,490	6,599	6,707	6,835	6,945
Exports-Imports	-436	91	-454	-84	-221	-70	-62	-65	-66	-66	-67	-66	-64	-65

1/ Excludes EU-15 intratrade. 2/ Includes FSU intratrade.

Further losses in these regions are not expected, and Central Asia's production is expected to resume growth, although not as quickly as elsewhere.

World cotton trade is expected to average 1.7-percent annual growth during 1998-2007, reversing much of the decline suffered during the previous 10 years. World cotton trade fell from a peak of 33.4 million bales in 1988 to as low as 25.6 million in 1992, in large part due to declining Russian imports. Import growth is foreseen in Russia and elsewhere after 1997 and, by 2007, world exports are projected at 31.6 million bales.

World trade contracted for two reasons beginning in the late 1980s—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. Neither factor is expected to be as important in the future. Russia's cotton consumption fell more than 80 percent between 1989 and 1996 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 1990s. These imports took the place of imported raw cotton.

With Russian and Central and East European consumption beginning to rebound, world cotton trade is likely to grow during the next 10 years. Also, pest and disease control problems have constrained Pakistan's ability to maintain its earlier growth rates in cotton production, cotton consumption, and textile exports. This strengthens 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 1980s have 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 consistently outpaced production in all three countries, they have begun to steadily import, driving world trade higher.

Foreign export growth is expected to recover during 1998-2007, but to remain below the long-term trend. By 2007, foreign exports are expected to total 23.6 million bales. Foreign export growth will be supported by some resumption of trade relations between countries of the FSU, and by growing import demand from China, Latin America, and Southeast Asia.

U.S. exports are also expected to trend up during 1998-2007, growing to 8 million bales by 2007. The U.S. share of world trade is likely to average a little more than 25 percent, just below its average share during 1990-1997. U.S. exports are expected to rise 1.6 percent annually during 1998-2007, about the same as world trade.

The rapid consumption growth of the 1980s, spurred by prolonged economic expansion and sharp share gains by cotton versus other fibers in some markets, is not expected to resume. In the short term, consumption growth by several cotton importers is likely to be constrained by relatively sluggish economic performance and 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 Multi-Fiber Arrangement's phaseout. 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

Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, and the ***European Union.*** In these traditional cotton-importing countries, 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.

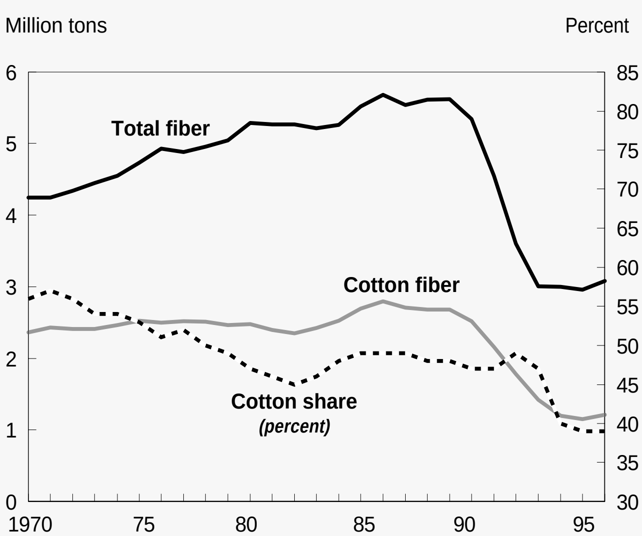
China. China's consumption is expected to grow more rapidly than production during 1998-2007. China's imports have risen in the last few years and China is expected to remain the world's largest single-country importer through 2007. Intransigent bollworm infestations in the North China Plain have hampered the crop in what once was one of China's pre-eminent growing regions. Also, rapid economic growth has increasingly turned land over to nonagricultural pursuits and

World Fiber Demand and Cotton Consumption

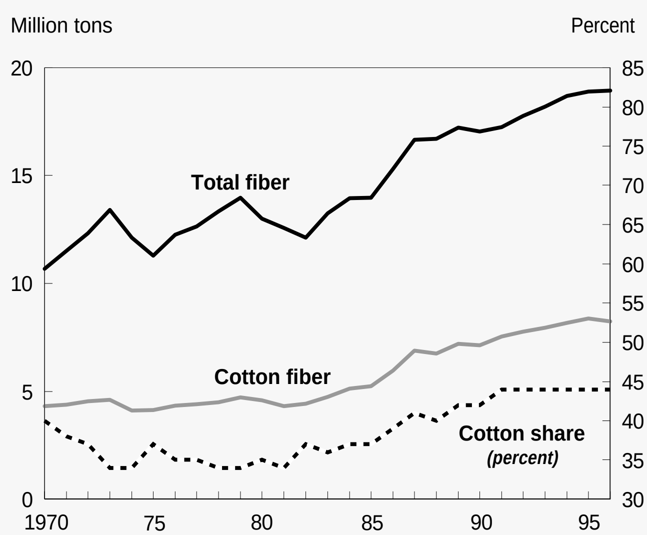
The long-term outlook for cotton demand is shaped by the total end-use demand for textile fibers, and by the competitiveness of cotton with other fibers, particularly polyester. Total world fiber use grew nearly 3 percent annually during 1961-96, reaching 42.4 million tons by 1996. Based on the baseline income growth rates for developing, industrialized, and formerly centrally planned countries, total world fiber demand is projected to grow about 2.7 percent annually during 1998-2007. Demand for noncotton fibers, including polyester, is projected to grow about 3.4 percent annually, and end use demand for cotton fiber to grow about 1.7 percent annually. With these projections, cotton's share of world fiber use is projected to fall from 45 percent in 1996 to 41 percent in 2007.

