Discover Natural Fibres Initiative

COTTON :
Review of the World Situation

International Cotton Advisory Committee

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ICAC

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON

April 1, 2013

Seasons begin on August 1

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12 Est.	2012/13 Proj.	2013/14 Proj.
	Million Metric Tons					
BEGINNING STOCKS						
WORLD TOTAL	**12.257**	**11.942**	**8.676**	**9.580**	**14.081**	**16.686**
CHINA	3.321	3.585	2.688	2.087	6.181	8.339
USA	2.188	1.380	0.642	0.566	0.729	0.918
PRODUCTION						
WORLD TOTAL	**23.503**	**22.247**	**25.368**	**27.444**	**26.013**	**23.467**
CHINA	8.025	6.925	6.400	7.400	7.300	6.700
INDIA	4.930	5.185	5.865	6.001	5.610	5.594
USA	2.790	2.654	3.942	3.391	3.703	2.534
PAKISTAN	1.926	2.070	1.907	2.294	2.093	2.054
BRAZIL	1.214	1.194	1.960	1.877	1.300	1.219
UZBEKISTAN	1.000	0.850	0.910	0.880	1.000	1.000
OTHERS	3.617	3.369	4.385	5.601	5.007	4.366
CONSUMPTION						
WORLD TOTAL	**23.862**	**25.520**	**24.502**	**22.783**	**23.408**	**23.713**
CHINA	9.265	10.192	9.580	8.635	8.290	7.875
INDIA	3.872	4.300	4.509	4.358	4.707	5.177
PAKISTAN	2.519	2.393	2.100	2.163	2.444	2.493
EAST ASIA & AUSTRALIA	1.714	1.892	1.796	1.646	1.835	1.888
EUROPE & TURKEY	1.458	1.600	1.549	1.495	1.509	1.553
BRAZIL	1.000	1.024	0.958	0.888	0.897	0.897
USA	0.771	0.773	0.849	0.718	0.740	0.740
CIS	0.596	0.604	0.577	0.576	0.602	0.624
OTHERS	2.666	2.743	2.583	2.303	2.384	2.465
EXPORTS						
WORLD TOTAL	**6.609**	**7.798**	**7.636**	**9.994**	**8.744**	**8.127**
USA	2.887	2.621	3.130	2.526	2.776	2.333
INDIA	0.515	1.420	1.085	2.410	0.878	0.781
BRAZIL	0.596	0.433	0.435	1.043	0.850	0.643
AUSTRALIA	0.261	0.460	0.545	1.010	1.100	0.738
CFA ZONE	0.469	0.560	0.476	0.592	0.825	0.970
UZBEKISTAN	0.650	0.820	0.600	0.550	0.572	0.917
IMPORTS						
WORLD TOTAL	**6.647**	**7.928**	**7.725**	**9.821**	**8.744**	**8.127**
CHINA	1.523	2.374	2.609	5.342	3.167	2.303
EAST ASIA & AUSTRALIA	1.714	1.989	1.825	1.999	2.249	2.127
EUROPE & TURKEY	0.862	1.170	0.972	0.710	1.012	1.162
PAKISTAN	0.417	0.342	0.314	0.191	0.410	0.540
CIS	0.231	0.209	0.132	0.129	0.102	0.602
TRADE IMBALANCE 1/	**0.038**	**0.130**	**0.089**	**-0.173**	**0.000**	**0.000**
STOCKS ADJUSTMENT 2/	**0.007**	**-0.122**	**-0.051**	**0.013**	**0.000**	**0.000**
ENDING STOCKS						
WORLD TOTAL	**11.942**	**8.676**	**9.580**	**14.081**	**16.686**	**16.441**
CHINA	3.585	2.688	2.087	6.181	8.339	9.447
USA	1.380	0.642	0.566	0.729	0.918	0.379
ENDING STOCKS/MILL USE (%)						
WORLD-LESS-CHINA 3/	**57**	**39**	**50**	**56**	**55**	**44**
CHINA 4/	**39**	**26**	**22**	**72**	**101**	**120**
COTLOOK A INDEX 5/	**61.20**	**77.54**	**164.26**	**100.01**	**90***	

1/ The inclusion of linters and waste, changes in weight during transit, differences in reporting periods and measurement error account for differences between world imports and exports.
2/ Difference between calculated stocks and actual; amounts for forward seasons are anticipated.
3/ World-less-China's ending stocks divided by World-less-China's mill use, multiplied by 100.
4/ China's ending stocks divided by China's mill use, multiplied by 100.
5/ U.S. cents per pound.
* The price projection for 2012/13 is based on the ending stocks/mill use ratio in the world-less-China in 2010/11 (estimate), in 2011/12 (estimate) and in 2012/13 (projection), on the ratio of Chinese net imports to world imports in 2011/12 (estimate) and 2012/13 (projection), and on the average price for the first eight months of 2012/13.
95% confidence interval: 82 to 100 cents per pound.

SUMMARY OF THE OUTLOOK FOR COTTON

From Where Come China's Cotton Imports?

The 2012/13 season began with a record stock of 14.1 million tons of cotton and the Cotlook A Index at 81.65 cents per pound. In March 2013, the A Index rose to 98.85 cents per pound on the 18th before receding to 93.15 cents per pound on March 26. The 2012/13 average as of April 1 is 85.54 cents per pound. The recent surge in cotton prices may be due to concerns about a tightening supply-demand balance outside of China as China continues to build reserves. In 2012/13, world production, estimated at 26 million tons, is down 5% from the record 27.4 million tons in 2011/12 and 2.6 million tons above expected consumption. The estimated record 71% stocks-to-use ratio is not indicative of the supply available to the market because 2012/13 global ending stocks are expected to be approximately split evenly between China and the rest of the world, which translates to a 100.6% stocks-to-mill use ratio for China but merely 44% for the rest of the world.

The United States used to be the largest cotton exporter to China, and U.S. shipments increased from 50,000 tons in 2001/02 to 1.3 million tons in 2011/12. Last season, India overtook the United States, exporting 1.94 million tons of cotton to China. However, midway through this season, Australia has surpassed both India and the United States, exporting 577,867 tons of cotton into China (a 32% increase year-on-year). Compared with the same period last season, US exports to China increased by 41% to 572,216 tons while Indian exports dropped by 54% to 534,056 tons, and Brazilian and Uzbek exports to China remained stable at 284,516 tons, and 188,934 tons, respectively.

For the past five seasons, African countries contributed, on average, 10% of total exports to China. In 2011/12 Africa exported a total of 482,749 tons of cotton to China. The top three exporting countries were Burkina Faso, Cameroon, and Benin, with exports at 113,207 tons, 60,281 tons, and 57,119 tons, respectively. During the first seven months of the current season, Mali, Zambia, and Zimbabwe exported 58,304 tons, 36,374 tons, and 29,773 tons, respectively, of cotton to China.

Planting is starting in the northern hemisphere. The current level of the Cotlook A Index seems unlikely to stimulate new plantings. In the northern hemisphere, a 2% reduction in planting area is expected while the average yield is forecast

Figure 2. China Imports this Season up to February

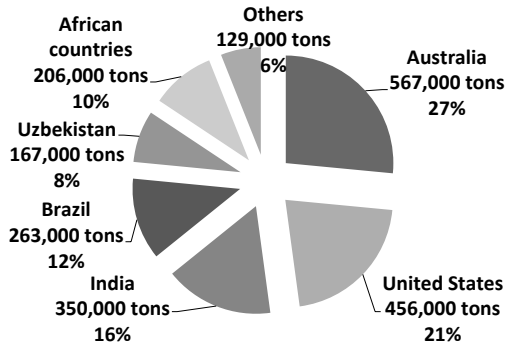


Figure 1. World Cotton Production and Mill Use

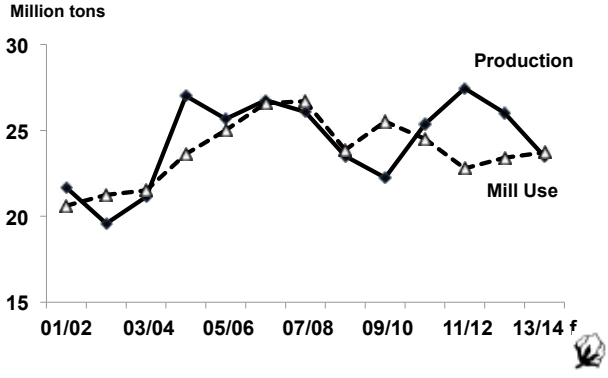
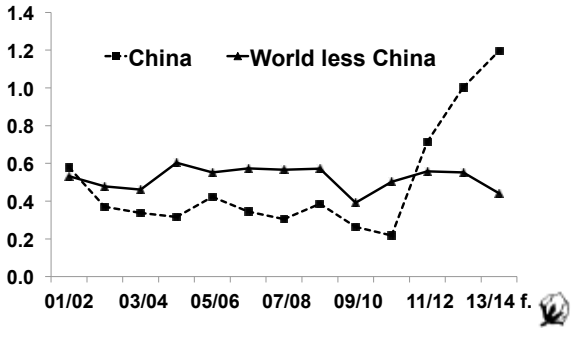


Figure 3. Ratio of Ending Stocks to Mill Use



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at 754 kg/ha, almost the same as in the previous season. In the northern hemisphere, the projected planted area of 30.8 million hectares (90% of the world total) is expected to produce 23.2 million tons of cotton (89% of the world total). Following record abandonment of 36% of planted area due to severe drought in 2011/12, US cotton production is expected to rebound from 3.4 million tons to 3.7 million tons in 2012/13. On the other hand, the forecast 10% reduction in planted area in China is expected to decrease cotton production slightly from 7.4 million tons in 2011/12 to 7.3 million tons this season, the increase in production in the Xinjiang region as a result of increased planted area and yield is expected to offset reductions in the eastern production regions. Similarly, the estimated 3% reduction in planted area in India is expected to decrease cotton production from 6 million tons to 5.6 million tons.

IS THERE A CEILING FOR COTTON DEMAND?

By Alejandro Plastina, ICAC

Long Term Trends in Cotton Demand

End use consumption of all textile fibers in 2013 is projected to be 5 times the level of 1960, meaning that total fiber consumption increased on average by 1.2 million tons each year. However, not all fibers benefited proportionally from the increased demand. Consumption of synthetic fibers[1] grew 5 times faster than consumption of cotton and about 10 times faster than consumption of cellulosic man-made fibers. In 2013, consumption of synthetic fibers is projected at 49.8 million tons, almost double the projected volume of cotton consumption at 25.3 million tons. Wool consumption in 2013 is projected to be 400 tons lower than in 1960.

Despite growing in volume, cotton consumption has lost market share to other fibers, mainly polyester. The loss accelerated during the 1990s, was more subtle during the first half of the 2000s, and it accelerated again after 2008. In 2013, cotton's market share is projected at 31.7%.

The ICAC's Secretariat annual report "World Textile Demand" analyzes the effects that macroeconomic policies, economic and financial trends, population, income and prices have on textile fiber consumption worldwide and at regional levels, both for cotton and for other textile fibers. It also provides short- and long-term projections of cotton and non-cotton textile consumption. However, due to data limitations, very few analyses are available on the determinants of cotton end-use consumption by country.

