

**81st PLENARY MEETING OF THE
INTERNATIONAL COTTON ADVISORY
COMMITTEE**

**COUNTRY STATEMENT
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**MUMBAI, INDIA
2 DECEMBER - 5 DECEMBER 2023**



2023/24 UPLAND COTTON SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

(Based on the November 2023 WASDE-USDA Estimate)

Area and Production

U.S. upland cotton production for the 2023 crop (August 2023 - July 2024 marketing year) is forecast at 12.7 million 480-pound bales (2.8 million metric tons (MMT)), down 9 percent from the previous year and below the 5-year average of 15.4 million bales (3.4 MMT).

Planted area in 2023/24 totaled 4.1 million hectares, down 26 percent from the previous year. Harvested area is forecast at 3.2 million hectares; this suggests an abandonment rate of 22 percent, down compared with the previous year's level of nearly 50 percent. Yield per harvested hectare is forecast at 870 kilograms, down from the previous year's level of 1,056 and due to less abandonment in Texas.

Domestic Mill Use

In 2023/24, mill use of upland cotton is projected unchanged at roughly 2.0 million bales (444,000 metric tons), down from the 5-year average of 2.2 million bales.

Exports

For 2023/24, upland cotton exports are projected at 11.8 million bales (2.6 MMT), a 5 percent decrease from the previous year and the lowest projected level since 2015/16. The U.S. share of world exports of all cotton is forecasted down to 28 percent compared with 35 percent in the previous year.

Upland exports for 2022/23 were 12.4 million bales (2.7 MMT) and a 7-year low. The top export destination was China, which accounted for nearly 30 percent of export volume.

Supply and Stocks

The 4.3 million bales of beginning stocks in 2023/24 are mostly unchanged from the previous year. Ending stocks for 2023/24 are forecast at 3.1 million bales (667 thousand metric tons), which if realized would be the lowest since 2020/21's level of 3.0 million bales.

Inter-fiber Competition

Total U.S. domestic cotton consumption decreased in calendar year 2022 from 2021, a year that showed a considerable rebound in demand that occurred after the COVID-19 impacts. In 2022, U.S. cotton mill use declined slightly to approximately 1.2 billion pounds, about 3 percent below 2021 and below the 2017-21 average of 1.3 billion pounds. U.S. cotton textile and apparel product imports and exports were also lower in 2022. U.S. textile and apparel imports reached 9.1 billion pounds, 8 percent below 2021 but one of the largest on record. Meanwhile, cotton textile and apparel exports declined marginally in 2022 to 1.4 billion pounds. Consequently, total U.S. domestic consumption of cotton in 2022 reached 9.1 billion pounds, 8 percent below a year earlier but the second highest in over a decade.

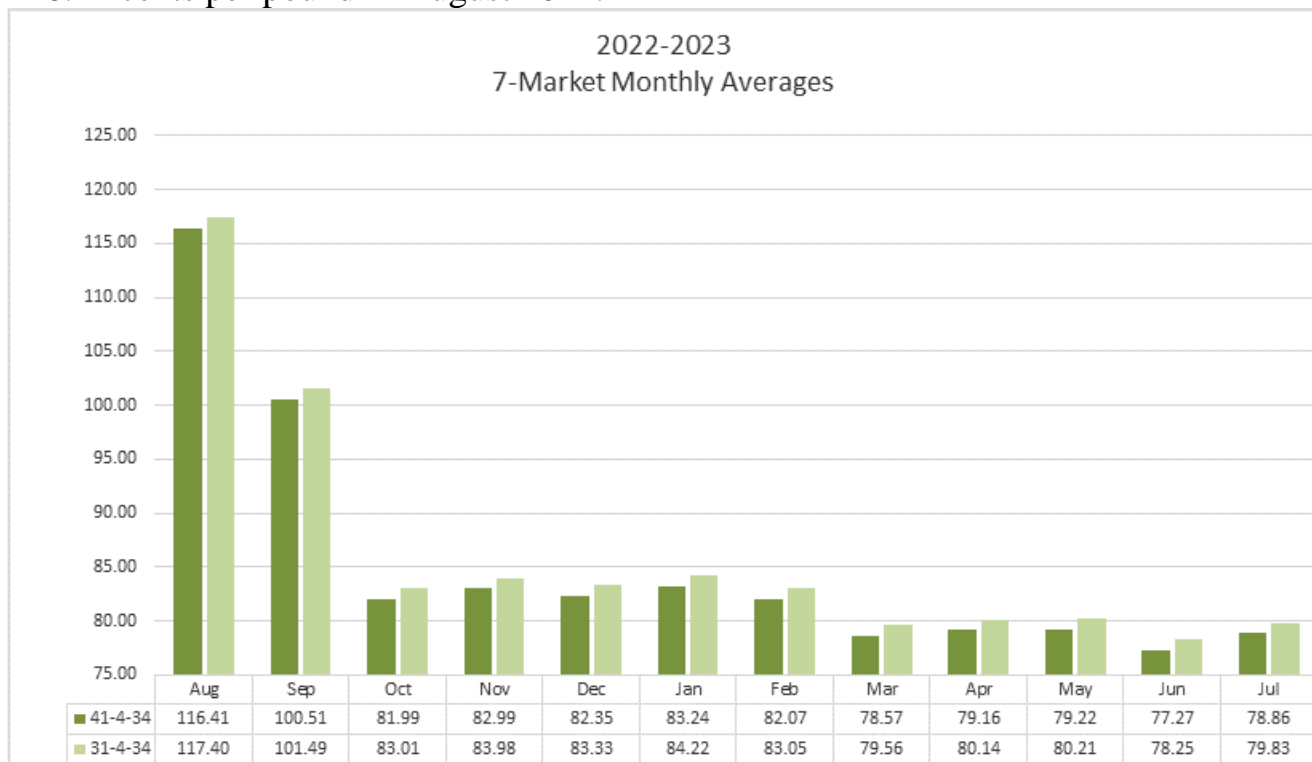
Synthetic fiber products trade was also lower in calendar year 2022. U.S. textile and apparel imports of synthetic fiber products decreased 10 percent from 2021 to 10.3 billion pounds in 2022. Synthetic products accounted for 48 percent of the total U.S. textile and apparel product imports in 2022, while cotton contributed 44 percent. Meanwhile, synthetic product exports reached approximately 1.3 billion pounds in 2022, 13 percent below 2021. Synthetic products accounted for 44 percent of the total U.S. textile and apparel product exports in 2022, compared with cotton's 50-percent share.