According to International Cotton Advisory Committee data, developing countries now consume more textile fiber (final demand) than industrialized countries, making developing region trends key to the demand outlook. Growth in total fiber consumption in developing countries is strongly responsive to income growth. On a per capita basis, end-use fiber

CEE & FSU: Textile fiber demand



Industrialized countries: Textile fiber demand



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.

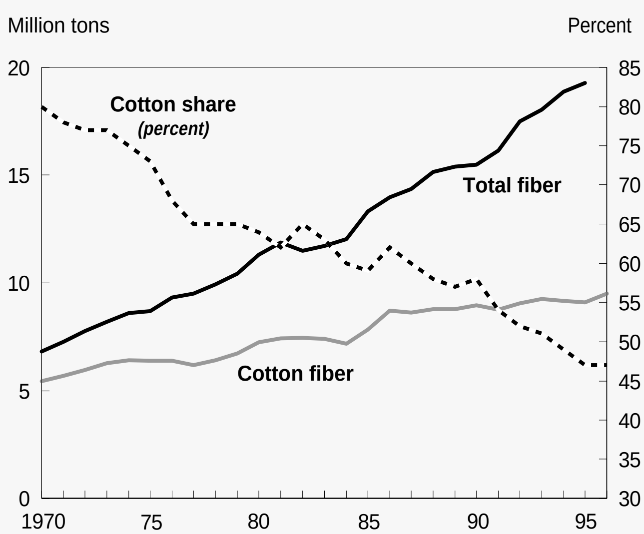
China's future production and consumption prospects are both subject to considerable uncertainty. Since China is the world's largest importer over much of the projection period, differing assumptions on supply and use developments could significantly influence world trade and U.S. exports. Specific areas of uncertainty include the extent to which current insect problems can be overcome 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.*** In these two countries, consumption and import expansion are expected to resume after 1998 as they benefit from comparatively cheap labor, favorable exchange rates, and foreign investment in their textile industries. Indonesia is expected to be the second largest importer in the world through 2007.

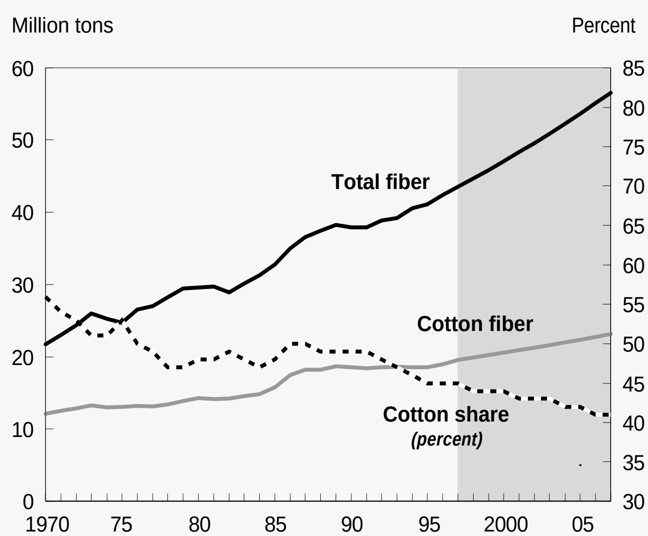
Brazil. Brazil's production plummeted and imports soared as it reoriented its economy at the beginning of consumption in developing countries (4.4 kgs) remains significantly below both the former centrally planned countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union (7.2 kgs) and the industrialized countries (23.2 kgs). However, in developing countries, chemical fiber demand responds more readily to GDP growth than does demand for cotton. This is because lower-income countries have particularly low levels of non-apparel uses of fiber, where cotton plays less of a role. As a result, cotton's share of total fiber use is expected to continue to fall in developing countries, and the outlook for robust economic growth in developing regions is not expected to have as big an impact on global demand for cotton as for some other farm commodities.

The modest economic recovery assumed in the CEE and FSU countries is expected to strengthen global cotton demand during 1998-2007. Fiber consumption in the CEE and FSU region grew very slowly before the sharp contraction in 1989 that was associated with economic restructuring. Slow growth is expected to resume during 1998-2007. Fiber use in the industrialized economies moved erratically upwards during 1961-96, with the cotton share of fiber use rising in the late 1980s, largely due to increased consumer demand for cotton apparel. Future growth in industrialized country demand for cotton will be slowed by the limited additional scope to substitute cotton for other fibers in some countries.

