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COTTON :
Review of the World Situation

International
Cotton
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Committee

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SUMMARY OF THE OUTLOOK FOR COTTON

Negative Impact Expected from Chinese Policy and Polyester

During March 2014, the difference between the Cotlook A Index and the price of polyester in China has further widened. In 2013/14, the Cotlook A Index has averaged approximately 90 cents per pound while polyester in China has averaged about 73 cents during the same period. However, in March 2014, the price of polyester in China dropped below 70 cents per pound, to about 66 cents, while the Cotlook A Index has averaged about 97 cents. The price for polyester has declined due to the fall in the prices of polyester inputs over the last few months and surplus stocks. Given the substantial cost difference, cotton's share of the market is expected to continue its decline this season.

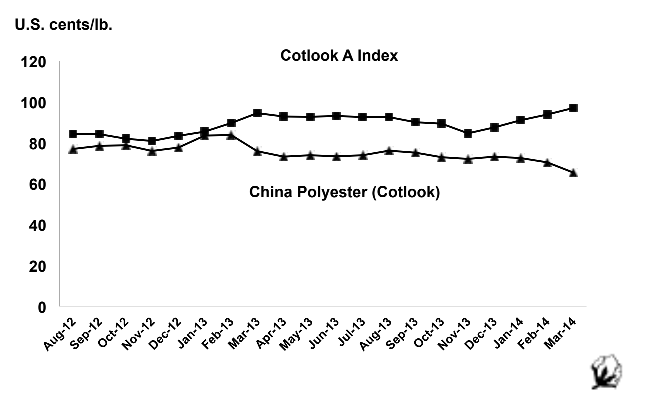
Although cotton's market share is declining, consumption in absolute terms is expected to rise by 1% to 23.6 million tons this season as a result of the recovery of the world economy and growth in world population. Consumption is expected to rise further by 3% in 2014/15 to 24.3 million tons. While cotton mill use in China is expected to decline this season to 7.9 million tons from 8.3 million tons in 2012/13, it will still be the largest consumer. In 2013/14 growth in consumption is expected to occur in the rest of Asia, notably India and Pakistan, where consumption is forecast to reach 5 million and 2.5 million tons respectively.

Cotton planting has started in the northern hemisphere for 2014/15 with world area expected to remain stable at 33 million hectares. China's area is expected to decline by 9% to 4.2 million hectares. However, area is expected to increase by 9% in the United States to 3.4 million hectares and by 3% in Uzbekistan to 1.3 million hectares. World production is forecast to be 25.3 million tons in 2014/15, a decrease of 2% from 2013/14 due to the expected negative impact that El Niño weather may have on yields in some countries.

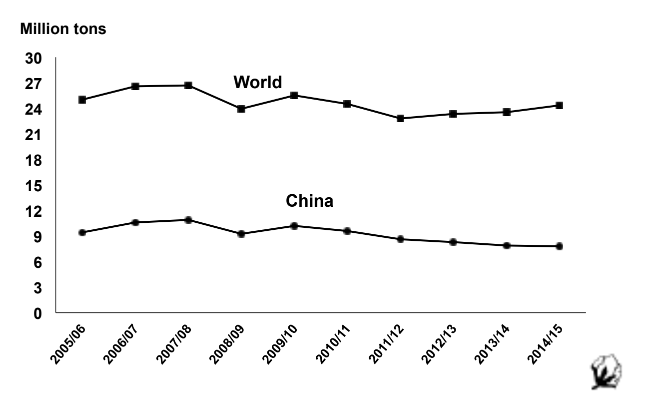
World trade is expected to decline in 2014/15 by 7% to 8.1 million tons. China's imports are expected to decline by 30% to 2.2 million tons in 2014/15 as it tries to sell off its reserve in the next few seasons. The United States, is expected to export around 2.3 million tons in 2014/15, the same volume as is expected for 2013/14, while India is expected to be the second largest exporter in 2014/15 with 1.1 million tons, down from the expected 1.4 million tons 2013/14.

Earlier this year, the Chinese government announced that it would end its reserve policy, and test a target price policy in Xinjiang. In 2013/14, the government bought approximately 6.3 million tons of cotton, 42% of which came from Xinjiang,