The most frequently cited drivers of cotton end-use consumption by fiber analysts are population, income per capita, and the relative price of cotton to other fibers. In previous studies, the ICAC Secretariat[2] analyzed the relative influence of population and changes in textile consumption per capita on total textile consumption between 1992 and 2008. The studies concluded that population growth only accounts for 39% of the increase in world apparel fiber consumption, and it is not the driving force behind changes in consumption of synthetic fibers, wool, or flax. However, most of the increases in end-use consumption of cotton and cellulosic fibers can be attributed to population growth. Despite the fact that synthetic fiber consumption is not a population story while cotton is, the volume of additional synthetic fibers consumed due to population growth is greater than the corresponding volume of

Figure 1. World Consumption of Textile Fibers

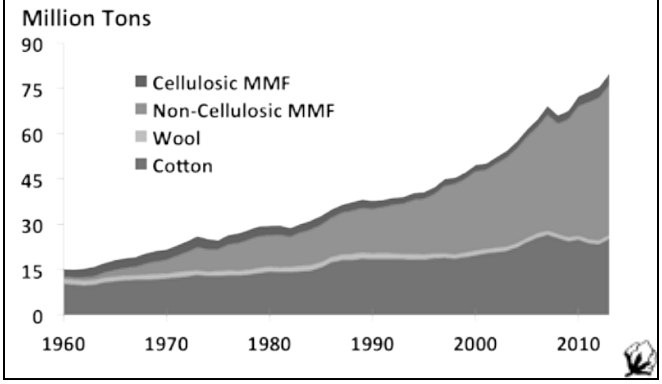
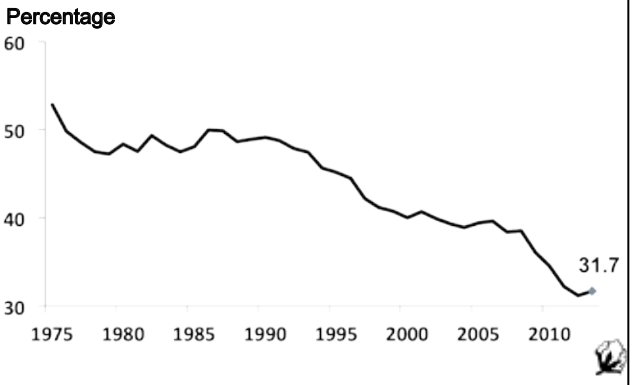


Figure 2. Market Share of Cotton in World Textile Fiber Consumption



1) Synthetic fibers are also known as non-cellulosic man-made fibers.
2) Plastina, A. 2011. "Apparel fiber consumption: a population story?" Cotton: Review of the World Situation 65(2): 22-24. Available at http://icac.org/publications/staff-papers

cotton. This stems from the fact that consumption of synthetic fibers has exceeded consumption of cotton since 1997.

In a set of unpublished studies conducted jointly by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the ICAC, end-use cotton consumption per capita at country level was consistently found to have a high degree of persistence (i.e. consumption in one year depends heavily on the level of consumption in the previous year), while the relationship between cotton consumption and relative prices of cotton versus other fibers was found to be weak.

This article analyzes cotton consumption per capita at country level from a different standpoint: instead of asking what drives consumption per capita in each country, it asks whether there are historical regularities between the levels of income per capita and the levels of cotton consumption per capita across countries. The importance of answering this question resides in that it allows analysts to qualify their long terms projections of cotton consumption per capita based on projections of income per capita at country level. For example, if the analysis concludes that the higher the income per capita, the higher it is cotton consumption per capita, then long term forecasts of cotton consumption per capita (and therefore total cotton consumption) will be higher under a scenario of high economic growth than under a scenario of low economic growth. However, if the analysis concludes that there is a ceiling for cotton consumption per capita that once reached cannot be surpassed irrespective of the level of income per capita, then long term forecasts should account for this rigidity, and cotton demand can become stagnant once it reaches its ceiling even under a scenario of high growth in income per capita (i.e., cotton demand would mostly depend on population growth). In the latter scenario, promotional efforts for cotton products could become even more relevant than in any other scenario, because the only way to generate demand pull at that stage is through convincing consumers to push the ceiling higher.

The Incorrect and the Correct Approaches

In order to analyze long term relationships between cotton consumption per capita and income per capita, many analysts present a scatter plot with data for many countries at one particular point in time. Then, to confirm whether the regularities hold through time, a similar analysis is conducted with data at a different point in time. Figure 3 illustrates such an analysis with data from 1992, for a set of 20 countries that accounted for more than 80% of world end-use cotton consumption that year: Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

Figure 3. Cotton Consumption per Capita vs. GDP per Capita 1992

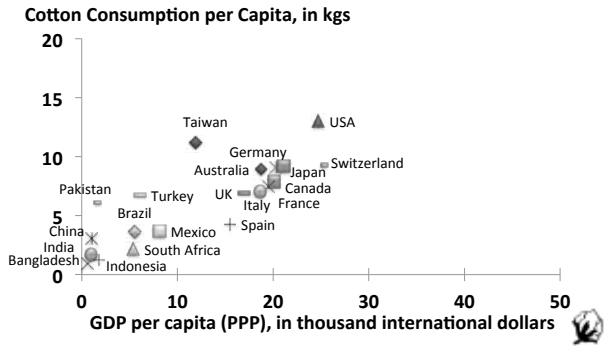
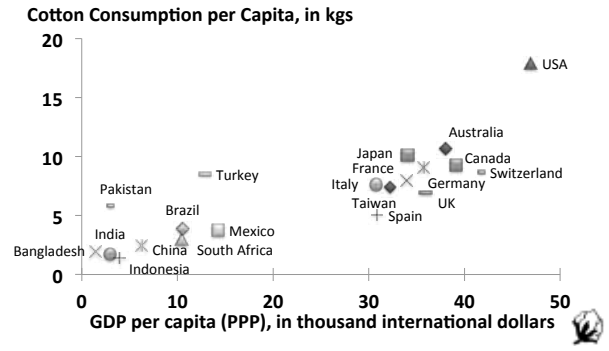


Figure 4. Cotton Consumption per Capita vs. GDP per Capita 2008



The source of the consumption data is the joint FAO/ICAC World Apparel Fiber Consumption Survey, while the source of income data is the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook Database.[3] It appears that cotton consumption per capita bore a positive and significant relationship with income per capita in 1992. Figure 4 repeats the analysis for the same set of countries with data from 2008, and it seems to confirm that the hypothesis was still true in 2008. This is the *incorrect* approach.

The most this analysis can say is that higher income per capita is associated with higher cotton consumption per capita. Such an exercise does not answer how cotton consumption per

3) Income per capita is proxied with gross domestic product (GDP) per capita accounting for purchasing power parity (PPP), expressed in international dollars. The GDP per capita (PPP) is a better measure of purchasing power than GDP measured in U.S. dollars because PPP captures the impact of exchange rates on traded goods and the relatively lower prices for services in poorer than in richer countries. However, GDP per capita (PPP) is used in nominal terms across time, and the result is an overestimation of the changes in income, particularly for countries with high rates of inflation. Comparisons of income per capita across countries at different points in time are meaningless. However, the focus of this study is on the global patterns of observed changes in consumption and income within countries (not across countries).

capita might evolve (through time) for a specific projection of the path of income per capita (through time).

The *correct* approach is to observe the evolution of both cotton consumption per capita and income per capita through time for each country, paying particular attention to regularities that are common to groups of countries. The graphical representation of the hypothesis that cotton consumption per capita grows with income per capita should be seen in a scatter plot where all country points move to the right and up after a period of economic growth.

To test the hypothesis graphically, the evolution of cotton consumption per capita and income per capita must be plotted for all countries over a period of time. For clarity of presentation, figure 5 illustrates different trends using data from only 12 countries, representing more than 60% of world cotton consumption, for 1992, 2000, and 2008. For completeness, Figure 6 presents the evolution of cotton consumption per capita and income per capita over 1992, 2000 and 2008 for all 20 countries.

Between 1992 and 2000, all 20 countries have seen incomes per capita rise, but the general shift in cotton consumption per capita was not upward. In fact, low income countries such as China, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh saw their cotton consumption per capita fall over that period. And on the extreme opposite, only the United States increased per capita consumption significantly. Markedly opposite movements occurred in Taiwan, where per capita consumption fell substantially, and Turkey, where per capita consumption increased substantially. European countries, Japan and Australia experienced economic growth but kept cotton consumption patterns relatively stable.

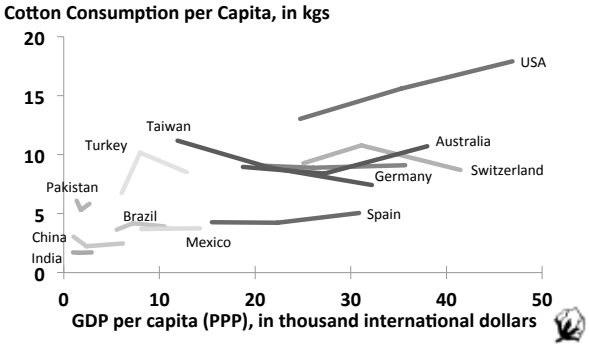
Between 2000 and 2008, all 20 countries experienced strong economic growth, but only marginal increases in cotton consumption per capita were realized in most countries. Some countries such as Brazil, Taiwan and Switzerland, actually saw cotton consumption per capita decline.

The *correct* approach reveals that historical patterns vary substantially from country to country, and increases in income per capita do not automatically translate into higher cotton consumption per capita. Thus the conclusion obtained using the *incorrect* approach is easily rejected.

Figure 6 suggests that when income per capita is less than $15,000 at PPP, cotton consumption per capita is likely to be less than 5 kilograms (the exceptions are Pakistan and Turkey, cotton producing countries with higher consumption levels); and when income per capita exceeds $20,000 at PPP, cotton consumption per capita is likely to range between 5 and 11 kilograms. And for each country, cotton consumption per capita tends to be relatively stable through time.

The main exception is the United States with consistently rising consumption per capita levels.

Figure 5. Cotton Consumption per Capita vs. GDP per Capita 1992, 2000, 2008



How to Push the Ceiling Higher?

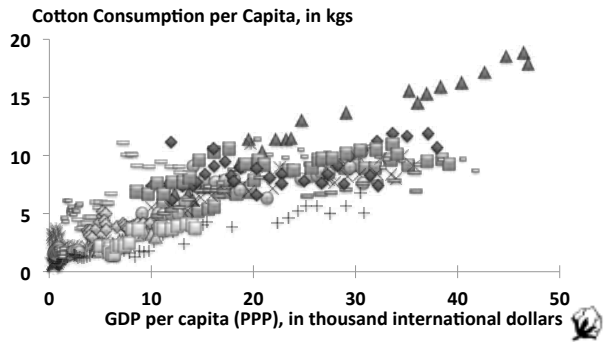
The United States is the only country with high and growing income per capita that also experienced high and growing levels of cotton consumption per capita. The key to increasing cotton consumption per capita has been a strong generic cotton promotion effort, effective efforts to contain negative advertising against cotton, and extending the utility of cotton through collaborative research and development with industry sectors.