Developing countries: Textile fiber demand



World: Textile fiber demand



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 one of the largest single-country importers throughout the projection period.

Central and Eastern Europe and Former Soviet Union. After years of plummeting cotton consumption, some CEE and FSU countries are beginning to increase consumption again. For most of the region's traditional importers, cotton consumption and imports are expected to remain well below historical levels throughout 1998-2005. Russia is expected to remain the largest consumer in the region, but will probably account for less than half of all FSU consumption. While traditional consumers in the region remain below historical norms, Central Asian countries, like Uzbekistan, are likely to consume more cotton than in the past.

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 suffer due to import competition.

Highlights for Major Foreign Exporters

Australia and West Africa. Australia and the French-speaking countries of West Africa will continue to channel most of their growing 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. With much potential for yield gains, India 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 yarn, cloth, and garments.

Former Soviet Union. The Central Asian countries of the FSU will continue exporting cotton to non-FSU markets at higher levels than during the 1980s. These countries are also expected to increase their exports within the FSU. 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—currently the source of about one-quarter of world cotton exports—are an important uncertainty in the global outlook. Economic and agricultural reform has been slow in the region's major producers, so reform's longrun impacts on yield growth and cross-commodity competition remain conjectural. Central Asia's exports are expected to grow more slowly than exports from the rest of the world, and the region's share of world trade is expected to fall below 20 percent by 2007.

Brazil, Mexico, Central America, and Turkey. In some traditional cotton-exporting countries, such as Brazil, Mexico, Central America, and Turkey, cotton exports have been substantially reduced while imports have increased 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 25-- Cotton Supply and Use Projections

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending
						Total	Per cap	stocks
	1,000 ha	Tons/ha		--- 1,000 tons ---			Kgs.	1,000 tons
World								
1994	32,180	0.58	18,640	6,612	6,176	18,644	3.3	6,162
1995	35,933	0.56	20,254	5,974	6,065	18,932	3.3	7,362
1996	33,871	0.57	19,430	6,231	5,777	19,297	3.3	7,916
1997	33,730	0.59	19,814	5,799	5,715	19,443	3.3	8,347
1994-97 ave.	33,929	0.58	19,535	6,154	5,933	19,079	3.3	7,447
1999	34,115	0.60	20,361	6,078	6,008	20,275	3.3	7,664
2000	34,398	0.61	20,817	6,180	6,118	20,877	3.4	7,667
2001	34,373	0.61	21,023	6,272	6,206	21,169	3.4	7,587
2002	34,389	0.62	21,287	6,382	6,315	21,440	3.4	7,501
2003	34,445	0.63	21,604	6,490	6,423	21,747	3.4	7,425
2004	34,618	0.64	22,028	6,599	6,532	22,113	3.4	7,407
2005	34,746	0.65	22,416	6,707	6,641	22,498	3.4	7,391
2006	34,935	0.65	22,870	6,835	6,771	22,907	3.4	7,418
2007	35,063	0.66	23,259	6,945	6,880	23,313	3.5	7,429
United States								
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	5,208	0.79	4,124	88	1,495	2,422	9.0	865
1997	5,376	0.77	4,132	3	1,589	2,504	9.3	914
1994-97 ave.	5,613	0.73	4,109	46	1,701	2,421	9.1	731
1999	5,198	0.78	4,030	1	1,528	2,539	9.2	858
2000	5,279	0.78	4,140	1	1,549	2,571	9.3	879
2001	5,281	0.79	4,187	1	1,573	2,604	9.3	890
2002	5,281	0.80	4,232	1	1,597	2,637	9.4	889
2003	5,283	0.81	4,279	1	1,620	2,669	9.4	880
2004	5,323	0.82	4,367	1	1,643	2,702	9.4	904
2005	5,321	0.83	4,409	1	1,676	2,736	9.5	902
2006	5,364	0.84	4,500	1	1,710	2,768	9.5	924
2007	5,364	0.85	4,545	1	1,744	2,801	9.6	925
Argentina								
1994	700	0.50	350	8	197	100	2.9	236
1995	960	0.44	420	6	266	100	2.9	295
1996	880	0.37	325	1	290	102	2.9	226
1997	1,000	0.46	457	11	294	106	3.0	293
1994-97 ave.	885	0.44	388	7	262	102	2.9	263
1999	912	0.47	429	11	325	106	2.9	270
2000	896	0.48	432	11	333	107	2.9	273
2001	914	0.49	451	12	345	109	2.9	282
2002	902	0.51	457	12	354	112	3.0	284
2003	906	0.52	470	12	364	112	3.0	290
2004	898	0.53	478	12	372	114	3.0	294
2005	899	0.55	490	12	381	116	3.0	299
2006	907	0.56	507	13	395	119	3.1	305
2007	898	0.57	514	13	404	120	3.1	308
Australia								
1994	222	1.51	335	0	293	40	2.2	94
1995	301	1.42	429	1	319	42	2.3	163
1996	395	1.54	607	0	533	46	2.5	191
1997	430	1.52	653	0	544	46	2.5	254
1994-97 ave.	337	1.50	506	0	422	43	2.4	175
1999	420	1.53	645	0	584	48	2.5	293
2000	418	1.54	645	0	590	49	2.6	299
2001	423	1.55	656	0	601	51	2.6	303
2002	429	1.56	668	0	613	52	2.7	306
2003	434	1.57	680	0	624	53	2.7	310
2004	436	1.57	685	0	627	54	2.8	313
2005	437	1.58	690	0	631	56	2.8	316
2006	441	1.59	701	0	641	57	2.9	318
2007	443	1.60	707	0	646	59	2.9	321