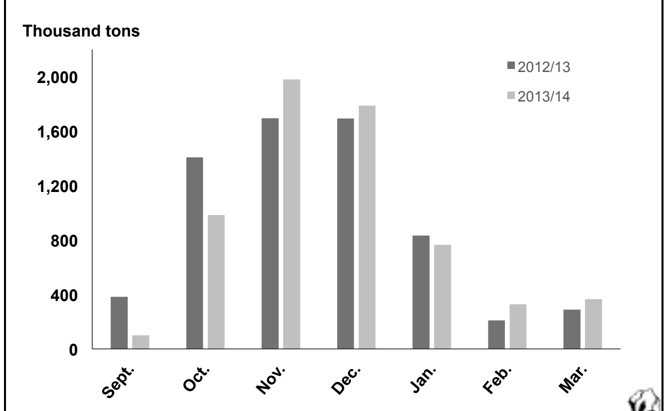
Cotton and Polyester Prices



World and Chinese Consumption



Reserve Purchases



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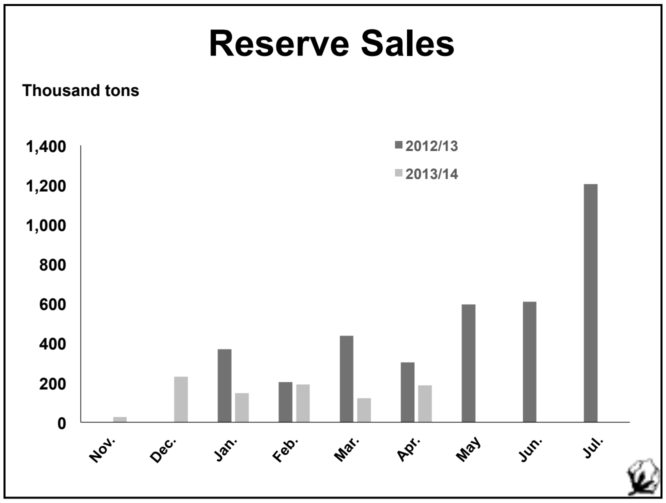
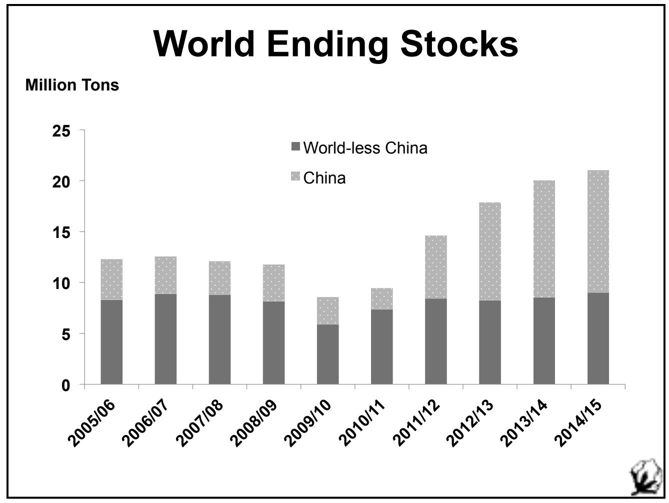




and sold about 930,000 tons. However, sales are expected to increase as Beijing Cotlook reports that the Chinese government will lower the starting auction price from 18,000 Yuan per ton to 17250 yuan and will allow spinners to purchase one bale of import reserve for every 3 bales purchased from Xinjiang warehouses. Some market participants indicate that the 3-to-1 policy was already in place since 2012/13. However, the Secretariat does not anticipate that total reserve sales will exceed sales in 2012/13 when the Chinese government sold approximately 3.7 million tons. The Secretariat estimates that the Chinese government currently holds 12.8 million tons in the reserve and, assuming it sells slightly less than last year, it will hold around 10.5 million tons by the end of the season. Total ending stocks for China (including private sector holdings) are expected to be 11.5 million in 2013/14, which account for 58% of world ending stocks. On April 5, the Chinese government announced the target price of 19,800 yuan per ton (about 145 cents/lb.) for cotton grown in Xinjiang. It also announced that it officially ended its reserve procurement policy, though it has not provided on details on how it will handle the large stock it has accumulated. The uncertainty on how China will handle its large reserves in the coming season and the significant gap between polyester and cotton prices does not bode well for cotton consumption in China and, by extension, countries that have heavily exported cotton to China in recent seasons.

THE 2014 U.S. FARM BILL MAJOR PROVISIONS FOR COTTON

By Andrei Guitchounts, ICAC

On February 7, 2014, President Obama signed the 2014 US Farm Bill into law. The new five-year farm bill marks a significant change in farm policies, to an environment in which there are now no guaranteed payments and eligibility for payments will be based on declining prices, crop failures or reductions in revenues. The new Farm Bill marks an evolution from traditional farm income support programs to a focus on production and price risk management, with government-subsidized crop insurance as the primary instrument. Direct Payments, Countercyclical Payments and Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE) programs have been repealed for all commodities. Upland cotton became the only commodity eligible for a new “safety net” program, the Stacked Income Protection Plan (STAX).