Overall, cotton accounts for less than one-third of total U.S. fiber consumption, continuing the downward trend of the past decade. Likewise, cotton fiber spun in the U.S. textile industry follows a similar downward pattern, although this trend was interrupted in 2021 with the COVID-19 rebound. U.S. per capita consumption of cotton totaled an estimated 27.5 pounds per person in calendar 2022, down from 30 pounds per person in 2021 but one pound above the 5-year average. However, less than 4 pounds of this total were spun in the United States, roughly 70 percent of the level just a decade ago.

UPLAND 2022 CROP

2022 Prices:

Spot cotton quotations for color 41, leaf 4, staple 34, mike 35-36 and 43-49, strength readings of 27.0-28.9 grams per tex, uniformity of 81 units in the designated spot markets averaged 85.22 cents per pound for the 2022-2023 season, down from 114.13 cents for the 2021-2022 season. The season’s highest daily quotation for the base quality occurred on August 16, 2022 at 126.61 cents per pound and the season’s lowest quotation was 71.05 cents on June 27, 2023. The lowest monthly average for the marketing year was 77.27 cents per pound in June 2023 and the highest was 116.41 cents per pound in August 2022.



Quotations for color 31, leaf 3, staple 34, mike 35-36 and 43-49, strength readings of 27.0-28.9 grams per tex, uniformity of 81 units in the designated spot markets averaged 86.21 cents per pound for the 2022-2023 season, down from 115.17 cents for the 2021-2022 season.

The average price received by farmers for Upland cotton in July was 73.30 cents per pound in the 2022-2023 marketing year. The 2021-2022 marketing year average price was 91.40 cents, compared to the 2020-2021 marketing year of 66.30 cents, according to the National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. The marketing year average price is monthly prices weighted by monthly marketings during the period August through the following July, with no allowances for unredeemed loans.

Spot cotton transactions for Upland and Pima in the designated markets totaled 779,651 running bales in the 2022-2023 marketing year, down from 1,638,703 bales in the 2021-2022 marketing year and 1,396,684 bales in 2020-2021.

Qualities 2022 Crop:

2022 Crop Quality Highlights

For the 2022 upland crop, 82.3 percent of cotton classed was tenderable for delivery against the Intercontinental Exchange (ICE) Cotton Futures contract.

2022 Upland Cotton Quality Highlights:

- Predominate Color Grade: 31, represents 39.0 percent of the crop
- Predominate Leaf Grade: 3, represents 41.9 percent of the crop
- Average Staple: 36.91
- Average Length: 1.15 inches
- Average Micronaire: 4.34
- Average Strength: 30.66 grams per tex
- Average Uniformity: 81.43
- Average Trash reading: 0.34

2022 Pima Cotton Quality Highlights:

- Predominate Color Grade: 01, represents 52.0 percent of the crop
- Average Staple: 48.59
- Average Length: 1.41 inches
- Average Micronaire: 4.01
- Average Strength: 44.03 grams per tex
- Average Uniformity: 86.44

ELS COTTON SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

(Based on the November 2023 WASDE-USDA Estimate)

Acreage and Production

The U.S. ELS cotton production in 2023/24 is forecast at 354,000 bales (77,000 MT), down 25 percent from the 2022/23 crop, and below the five-year average of 478,000 bales. U.S. plantings of ELS cotton are estimated at 59,000 hectares in 2023/24, down roughly 20 percent from last year. The national ELS cotton yield is forecast at 1,350 kilograms per harvested hectare and down from the previous year. Harvested area is forecast at 57,000 hectares, indicating an abandonment rate of around 3 percent. California remains the dominant ELS producing state.

Domestic Mill Use

Mill use of ELS cotton in 2022/23 is estimated at 10,000 bales (2,000 MT), up 3,000 bales from the previous year.

Exports and Imports

U.S. Pima exports for 2022/23 are forecast at 385,000 bales (84,000 MT), up more than 20 percent compared with the previous season as China and India demand is expected to remain strong. ELS imports for 2023/24 are forecast at 5,000 bales compared with 2,000 bales the previous year.

Supply and Stocks

The ELS cotton supply for 2023/24 is forecast at 531,000 bales (116,000 MT), up from the previous year are significantly higher beginning stocks. Ending stocks for 2023/24 are estimated at 136,000 bales (30,000 MT) due to stronger exports relative to the previous year.