Continued---

Table 25--Cotton Supply and Use Projections--continued

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending
						Total	Per cap	stocks
	1,000 ha	Tons/ha	--- 1,000 tons ---				Kgs.	1,000 tons
Brazil								
1994	1,220	0.45	550	351	33	870	5.4	346
1995	1,130	0.35	390	385	22	850	5.2	249
1996	695	0.41	283	529	0	849	5.2	212
1997	920	0.45	414	338	0	740	4.5	223
1994-97 ave.	991	0.41	409	401	14	827	5.1	258
1999	933	0.43	404	477	0	876	5.2	216
2000	931	0.44	408	492	0	895	5.2	221
2001	912	0.44	404	511	0	911	5.3	225
2002	901	0.45	404	534	0	932	5.4	230
2003	892	0.45	405	554	0	953	5.4	236
2004	882	0.46	405	573	0	973	5.5	241
2005	872	0.46	405	597	0	996	5.6	247
2006	866	0.47	407	621	0	1,021	5.7	254
2007	865	0.48	412	641	0	1,046	5.8	261
Canada								
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	57	0	57	1.9	5
1997	0	0.00	0	65	0	65	2.2	5
1994-97 ave.	0	0.00	0	61	0	61	2.1	5
1999	0	0.00	0	66	0	66	2.2	5
2000	0	0.00	0	67	0	67	2.2	5
2001	0	0.00	0	68	0	68	2.2	5
2002	0	0.00	0	68	0	68	2.2	5
2003	0	0.00	0	69	0	69	2.2	5
2004	0	0.00	0	68	0	68	2.2	5
2005	0	0.00	0	69	0	69	2.2	5
2006	0	0.00	0	70	0	70	2.2	6
2007	0	0.00	0	71	0	71	2.2	6
Central & Eastern Europe								
1994	17	0.41	7	271	16	262	2.2	61
1995	17	0.41	7	292	12	277	2.3	69
1996	17	0.41	7	280	13	268	2.2	72
1997	17	0.41	7	292	12	283	2.4	73
1994-97 ave.	17	0.41	7	284	13	273	2.3	69
1999	16	0.44	7	346	19	329	2.7	101
2000	16	0.44	7	350	20	335	2.8	103
2001	16	0.44	7	357	20	342	2.8	105
2002	16	0.44	7	366	21	350	2.9	108
2003	16	0.45	7	376	21	359	2.9	111
2004	16	0.45	7	384	22	366	3.0	113
2005	16	0.45	7	393	23	375	3.1	116
2006	16	0.45	7	405	23	386	3.2	119
2007	16	0.46	7	413	24	393	3.2	121
China								
1994	5,530	0.78	4,333	884	40	4,572	3.8	1,933
1995	5,422	0.88	4,768	663	5	4,485	3.7	2,874
1996	4,722	0.89	4,202	787	2	4,572	3.7	3,289
1997	4,500	0.94	4,246	479	2	4,681	3.8	3,330
1994-97 ave.	5,044	0.87	4,387	703	12	4,578	3.8	2,857
1999	4,798	0.89	4,283	558	10	4,860	3.9	2,897
2000	4,885	0.89	4,370	555	10	4,969	3.9	2,844
2001	4,737	0.90	4,253	568	10	4,941	3.9	2,714
2002	4,670	0.90	4,217	593	10	4,920	3.8	2,594
2003	4,610	0.91	4,197	611	10	4,907	3.8	2,485
2004	4,608	0.92	4,224	630	10	4,932	3.8	2,397
2005	4,598	0.92	4,245	650	9	4,966	3.8	2,317
2006	4,582	0.93	4,258	671	9	4,998	3.8	2,239
2007	4,557	0.94	4,264	690	9	5,024	3.8	2,160