STAX provides upland cotton producers with premium subsidies on the purchase of insurance policies that cover “shallow” revenue losses--those below the level generally covered by standard crop insurance policies. Producers may use this program alone or in combination with existing underlying crop insurance. Under STAX, a payment is triggered if the actual income in a county falls below 90% of the expected income. STAX provides coverage for revenue shortfalls between 10 and 30% of the expected income and producers may select coverage in 5% increments. The federal government will subsidize about 80% of the premium. In addition, the federal government will partially subsidize the administrative and operational costs of the insurance companies offering STAX. High risk will mean higher subsidies and will encourage production in riskier areas or situations.

STAX will not be available until the 2015 growing season (starting in August 2015) and may not be available in some counties during 2016 season. In the 2014/15 season and partially in 2015/16, a transition assistance payment will be provided, which will be calculated using a formula involving marketing year average prices for upland cotton, the national program yield of 597 pounds per acre (669 kg/ha), and 60% of the cotton base acres[1] for the farm in 2014 and 36.5% of the base acres in 2015. Given that the STAX will not be in full effect until 2015, its impact on this year's plantings in the United States is expected to be minimal.

STAX is not eligible for payment limitations and adjusted gross income rules set for producers.

The Marketing Loan Program (MLP) will continue with a marketing loan rate based on the world cotton price, calculated as the simple average of the adjusted prevailing world price for the two immediately preceding marketing years (announced October 1 preceding the next domestic plantings), but in no case lower than 45 cents per pound or greater than 52 cents per pound. The loan rate for extra-long staple (ELS) cotton is set at 79.77 cents. The payment of cotton storage costs under the MLP by the US government will be reduced by 10%.

Changes were made to the Short Term Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM-102) by cutting back the duration of loans from 36 to 24 months. In addition the program is to become more market-oriented, allowing the USDA to charge higher program fees, beyond a level necessary to cover its costs. An annual limit of $5.5 billion has been set for all commodities. The program facilitates US exports of commodities by providing government guarantees to commercial banks that might be unwilling otherwise to provide credits for trade.

The Congressional Budget Office projects that changes in direct spending outlays caused by STAX will be zero in 2014; $35 million in 2015; $325 million in 2016 and will total about $1 billion during the five years between 2014 and 2018. The cost of the program for 10 years (2014-2024) is estimated at $3.3 billion. The direct spending outlays caused by the transition payments for producers of upland cotton are projected at $558 million in 2014/15. Savings caused by the elimination of direct payments, countercyclical payments and ACRE are estimated at $586 million in 2015; $721 million in 2016; $2.8 billion during the five years between 2014 and 2018; and $6.5 billion during 10 years (2014-2024).

The Farm Bill also authorized recourse loans for seed cotton from upland and ELS cotton beginning with crop year 2014. The government shall make available recourse seed cotton loans, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, on any production. Repayment of a recourse loan shall be at the loan rate established for the commodity by the Secretary, plus interest.

The Farm Bill maintains the Economic Adjustment Assistance to Users of Upland Cotton, which consists of 3 cents per pound subsidy to users of upland cotton of all origins.

The export promotion subsidy for Pima cotton has been retained, in the form of special competitiveness provisions for extra long staple cotton, through payment of a subsidy, calculated by a set formula, to domestic users and exporters of ELS cotton under special circumstances. The aim of the program is to promote domestic use and exports of ELS cotton. The last time in which market conditions triggered payments under the program was in May 2010.

The Farm Bill also requests a specific cotton disease research report that should be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of Agriculture not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Farm Bill. The report should address the fungus *fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *vasinfectum* Race 4 ("FOV Race 4") and the impact of this fungus on cotton, including:

(1) An overview of the threat FOV Race 4 poses to the cotton industry in the United States;

(2) The status and progress of Federal research initiatives to detect, contain, or eradicate FOV Race 4, including current FOV Race 4-specific research projects; and

(3) A comprehensive strategy to combat FOV Race 4 that establishes:

(A) Detection and identification goals;

(B) Containment goals;

(C) Eradication goals; and

(D) A plan to partner with the cotton industry in the United States to maximize resources, information sharing, and research responsiveness and effectiveness.

The Farm Bill also establishes a $16 million Pima Agriculture Cotton Trust Fund**,** to be used for the purpose of reducing the injury to domestic manufacturers resulting from tariffs on cotton fabric that are higher than tariffs on certain apparel articles made of cotton fabric. Payments from the Trust Fund will start in calendar year 2014 through 2018 and will be distributed as follows:

(1) Twenty-five percent of the amounts in the Trust Fund shall be paid to one or more nationally recognized associations established for the promotion of pima cotton for use in textile and apparel goods. Most likely it will be Supima association.

(2) Twenty-five percent of the amounts in the Trust Fund shall be paid to yarn spinners of pima cotton that produce ring spun cotton yarns in the United States

(3) Fifty percent of the amounts in the Trust Fund shall be paid to manufacturers who cut and sew cotton shirts in the United States who certify that they used imported cotton fabric during calendar year 2013. This program is not new, having been initially established by Congress in December 2006 and expired at the end of 2009.