ORGANIC COTTON MARKET SUMMARY

Production

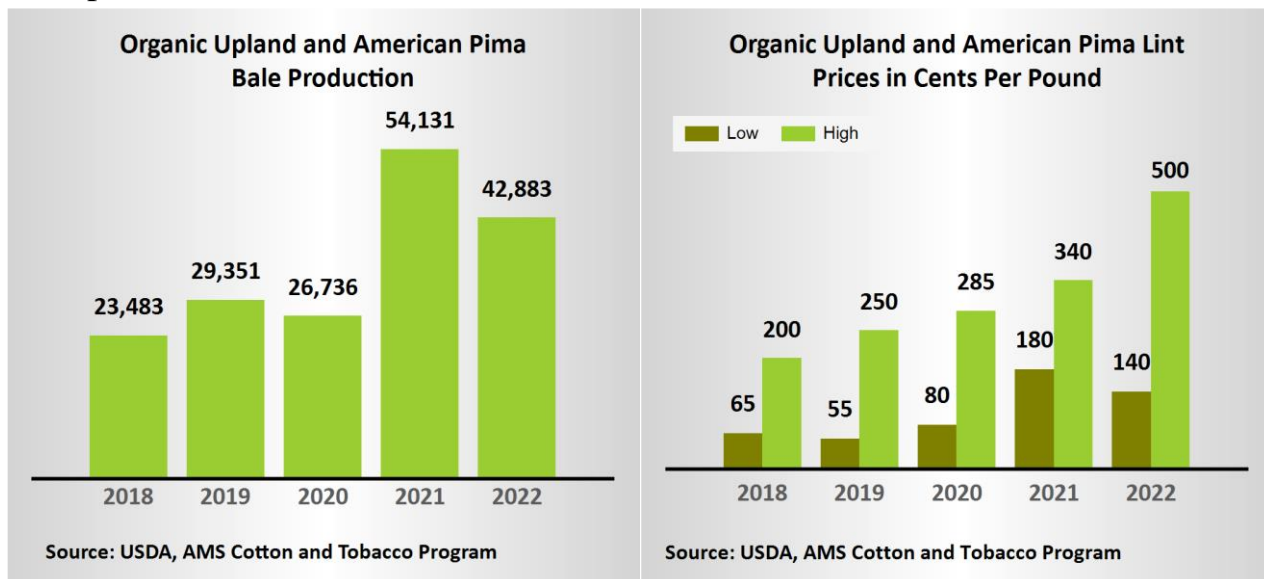
The 2022 organic Upland and American Pima cotton production in the U.S. totaled 42,883 bales, according to information collected from organic producers, marketing associations, and gins that process organic cotton. Production decreased by 11,248 bales from the previous year. An additional 2,212 transitional bales were reported. Texas continues to lead organic cotton plantings and production, with additional acreage in Arizona, California, Georgia, and New Mexico.

Cottonseed

Organic cottonseed prices ranged from 500 to 740 dollars per ton. This compares to 275 to 460 dollars per ton for conventional cotton. Cottonseed yields ranged from 400 to 800 pounds of seed per bale of ginned lint. Most of the cottonseed was sold to organic dairies. Some was saved for replanting, organic fertilizer, and livestock feed..

2023 Crop Outlook

Texas continues to lead organic plantings and production. A lack of rainfall and prolonged triple digit temperatures affected stand vigor that caused a significant amount of the dryland acres to be abandoned. Irrigation water supplies were adversely distressed at some locations. Most of the U.S. crop was used in non-woven materials and remains in the United States. Demand outpaces supply and organic fiber prices have risen.



COTTON MARKET DEVELOPMENT:

Domestic Market Development

Under provisions of the Cotton Research and Promotion Act of 1966, a Cotton Research and Promotion Program was started in the United States in 1967. The primary objective is to carry out an effective and continuous program of research and promotion in order to strengthen the competitive position of cotton by expanding domestic and foreign markets for cotton, improving fiber quality, and lowering costs of production.

From 1967 to 1990, the program was financed through refundable assessments paid by producers. Amendments to the Act, contained in the 1990 Farm Bill, expanded the funding base for the program by authorizing assessments on imported cotton and cotton-containing products while eliminating refunds of producer paid assessments. These changes became effective in 1992. Assessments are levied on each bale or bale equivalent of cotton at a rate of \$1 per bale with a supplemental assessment not to exceed one percent of the value of lint of each bale.

The Act provides for the establishment of a Cotton Board to assist the Secretary of Agriculture by administering the Cotton Research and Promotion Program. The Board collects funds from cotton producers and importers to promote and research the use of cotton and its products. The Board reviews all proposed projects and budgets and recommends programs for approval by the Secretary of Agriculture. The Cotton Board consists of 38 cotton producer and importer representatives appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture from nominations submitted by certified cotton producer and importer organizations. Cotton Board members represent each major cotton-producing state in the United States and cotton importers.

Research, promotion and technical assistance activities are carried out by a contracting organization, Cotton Incorporated. Research activities funded under the

Cotton Research and Promotion Program effectively develop innovative processes and treatments for cotton to provide consumers with the latest in fiber technology.

International Market Development

Cotton Incorporated:

Cotton Incorporated's overseas operations began in 1973, with the purpose of expanding markets for cotton by providing technical and marketing assistance abroad. Cotton Incorporated maintains headquarters in United States with offices in China, Japan, Hong Kong, and Mexico. Experts from Cotton Incorporated work closely with mills and their customers to develop and deliver the best cotton products possible. They also help importers establish productive supply chains and sourcing relationships worldwide. Overseas activities include technical servicing to mills to enhance cotton processing technologies, introduction of new fabric and technological advances, and the presentation of color and fabric trend forecasting.