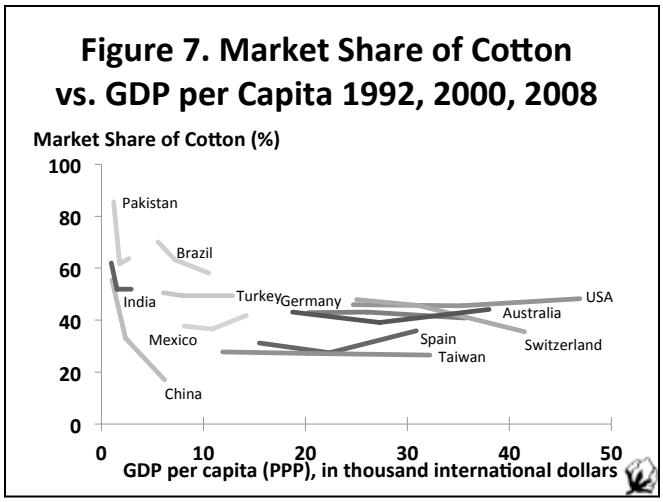
Do Conclusions Apply to Market Share?

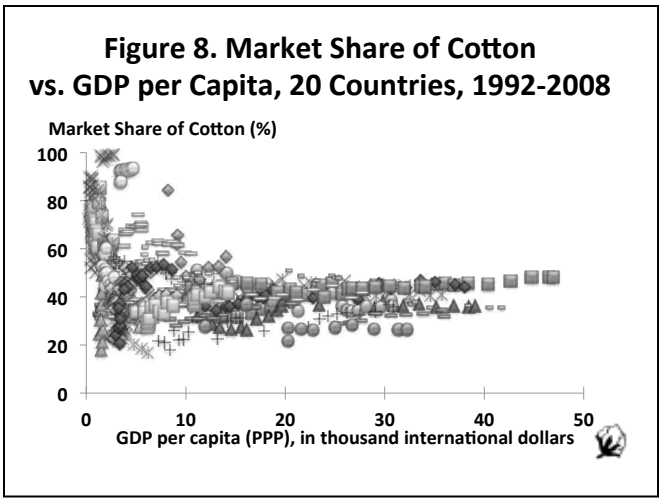
Figure 7 illustrates the relationship between income per capita and the market share of cotton for the same 12 countries depicted in figure 5 over 1992, 2000, and 2008. Figure 8 provides a wider picture of all 20 countries with annual observations for 1992-2008.

In countries with low income per capita, increases in income usually resulted in a decline in the market share of cotton. In countries with high income per capita, substantial increases in income did not consistently impact the market share of cotton,

Figure 6. Cotton Consumption per Capita vs. GDP per Capita, 20 Countries, 1992-2008







resulting in a relatively stable market share for this group. However, in no case has the market share of cotton increased above 50% for the latter group of countries (suggesting the existence of a ceiling to cotton's market share among high income countries).

What Does this Mean for Demand Projections?

About 100 countries accounting for 54% of the world population had annual per capita incomes below $10,000 at PPP in 2012, including China, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Indonesia. These countries are the most populous, and also among the fastest growing countries in the near future.

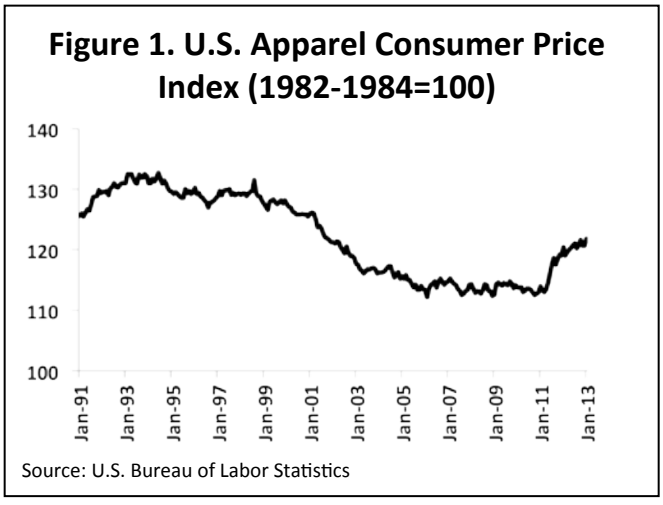
Therefore, it can be expected that population increases will generate additional demand for cotton. But the fact that economic growth is expected to occur mainly in developing countries is likely to result in a disproportional increase in demand for man-made fibers and substantially smaller increases in demand for cotton, resulting in further declines in the market share of cotton at the world level.

BLENDING AWAY FROM U.S. CONSUMER DEMAND: IMPACTS OF THE 2011 COTTON PRICE SPIKE[4]

Justin Coates and Melissa Bastos, Cotton Incorporated

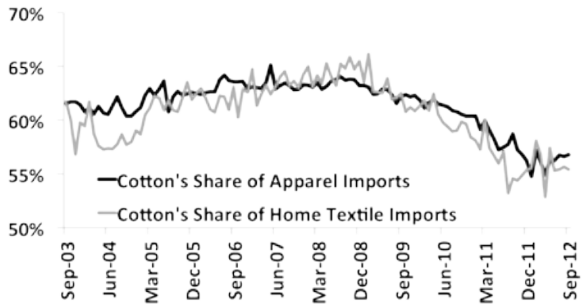
Introduction

The cotton price spike in 2011, along with other rising input costs, prompted U.S. apparel retailers and brands to reevaluate and alter their apparel offerings. Research and media reports indicate that retailers and brands resorted to substituting cotton for cheaper synthetic fibers, lowering the quality of their offerings, and/or raising prices in order to cut their costs and save their margins (Bhattacharjee & Wahba, 2011) (Holmes & Cui, 2011) (Kavilanz, 2010) (Marian, 2011). Figure 1 shows that for the first time in nearly two decades, U.S. apparel prices rose 5.4% from 2010 to 2011 and continued to rise in 2012 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2012); however, little research has been conducted to better understand (1) fiber substitution away from cotton in the U.S. apparel market and (2) U.S. consumers' reactions towards fiber substitution and other retail changes that have been documented in the media.



4) This article is a summary of "Blending away from consumer demand: the impact of the 2011 cotton price spike on retail offerings and consumers' reaction toward fiber substitution," presented at the 2013 Beltwide Cotton Conferences.

Figure 2. Cotton's Share of U.S. Apparel and Home Textile Imports



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Recent results from Cotton Incorporated's Retail Monitor™ and Lifestyle Monitor™ surveys address these issues. Research indicates that there has been fiber substitution away from cotton towards mainly synthetic fibers in the U.S. retail market, along with price increases. U.S. consumers have recognized that they are paying more money, and getting lower-quality and less cotton-rich clothing, which does not fit their value needs. The majority of consumers are bothered by fiber substitution away from cotton and are willing to pay a premium to keep cotton in their clothing and home textiles because they recognize the value that cotton provides.

Materials and Methods

This paper utilizes two proprietary studies. First, Cotton Incorporated's Retail Monitor™ Survey provides a detailed snapshot of menswear and womenswear offerings at key U.S. retailers. The research is based on on-going, quarterly retail audits covering over 100,000 apparel items annually. Audits are conducted at twenty-six national U.S. retailers, representing the major mass, chain, department, and specialty stores in the U.S. apparel market. Information collected on each product includes product type, whether the garment is knit or woven, price, country of origin, performance features, and fiber content. Second, Cotton Incorporated's Lifestyle Monitor™ Survey is a monthly online research study that gauges the attitudes and behaviors of U.S. consumers regarding clothing, sustainability, home furnishings, fiber selection, and other topics. The research began in 1994 and currently interviews 6,000 respondents annually. Respondents are 60% female and 40% male, aged 13 to 70, and representative of the U.S. population (within gender and age quotas) based on ethnicity, income, education and geography. Both research studies are managed by Bellomy Research in Winston Salem, North Carolina.

Fiber Substitution at Retail

While cotton remains the dominant fiber at retail, it lost share relative to cheaper synthetic fibers. Research indicates that the percentage of menswear and womenswear containing cotton significantly declined from 2011 to 2012, while the presence of synthetic fibers in both markets increased significantly. Fiber substitution away from cotton towards synthetic fibers occurred at most major retail channels and in core product categories like knit and woven tops, pants, dresses, and athleticwear. Although fiber substitution away from cotton towards cheaper synthetic fibers was a mechanism to cut costs, average asking prices for apparel rose approximately 17%. Research indicates that U.S. retailers simultaneously substituted cotton for cheaper synthetic fibers as they raised the prices that consumers paid.

Consumer Reaction Towards Fiber Substitution & Retail Changes

Although U.S. consumers continue to follow the price-conscious apparel shopping habits adopted during the recession, they are still seeking value in their apparel purchases. Table 1 shows that since the recession, U.S. consumers are spending less on clothing by shopping around at multiple stores for the best deals, planning more of their apparel purchases, and shopping on sale more frequently. Nevertheless, more than 9 out of 10 consumers (91%) say quality is important to their apparel purchases and their definitions of good quality clothing have not changed over the same period. Figure 3 illustrates that the majority of consumers define "good quality" clothing as "durable or long-lasting" (58%), followed by "made of good or strong fibers" (23%) and "made well" (12%). Even as consumers have become more pragmatic apparel shoppers over the past few years, their quality expectations have not changed.

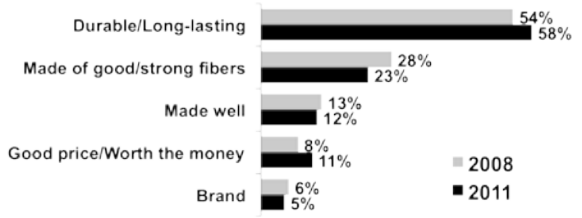
However, research indicates that U.S. consumers say they are paying more for their clothing and getting lower quality. For the first time in nearly two decades, U.S. apparel prices rose and consumers noticed. Figure 4 shows that more than seven out of ten consumers agree that clothing prices have increased from last year. In addition, most consumers say clothing does not last as long as it used to, clothing fabrics

Table 1. U.S. consumer apparel shopping habits in 2008 and 2012

	2008	2012
Average spent on clothing annually	$874	$772*
Shop at multiple stores for clothes	60%	73%*
Plan apparel purchases	65%	69%*
Shop for clothes on sale	65%	67%*

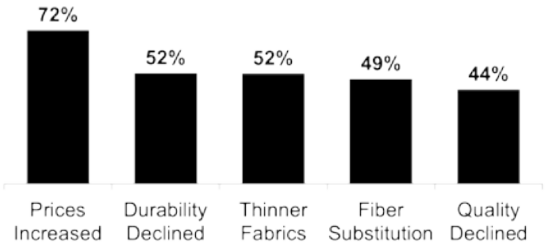
*Indicates a significant difference at a 95% confidence level

Figure 3. Percentage of U.S. Consumers Who Define "Good Quality" Clothing in the Following Ways



Source: Cotton Incorporated's Lifestyle Monitor™ Survey

Figure 4. Percentage of U.S. Consumers Who Say They Strongly or Somewhat Agree the Following Changes Have Occurred With Clothing Offerings at Retail in the Past Year



Source: Cotton Incorporated's Lifestyle Monitor™ Survey

are thinner, clothing items typically made with cotton are now made with other fibers, and the quality of clothing at retail has declined over the past year. Consumer recognition of these retail changes has been consistent over the past year. While most consumers are willing to pay a premium for better quality clothing, paying more for less does not meet their idea of value and has led to a significant amount of customer dissatisfaction.