1) GENERIC BASE ACRES- The term `generic base acres' means the number of base acres for cotton in effect under section 1001 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 8702), as adjusted pursuant to section 1101 of such Act (7 U.S.C. 8711), as in effect on September 30, 2013, subject to any adjustment or reduction under section 1112 of this Act.

LONG RUN OUTLOOK FOR U.S. COTTON

By Rebecca Pandolph, ICAC

After several years of debate in the Congress, a new Farm Bill, which is discussed in detail in a separate article of this Review, was signed into law on February 7, 2014. The new Farm Bill, which repealed several programs for cotton, brings uncertainty to the future of the U.S. cotton industry. Notably, prices for competing crops, such as soybeans and maize, have declined during the last year, although they remain above the pre-biofuels mandate levels. On the other hand, the price for cotton as represented by the Cotlook A Index is much higher than its historical average due to the cotton policy of China whose imports have had the effect of reducing world surpluses. Despite these factors, U.S. cotton production and exports have been trending downwards since 2010/11. If this trend continues and world consumption increases as forecast, market opportunities will open up for other producers. This paper will discuss the Secretariat's expectations with regard to the long-term production and export potential of the United States.

U.S. Trends in the Last 25 Years

U.S. Cotton Production

For the past 25 years, the United States has produced an annual average of 3.8 million tons of cotton. It has usually ranked among the top 5 producers globally and, since much of U.S. production is exported, has been the largest exporter of cotton lint for at least 25 years. From 1990/91 to 1999/00, the United States produced an average of 3.7 million tons of cotton per year. During the same period, the area under cotton averaged 5.2 million hectares with an average yield of 723 kilograms per hectare (kg/ha). In the next decade, while the average area decreased to 4.7 million hectares, average annual production rose to 4 million tons as the average yield rose to 863 kg/ha. In the last three completed seasons (2010/11 to 2012/13), average area further declined to just under 4 million hectares and production fell to an average of 3.7 million tons, which is the same level of production that prevailed during the 1990s, but on a smaller area because yield has further increased to an average of 930 kg/ha.

The largest area from which cotton was harvested during the past 25 years was 6.5 million hectares in 1995/96. The second largest area recorded was 5.9 million hectares in 2005/06, which is also the highest year for production (5.2 million tons) in the last 25 years, due to a yield of 931 kg/ha. The smallest amount of cotton produced in the last 25 years was 2.7 million tons in 2009/10, following a year in which international cotton prices fell by 11%.

U.S. Cotton Consumption

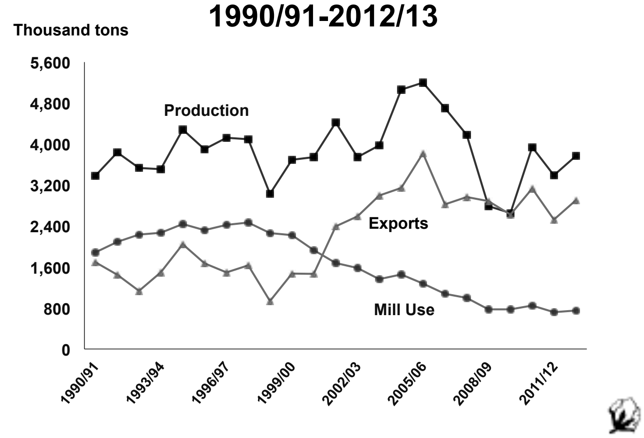
During the last 25 years, U.S. consumption has declined from an average of 2.3 million tons during the 1990s to an average of 773,000 tons from 2010/11 to 2012/13 as a result of a strong U.S. dollar making domestically produced cotton products less competitive than imports from lower cost countries. Consumption is forecast to reach 784,000 tons in 2013/14, an increase of 4%, and 823,000 tons in 2014/15, a further increase of 5%, in part due to the recent opening of several new spinning mills. Although consumption is expected to rise slightly over the next few years, a return to the higher levels seen in the past is highly unlikely because consumption is growing in several Asian countries with lower production costs. Thus, the majority of U.S. production is expected to continue to be exported.

U.S. Cotton Exports

For the past 25 years, the United States has exported on average 2.2 million tons of cotton per year, maintaining its role as the largest exporter of cotton. From 1990/91 to 1999/2000, the United States exported 1.5 million tons per year on average. From 2000/01 to 2009/10, the United States registered average exports of 2.8 million tons, due to lower domestic consumption and much higher production during this decade. From 2010/11 to 2012/13, exports rose slightly to 2.9 million tons, as production remained high relative to consumption and stock levels fell below 1 million tons.