Continued---

Table 25--Cotton Supply and Use Projections--continued

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending
						Total	Per cap	stocks
	1,000 ha	Tons/ha		--- 1,000 tons ---			Kgs.	1,000 tons
Egypt								
1994	305	0.84	255	45	67	248	4.0	47
1995	306	0.77	237	20	19	220	3.5	60
1996	387	0.88	341	5	45	196	3.0	161
1997	360	0.88	316	0	76	218	3.3	177
1994-97 ave.	340	0.85	287	18	52	220	3.4	111
1999	354	1.00	354	0	62	312	4.6	151
2000	355	1.01	357	0	64	314	4.5	130
2001	356	1.01	360	4	65	318	4.5	110
2002	357	1.02	362	10	66	322	4.5	95
2003	357	1.02	365	15	67	325	4.4	82
2004	358	1.03	367	20	69	328	4.4	72
2005	359	1.03	370	25	70	332	4.4	66
2006	359	1.04	372	31	72	335	4.4	61
2007	360	1.04	375	35	73	338	4.3	60
EU-15								
1994	425	1.01	428	1,073	295	1,205	3.2	352
1995	472	1.02	484	1,034	365	1,121	3.0	351
1996	497	0.79	393	1,009	274	1,116	3.0	334
1997	501	0.94	473	1,008	297	1,129	3.0	358
1994-97 ave.	474	0.94	444	1,031	308	1,143	3.0	348
1999	454	1.01	458	929	265	1,145	3.0	367
2000	443	1.02	451	921	260	1,114	2.9	365
2001	439	1.03	454	918	262	1,107	2.9	367
2002	430	1.04	449	890	260	1,085	2.8	361
2003	425	1.06	450	880	261	1,071	2.8	359
2004	417	1.07	447	861	258	1,054	2.7	355
2005	411	1.09	446	859	258	1,049	2.7	355
2006	404	1.10	444	863	258	1,047	2.7	356
2007	398	1.11	443	856	256	1,044	2.7	354
Former Soviet Union								
1994	2,707	0.71	1,911	651	1,947	624	2.1	462
1995	2,573	0.70	1,798	412	1,495	639	2.2	538
1996	2,545	0.56	1,415	364	1,346	589	2.0	382
1997	2,604	0.61	1,592	415	1,275	638	2.2	473
1994-97 ave.	2,607	0.64	1,679	460	1,516	622	2.1	464
1999	2,647	0.64	1,690	394	1,422	670	2.3	362
2000	2,638	0.64	1,693	444	1,450	693	2.3	355
2001	2,635	0.64	1,699	442	1,439	707	2.4	350
2002	2,633	0.65	1,707	444	1,442	713	2.4	345
2003	2,630	0.65	1,716	445	1,456	710	2.4	340
2004	2,626	0.66	1,725	493	1,485	738	2.5	336
2005	2,623	0.66	1,736	496	1,492	745	2.5	332
2006	2,623	0.67	1,751	500	1,492	763	2.5	328
2007	2,621	0.67	1,766	550	1,520	800	2.6	325
Hong Kong								
1994	0	0.00	0	193	48	154	24.9	34
1995	0	0.00	0	168	43	131	20.7	28
1996	0	0.00	0	132	27	113	17.7	20
1997	0	0.00	0	131	22	109	16.7	20
1994-97 ave.	0	0.00	0	156	35	127	20.0	25
1999	0	0.00	0	125	22	103	15.5	23
2000	0	0.00	0	122	22	100	14.8	22
2001	0	0.00	0	119	22	97	14.2	22
2002	0	0.00	0	116	23	93	13.5	21
2003	0	0.00	0	114	23	92	13.1	21
2004	0	0.00	0	111	23	89	12.6	20
2005	0	0.00	0	109	23	86	12.1	19
2006	0	0.00	0	107	24	84	11.7	19
2007	0	0.00	0	106	24	83	11.4	19