Cotton Council International:

Cotton Council International (CCI) is the export promotion arm of the National Cotton Council of America. CCI's mission is to increase exports of U.S. cotton, cottonseed and U.S. manufactured cotton products through activities that affect every phase of the marketing chain -- from the initial mill buyer of cotton fiber or purchaser of U.S. cotton-rich yarns and fabrics on through to the final consumer. These activities are partly funded by the Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

From its offices in the United States, the United Kingdom, Korea, China, Hong Kong, and South Korea along with in-country representatives throughout Asia, Latin America and Europe, CCI executes a strategic mix of programs designed to stimulate trade and consumer demand for U.S. cotton. "CCI's mission is to make U.S. cotton the preferred fiber for mills/manufacturers, brands/retailers and consumers, commanding a value-added premium that delivers profitability across the U.S. cotton industry and drives export growth of fiber, yarn and other cotton products. CCI's programs reach about 3 billion current and potential customers of U.S. cotton in more than 50 countries worldwide. Examples of CCI activities include: orientation tours to the United States for foreign cotton spinners and manufacturers' representatives; trade missions to cotton-consuming countries for producers, exporters and government representatives; marketing support via advertising campaigns and retail sales promotions; and buying delegations for COTTON USA partners to targeted sourcing countries.

COTTON: SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE, ALL KINDS, 1994-2023

| Marketing Year Beginning | Beginning Stocks 1/ | Production2/ | Imports | Total Supply3/ | Mill Use 4/ | Exports | Total Demand | Loss 5/ | Ending Stocks |
|---|---------------------|--------------|---------|----------------|-------------|---------|--------------|---------|---------------|
| 1,000 480-POUND NET WEIGHT BALES, ALL KINDS | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | 3,530 | 19,662 | 20 | 23,212 | 11,198 | 9,402 | 20,600 | -38 | 2,650 |
| 1995 | 2,650 | 17,900 | 408 | 20,958 | 10,647 | 7,675 | 18,322 | 27 | 2,609 |
| 1996 | 2,609 | 18,942 | 403 | 21,954 | 11,126 | 6,865 | 17,991 | -8 | 3,971 |
| 1997 | 3,971 | 18,793 | 13 | 22,777 | 11,349 | 7,500 | 18,849 | 41 | 3,887 |
| 1998 | 3,887 | 13,918 | 439 | 18,244 | 10,401 | 4,298 | 14,699 | -394 | 3,939 |
| 1999 | 3,939 | 16,968 | 97 | 21,004 | 10,194 | 6,750 | 16,944 | 145 | 3,915 |
| 2000 | 3,915 | 17,188 | 16 | 21,119 | 8,862 | 6,740 | 15,602 | -483 | 6,000 |
| 2001 | 6,000 | 20,303 | 21 | 26,324 | 7,696 | 11,000 | 18,696 | 180 | 7,448 |
| 2002 | 7,448 | 17,209 | 67 | 24,724 | 7,273 | 11,900 | 19,173 | 166 | 5,385 |
| 2003 | 5,385 | 18,255 | 45 | 23,685 | 6,266 | 13,758 | 20,024 | 211 | 3,450 |
| 2004 | 3,450 | 23,251 | 29 | 26,730 | 6,691 | 14,436 | 21,127 | 108 | 5,495 |
| 2005 | 5,495 | 23,890 | 28 | 29,413 | 5,871 | 17,673 | 23,544 | -200 | 6,069 |
| 2006 | 6,069 | 21,588 | 19 | 27,676 | 4,935 | 12,959 | 17,894 | 303 | 9,479 |
| 2007 | 9,479 | 19,207 | 12 | 28,698 | 4,584 | 13,634 | 18,218 | 429 | 10,051 |
| 2008 | 10,051 | 12,825 | 0 | 22,876 | 3,541 | 13,261 | 16,802 | -263 | 6,337 |
| 2009 | 6,337 | 12,183 | 0 | 18,520 | 3,550 | 12,037 | 15,587 | -14 | 2,947 |
| 2010 | 2,947 | 18,102 | 9 | 21,058 | 3,900 | 14,376 | 18,276 | 182 | 2,600 |
| 2011 | 2,600 | 15,573 | 19 | 18,192 | 3,300 | 11,714 | 15,014 | -172 | 3,350 |
| 2012 | 3,350 | 17,314 | 10 | 20,674 | 3,500 | 13,026 | 16,526 | 348 | 3,800 |
| 2013 | 3,800 | 12,909 | 13 | 16,722 | 3,550 | 10,530 | 14,080 | 292 | 2,350 |
| 2014 | 2,350 | 16,319 | 12 | 18,681 | 3,575 | 11,246 | 14,821 | 210 | 3,650 |
| 2015 | 3,650 | 12,888 | 33 | 16,571 | 3,450 | 9,153 | 12,603 | 168 | 3,800 |
| 2016 | 3,800 | 17,170 | 7 | 20,977 | 3,250 | 14,917 | 18,167 | 60 | 2,750 |
| 2017 | 2,750 | 20,923 | 3 | 23,676 | 3,225 | 16,281 | 19,506 | -30 | 4,200 |
| 2018 | 4,200 | 18,367 | 3 | 22,570 | 2,975 | 14,833 | 17,808 | -88 | 4,850 |
| 2019 | 4,850 | 19,913 | 3 | 24,766 | 2,150 | 15,512 | 17,662 | -146 | 7,250 |
| 2020 | 7,250 | 14,608 | 2 | 21,860 | 2,400 | 16,352 | 18,752 | -42 | 3,150 |
| 2021 | 3,150 | 17,523 | 5 | 20,678 | 2,550 | 14,481 | 17,031 | -403 | 4,050 |
| 2022 6/ | 4,050 | 14,468 | 2 | 18,520 | 2,050 | 12,766 | 14,816 | -546 | 4,250 |
| 2023 7/ | 4,250 | 13,090 | 5 | 17,345 | 2,050 | 12,200 | 14,250 | -105 | 3,200 |