As would be expected given the record production during that season, the year with the highest level of exports was 2005/06, when the United States shipped more than 3.8 million tons. The lowest point for exports was in 1998/99, when production declined dramatically due to a severe drought and the United States shipped only 938,000 tons. With consumption still relatively high, the exportable surplus fell during that season and, in fact, the United States imported a record 96,000 tons.

U.S. Production, Exports & Mill Use 1990/91-2012/13



Factors Affecting the Long-Run Outlook

Price

Price is an important indicator to farmers in deciding which crops to plant both in absolute terms, i.e., whether expected revenue will cover production costs, and in relative terms, i.e., whether more revenue can be earned from cotton or another competing crop.

World Cotton Consumption

The world economy is expected to continue to recover and grow, though at a slightly slower pace than in some past years. According to the International Monetary Fund, world economic output is expected to increase by 3.7% in 2014 and 4.1% annually by 2018.[2] Similarly, the Organization for Economic and Co-operation and Development (OECD), forecasts that world economic output will grow, but the pace will slow over time with annual growth averaging 3.1% for 2014-19 and 2.4% for 2020-25.[3] Additionally, the United Nations' Department of Economic and Social Affairs forecasts that world population will grow to 8.08 billion by 2025 from 7.16 billion in 2013.[4] Given that both population and economic activity are increasing, world cotton consumption is expected to increase in the long run, though at a much slower pace than the growth in man-made fibers or other consumption goods. This is expected to have a positive, although limited impact on price.

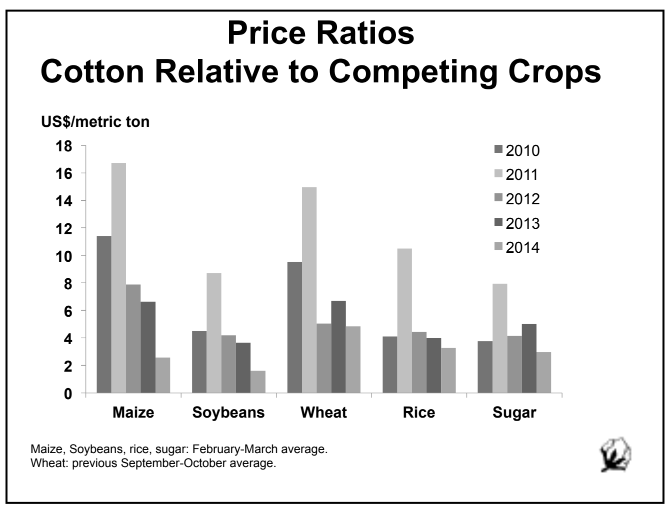
China

For the last 10 years, China has been the largest buyer of U.S. cotton and of cotton overall. As a result, international cotton prices have remained elevated despite the surplus of cotton production over consumption during the last four seasons, a situation that is likely to be repeated for this season. However, China announced earlier this year that it is ending its current cotton reserve policy and will be selling off its large reserve. In addition, China's cotton policy for the past few years has damaged its spinning industry, which is unlikely to recover in the short term, so that consumption in that country will decline for the next few years. While some consumption has shifted to other countries, it has not been sufficient to offset increased production. All of these factors will place strong downward pressure on cotton prices over the next few years, depending greatly on how quickly world stocks, particularly in China, are reduced to more sustainable levels.

Competing Crops in the United States

In the United States, most farmers have the choice between planting cotton and several other crops. When deciding which crop to plant, they often look at the relative price of each crop. After rising in 2010 and 2011, the price attractiveness of cotton at planting time in the northern hemisphere fell sharply in relation to its main competing crops in 2012. However, in the first eight months of 2013/14, international cotton prices are 6% higher than in the same period of last season. On the other hand, competing crops experienced falling prices earlier in the season and have shown only limited recovery in recent months. The price of maize declined by 13% from the third quarter of 2012 to 2013 and continued to fall in October, when it reached a price of $201 per metric ton, which is 20% lower than the 2013 third quarter average. However, by February 2014, it had recovered by 4% to $209.3/ton. Similarly, the price of soybeans declined by 28% from the third quarter of 2012 to the same quarter of 2013, but increased by 4%, to $578/ton, in the first two months of the current year.[5] However, even at the lowest monthly prices last year, the prices of both crops remained above pre-2007 levels and are recovering in the current year.

However, as noted above, world population is expected to grow in the long-term, thus increasing demand for food crops such as maize, wheat and soybeans. According to medium-term projections by OECD/FAO, the real price for wheat is expected to exceed cotton, but the two prices should converge in the long run.[6] In contrast, the real price for maize is expected to remain well above cotton for the next 10 years. Given long-term outlook for competing crops, cotton is not likely to be seen as attractive as other crops as it has in past decades.



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2) International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook: Transitions and Tensions (October 2013) and WEO Update (January 2014).