Lastly, research indicates that fiber substitution away from cotton is not acceptable to most consumers. The majority of consumers are bothered that retailers and brands would substitute synthetic fibers for cotton in wardrobe staples like underwear (63%), T-shirts (63%), denim jeans (63%), and sweatshirts (54%) and home textile items like bath towels (63%) and bed sheets (61%). As more than six out of ten (62%) consumers say cotton clothing tends to be of higher quality than synthetic clothing, shifts away from cotton could be seen by many as a shift away from quality. Consumers see the value that cotton provides in apparel as the majority is willing to pay a premium to keep cotton from being substituted in their underwear (61%), bed sheets (60%), bath towels (58%), denim jeans (56%), and T-shirts (56%). This willingness to pay more for cotton is significant in a period of economic uncertainty and illustrates the need for consumers to purchase apparel that they know will meet their quality and durability expectations.

Conclusion

Economic conditions over the past few years have fostered a new pragmatism among U.S. shoppers. Still, according to the survey results presented in this article, consumers' quality expectations remain unchanged, although they perceive that the quality, fiber, and price offerings at retail have changed. Fiber substitution away from cotton towards cheaper synthetic fibers coupled with price increases seem to have led to widespread dissatisfaction among U.S. consumers. As more than 9 out of 10 consumers (91%) describe cotton clothing as good quality (Cotton Incorporated, 2012c), reversing the fiber substitution trend seen in 2012 may be a worthwhile move to enhance the value of retail offerings.

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UPDATE ON COTTON IDENTITY PROGRAMS

By Alejandro Plastina, ICAC

Introduction

Four major cotton identity programs strive to differentiate their cotton from generic cotton by means of applying different sets of social, environmental and economic standards in their production processes: organic cotton, Fairtrade cotton, Cotton made in Africa, and the Better Cotton Initiative. This article summarizes the main characteristics of each program and provides updated production data (Table 1).[5]

Organic Cotton

Textile Exchange defines the term "organic" as "a method of farming without the use of toxic and persistent pesticides or fertilizers, sewage sludge, irradiation or genetic engineering, and certified by an accredited independent organization. It is a system of farming that strives for a balance with nature, using methods and materials that are of low impact to the environment." Biotech seeds are banned.

The organic fiber must be segregated, labeled and processed on a cleaned out or dedicated line that is physically isolated. The processor must have a system in place to track the organic fiber as it moves through production. The cost of certification is usually born by the company that is being certified (such as a spinner or a fabric mill). In order for a product to be labeled as produced from organic cotton, cotton produced "organically" requires a certification valid for the country where the product is to be sold.

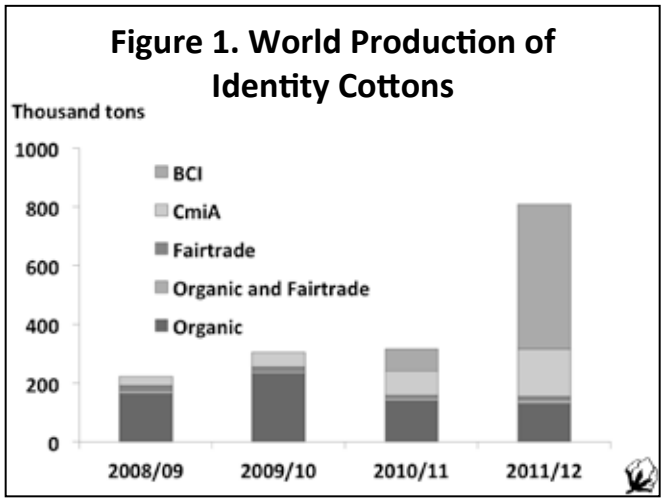
Six countries have issued government standards for organic farming production: the United States (USDA National Organic Program), Canada (Canada Organic Regime), the European Union (Nr. 834/2007), Japan (JAS), Australia (Australian Certified Organic), and India (India Organic - National Programme for Organic Production).

In 2009/10, organic cotton was grown in 23 countries by about 275,300 farmers on 461,000 hectares, with the major producers being India (195,412 tons), Syria (20,000 tons), Turkey (11,599 tons), China (4,300 tons), the United States (2,808 tons), Tanzania (2,635 tons), Uganda (1,550 tons), and Peru (831 tons) (Textile Exchange 2010). World organic cotton production amounted to 241,697 tons in 2009/10, 38% higher than in 2008/09. However, organic cotton production dropped 37% to 151,079 tons in 2010/11, driven by a 30% decline in area to 324,577 hectares (Chaudhry and Truscott 2012). India, Syria, China, Turkey, and the United States continued to be the top five producers in 2010/11, but production in India fell by 48% from 195,412 tons to 102,452 tons due to a more stringent regulatory control by the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA). Twelve out of 20 countries increased production (most significantly Benin, Brazil, Mali, Nicaragua, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) and world production of organic cotton lint was projected at 143,600 tons for 2011/12. Organic cotton represents less than 1% of global cotton production.

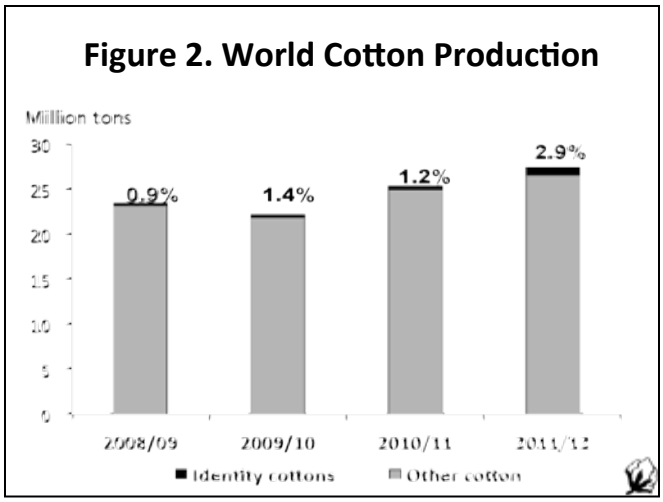
Fairtrade Cotton

Fairtrade (FT) is promoted as an alternative approach to conventional trade and is based on a partnership between producers and consumers. FT is intended to offer producers a better deal and improved terms of trade, and consumers a way to reduce poverty through their every day shopping. FT maintains environmental standards based on the international recommendations of the UN Environment Programme, such as the strict control of chemicals and reductions in pesticides on the Pesticide Action Network's Dirty Dozen list. FT also encourages farmers to establish their own environmental development plans to ensure that where possible, waste is managed, materials are recycled, and steps are taken to avoid soil erosion and water pollution. Biotech seeds are banned, and FT cotton can also be organic.

Fairtrade International (FLO) is the umbrella organization for all Fairtrade labeling initiatives throughout the world. FLO is a non-profit, multi stakeholder body that is responsible for the strategic direction of FT, sets FT standards and supports producers. FLO adheres to the concept of physical traceability. Physical traceability means that FT products must be marked and kept separate from non-FT products at each stage of production and processing. FLO-CERT is an independent



5) For a more detailed analysis of the cotton production initiatives see the ICAC report to the 71st Plenary Meeting "Identity Cottons", available at <http://icac.org/publications/staff-papers>.



certification company, owned by FLO. FLO-CERT inspects producers and traders to ensure they comply with FT standards. In 2011, producers became half-owners of the FLO, the standards and the Fairtrade Mark, making Fairtrade's ownership model unique (Sanfilippo 2012).

The FT system is funded through license fees paid by brands and retailers who use the FT mark and by grants, on a 50%-50% basis. Grants come from various donors, private or public, and can be restricted or unrestricted. FLO does not receive government support (Sanfilippo 2011).

FT cotton production was launched in Cameroon and Burkina Faso during 2004/05, and reached the shelves of fashion stores in Europe in March 2005. FT cotton is now also produced in India, Mali, Senegal, Brazil, Kirghizstan, Egypt, and Uganda. FT cotton producers are usually small family farms organized in cooperatives or associations, which farmers own and govern democratically. The only exceptions occur in India and Pakistan, where some cotton producing communities are not organized in cooperatives, but are selling to a Promoting Body responsible for passing back to the individual farmers the extra benefits generated by FT sales.

By selling to the FT market, cotton farmers receive: (1) a minimum price which covers the costs of production, and (2) a FT Premium which allows them to invest in community projects, such as schools, roads or health care facilities.

The FT minimum prices for cotton are set at different levels depending on the producing region, and if the market price is higher than the FT minimum price, the market price applies. Additionally, pre-export lines of credit of up to 60 % of the purchase price are given to the producer organizations on request.

Certified FT cotton production grew by 22% in 2011/12 to 24,000 tons of lint, 60% of it being also certified organic (Sanfilippo 2012). The estimated Fairtrade Premium paid to cotton producers in 2011 amounted to euro 1.1 million (FLO 2012). However, only 8,233 tons of cotton lint equivalent were sold as certified FT textile goods in 2011, 19% of them being also certified organic (FLO 2012). The other two-thirds of cotton lint produced under the FT program was either sold under FT terms but ended up in uncertified textile goods, or outside FT terms as non-FT cotton. No estimate of the amount of cotton produced under the FT program sold as non-FT is available.[6]

In 2011, 97% of Fairtrade cotton was produced in India, Cameroon and Burkina Faso (FLO 2012). The leading markets for FT cotton are the United Kingdom ahead of France, Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Finland (Sanfilippo 2012).

In 2010/11, 58,468 smallholders produced cotton under the FT program, down from 85,000 farmers in 2009/10 and 93,000 in 2008/09 (Sanfilippo 2010, 2011).

Cotton Made in Africa

Cotton made in Africa (CmiA) is a multi-stakeholder initiative driven by the Aid by Trade Foundation (AbTF), aiming at improving the socio-economic and environmental living conditions of smallholder cotton farmers in sub-Saharan African (Kaut 2012). CmiA promotes:

- Higher income through higher productivity and improved cotton quality and better access to sales markets;
- Better working conditions through decent work on farms and in ginneries;
- Better environmental performance through optimum application of pesticides, reduction of greenhouse gases, and sound water management.

The target population of cotton growers is small-scale farmers in Africa that produce cotton in rain-fed areas and under crop rotation schemes with basic food crops. CmiA intends to promote sustainable[7] cotton growing by specifying, measuring and monitoring indicators for the percentage of children with primary school education, efficiency of water use, fertilizer and pesticide use, and providing access to markets. Two prerequisites for CmiA cotton are: no hazardous work or child labor should be used within the cotton production chain, and cotton should not be grown on land allocated to nature by national laws. The use of biotech seeds is banned in CmiA.

CmiA intends to enhance the competitiveness of African cotton by training farmers in optimal management practices at farmer field schools, organized by local cotton companies. Furthermore, local cotton companies provide micro-credits to finance inputs and, in return, farmers commit to sell their cotton to the supporting company.