COTTON: SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE, UPLAND, 1994-2023

| Marketing Year Beginning | Beginning Stocks 1/ | Production2/ | Imports | Total Supply 3/ | Mill Use 4/ | Exports | Total Demand | Loss 5/ | Ending Stocks |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1,000 480-POUND NET WEIGHT BALES, UPLAND | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | 3,303 | 19,324 | 18 | 22,645 | 11,109 | 8,978 | 20,087 | -30 | 2,588 |
| 1995 | 2,588 | 17,532 | 400 | 20,520 | 10,538 | 7,375 | 17,913 | 64 | 2,543 |
| 1996 | 2,543 | 18,413 | 403 | 21,359 | 11,020 | 6,399 | 17,419 | 20 | 3,920 |
| 1997 | 3,920 | 18,245 | 13 | 22,178 | 11,234 | 7,060 | 18,294 | 62 | 3,822 |
| 1998 | 3,822 | 13,476 | 427 | 17,725 | 10,254 | 4,010 | 14,264 | -375 | 3,836 |
| 1999 | 3,836 | 16,294 | 53 | 20,183 | 10,055 | 6,303 | 16,358 | 160 | 3,665 |
| 2000 | 3,665 | 16,799 | 8 | 20,472 | 8,738 | 6,303 | 15,041 | -448 | 5,879 |
| 2001 | 5,879 | 19,603 | 6 | 25,488 | 7,592 | 10,603 | 18,195 | 173 | 7,120 |
| 2002 | 7,120 | 16,531 | 10 | 23,660 | 7,170 | 11,266 | 18,436 | 85 | 5,140 |
| 2003 | 5,140 | 17,823 | 4 | 22,967 | 6,204 | 13,239 | 19,443 | 140 | 3,384 |
| 2004 | 3,384 | 22,505 | 8 | 25,897 | 6,629 | 13,683 | 20,312 | 103 | 5,482 |
| 2005 | 5,482 | 23,260 | 9 | 28,751 | 5,820 | 17,115 | 22,935 | -175 | 5,991 |
| 2006 | 5,991 | 20,823 | 10 | 26,824 | 4,896 | 12,324 | 17,220 | 313 | 9,291 |
| 2007 | 9,291 | 18,355 | 6 | 27,652 | 4,548 | 12,801 | 17,349 | 408 | 9,895 |
| 2008 | 9,895 | 12,395 | 0 | 22,289 | 3,512 | 13,029 | 16,541 | -284 | 6,032 |
| 2009 | 6,032 | 11,783 | 0 | 17,815 | 3,529 | 11,343 | 14,872 | 14 | 2,929 |
| 2010 | 2,929 | 17,598 | 2 | 20,529 | 3,874 | 13,881 | 17,755 | 202 | 2,572 |
| 2011 | 2,572 | 14,722 | 13 | 17,307 | 3,278 | 11,120 | 14,398 | -172 | 3,081 |
| 2012 | 3,081 | 16,534 | 6 | 19,621 | 3,478 | 12,182 | 15,660 | 348 | 3,613 |
| 2013 | 3,613 | 12,275 | 6 | 15,894 | 3,527 | 9,850 | 13,377 | 292 | 2,225 |
| 2014 | 2,225 | 15,753 | 9 | 17,987 | 3,550 | 10,836 | 14,386 | 210 | 3,391 |
| 2015 | 3,391 | 12,455 | 30 | 15,876 | 3,425 | 8,619 | 12,044 | 168 | 3,664 |
| 2016 | 3,664 | 16,601 | 5 | 20,270 | 3,221 | 14,309 | 17,530 | 60 | 2,680 |
| 2017 | 2,680 | 20,223 | 1 | 22,904 | 3,198 | 15,651 | 18,849 | -30 | 4,085 |
| 2018 | 4,085 | 17,566 | 0 | 21,651 | 2,953 | 14,169 | 17,122 | -88 | 4,617 |
| 2019 | 4,617 | 19,227 | 0 | 23,844 | 2,135 | 15,011 | 17,146 | -146 | 6,844 |
| 2020 | 6,844 | 14,061 | 0 | 20,905 | 2,385 | 15,574 | 17,959 | -42 | 2,988 |
| 2021 | 2,988 | 17,191 | 1 | 20,180 | 2,538 | 14,019 | 16,557 | -403 | 4,026 |
| 2022 6/ | 4,026 | 13,998 | 0 | 18,024 | 2,043 | 12,449 | 14,492 | -546 | 4,078 |
| 2023 7/ | 4,078 | 12,736 | 0 | 16,814 | 2,040 | 11,815 | 13,855 | -105 | 3,064 |