3) Organization for Economic and Co-operation and Development's Global Economic Outlook 2014, February 2014 update at https://www.conference-board.org/data/globaloutlook.cfm.

4) United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013).
World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, Highlights and Advance Tables. Working
Paper No. ESA/P/WP.228 at Table S.2. Total Population by Country, 1950, 2013, 2025, 2050 and 2100 (Medium Variant).

5) World Bank Pink Sheet, March 2014.

6) OECD/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2013), OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2013, OECD Publishing. <http://www.oecd.org/site/oecd-faoagriculturaloutlook/prices.htm>.

Production

It is unlikely that the United States will see a large increase in yield in the next 10 years since it has a high adoption rate of biotech cotton and efficient production practices. While incremental increases may occur, water is an ongoing issue that may negatively affect yield. Specifically, many areas of Texas, the largest cotton producing state in the United States, have been experiencing drought since 2010. Although some rainy months have recently provided respite, rainfall was insufficient to completely pull most of the state of Texas out of drought conditions. While potential El Niño weather may break the drought this year, adequate rainfall remains an ongoing concern. In addition, the western United States, where pima cotton is produced, relies heavily on water for irrigation, but has been experiencing water shortages in the past few years.

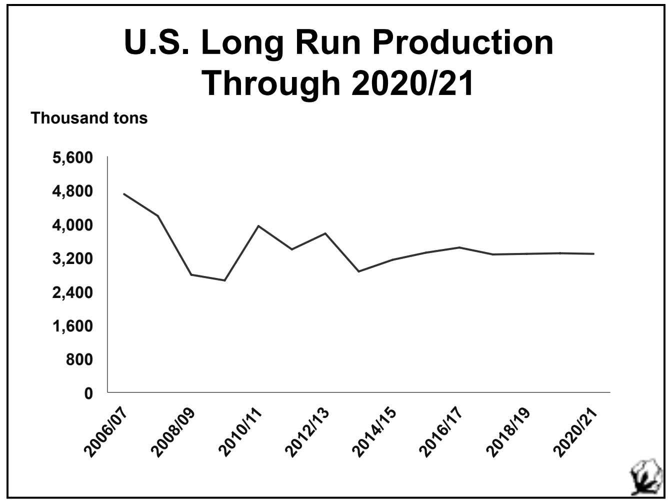
U.S. Agricultural Policy

As noted above, the United States approved a new Farm Bill, with significant changes to the programs for cotton as well as its competing crops. The Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute at the University of Missouri (FAPRI-MU) examined the effect of certain proposals in the farm bills under discussion in Congress relative to its 10-year baseline forecast developed in early 2012.[7] Although the study does not look at the effects of the Farm Bill as finally approved, it offers insight into the general effect that the different programs would have on crops. Overall, a general downward trend in prices for most crops was forecast. For cotton specifically, the unit price was expected to decrease by 2% whereas prices of corn, soybeans and wheat were expected to fall by less than 1%.[8] This seems reasonable considering the constraints on programs that are available to cotton as a result of the dispute with Brazil at the World Trade Organization in comparison with the programs available for other crops. In addition, in November 2013, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency proposed a reduction of the advanced biofuel and total renewable fuel standards for 2014 due in part to lower than initially projected consumption of gasoline by American consumers, which may have a negative impact on corn production in the future, though it will be limited by the demand for corn for other uses.

Long-Run Outlook

Production

In 2013/14, cotton area is estimated at around 3.1 million hectares down from 3.8 million hectares in 2012/13 due to low prices for cotton last season and higher prices for competing crops. However, many farms in the U.S. experienced high yields and the average national yield in 2013/14 is expected to be around 926 kg/ha. Production is expected to reach 2.9 million tons in 2013/14. The planted area in the United



States is expected to increase by 9% to 3.4 million hectares in 2014/15 due to the high price of cotton during the current season. Assuming a yield of 930 kg/ha based on the 3-year average, production is forecast to reach 3.1 million tons in 2014/15.

As noted above, average cotton yield in the United States is not expected to significantly change in the next 10 years, so any major increases in cotton production will come from an increase in planted area. However, the area under cotton will be impacted by the absolute and relative price of cotton. As noted above, world cotton consumption is expected to slowly increase in the long run, which should have a positive impact on prices. Yet, several factors discussed above, especially the drawdown of large cotton stocks, primarily held in China, and changes in U.S. cotton policy, are likely to have a negative impact cotton prices. Furthermore, the international prices of competing crops are expected to continue to recover and increase in the long run. Thus, cotton is unlikely to be seen as attractive as it was in previous decades and the Secretariat does not anticipate that production will return to the levels seen in the 2000s. Nevertheless, given that the long-run trend is for cotton prices to rise with consumption and to remain competitive with some crops, the Secretariat does not foresee a further decline in production. Instead, as noted for 2014/15, production is expected to increase while cotton prices remain high. However, when prices fall as expected, production will decline slightly and most likely level off, ranging between 2.5 million and 3.5 million tons a year.