Continued---

Table 25--Cotton Supply and Use Projections--continued

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending
						Total	Per cap	stocks
	1,000 ha	Tons/ha		--- 1,000 tons ---			Kgs.	1,000 tons
India								
1994	7,861	0.30	2,355	100	18	2,296	2.5	595
1995	9,063	0.32	2,885	8	145	2,601	2.7	742
1996	9,166	0.33	3,000	11	277	2,830	2.9	646
1997	9,000	0.31	2,787	109	65	2,874	2.9	603
1994-97 ave.	8,773	0.31	2,757	57	126	2,650	2.8	646
1999	8,936	0.33	2,971	46	75	2,917	2.9	630
2000	8,976	0.34	3,096	47	88	3,024	2.9	662
2001	9,026	0.36	3,219	48	98	3,135	3.0	696
2002	9,062	0.37	3,339	49	103	3,250	3.1	732
2003	9,098	0.38	3,463	50	106	3,369	3.1	770
2004	9,122	0.39	3,586	52	107	3,492	3.2	809
2005	9,151	0.41	3,711	53	113	3,611	3.3	848
2006	9,179	0.42	3,834	54	121	3,727	3.3	888
2007	9,209	0.43	3,962	56	126	3,850	3.4	930
Indonesia								
1994	20	0.17	3	452	0	460	2.3	33
1995	21	0.18	4	466	0	465	2.3	27
1996	21	0.18	4	468	0	465	2.2	22
1997	21	0.18	4	392	0	392	1.8	15
1994-97 ave.	21	0.18	4	444	0	446	2.1	24
1999	21	0.18	4	516	0	519	2.4	23
2000	21	0.18	4	529	0	532	2.4	23
2001	21	0.18	4	540	0	543	2.4	24
2002	21	0.18	4	555	0	558	2.4	24
2003	21	0.18	4	571	0	574	2.5	25
2004	21	0.18	4	583	0	586	2.5	26
2005	21	0.18	4	600	0	603	2.5	26
2006	21	0.18	4	619	0	622	2.6	27
2007	21	0.18	4	634	0	637	2.6	28
Japan								
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	292	0	305	2.4	76
1997	0	0.00	0	272	0	272	2.2	76
1994-97 ave.	0	0.00	0	319	0	323	2.6	83
1999	0	0.00	0	269	0	270	2.1	71
2000	0	0.00	0	265	0	266	2.1	70
2001	0	0.00	0	253	0	256	2.0	67
2002	0	0.00	0	243	0	246	1.9	64
2003	0	0.00	0	235	0	237	1.9	62
2004	0	0.00	0	224	0	227	1.8	59
2005	0	0.00	0	209	0	212	1.7	56
2006	0	0.00	0	196	0	199	1.6	52
2007	0	0.00	0	180	0	184	1.4	48
Malaysia								
1994	0	0.00	0	65	0	64	3.3	8
1995	0	0.00	0	83	0	81	4.0	11
1996	0	0.00	0	80	0	82	4.0	10
1997	0	0.00	0	70	0	71	3.4	9
1994-97 ave.	0	0.00	0	75	0	74	3.7	10
1999	0	0.00	0	84	0	83	3.9	16
2000	0	0.00	0	86	0	85	3.9	16
2001	0	0.00	0	87	0	87	3.9	17
2002	0	0.00	0	89	0	89	3.9	17
2003	0	0.00	0	89	0	89	3.8	17
2004	0	0.00	0	91	0	91	3.8	17
2005	0	0.00	0	92	0	92	3.8	17
2006	0	0.00	0	93	0	93	3.8	18
2007	0	0.00	0	94	0	94	3.8	18

Continued---

Table 25--Cotton Supply and Use Projections--continued

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending
						Total	Per cap	stocks
	1,000 ha	Tons/ha		--- 1,000 tons ---			Kgs.	1,000 tons
Mexico								
1994	169	0.70	119	126	40	194	2.1	60
1995	318	0.67	212	151	102	240	2.5	74
1996	246	0.95	235	196	87	338	3.5	73
1997	200	0.98	196	348	54	446	4.5	108
1994-97 ave.	233	0.82	190	205	71	304	3.1	79
1999	152	0.95	145	268	33	377	3.7	92
2000	156	0.96	149	282	34	396	3.8	92
2001	158	0.96	152	294	32	413	3.9	93
2002	159	0.96	153	307	29	429	4.0	94
2003	160	0.96	154	315	26	442	4.0	94
2004	170	0.96	163	331	32	461	4.1	95
2005	181	0.96	174	344	38	479	4.2	95
2006	192	0.96	184	360	45	498	4.3	96
2007	203	0.96	194	360	51	502	4.3	97
Pakistan								
1994	2,650	0.51	1,361	152	32	1,470	10.8	368
1995	3,048	0.59	1,785	27	312	1,568	11.2	296
1996	3,200	0.50	1,589	61	26	1,524	10.6	390
1997	2,900	0.53	1,524	33	65	1,481	10.0	396
1994-97 ave.	2,950	0.53	1,565	68	109	1,511	10.7	363
1999	3,264	0.56	1,816	15	108	1,709	11.0	329
2000	3,319	0.57	1,896	15	126	1,766	11.0	349
2001	3,351	0.59	1,966	15	135	1,827	11.1	368
2002	3,382	0.60	2,039	15	176	1,860	11.0	385
2003	3,425	0.62	2,120	15	195	1,922	11.1	403
2004	3,472	0.64	2,205	15	217	1,983	11.2	423
2005	3,521	0.65	2,292	15	235	2,052	11.3	443
2006	3,568	0.67	2,376	15	248	2,122	11.4	463
2007	3,617	0.68	2,464	15	257	2,200	11.5	485
Philippines								
1994	9	0.34	3	59	0	70	1.0	24
1995	10	0.30	3	64	0	70	0.9	22
1996	2	0.44	1	76	0	76	1.0	23
1997	5	0.30	2	70	0	74	1.0	20
1994-97 ave.	7	0.33	2	67	0	73	1.0	22
1999	5	0.32	2	78	0	80	1.0	23
2000	5	0.33	2	79	0	81	1.0	23
2001	6	0.33	2	82	0	83	1.0	23
2002	6	0.34	2	83	0	85	1.0	23
2003	6	0.35	2	84	0	86	1.0	23
2004	6	0.35	2	84	0	86	1.0	23
2005	7	0.36	2	85	0	88	1.0	24
2006	7	0.37	2	88	0	90	1.0	24
2007	7	0.37	3	91	0	94	1.0	24
Russia								
1994	0	0.00	0	470	145	275	1.9	80
1995	0	0.00	0	240	0	250	1.7	69
1996	0	0.00	0	218	0	240	1.6	47
1997	0	0.00	0	278	0	272	1.8	53
1994-97 ave.	0	0.00	0	302	36	259	1.8	62
1999	0	0.00	0	347	91	256	1.7	47
2000	0	0.00	0	395	129	266	1.8	47
2001	0	0.00	0	393	118	275	1.9	47
2002	0	0.00	0	393	104	289	1.9	47
2003	0	0.00	0	393	91	302	2.0	47
2004	0	0.00	0	440	126	314	2.1	47
2005	0	0.00	0	440	109	331	2.2	47
2006	0	0.00	0	444	95	348	2.3	47
2007	0	0.00	0	491	128	364	2.4	47