COTTON: SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE, ELS, 1994-2023

| Marketing Year Beginning | Beginning Stocks 1/ | Production 2/ | Imports | Total Supply 3/ | Mill Use 4/ | Exports | Total Demand | Loss 5/ | Ending Stocks |
|---|---------------------|---------------|---------|-----------------|-------------|---------|--------------|---------|---------------|
| 1,000 480-POUND NET WEIGHT BALES, EXTRA-LONG STAPLE | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | 227 | 338 | 2 | 567 | 89 | 424 | 513 | -8 | 62 |
| 1995 | 62 | 368 | 8 | 438 | 109 | 300 | 409 | -37 | 66 |
| 1996 | 66 | 529 | 0 | 595 | 106 | 466 | 572 | -28 | 51 |
| 1997 | 51 | 548 | 0 | 599 | 115 | 440 | 555 | -21 | 65 |
| 1998 | 65 | 442 | 12 | 519 | 147 | 288 | 435 | -19 | 103 |
| 1999 | 103 | 674 | 44 | 821 | 139 | 447 | 586 | -15 | 250 |
| 2000 | 250 | 389 | 8 | 647 | 124 | 437 | 561 | -35 | 121 |
| 2001 | 121 | 700 | 15 | 836 | 104 | 397 | 501 | 7 | 328 |
| 2002 | 328 | 678 | 57 | 1,063 | 103 | 634 | 737 | 81 | 245 |
| 2003 | 245 | 432 | 41 | 718 | 62 | 519 | 581 | 71 | 66 |
| 2004 | 66 | 746 | 21 | 833 | 62 | 753 | 815 | 5 | 13 |
| 2005 | 13 | 630 | 19 | 662 | 51 | 558 | 609 | -25 | 78 |
| 2006 | 78 | 765 | 9 | 852 | 39 | 635 | 674 | -10 | 188 |
| 2007 | 188 | 852 | 6 | 1,046 | 36 | 833 | 869 | 21 | 156 |
| 2008 | 156 | 431 | 0 | 587 | 29 | 232 | 261 | 21 | 305 |
| 2009 | 305 | 400 | 0 | 705 | 21 | 694 | 715 | -28 | 18 |
| 2010 | 18 | 504 | 7 | 529 | 26 | 495 | 521 | -20 | 28 |
| 2011 | 28 | 851 | 6 | 885 | 22 | 594 | 616 | 0 | 269 |
| 2012 | 269 | 780 | 4 | 1,053 | 22 | 844 | 866 | 0 | 187 |
| 2013 | 187 | 634 | 7 | 828 | 23 | 680 | 703 | 0 | 125 |
| 2014 | 125 | 566 | 3 | 694 | 25 | 410 | 435 | 0 | 259 |
| 2015 | 259 | 433 | 3 | 695 | 25 | 534 | 559 | 0 | 136 |
| 2016 | 136 | 569 | 2 | 707 | 29 | 608 | 637 | 0 | 70 |
| 2017 | 70 | 700 | 2 | 772 | 27 | 630 | 657 | 0 | 115 |
| 2018 | 115 | 801 | 3 | 919 | 22 | 664 | 686 | 0 | 233 |
| 2019 | 233 | 686 | 3 | 922 | 15 | 501 | 516 | 0 | 406 |
| 2020 | 406 | 547 | 2 | 955 | 15 | 778 | 793 | 0 | 162 |
| 2021 | 162 | 332 | 4 | 498 | 12 | 462 | 474 | 0 | 24 |
| 2022 6/ | 24 | 470 | 2 | 496 | 7 | 317 | 324 | 0 | 172 |
| 2023 7/ | 172 | 354 | 5 | 531 | 10 | 385 | 395 | 0 | 136 |

1/ Compiled from Bureau of the Census data and adjusted to an August 1 480-pound net weight basis. Excludes preseason ginnings. Beginning in 2012, stocks are estimated by USDA.

2/ Includes preseason ginnings.

3/ Totals made from unrounded data.

4/ Adjusted to August 1-July 31 marketing year.

5/ Difference between ending stocks based on Census data and preceding season's supply less disappearance. For upland cotton, this difference primarily reflects an increase of an estimated one percent in average bale weights due to moisture absorption once cotton is ginned and begins to flow through marketing channels.

6/ Estimate.

7/ Forecast.