Besides farmer training and cooperation with cotton

6) Personal communication with Damien Sanfilippo on 9/24/2012.
7)"Sustainability" in the CmiA project stands for harmony between the economic, social and environmental components of cotton production.

companies, CmiA's second pillar is the "demand alliance" of textiles retailers and brands that buy and integrate CmiA cotton into their global supply chains and pay back a license fee to the Aid by Trade Foundation. Retailers mark CmiA licensed pieces of garment with a woven label and a large paper tag. The targeted demand segment is price-conscious consumers interested in promoting African development through sustainable practices. This is a significant difference with Fairtrade and organic cotton, which are certification schemes designed to access niche high-end markets. The other major difference is that CmiA does not rely on a certification but on a verification system drafted at Wageningen University in the Netherlands and further developed by the consulting firm PriceWaterhouseCoopers, and each step of the supply chain (methods of cultivation, transport, ginning, and storage of raw cotton) is verified independently, by EcoCert or AfriCert.

The CmiA project was initiated in 2005 as a public-private partnership by AbTF. The project is supported by a broad alliance of partners, coordinated by a project advisory board. The CmiA strategic alliance includes partners in industry, the public sector, the research community, and non-governmental organizations that contribute to the initiative both with their financial support and through general and technical consulting. The initiative works with 20 retailers and brands such as Puma, Otto Group, C&A, s.Oliver, Rewe, and Metro Group.

CmiA is financed mainly through donor support (GIZ and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation), and membership fees. Only recently CmiA started promoting a fixed-volume-commitment procedure for procuring cotton among retailers and manufacturers, to assure demand for CmiA cotton and to keep unit costs down.

CmiA grew from around 140,000 farmers producing 29,000 tons of cotton lint in 2008/09 to 435,000 farmers producing 163,000 tons of cotton in 2011/12. Despite its fast growth, CmiA cotton production still accounts for less than 1% of world cotton production. Zambia and Benin participate in the project since 2008/09, Malawi and Ivory Coast since 2009/10, Mozambique was integrated into the CmiA program in 2010/11; and Zimbabwe joined in November 2012. Burkina Faso participated in CmiA between 2008/09 and 2011/12. Benin was suspended from the project in January 2013 because external conditions threatened the credibility of the verification process.

Between the beginning of 2009 and the beginning of 2012, about 250,000 cotton farmers were trained in basic agricultural technologies, another 250,000 in IPM, GAP, conservation farming or harvesting technologies, and 200,000 in the proper use and storage of pesticides (Kaut 2012).

Besides the above cited difference between CmiA, and FT and organic cotton regarding the targeted demand segment, the other major difference relies on the verification methods: while FT and organic cotton are certified, CmiA does not rely on a certification but on a verification system.

Since July 1, 2012, BCI partners have been able to purchase CmiA cotton through the BCI (see below). The BCI has taken a neutral position on the use of biotech seeds, but CmiA will continue to ban biotech seeds.

The Better Cotton Initiative

The goal of the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) is to make global cotton production better for the people who produce it, better for the environment it grows in and better for the sector's future. The long-term objectives of BCI are to demonstrate the inherent benefits of BCI cotton production, particularly the financial profitability for farmers; to reduce the impact of water and pesticide use on human and environmental health; to improve soil health and biodiversity; to promote decent work for farming communities and cotton farm workers; to facilitate global knowledge exchange on more sustainable cotton production; and to increase the traceability along the cotton supply chain.

The BCI was launched in 2005, as a result of a global multi-stakeholder consultative process. The BCI operates as a not-for-profit membership association and is open to any organization involved in, or with an interest in, the cotton supply chain, and that supports the BCI's mission. As of mid-2012, BCI counted over 185 members, including associations of cotton producers (ABRAPA from Brazil, AProCA from Africa, Farmers Associates of Pakistan, and the International Federation of Agricultural Producers), retailers and brands (Adidas, Asda, Hemtex, H&M, IKEA, KappAhl, Levi Strauss & Co., Lindex, Marks & Spencer, Migros, Nike, and Sainsbury's Supermarkets Ltd.), suppliers and manufacturers (Olam, Chenab Ltd., Ecom Agroindustrial Corp, Ltd., and Sadaqat Ltd.), associate members (APTMA from Pakistan, and CottonConnect), and members from the civil society (Cotton Incorporated, Pesticide Action Network UK, Responsible Sourcing Network, Solidaridad, and the World Wildlife Fund). Suppliers and manufacturers account for 75% of total members, and 79% of all members are located in Asia (BCI 2012a). BCI's head office is in Geneva, Switzerland, with regional offices in Brazil, China, India, Mali and Pakistan.

The BCI is not about creating a premium product to attract a higher market price. Rather, the focus is on reducing costs at farm level (and therefore increasing farmers' profits) through better management practices and reduced input use. Participating farmers must meet the Minimum Production Criteria, based on pesticide use, health and safety, water use, fiber quality, habitat protection, freedom of association, child labor, forced labor, and non-discrimination. Furthermore, farmers need to set up a yearly plan to improve their practices to meet all of the Production Principles. BCI cotton is not labeled, but it does involve third party monitoring and verification.

BCI is financed through membership fees (25% in 2012) and donations, mainly from IDH, the Rabobank Foundation and ICCO (Switzerland).

One major difference between BCI and the other three initiatives described in this article is that while biotech seeds are banned from the latter, BCI is biotech-neutral.

The BCI supply chain segregates BCI from other cotton up to the gin level. BCI cotton embraces "mass balance administration", which means that retailers or brands can buy credits for a certain tonnage of BCI cotton against the tonnage sold at retail. Retailers who want lot-by-lot track and trace ("mass balance physical"), can do it at their own cost. Despite being a non-labeled product, some traders indicate that BCI is traded at a premium over conventional cotton. That premium is market driven and not regulated by BCI.

During the start-up implementation phase, the BCI has focused on Brazil, India, Pakistan and Mali. In 2010/11, 28,500 farmers participated in BCI and harvested 75,000 tons of cotton. In 2011/12, the number of farmers in India, Mali and Pakistan increased to 90,000 and they harvested 182,000 tons of cotton, but 100 producers in Brazil brought total BCI production to 492,000 tons (BCI 2012b).

During the course of 2009, a group of private and public players developed a program to speed up the implementation of the BCI strategy: the Better Cotton Fast Track Program (BCFTP). The BCFTP Fund was established to facilitate initiatives of retailers, brands, traders and other actors in the cotton supply chain to support BC production. The Fund, founded by BCI, Ecom, ICCO, IDH, IKEA, H&M, Levi Strauss & Co., M&S, Rabobank, Solidaridad, and the WWF, matches up to 1:1 the monetary and in-kind contribution of the private sector to the project(s). After staring projects in Pakistan, India, Mali, Mozambique and Brazil, the BCFTP has expanded into China in 2012. BCFTP has established the goal of working with a million farmers to produce a million tons of BCI lint by 2015, of which the participants aspire to buy half.

ICAC Task Force on Cotton Identity Programs

At the instruction of the 71st Plenary Meeting of ICAC, the 522nd Meeting of the Standing Committee established a Task Force on Cotton Identity Programs. The objectives of the Task Force are: (1) to serve as an objective statistical observer of the cotton identity programs, enhancing transparency; (2) to serve as a clearinghouse for technical information on identity cottons; (3) to serve as a forum for exchange of experiences with cotton identity programs; and (4) to promote institutional cooperation between cotton identity programs, ICAC member countries, and other institutions of the cotton value chain.

Cotton Identity Programs were defined by the Advisory Committee as those programs that support or promote "various cotton production initiatives, including organic, Fairtrade, Cotton made in Africa, and Better Cotton Initiative."

The Task Force met for the first time on March 15, 2013 and is currently defining the work plan for the rest of the year.

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Table 1: Summary Table of the Major Identity Cottons

Characteristic		Organic	Fairtrade	Cotton made in Africa	The Better Cotton Initiative
Start Year		Early 1990s	2004	2005	2005
Program specific to cotton		No	No	Yes	Yes
Uniform global principles		No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Regulating organization of cotton production standards		Coexistence of standards issued by governments and private companies	Fair Trade Labeling Organization (FLO)	Aid by Trade Foundation (AbTF)	Better Cotton Initiative (BCI)
Main focus		Farming system, environment	Farming system, environment, rural poverty	Farming system, environment, rural poverty	Farming system, environment, rural poverty
Provides farmer training		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Biotech seeds allowed		No	No	No	Yes
Headquarters		USA (Textile Exchange), Germany (IFOAM)	Germany	Germany	Switzerland
Major consuming countries/regions		North America, Europe and Japan	UK, France, Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Finland	Germany	Not available
Geographical production focus		Global	Developing countries	Africa	Global
Cotton area	**2010/11**	324,577 ha	n/a	290,000 ha	90,000 ha
	2011/12	lower	n/a	564,000 ha	435,000 ha (projected)
Cotton production (lint)	**2010/11**	151,079 tons	19,639 tons	83,000 tons	75,000 tons
	2011/12	143,600 tons (projected)	23,948 tons	163,000 tons	492,000 tons
Number of farmers	**2010/11**	218,966	58,468	235,658	29,049
	2011/12	n/a	n/a	435,000	90,100
Top producing countries		2010/11: India (68%) and Syria (11%)	2011/12: India, Cameroon and Burkina Faso (jointly 97%)	2011/12: Zambia (47%) and Ivory Coast (41%)	2012/13: Brazil (63%), Pakistan, India, Mali
Number of Producing Countries (season)		23 (2009/10) 20 (2010/11)	9 (2010/11)	5 (2010/11) 5 (2011/12) 5 (2012/13)	4(2010/11) 4(2011/12) 5 (2012/13)
Biotech seeds		Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed	Allowed
Lint identity preservation		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Third-party Certification/verification of lint identity		Certification	Certification	Verification	Verification
Minimum farm price		No	Minimum price + premium	No	No
Guaranteed sale for participating farmers		No	No	No	No

THE IMPACT OF EXCHANGE RATES ON DOMESTIC COTTON PRICES

By Caterina Au, ICAC

Between March 2012 and March 2013

Exchange rates affect cotton trade by determining the relationship between international and domestic prices. Movements in exchange rates directly affect prices of cotton in local currency terms: an appreciating dollar raises the price of cotton in the international market while a depreciating dollar lowers cotton prices. Last year the Secretariat examined trends in cotton prices in twenty-nine countries between March 2011 and 2012 in the March/April issue of the REVIEW. Price trends followed very similar patterns in small and medium trading countries compared to the Cotlook A Index, but different trends among large trading countries and countries with trade barriers and/or price controls were noted. Cotton price trends for the same group of cotton trading countries are examined for the period between March 25, 2012 and March 25, 2013 in this article.

At the beginning of this period, the A Index reached its highest point at 103.6 cents per pound on March 29, 2012, gradually fell to its lowest point at 77.65 cents per pound on June 6, 2012, before returning to the 90 cents range in February 2013, resulting in a net drop of 6.16% at the end of the period. Eight currencies appreciated against the U.S. dollar, while nineteen currencies depreciated at varying rates. The A index is adjusted for the appropriate exchange rate for each country and the list of countries ordered by the rate of currency appreciation / depreciation is shown in the table below.

Immediately apparent is that most countries followed the cotton price trend but eight countries did not. The rate of currency depreciation in Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, Syria and Uzbekistan more than offset the 6.16% decrease in international cotton prices, resulting in higher cotton prices in domestic currencies. The cotton price in Brazil and Uzbekistan, two major cotton exporting countries, increased 4.12% and 5.44% respectively from currency depreciation; while the price of cotton in Indonesia, a major cotton importing country, increased 0.2%.