Exports

In 2013/14, the United States is on track to export about 2.33 million tons. In 2014/15, imports by China are expected to fall by 30% as it tries to draw down its reserves. Further, production is expected to exceed consumption both this season and in 2014/15. Therefore, although production in the

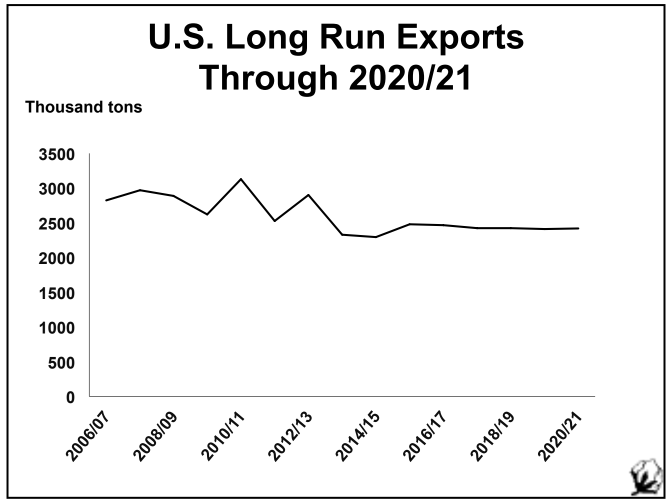
7) See Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute at the University of Missouri (August 2012).
Impacts of Selected Provisions of the House Agriculture Committee and Senate Farm Bills. FAPRI-MU Report #05-12. < http://www.fapri.missouri.edu/outreach/publications/2012/FAPRI_MU_Report_05_12.pdf>

8) See FAPRI (August 2012) at Table 1: Key results, average change from baseline, 2013-2017, except as noted.

United States is expected to increase next season, its exports are expected to fall by 2% to 2.29 million tons.

Given that production is not likely to increase much, if at all, in the medium to long run, U.S. exports will remain below the peak of 3.8 million tons registered in 2005/06. From 2009/10-2012/13, the United States accounted for around 28% of world exports, but in the long run, the Secretariat expects that its share will fall slightly to account for 20-25% of world exports. However, even if exports are maintained at current levels or decrease slightly, the United States is unlikely to be surpassed by another country for some years. In the past 5 years, India has been the second largest exporter, shipping on average, 1.5 million tons, which is a little more than half of the volume shipped by the United States during the same period. While India's production is expected to grow significantly over the next ten years, surpassing China as the largest producer by next season, the quantity available for export will be limited somewhat by the expected growth in its domestic consumption. Instead, countries like India will slowly take on a greater share of overall cotton exports.

Consumption in other Asian countries, particularly, Pakistan, Vietnam, Thailand, Bangladesh, and Indonesia is expected to grow in the next ten years. However, unlike India, current domestic consumption in these countries exceeds production and is likely to continue to do so over the long run. Thus, there is great potential for cotton to be exported to these countries. However, as production in the United States is unlikely to increase much, its exports will also not greatly increase. Instead, the Secretariat expects increased market opportunities for other producer countries as world consumption grows. Furthermore, as the share of other countries' exports increases, the effects of U.S. cotton and its policies on international prices will weaken in the longer term.



COTTON YARN PRODUCTION IN CHINA

By Alejandro Plastina, ICAC

In the Nov-Dec 2013 edition of the Review, the Secretariat published an article analyzing the relationship between cotton mill use and cotton yarn production in selected countries. A sticking point of the analysis was the distortion that Chinese numbers introduced to global figures, and the implied structural change in the composition of cotton yarns.

In short, cotton yarn production in China exceeds cotton mill use (by volume) since the early 2000s, and the implied cotton content in Chinese cotton yarns in 2010-2012 averaged 32%, which would disqualify those yarns as "cotton" yarns.

One proposed hypothesis was that the ICAC Secretariat was substantially underestimating mill use in China. The other proposed hypothesis was that data reported by United Nations in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (MBS) were substantially higher than actual cotton yarn production in China.

An international poll of fiber analysts conducted by the Secretariat during the first quarter of 2014 concluded that cotton yarn production data for China reported by the MBS over the last decade significantly overestimates actual production. There seems to be a consensus that there is not enough cotton in China to produce that much cotton yarn, which requires a minimum cotton content of 50% by weight.