U.S. PER CAPITA DOMESTIC COTTON CONSUMPTION, 1989-2022

| Calendar Year | Mill Use | Textile Imports | Textile Exports | Net Trade 2/ | Domestic Consumption 3/ |
|---------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Pounds | | | | | |
| 1989 | 16.36 | 9.49 | 1.95 | 7.53 | 23.89 |
| 1990 | 16.45 | 9.63 | 2.51 | 7.12 | 23.58 |
| 1991 | 17.15 | 10.17 | 2.61 | 7.56 | 24.71 |
| 1992 | 18.53 | 12.30 | 3.05 | 9.25 | 27.79 |
| 1993 | 18.97 | 13.67 | 3.47 | 10.20 | 29.17 |
| 1994 | 19.86 | 14.46 | 4.06 | 10.40 | 30.26 |
| 1995 | 19.44 | 15.17 | 4.89 | 10.27 | 29.71 |
| 1996 | 19.38 | 15.46 | 5.54 | 9.92 | 29.30 |
| 1997 | 19.94 | 18.36 | 6.43 | 11.93 | 31.87 |
| 1998 | 18.96 | 21.30 | 6.87 | 14.43 | 33.39 |
| 1999 | 17.77 | 23.51 | 7.19 | 16.32 | 34.08 |
| 2000 | 16.81 | 25.86 | 8.28 | 17.57 | 34.38 |
| 2001 | 13.49 | 25.33 | 7.10 | 18.22 | 31.71 |
| 2002 | 12.82 | 28.23 | 7.24 | 20.98 | 33.80 |
| 2003 | 11.10 | 30.05 | 7.55 | 22.49 | 33.59 |
| 2004 | 10.67 | 30.71 | 7.59 | 23.12 | 33.79 |
| 2005 | 10.25 | 33.58 | 7.47 | 26.12 | 36.37 |
| 2006 | 8.76 | 34.70 | 7.15 | 27.55 | 36.31 |
| 2007 | 7.67 | 34.39 | 6.27 | 28.12 | 35.79 |
| 2008 | 6.78 | 32.25 | 6.05 | 26.20 | 32.98 |
| 2009 | 5.14 | 28.69 | 4.87 | 23.82 | 28.96 |
| 2010 | 5.91 | 31.84 | 5.74 | 26.10 | 32.00 |
| 2011 | 5.49 | 27.45 | 5.89 | 21.56 | 27.05 |
| 2012 | 5.13 | 26.07 | 5.22 | 20.85 | 25.98 |
| 2013 | 5.42 | 26.75 | 5.51 | 21.24 | 26.66 |
| 2014 | 5.31 | 26.34 | 5.52 | 20.82 | 26.13 |
| 2015 | 5.33 | 27.48 | 5.76 | 21.72 | 27.05 |
| 2016 | 4.99 | 26.47 | 5.32 | 21.15 | 26.14 |
| 2017 | 4.78 | 26.53 | 5.22 | 21.31 | 26.09 |
| 2018 | 4.57 | 27.50 | 5.01 | 22.49 | 27.06 |
| 2019 | 4.31 | 27.24 | 4.89 | 22.35 | 26.66 |
| 2020 | 2.77 | 23.68 | 3.31 | 20.37 | 23.14 |
| 2021 | 3.57 | 30.63 | 4.27 | 26.36 | 29.93 |
| 2022 | 3.45 | 28.17 | 4.25 | 23.92 | 27.37 |

1/ U.S. apparent consumption of cotton and cotton textiles.

2/ Imports minus exports.

3/ Mill use plus net trade.

Compiled by Economic Research Service, USDA, from Bureau of the Census data.

**RAW COTTON EQUIVALENT OF U.S. EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC
COTTON MANUFACTURES AND IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF
COTTON MANUFACTURES, 1989-2022**

| Calendar Year | Total Exports | | Total Imports | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | 1,000 Pounds | 1,000 Bales 1/ | 1,000 Pounds | 1,000 Bales 1/ |
| 1989 | 483,300 | 1,006.9 | 2,346,522 | 4,888.6 |
| 1990 | 626,983 | 1,306.2 | 2,408,443 | 5,017.6 |
| 1991 | 662,125 | 1,379.4 | 2,578,635 | 5,372.2 |
| 1992 | 782,418 | 1,630.0 | 3,159,493 | 6,582.3 |
| 1993 | 902,855 | 1,880.9 | 3,557,606 | 7,411.7 |
| 1994 | 1,069,552 | 2,228.2 | 3,809,936 | 7,937.4 |
| 1995 | 1,304,605 | 2,717.9 | 4,043,131 | 8,423.2 |
| 1996 | 1,493,821 | 3,112.1 | 4,170,429 | 8,688.4 |
| 1997 | 1,755,116 | 3,656.5 | 5,010,236 | 10,438.0 |
| 1998 | 1,897,240 | 3,952.6 | 5,881,961 | 12,254.1 |
| 1999 | 2,007,878 | 4,183.1 | 6,565,381 | 13,677.9 |
| 2000 | 2,339,224 | 4,873.4 | 7,301,542 | 15,211.5 |
| 2001 | 2,026,591 | 4,222.1 | 7,225,996 | 15,054.2 |
| 2002 | 2,086,470 | 4,346.8 | 8,131,767 | 16,941.2 |
| 2003 | 2,196,912 | 4,576.9 | 8,737,960 | 18,204.1 |
| 2004 | 2,226,258 | 4,638.0 | 9,012,203 | 18,775.4 |
| 2005 | 2,211,545 | 4,607.4 | 9,947,656 | 20,724.3 |
| 2006 | 2,136,877 | 4,451.8 | 10,373,973 | 21,612.4 |
| 2007 | 1,893,478 | 3,944.7 | 10,385,844 | 21,637.2 |
| 2008 | 1,843,719 | 3,841.1 | 9,829,113 | 20,477.3 |
| 2009 | 1,498,247 | 3,121.3 | 8,820,812 | 18,376.7 |
| 2010 | 1,779,108 | 3,706.5 | 9,861,621 | 20,545.0 |
| 2011 | 1,837,476 | 3,828.1 | 8,564,312 | 17,842.3 |
| 2012 | 1,639,967 | 3,416.6 | 8,190,888 | 17,064.4 |
| 2013 | 1,742,081 | 3,629.3 | 8,464,276 | 17,633.9 |
| 2014 | 1,759,241 | 3,665.1 | 8,395,744 | 17,491.1 |
| 2015 | 1,848,566 | 3,851.2 | 8,820,451 | 18,375.9 |
| 2016 | 1,718,585 | 3,580.4 | 8,558,382 | 17,830.0 |
| 2017 | 1,697,404 | 3,536.3 | 8,629,100 | 17,977.3 |
| 2018 | 1,637,970 | 3,412.4 | 8,988,247 | 18,725.5 |
| 2019 | 1,605,840 | 3,345.5 | 8,948,013 | 18,641.7 |
| 2020 | 1,097,952 | 2,287.4 | 7,855,746 | 16,366.1 |
| 2021 | 1,419,584 | 2,957.5 | 10,179,047 | 21,206.3 |
| 2022 | 1,417,296 | 2,952.7 | 9,393,904 | 19,570.6 |

1/ Bales of 480-pound net weight.