Continued---

Table 25--Cotton Supply and Use Projections--continued

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending
						Total	Per cap	stocks
	1,000 ha	Tons/ha		--- 1,000 tons	---		Kgs.	1,000 tons
South Korea								
1994	1	0.22	0	380	3	362	8.0	122
1995	1	0.22	0	362	2	363	8.0	119
1996	1	0.22	0	328	14	321	7.0	112
1997	1	0.22	0	261	2	261	5.6	110
1994-97 ave.	1	0.22	0	333	5	327	7.2	115
1999	1	0.22	0	282	2	282	6.0	107
2000	1	0.22	0	277	2	277	5.8	105
2001	1	0.22	0	270	2	271	5.6	103
2002	1	0.22	0	266	2	266	5.5	101
2003	1	0.22	0	261	2	261	5.3	99
2004	1	0.22	0	256	2	256	5.2	97
2005	1	0.22	0	252	2	252	5.0	96
2006	1	0.22	0	249	2	249	5.0	94
2007	1	0.22	0	244	2	244	4.8	92
Taiwan								
1994	0	0.00	0	243	1	245	11.5	51
1995	0	0.00	0	301	1	304	14.2	46
1996	0	0.00	0	294	1	289	13.3	51
1997	0	0.00	0	283	1	283	13.0	50
1994-97 ave.	0	0.00	0	280	1	280	13.0	50
1999	0	0.00	0	305	0	297	13.4	79
2000	0	0.00	0	300	0	293	13.1	86
2001	0	0.00	0	295	0	290	12.8	91
2002	0	0.00	0	290	0	287	12.6	94
2003	0	0.00	0	287	0	284	12.4	97
2004	0	0.00	0	282	0	281	12.2	98
2005	0	0.00	0	279	0	278	11.9	99
2006	0	0.00	0	277	0	274	11.7	102
2007	0	0.00	0	272	0	270	11.4	104
Thailand								
1994	15	0.41	6	314	0	330	5.7	79
1995	26	0.39	10	336	0	310	5.3	115
1996	14	0.44	6	308	0	300	5.0	119
1997	14	0.47	7	218	0	255	4.2	88
1994-97 ave.	17	0.42	7	294	0	299	5.1	100
1999	15	0.48	7	241	0	249	4.1	111
2000	15	0.48	7	240	0	248	4.0	110
2001	15	0.48	7	242	0	248	4.0	111
2002	15	0.49	7	243	0	250	4.0	111
2003	15	0.49	7	246	0	252	4.0	113
2004	15	0.50	7	246	0	253	4.0	113
2005	15	0.50	7	249	0	255	4.0	114
2006	15	0.50	7	252	0	258	4.0	115
2007	15	0.51	7	253	0	260	4.0	116
Turkey								
1994	582	1.08	628	236	2	850	14.0	162
1995	757	1.13	852	113	58	950	15.4	118
1996	744	1.05	784	250	46	996	15.9	111
1997	700	1.03	719	327	22	1,023	16.0	111
1994-97 ave.	696	1.07	746	231	32	955	15.3	125
1999	763	1.10	838	260	44	1,060	16.1	132
2000	777	1.10	856	271	46	1,096	16.4	116
2001	792	1.10	874	294	49	1,138	16.8	98
2002	808	1.10	892	325	51	1,182	17.2	82
2003	823	1.11	911	344	54	1,223	17.6	60
2004	864	1.11	961	346	56	1,264	17.9	47
2005	907	1.12	1,014	348	58	1,309	18.4	42
2006	952	1.12	1,070	345	62	1,351	18.7	45
2007	1,000	1.13	1,129	339	65	1,393	19.1	54