Lower domestic cotton prices benefit cotton importers with cheaper imports while penalizing exporting countries. The Thai Baht appreciated 4.97% against the dollar resulting in a 10.82% drop in cotton prices for Thai cotton importers. Other net cotton importing countries that benefitted from currency appreciation during this period included Bangladesh (-8.52%), China (-6.82%), Mexico (-8.75%), South Korea (-8.76%) and Peru (-8.03%).

Cotton importing countries are worse off on currency depreciation. Net importers that saw their import costs in domestic currency fall less than the A Index due to depreciation of domestic currency: Colombia (-1.99%), Russia (-1.34%), Taiwan (-5.01%), Turkey (-5.82%) and Vietnam (-5.09%). Net importers with domestic currency depreciated more than the A Index saw an increase in their import costs in domestic currency: Japan (6.59%), Pakistan (2.14%).

Domestic cotton prices in Australia and India, the two major cotton exporting countries after the United States, decreased 5.68% and 1.03% respectively from currency depreciation. Other cotton exporting countries saw smaller reductions in domestic cotton prices: CFA Zone (-2.75%), Kazakhstan (-2.53%), Nigeria (-5.30%) and Tanzania (-3.62%). With an unchanged Turkmenistan New Manat versus the US dollar, cotton prices in Turkmenistan followed the 6.16% decrease in the A Index. Zambia, the only cotton exporting country on the list with an appreciating currency, saw their domestic cotton price fall by 6.88%.

Table 1. IMPACT OF EXCHANGE RATES ON COTTON PRICES IN DOMESTIC CURRENCIES

	Domestic Currency/US$			A Index		
	3/25/12	3/25/13	% Change	3/25/12	3/25/13	% Change
				U.S. cents/lb		
				99.1	93	-6.16%
				Domestic currency/lb		
Thailand	30.56	29.04	-4.97%	30.29	27.01	-10.82%
Paraguay	4,182.67	3,990.00	-4.61%	4,145.02	3,710.70	-10.48%
South Korea	1,126.76	1,095.53	-2.77%	1,116.61	1,018.84	-8.76%
Mexico	12.7	12.35	-2.76%	12.58	11.48	-8.75%
Bangladesh	80.38	78.35	-2.52%	79.65	72.87	-8.52%
Peru	2.64	2.59	-2.00%	2.62	2.41	-8.03%
Zambia	5,216.64	5,176.20	-0.78%	5,169.69	4,813.87	-6.88%
China	6.31	6.27	-0.71%	6.25	5.83	-6.82%
Turkmenistan*	2.85	2.85	0.00%	2.82	2.65	-6.16%
Turkey	1.81	1.81	0.36%	1.79	1.68	-5.82%
Australia	0.95	0.96	0.50%	0.94	0.89	-5.68%
Nigeria	156.78	158.2	0.91%	155.37	147.13	-5.30%
Vietnam	20,684.24	20,920.00	1.14%	20,498.08	19,455.60	-5.09%
Taiwan	29.5	29.86	1.22%	29.23	27.77	-5.01%
Euro Zone	0.76	0.77	1.77%	0.75	0.72	-4.49%
Tanzania	1,567.71	1,610.00	2.70%	1,553.60	1,497.30	-3.62%
CFA Zone	487.32	505	3.63%	482.93	469.65	-2.75%
Kazakhstan	145.19	150.8	3.86%	143.88	140.24	-2.53%
Colombia	1,742.63	1,820.00	4.44%	1,726.95	1,692.60	-1.99%
Russia	29.22	30.72	5.13%	28.96	28.57	-1.34%
India	51.41	54.22	5.46%	50.95	50.42	-1.03%
Indonesia	9,120.63	9,738.00	6.77%	9,038.55	9,056.34	0.20%
Pakistan	90.21	98.18	8.84%	89.39	91.31	2.14%
Brazil	1.81	2.01	10.95%	1.79	1.87	4.12%
Egypt	6.01	6.68	11.14%	5.95	6.21	4.30%
Uzbekistan	1,838.88	2,066.00	12.35%	1,822.33	1,921.38	5.44%
Japan	83.12	94.41	13.58%	82.37	87.8	6.59%
Argentina	4.35	5.12	17.60%	4.31	4.76	10.36%
Syria	56.27	70.57	25.40%	55.77	65.63	17.68%

Source of exchange rates: http://www.oanda.com/convert/fxhistory

* The domestic price of cotton in Turkmenistan declined as much as the A Index, since the Turkmenistan New Manat maintained its parity with the U.S. dollar (no appreciation or depreciation) over the period under analysis.

2011/12 SUPPLY AND USE OF COTTON BY COUNTRY April 1, 2013

	AREA	YIELD	PROD	BEG STKS	IMPORTS	CONS	EXPORTS	END STKS	S/U *	S/MU **
	000 Ha	Kgs/Ha	000 Metric Tons						Ratio	Ratio
CANADA				0	1	1		0	0.25	0.25
CUBA	4	269	1	1	2	3		1	0.19	0.19
DOM. REP.					1	1		0	0.47	0.47
MEXICO	195	1,407	274	106	221	390	74	137	0.29	0.35
USA	3,829	886	3,391	566	4	718	2526	729	0.22	1.02
N. America	**4,032**	**909**	**3,667**	**674**	**229**	**1,115**	**2600**	**868**	**0.23**	**0.78**
EL SALVADOR				7	19	22		5	0.22	0.22
GUATEMALA				5	20	21		4	0.21	0.21
HONDURAS	0	316	0		0			0		
C. America	**2**	**510**	**1**	**13**	**39**	**43**	**0**	**9**	**0.21**	**0.21**
ARGENTINA	528	398	210	232	8	171	57	222	0.98	1.30
BOLIVIA	5	531	3	1	1	4	0	1	0.16	0.17
BRAZIL	1,393	1,347	1,877	1,400	6	888	1043	1352	0.70	1.52
CHILE				1	0	1		0	0.18	0.18
COLOMBIA	51	799	41	41	18	75	0	24	0.32	0.33
ECUADOR	1	435	1	3	13	14		3	0.18	0.18
PARAGUAY	56	500	28	8		8	19	9	0.34	1.14
PERU	47	894	42	35	47	94	2	29	0.30	0.31
URUGUAY				0	0	0		0	0.26	0.26
VENEZUELA	15	365	6	2	2	8		1	0.17	0.17
S. America	**2,097**	**1,052**	**2,207**	**1,722**	**95**	**1,262**	**1121**	**1641**	**0.69**	**1.30**
ALGERIA				1	2	3		1	0.19	0.19
EGYPT	221	821	181	45	25	75	93	83	0.50	1.11
MOROCCO				8	36	36		8	0.22	0.22
SUDAN	130	337	44	10		2	2	49	12.04	23.52
TUNISIA				2	13	13		3	0.21	0.21
N. Africa	**351**	**641**	**225**	**66**	**77**	**129**	**95**	**144**	**0.64**	**1.11**
BENIN	208	360	75	16		4	60	27	0.42	6.71
BURKINA FASO	429	404	174	50		4	152	67	0.43	16.81
CAMEROON	149	523	78	17		2	69	24	0.34	12.74
CENT. AFR. REP.	38	235	9	2			7	4	0.52	
CHAD	172	185	32	13		1	31	14	0.44	27.61
COTE D'IVOIRE	260	435	113	24		2	101	35	0.34	17.39
GUINEA	14	276	4	1			4	2	0.42	
MADAGASCAR				3				3		
MALI	478	390	187	16		3	130	70	0.52	23.25
NIGER	5	444	2	0		1	1	0	0.11	0.25
SENEGAL	26	409	11	1		1	9	3	0.28	3.46
TOGO	98	336	33	3			33	3	0.10	
F. Africa	**1,879**	**382**	**717**	**147**		**17**	**595**	**251**	**0.41**	**14.66**
ANGOLA	3	299	1	0		1	0	0	0.22	0.27
ETHIOPIA	89	239	21	24	1	23	2	22	0.87	0.96
GHANA	20	360	7	1	1	1	6	3	0.42	2.17
KENYA	43	130	6	3	2	9		2	0.23	0.23
MALAWI	200	190	38	13		3	24	24	0.89	7.95
MOZAMBIQUE	189	323	61	17			36	42	1.16	
NIGERIA	350	180	63	16	1	20	32	29	0.56	1.46
SOUTH AFRICA	13	986	13	14	26	19	18	16	0.43	0.85
TANZANIA	568	211	120	80		32	36	132	1.94	4.13
UGANDA	100	470	47	6		1	31	21	0.65	18.39
CONGO, DR				2	8	8		2	0.27	0.27
ZAMBIA	512	193	110	45			52	103	1.98	
ZIMBABWE	450	316	142	71		7	107	99	0.86	14.09
S. Africa	**2,559**	**247**	**633**	**297**	**61**	**148**	**345**	**499**	**1.01**	**3.37**
KAZAKHSTAN	140	571	80	8	1	15	62	13	0.17	0.87
KYRGYZSTAN	20	754	15	3	3	2	16	3	0.16	1.46
TAJIKISTAN	201	597	120	44		7	120	37	0.29	5.49
TURKMENISTAN	550	600	330	199		125	118	287	1.18	2.29
UZBEKISTAN	1,316	669	880	299	1	295	550	335	0.40	1.14
C. Asia	**2,227**	**640**	**1,425**	**554**	**5**	**444**	**865**	**675**	**0.52**	**1.52**