Compiled by Economic Research Service, USDA, from Bureau of the Census data.

MANMADE FIBERS: U.S. MILL CONSUMPTION, 1984-2016

| Calendar Year | Cellulosic | Noncellulosic | Total |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------|
| | Million pounds | | |
| 1984 | 587.9 | 7,378.2 | 7,966.1 |
| 1985 | 545.6 | 7,679.9 | 8,225.5 |
| 1986 | 608.3 | 8,044.4 | 8,652.7 |
| 1987 | 585.6 | 8,480.1 | 9,065.7 |
| 1988 | 612.4 | 8,595.0 | 9,207.4 |
| 1989 | 611.3 | 8,616.8 | 9,228.1 |
| 1990 | 604.5 | 8,448.1 | 9,052.6 |
| 1991 | 564.2 | 8,535.7 | 9,099.9 |
| 1992 | 565.4 | 8,941.2 | 9,498.9 |
| 1993 | 606.2 | 9,334.1 | 9,928.5 |
| 1994 | 544.6 | 9,982.6 | 10,527.2 |
| 1995 | 507.8 | 9,799.3 | 10,307.1 |
| 1996 | 472.9 | 10,035.8 | 10,508.7 |
| 1997 | 448.2 | 10,622.7 | 11,070.9 |
| 1998 | 382.5 | 10,694.3 | 11,076.8 |
| 1999 | 330.4 | 11,015.8 | 11,346.2 |
| 2000 | 301.5 | 11,074.6 | 11,376.1 |
| 2001 | 222.3 | 9,974.6 | 10,197.0 |
| 2002 | 203.0 | 10,336.7 | 10,539.7 |
| 2003 | 176.6 | 10,012.6 | 10,189.3 |
| 2004 | 181.7 | 10,111.2 | 10,292.9 |
| 2005 | 165.1 | 10,051.4 | 10,216.5 |
| 2006 | 174.3 | 9,266.5 | 9,440.9 |
| 2007 | 239.2 | 9,035.3 | 9,274.5 |
| 2008 | 209.9 | 7,917.7 | 8,127.6 |
| 2009 | 189.2 | 6,627.7 | 6,816.9 |
| 2010 | 190.8 | 7,459.8 | 7,650.6 |
| 2011 | 186.5 | 7,127.1 | 7,313.6 |
| 2012 | 181.7 | 7,620.5 | 7,802.3 |
| 2013 | 163.4 | 7,909.6 | 8,073.0 |
| 2014 | 182.9 | 8,117.8 | 8,300.7 |
| 2015 | 198.5 | 8,445.4 | 8,643.9 |
| 2016 | 206.4 | 8,460.3 | 8,666.7 |

Note: Fiber Organon no longer published.
 Compiled by Economic Research Service, USDA, from
Fiber Organon and Bureau of the Census data.

List of USDA and other relevant web sites:

USDA Production, Supply, and Demand Estimates: On line access to USDA's historical and forecast data for cotton production, consumption, and trade for 120 countries.

<https://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/app/index.html#/app/home>

Cotton and Wool Outlook (CWS): Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Description: Monthly. Provides information and statistics on domestic and world cotton and wool production, consumption, export sales, use, and prices, including data on raw fibers and textiles. <https://usda.library.cornell.edu/concern/publications/n870zq801?locale=en>

The USDA Economics, Statistics & Market Information System: Contains nearly 300 reports and datasets from the economics agencies of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. These materials cover U.S. and international agriculture and related topics. Most reports are text files that contain time-sensitive information. Most data sets are in spreadsheet format and include time-series data that are updated yearly. <http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/>

The USDA Baseline provides: Long run projections for the U.S. agricultural sector through 2023. Projections cover selected agricultural commodities and agricultural trade, and aggregate indicators such as farm income and food prices. As "baseline" projections, they represent one plausible scenario for the next ten years, and reflect both model results and judgment http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/farm-economy/agricultural-baseline-projections.aspx#.VBc2a_ldV8E

AMS The Cotton Program: The program promotes the orderly and efficient marketing of cotton by preparing, distributing, and encouraging the use of universal cotton classification standards, and by providing cotton classification and market news that meet the needs and expectations of the cotton and textile industries. <http://www.ams.usda.gov/cotton/index.htm>

USDA AMS Market News Reports - Cotton Reports: AMS provides current, unbiased price and sales information to assist in the orderly marketing and distribution of farm commodities. <http://www.ams.usda.gov/market-news/cotton>

USDA - National Agricultural Statistics Service Reports by Commodity:

<https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/index.php>

World Agricultural Outlook Board WASDE REPORT: The World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE) report is available electronically within one hour of release. <http://www.usda.gov/oce/commodity/wasde/index.htm>

Farm Service Agency (FSA): The Farm Service Agency provides "Program Fact Sheets" in Portable Document Format (PDF) on all commodity programs including cotton. <https://www.fsa.usda.gov/news-room/fact-sheets/index>

Export Credit Guarantee Programs: The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers export credit guarantee programs for commercial financing of U.S. agricultural exports. <http://www.fas.usda.gov/excredits/ecgp.asp>

United States Farm Bill: Information on the U.S. Farm Bill.

<https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/farm-bill/index>