Continued---

Table 25--Cotton Supply and Use Projections--continued

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending
						Total	Per cap	stocks
	1,000 ha	Tons/ha		--- 1,000 tons	---		Kgs.	1,000 tons
Ukraine								
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	54	27	27	0.5	16
1997	0	0.00	0	49	22	25	0.5	18
1994-97 ave.	0	0.00	0	60	31	27	0.5	14
1999	0	0.00	0	48	20	28	0.6	18
2000	0	0.00	0	48	20	29	0.6	18
2001	0	0.00	0	49	20	29	0.6	18
2002	0	0.00	0	51	20	31	0.6	18
2003	0	0.00	0	52	20	32	0.6	18
2004	0	0.00	0	54	20	34	0.7	18
2005	0	0.00	0	56	20	36	0.7	18
2006	0	0.00	0	57	20	37	0.7	18
2007	0	0.00	0	59	20	39	0.8	18
Vietnam								
1994	17	0.13	2	49	0	54	0.7	5
1995	10	0.11	1	60	0	54	0.7	12
1996	10	0.11	1	57	0	57	0.8	13
1997	7	0.16	1	57	0	58	0.8	13
1994-97 ave.	11	0.12	1	56	0	56	0.7	10
1999	7	0.16	1	61	0	62	0.8	13
2000	7	0.16	1	63	0	64	0.8	14
2001	7	0.16	1	66	0	66	0.8	14
2002	7	0.16	1	69	0	69	0.9	15
2003	7	0.16	1	71	0	71	0.9	15
2004	7	0.16	1	74	0	75	0.9	16
2005	7	0.16	1	77	0	78	0.9	16
2006	7	0.16	1	81	0	81	1.0	17
2007	7	0.16	1	84	0	84	1.0	17
West Africa, Franc-Zone								
1994	1,450	0.40	578	9	584	68	0.8	70
1995	1,613	0.42	685	10	609	65	0.7	91
1996	1,909	0.42	797	3	735	66	0.7	90
1997	2,004	0.45	893	3	772	66	0.7	148
1994-97 ave.	1,744	0.42	738	7	675	66	0.7	100
1999	1,958	0.46	896	10	831	73	0.8	94
2000	1,981	0.46	907	10	841	75	0.7	95
2001	1,999	0.46	924	10	857	76	0.7	96
2002	2,017	0.46	938	10	869	77	0.7	98
2003	2,031	0.47	955	10	885	78	0.7	99
2004	2,045	0.47	964	10	893	79	0.7	101
2005	2,059	0.47	977	10	905	80	0.7	102
2006	2,075	0.48	999	10	926	82	0.7	104
2007	2,090	0.48	1,007	10	933	83	0.7	105
Other Central & Eastern Europe								
1994	17	0.41	7	271	16	262	4.7	61
1995	17	0.41	7	292	12	277	5.0	69
1996	17	0.41	7	280	13	268	4.8	72
1997	17	0.41	7	292	12	283	5.1	73
1994-97 ave.	17	0.41	7	284	13	273	4.9	69
1999	16	0.44	7	346	19	329	5.9	101
2000	16	0.44	7	350	20	335	6.0	103
2001	16	0.44	7	357	20	342	6.1	105
2002	16	0.44	7	366	21	350	6.2	108
2003	16	0.45	7	376	21	359	6.4	111
2004	16	0.45	7	384	22	366	6.5	113
2005	16	0.45	7	393	23	375	6.6	116
2006	16	0.45	7	405	23	386	6.8	119
2007	16	0.46	7	413	24	393	6.9	121

Continued---

Table 25--Cotton Supply and Use Projections--continued

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending
						Total	Per cap	stocks
	1,000 ha	Tons/ha		--- 1,000 tons ---			Kgs.	1,000 tons
Other Former Soviet Union								
1994	2,707	0.71	1,911	115	1,759	319	3.4	377
1995	2,573	0.70	1,798	101	1,463	361	3.9	452
1996	2,545	0.56	1,415	92	1,318	322	3.4	319
1997	2,604	0.61	1,592	88	1,253	341	3.6	402
1994-97 ave.	2,607	0.64	1,679	99	1,448	336	3.6	387
1999	2,647	0.64	1,690	0	1,311	386	4.0	296
2000	2,638	0.64	1,693	0	1,301	398	4.1	290
2001	2,635	0.64	1,699	0	1,301	403	4.1	285
2002	2,633	0.65	1,707	0	1,319	393	3.9	280
2003	2,630	0.65	1,716	0	1,345	375	3.7	275
2004	2,626	0.66	1,725	0	1,340	390	3.8	270
2005	2,623	0.66	1,736	0	1,362	378	3.7	266
2006	2,623	0.67	1,751	0	1,377	378	3.6	263
2007	2,621	0.67	1,766	0	1,373	397	3.8	259
Other Sub-Saharan Africa								
1994	1,355	0.24	326	51	142	257	0.6	92
1995	1,711	0.29	490	35	244	268	0.6	102
1996	1,716	0.26	450	35	219	256	0.5	109
1997	1,653	0.26	434	34	183	265	0.5	125
1994-97 ave.	1,609	0.26	425	39	197	261	0.5	107
1999	1,795	0.29	513	81	296	296	0.6	120
2000	1,809	0.29	520	83	300	301	0.6	122
2001	1,819	0.29	523	89	304	306	0.6	124
2002	1,829	0.29	525	96	307	311	0.5	127
2003	1,839	0.29	528	103	312	317	0.5	129
2004	1,865	0.29	533	106	315	322	0.5	131
2005	1,876	0.28	534	115	318	328	0.5	133
2006	1,889	0.28	537	123	324	334	0.5	136
2007	1,901	0.28	538	131	326	340	0.5	138