2011/12 SUPPLY & USE OF COTTON BY COUNTRY (cont'd) February 1, 2013

	AREA	YIELD	PROD	BEG STKS	IMPORTS	CONS	EXPORTS	END STKS	S/U *	S/MU **
	000 Ha	Kgs/Ha	000 Metric Tons						Ratio	Ratio
AUSTRIA				1	5	4		1	0.19	0.25
AZERBAIJAN	48	500	24	2		10	5	11	0.75	1.13
BELARUS				4	11	11		4	0.34	0.34
BELGIUM				2	14	4	9	2	0.13	0.42
BULGARIA	1	321	0	1	2	2		1	0.34	0.34
CZECH REP.				2	5	6	0	1	0.21	0.21
DENMARK										
ESTONIA										
FINLAND										
FRANCE				2	18	15	3	3	0.15	0.18
GERMANY				8	45	38	7	8	0.17	0.20
GREECE	300	933	280	37	3	25	238	57	0.22	2.27
HUNGARY				0	2	2		0	0.15	0.15
IRELAND				0	0	0		0	0.19	0.19
ITALY				12	51	48	5	10	0.20	0.22
LATVIA				0	0	0		0	0.32	0.32
LITHUANIA				0	0	0		0	0.56	0.56
MOLDOVA				1	2	2		1	0.34	0.34
NETHERLANDS				0	5	5		0	0.09	
NORWAY										
POLAND				0	2	2		0	0.08	0.08
PORTUGAL				5	23	23		4	0.19	0.19
ROMANIA				0	1	1		0	0.13	0.13
RUSSIA	1	516	1	20	107	105		23	0.22	0.22
SLOVAK REP.										
SPAIN	67	890	60	8	4	6	57	9	0.15	1.58
SWEDEN				0	0	0		0	0.24	0.24
SWITZERLAND				1	4	4	0	1	0.22	0.23
UKRAINE				1	4	4		1	0.21	0.21
UNITED KINGDOM				0	0	0		0	0.22	0.22
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA				1	6	6		1	0.22	0.22
Europe	**417**	**874**	**365**	**112**	**315**	**328**	**325**	**140**	**0.23**	**0.43**
Including EU-27	**368**	**924**	**340**	**81**	**180**	**183**	**320**	**98**	**0.19**	**0.53**
CHINA	5,528	1,339	7,400	2,087	5,342	8,635	12	6,181	0.71	0.72
TAIWAN				43	188	185		46	0.25	0.25
HONG KONG				12	40	12	32	9	0.20	0.75
Sub total	**5,528**	**1,339**	**7,400**	**2,143**	**5,570**	**8,832**	**44**	**6,236**	**0.70**	**0.71**
AUSTRALIA	600	1,996	1,198	459	0	8	1,010	639	0.63	76.25
INDONESIA	9	711	6	124	440	448	4	117	0.26	0.26
JAPAN				19	61	63		17	0.27	0.27
KOREA, D.R.				1	5	5		1	0.24	0.24
KOREA, REP.				43	255	247		51	0.20	0.20
MALAYSIA				34	245	15	223	41	0.17	2.74
PHILIPPINES	0	563	0	3	6	8		2	0.23	0.23
SINGAPORE				2	1		1	2	1.21	
THAILAND	2	513	1	77	275	270		83	0.31	0.31
VIETNAM	10	461	5	77	379	378		83	0.22	0.22
E. Asia	**641**	**1,900**	**1,218**	**841**	**1,667**	**1,450**	**1,239**	**1,038**	**0.39**	**0.72**
AFGHANISTAN	50	410	20	20		4	16	20	0.99	4.87
BANGLADESH	36	400	14	194	680	700		188	0.27	0.27
INDIA	12,178	493	6,001	1,850	184	4,358	2,410	1,267	0.19	0.29
MYANMAR	349	581	203	93		192		104	0.54	0.54
PAKISTAN	2,800	819	2,294	382	191	2,163	253	451	0.19	0.21
SRI LANKA				0	2	2		0	0.11	0.11
S. Asia	**15,416**	**554**	**8,535**	**2,541**	**1,057**	**7,421**	**2,679**	**2,033**	**0.20**	**0.27**
IRAN	117	504	59	28	67	130		24	0.18	0.18
IRAQ	20	358	7	1	5	13		1	0.09	0.09
ISRAEL	9	1,930	17	1			17	1	0.08	
SYRIA	186	1,140	212	54		135	3	128	0.93	0.95
TURKEY	542	1,384	750	406	519	1,300	7	368	0.28	0.28
Sub total	**912**	**1,162**	**1,060**	**497**	**602**	**1,602**	**27**	**529**	**0.50**	**0.33**
WORLD TOTAL	**36,042**	**761**	**27,444**	**9,605**	**9,708**	**22,783**	**9,934**	**14,053**	**0.62**	**0.62**

*/ Ending stocks divided by consumption plus exports.

**/ Ending stocks divided by consumption.

Subtotals and total include countries not shown.

2012/13 SUPPLY AND USE OF COTTON BY COUNTRY February 1, 2013

	AREA	YIELD	PROD	BEG STKS	IMPORTS	CONS	EXPORTS	END STKS	S/U *	S/MU **
	000 Ha	Kgs/Ha	000 Metric Tons						Ratio	Ratio
CANADA				0	1	1		0	0.26	0.26
CUBA	4	269	1	1	2	3		1	0.19	0.19
DOM. REP.					1	1			0.47	0.47
MEXICO	153	1,361	208	137	246	390	63	137	0.30	0.35
USA	3,815	971	3,703	729	1	740	2,656	1,037	0.31	1.40
N. America	**3,977**	**984**	**3,913**	**868**	**251**	**1,137**	**2,719**	**1,176**	**0.30**	**1.03**
EL SALVADOR				5	22	22		5	0.22	0.22
GUATEMALA				4	21	21		4	0.21	0.21
HONDURAS	0	316	0	0				0		
C. America	**2**	**510**	**1**	**9**	**42**	**43**	**0**	**9**	**0.21**	**0.21**
ARGENTINA	370	459	170	222	8	173	33	195	0.95	1.13
BOLIVIA	5	536	3	1	1	3		1	0.21	0.21
BRAZIL	985	1,464	1,443	1,352	17	897	750	1,165	0.71	1.30
CHILE				0	1	1		0	0.18	0.18
COLOMBIA	30	785	23	24	51	74	0	24	0.33	0.33
ECUADOR	1	440	1	3	14	14		3	0.18	0.18
PARAGUAY	70	370	26	9		8	15	12	0.50	1.45
PERU	45	878	40	29	54	92	2	29	0.31	0.31
URUGUAY				0	0	0		0	0.26	0.26
VENEZUELA	15	368	6	1	2	8		1	0.17	0.17
S. America	**1,521**	**1,124**	**1,710**	**1,641**	**148**	**1,270**	**800**	**1,430**	**0.69**	**1.13**
ALGERIA				1	3	3		1	0.19	0.19
EGYPT	143	777	111	83	86	86	76	118	0.73	1.37
MOROCCO				8	36	36		8	0.22	0.22
SUDAN	55	340	19	49		2	17	49	2.63	22.40
TUNISIA				3	13	13		3	0.21	0.21
N. Africa	**198**	**656**	**130**	**144**	**138**	**140**	**93**	**179**	**0.77**	**1.27**
BENIN	351	450	158	27		4	119	62	0.50	15.45
BURKINA FASO	586	444	260	67		4	215	108	0.50	27.09
CAMEROON	200	500	100	24		2	76	46	0.59	24.26
CENT. AFR. REP.	38	237	9	4			9	4	0.40	
CHAD	257	187	48	21		1	39	30	0.75	59.17
COTE D'IVOIRE	340	412	140	35		2	125	48	0.38	24.03
GUINEA	14	289	4	2			4	2	0.40	
MADAGASCAR				3				3		
MALI	548	418	229	70		3	193	103	0.53	34.34
NIGER	5	448	2	0		1			0.11	0.25
SENEGAL	34	553	19	3		1	15	5	0.34	7.03
TOGO	122	344	42	3			40	5	0.13	
F. Africa	**2,494**	**405**	**1,011**	**258**		**17**	**836**	**416**	**0.49**	**24.29**
ANGOLA	3	302	1	0		1		0	0.23	0.34
ETHIOPIA	80	241	19	22	1	21	3	17	0.70	0.81
GHANA	18	364	7	3	1	1	5	4	0.59	2.97
KENYA	39	170	7	2	2	9		2	0.21	0.21
MALAWI	180	192	35	24		3	34	22	0.59	7.20
MOZAMBIQUE	150	250	37	42			53	27	0.50	
NIGERIA	315	182	57	29	1	19	38	30	0.52	1.56
SOUTH AFRICA	8	960	8	10	24	17	15	10	0.31	0.58
TANZANIA	454	213	97	132		32	67	130	1.31	4.06
UGANDA	74	375	28	21		1	30	17	0.55	15.07
CONGO, DR				2	8	8		2	0.27	0.27
ZAMBIA	358	200	72	95			92	75	0.81	
ZIMBABWE	405	293	119	99		5	121	91	0.72	18.25
S. Africa	**2,108**	**233**	**490**	**485**	**59**	**142**	**460**	**431**	**0.72**	**3.03**
KAZAKHSTAN	133	601	80	13	1	15	64	15	0.19	1.01
KYRGYZSTAN	19	758	14	3	3	2	15	3	0.17	1.46
TAJIKISTAN	196	550	108	37		7	105	33	0.30	4.91
TURKMENISTAN	525	638	335	287		138	154	330	1.13	2.40
UZBEKISTAN	1,285	778	1,000	335	1	325	572	440	0.49	1.35
C. Asia	**2,158**	**712**	**1,537**	**675**	**5**	**486**	**910**	**821**	**0.59**	**1.69**

2012/13 SUPPLY & USE OF COTTON BY COUNTRY (cont'd) February 1, 2013

	AREA	YIELD	PROD	BEG STKS	IMPORTS	CONS	EXPORTS	END STKS	S/U *	S/MU **
	000 Ha	Kgs/Ha	000 Metric Tons						Ratio	Ratio
AUSTRIA				1	4	4		1	0.26	0.26
AZERBAIJAN	33	450	15	11		10	7	9	0.50	0.86
BELARUS				4	11	11		4	0.34	0.34
BELGIUM				2	13	4	9	2	0.13	0.43
BULGARIA	1	321	0	1	2	2		0	0.24	0.24
CZECH REP.				1	6	6	0	1	0.21	0.22
DENMARK										
ESTONIA										
FINLAND										
FRANCE				3	17	15	2	2	0.14	0.17
GERMANY				8	45	38	5	10	0.22	0.25
GREECE	270	930	251	57	2	21	205	84	0.37	3.95
HUNGARY				0	1	1		0	0.15	0.15
IRELAND				0	0	0		0	0.21	0.21
ITALY				10	47	43	4	10	0.21	0.23
LATVIA				0	0	0		0	0.32	0.32
LITHUANIA				0	0	0		0	0.56	0.56
MOLDOVA				1	2	2		1	0.34	0.34
NETHERLANDS				0	5	5		0	0.09	
NORWAY										
POLAND				0	2	2		0	0.08	0.08
PORTUGAL				4	22	22		4	0.20	0.20
ROMANIA				0	1	1		0	0.13	0.13
RUSSIA	1	519	1	23	80	89		14	0.16	0.16
SLOVAK REP.										
SPAIN	67	845	57	9	4	6	53	12	0.20	2.00
SWEDEN				0	0	0		0	0.25	0.25
SWITZERLAND				1	4	4	0	1	0.23	0.23
UKRAINE				1	4	4		1	0.22	0.22
UNITED KINGDOM				0	0	0		0	0.23	0.23
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA				1	6	6		1	0.22	0.22
Europe	**372**	**870**	**324**	**140**	**283**	**300**	**287**	**159**	**0.23**	**0.53**
Including EU-27	**338**	**912**	**308**	**98**	**174**	**172**	**279**	**128**	**0.28**	**0.75**
CHINA	4,975	1,407	7,000	6,181	2,900	8,290	20	7,771	0.94	0.94
TAIWAN				46	207	204		50	0.24	0.24
HONG KONG				9	40	11	29	9	0.22	0.79
Sub total	**4,975**	**1,407**	**7,000**	**6,236**	**3,147**	**8,504**	**49**	**7,830**	**0.92**	**0.92**
AUSTRALIA	442	2,138	945	639	0	8	907	669	0.73	84.08
INDONESIA	9	714	6	117	508	471	4	157	0.33	0.33
JAPAN				17	56	57		16	0.28	0.28
KOREA, D.R.				1	5	5		1	0.24	0.24
KOREA, REP.				51	280	272		59	0.22	0.22
MALAYSIA				41	249	15	223	52	0.22	3.50
PHILIPPINES	0	566	0	2	7	8		2	0.23	0.23
SINGAPORE				2	1		1	1	0.80	
THAILAND	2	516	1	83	370	360		94	0.26	0.26
VIETNAM	11	463	5	83	429	412		104	0.25	0.25
E. Asia	**484**	**1,995**	**965**	**1,038**	**1,905**	**1,614**	**1,136**	**1,158**	**0.42**	**0.72**
AFGHANISTAN	50	410	20	20		4	18	18	0.80	4.34
BANGLADESH	36	402	14	188	821	770		254	0.33	0.33
INDIA	11,773	477	5,610	1,267	250	4,707	878	1,543	0.28	0.33
MYANMAR	349	584	204	104		201		107	0.53	0.53
PAKISTAN	2,900	740	2,093	451	410	2,336	80	538	0.22	0.23
SRI LANKA				0	2	2		0	0.11	0.11
S. Asia	**15,111**	**526**	**7,944**	**2,033**	**1,483**	**8,022**	**976**	**2,460**	**0.27**	**0.31**
IRAN	110	509	56	24	74	130		24	0.18	0.18
IRAQ	20	360	7	1	5	13		1	0.09	0.09
ISRAEL	8	1,786	15	1			15	1	0.09	
SYRIA	171	1,100	188	128		125	10	181	1.34	1.45
TURKEY	496	1,310	650	368	747	1,325	7	433	0.33	0.33
Sub total	**844**	**1,103**	**931**	**529**	**837**	**1,617**	**33**	**647**	**0.68**	**0.40**
WORLD TOTAL	**34,224**	**758**	**25,949**	**14,053**	**8,298**	**23,287**	**8,298**	**16,715**	**0.72**	**0.72**

*/ Ending stocks divided by consumption plus exports.

**/ Ending stocks divided by consumption.

Subtotals and total include countries not shown.

2013/14 SUPPLY AND USE OF COTTON BY COUNTRY February 1, 2013

	AREA	YIELD	PROD	BEG STKS	IMPORTS	CONS	EXPORTS	END STKS	S/U *	S/MU **
	000 Ha	Kgs/Ha	000 Metric Tons						Ratio	Ratio
CANADA				0	1	1		0	0.27	0.27
CUBA	4	272	1	1	2	3		1	0.19	0.19
DOM. REP.					1	1			0.47	0.47
MEXICO	137	1,357	186	137	271	394	63	137	0.30	0.35
USA	3,300	875	2,889	1,037	1	740	2,333	854	0.28	1.15
N. America	**3,447**	**893**	**3,077**	**1,176**	**276**	**1,140**	**2,397**	**992**	**0.28**	**0.87**
EL SALVADOR				5	22	22		5	0.22	0.22
GUATEMALA				4	21	21		4	0.21	0.21
HONDURAS	0	319	0	0				0		
C. America	**2**	**515**	**1**	**9**	**42**	**43**	**0**	**9**	**0.21**	**0.21**
ARGENTINA	333	464	155	195	7	178	22	157	0.79	0.88
BOLIVIA	5	532	3	1	2	3	1	1	0.16	0.20
BRAZIL	966	1,437	1,387	1,165	17	906	586	1,078	0.72	1.19
CHILE				0	1	1		0	0.18	0.18
COLOMBIA	28	802	23	24	55	78	0	24	0.31	0.31
ECUADOR	1	436	1	3	14	14		3	0.18	0.18
PARAGUAY	67	380	25	12		8	18	11	0.44	1.41
PERU	43	894	38	29	55	92	2	29	0.31	0.31
URUGUAY				0	0	0		0	0.26	0.26
VENEZUELA	15	365	6	1	2	8		1	0.17	0.17
S. America	**1,457**	**1,123**	**1,637**	**1,430**	**154**	**1,288**	**628**	**1,305**	**0.68**	**1.01**
ALGERIA				1	3	3		1	0.19	0.19
EGYPT	136	808	110	118	86	86	110	118	0.60	1.37
MOROCCO				8	36	36		8	0.22	0.22
SUDAN	50	361	18	49		2	16	49	2.76	21.34
TUNISIA				3	13	13		3	0.21	0.21
N. Africa	**185**	**689**	**128**	**179**	**138**	**140**	**125**	**179**	**0.67**	**1.27**
BENIN	333	453	151	62		4	156	53	0.33	13.20
BURKINA FASO	557	394	219	108		4	238	86	0.35	21.40
CAMEROON	190	483	92	46		2	95	41	0.43	21.74
CENT. AFR. REP.	36	228	8	4			8	3	0.38	
CHAD	244	177	43	30		1	55	17	0.30	33.48
COTE D'IVOIRE	323	411	133	48		2	146	33	0.22	16.61
GUINEA	13	270	4	2			4	1	0.38	
MADAGASCAR				3				3		
MALI	521	405	211	103		3	218	93	0.42	30.93
NIGER	5	444	2	0		1			0.12	0.25
SENEGAL	32	378	12	5		1	13	4	0.28	4.92
TOGO	116	320	37	5			39	4	0.10	
F. Africa	**2,369**	**385**	**912**	**416**		**17**	**973**	**338**	**0.34**	**19.73**
ANGOLA	3	299	1	0		1		0	0.31	0.41
ETHIOPIA	72	241	17	17	1	21	4	10	0.39	0.46
GHANA	16	363	6	4	1	1	6	4	0.56	2.97
KENYA	35	185	6	2	2	9	0	1	0.12	0.13
MALAWI	162	268	43	22		3	36	26	0.68	8.75
MOZAMBIQUE	135	201	27	27			36	18	0.49	
NIGERIA	284	198	56	30	1	19	52	16	0.23	0.88
SOUTH AFRICA	8	972	7	10	24	17	15	9	0.30	0.56
TANZANIA	409	195	80	130		32	62	115	1.22	3.61
UGANDA	67	302	20	17		1	24	12	0.49	10.73
CONGO, DR				2	8	8		2	0.27	0.27
ZAMBIA	323	196	63	75			70	68	0.98	
ZIMBABWE	365	294	107	91		5	116	77	0.64	15.46
S. Africa	**1,897**	**232**	**439**	**431**	**59**	**142**	**422**	**366**	**0.65**	**2.58**
KAZAKHSTAN	126	546	69	15	1	15	55	15	0.21	1.01
KYRGYZSTAN	18	773	14	3	3	2	15	3	0.17	1.46
TAJIKISTAN	186	537	100	33		7	98	29	0.27	4.26
TURKMENISTAN	499	565	282	330		144	181	287	0.88	1.99
UZBEKISTAN	1,246	697	869	440	1	345	569	396	0.43	1.15
C. Asia	**2,076**	**643**	**1,334**	**821**	**5**	**512**	**918**	**729**	**0.51**	**1.42**

2013/14 SUPPLY & USE OF COTTON BY COUNTRY (cont'd) February 1, 2013

	AREA	YIELD	PROD	BEG STKS	IMPORTS	CONS	EXPORTS	END STKS	S/U *	S/MU **
	000 Ha	Kgs/Ha	000 Metric Tons						Ratio	Ratio
AUSTRIA				1	3	3		1	0.26	0.26
AZERBAIJAN	31	420	13	9		10	6	5	0.33	0.53
BELARUS				4	11	11		4	0.34	0.34
BELGIUM				2	13	4	9	2	0.13	0.45
BULGARIA	0	324	0	0	2	2		0	0.26	0.26
CZECH REP.				1	6	6	0	1	0.22	0.22
DENMARK										
ESTONIA										
FINLAND										
FRANCE				2	16	14	2	2	0.15	0.17
GERMANY				10	39	35	4	9	0.23	0.26
GREECE	243	937	228	84	2	20	220	73	0.30	3.62
HUNGARY				0	1	1		0	0.16	0.16
IRELAND				0	0	0		0	0.23	0.23
ITALY				10	45	41	4	10	0.21	0.23
LATVIA				0	0	0		0	0.32	0.32
LITHUANIA				0	0	0		0	0.56	0.56
MOLDOVA				1	2	2		1	0.34	0.34
NETHERLANDS				0	5	5		0	0.09	
NORWAY										
POLAND				0	2	2		0	0.09	0.09
PORTUGAL				4	21	21		4	0.20	0.20
ROMANIA				0	1	1		0	0.14	0.14
RUSSIA	1	519	1	14	85	85		15	0.18	0.18
SLOVAK REP.										
SPAIN	61	637	39	12	4	6	37	12	0.27	2.06
SWEDEN				0	0	0		0	0.26	0.26
SWITZERLAND				1	4	4	0	1	0.23	0.24
UKRAINE				1	4	4		1	0.22	0.22
UNITED KINGDOM				0	0	0		0	0.24	0.24
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA				1	6	6		1	0.22	0.22
Europe	**337**	**832**	**280**	**159**	**276**	**287**	**283**	**145**	**0.24**	**0.50**
Including EU-27	**304**	**876**	**266**	**128**	**162**	**164**	**277**	**116**	**0.26**	**0.71**
CHINA	4,627	1,330	6,152	7,771	1,990	8,124	20	7,769	0.95	0.96
TAIWAN				50	197	197		50	0.25	0.25
HONG KONG				9	35	11	26	8	0.21	0.73
Sub total	**4,627**	**1,330**	**6,152**	**7,830**	**2,223**	**8,332**	**46**	**7,827**	**0.93**	**0.94**
AUSTRALIA	360	2,100	756	669	0	8	931	487	0.52	64.36
INDONESIA	9	714	6	157	502	504		161	0.32	0.32
JAPAN				16	52	54		14	0.25	0.25
KOREA, D.R.				1	5	5		1	0.24	0.24
KOREA, REP.				59	272	272		59	0.22	0.22
MALAYSIA				52	249	15	232	55	0.22	3.67
PHILIPPINES	0	566	0	2	7	8		2	0.23	0.23
SINGAPORE				1	1		1	1	0.50	
THAILAND	2	516	1	94	352	353		94	0.27	0.27
VIETNAM	12	465	6	104	452	453		109	0.24	0.24
E. Asia	**403**	**1,928**	**777**	**1,158**	**1,892**	**1,678**	**1,164**	**984**	**0.35**	**0.59**
AFGHANISTAN	45	414	19	18		4	17	16	0.77	3.82
BANGLADESH	34	398	14	254	844	847		265	0.31	0.31
INDIA	10,949	511	5,594	1,543	250	5,177	754	1,455	0.25	0.28
MYANMAR	349	567	198	107		217		88	0.40	0.40
PAKISTAN	2,755	708	1,952	538	696	2,546	80	559	0.21	0.22
SRI LANKA				0	2	2		0	0.11	0.11
S. Asia	**14,135**	**550**	**7,779**	**2,460**	**1,792**	**8,796**	**851**	**2,384**	**0.25**	**0.27**
IRAN	105	601	63	24	69	131		24	0.18	0.18
IRAQ	19	360	7	1	6	13		1	0.09	0.09
ISRAEL	8	1,821	14	1			14	1	0.09	
SYRIA	120	1,160	139	181		100	40	180	1.29	1.80
TURKEY	372	1,229	457	433	928	1,378	7	433	0.31	0.31
Sub total	**661**	**1,050**	**694**	**647**	**1,013**	**1,647**	**62**	**646**	**0.67**	**0.39**
WORLD TOTAL	**31,577**	**735**	**23,202**	**16,715**	**7,870**	**24,016**	**7,870**	**15,902**	**0.66**	**0.66**

*/ Ending stocks divided by consumption plus exports.

**/ Ending stocks divided by consumption.

Subtotals and total include countries not shown.