The Industrial and Energy Statistics Section (IESS) of the United Nations Statistics Division responded to an inquiry from the ICAC Secretariat that cotton yarn data reported in the MBS are sourced from the China National Bureau of Statistics and yarns include "cotton yarn, cotton blended yarn, pure chemical fiber yarn, excluding cotton thread, alternate fiber yarn and hand-spun yarn." As a result of the inquiry, the IESS will add an appropriate footnote to Chinese yarn production data on the MBS.

Given the preponderant position of China as the top cotton user, the lack of reliable data on cotton yarn production in China creates several pitfalls in understanding the workings of the global textile market. A number of articles (Colby and Gruere; MacDonald; Skelly, Colby, and Johnson) address the major resulting difficulty for fiber analysts: mill use in China is estimated as a residual of production plus net imports minus changes in stocks, and without a solid cotton yarn production figure, there is no direct way to check the robustness of the mill use estimate. Some analysts with solid knowledge of the chemical fiber sector approximate cotton mill use in China as the difference between yarn production as reported by the China National Bureau of Statistics and their own estimates of mill use of man-made fibers.

As a result of the above findings, the Secretariat will review historical data on cotton yarn production in China before the next edition of World Textile Demand in November 2014.

Acknowledgements

I want to thank Bruna Angel from PCI Fibres; Steve MacDonald, Carol Skelly, and Hunter Colby from USDA; and Paul Hanna and Lingyan Hu from the UN Statistics Division for their valuable feedback.

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2012/13 SUPPLY AND USE OF COTTON BY COUNTRY April 1, 2014

	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	0.03	0.03
CUBA	4	269	1	1	2	3		1	0.19	0.19
DOM. REP.					1	1		0	0.47	0.47
MEXICO	153	1,511	231	137	245	236	49	327	1.15	1.38
USA	3,793	994	3,770	729	2	751	2,902	848	0.23	1.13
N. America	**3,955**	**1,012**	**4,003**	**868**	**251**	**994**	**2,951**	**1,177**	**0.30**	**1.18**
EL SALVADOR				5	28	22		11	0.52	0.52
GUATEMALA				4	23	21		7	0.33	0.33
HONDURAS	0	316	0	0				0		
C. America	**2**	**510**	**1**	**9**	**52**	**43**	**0**	**18**	**0.42**	**0.42**
ARGENTINA	362	434	157	190	6	140	55	158	0.81	1.13
BOLIVIA	5	536	3	1	1	3		1	0.21	0.21
BRAZIL	870	1,450	1,261	1,352	14	887	938	803	0.44	0.90
CHILE				0	0	0		0	0.20	0.20
COLOMBIA	28	746	21	28	32	74	0	6	0.08	0.08
ECUADOR	1	440	1	3	11	12		2	0.14	0.14
PARAGUAY	70	370	26	10	1	8	19	10	0.37	1.24
PERU	31	864	27	29	59	92	1	21	0.23	0.23
URUGUAY				0	0	0		0	0.49	0.49
VENEZUELA	15	368	6	1	2	8		1	0.17	0.17
S. America	**1,382**	**1,086**	**1,501**	**1,613**	**126**	**1,225**	**1,012**	**1,002**	**0.45**	**0.82**
ALGERIA				1	3	3		1	0.19	0.19
EGYPT	122	895	109	83	34	120	51	56	0.33	0.46
MOROCCO				8	32	36		4	0.10	0.10
SUDAN	49	301	15	25		4	19	17	0.78	4.52
TUNISIA				3	13	13		3	0.21	0.21
N. Africa	**171**	**726**	**124**	**120**	**82**	**176**	**70**	**80**	**0.33**	**0.46**
BENIN	351	450	118	27		4	93	48	0.49	12.00
BURKINA FASO	586	444	260	67		4	215	108	0.50	27.09
CAMEROON	194	567	110	24		2	82	51	0.61	26.63
CENT. AFR. REP.	38	237	9	4			9	4	0.40	
CHAD	270	127	34	14		1	34	13	0.38	26.61
COTE D'IVOIRE	340	447	152	30	0	2	136	44	0.32	22.04
GUINEA	14	289	4	2			4	2	0.40	
MADAGASCAR				3				3		
MALI	548	345	189	70		3	171	85	0.49	28.35
NIGER	5	448	2	0		1	1	0	0.11	0.25
SENEGAL	33	420	14	3		1	14	2	0.12	2.24
TOGO	122	344	42	3			40	5	0.13	
F. Africa	**2,500**	**374**	**935**	**247**	**0**	**17**	**799**	**365**	**0.45**	**21.30**
ANGOLA	3	302	1	0		1	0	0	0.23	0.34
ETHIOPIA	98	251	30	22	1	45	3	4	0.09	0.10
GHANA	18	364	7	3	0	1	6	2	0.23	1.31
KENYA	39	170	7	1	0	7		1	0.16	0.16
MALAWI	180	192	35	24		3	34	22	0.59	7.20
MOZAMBIQUE	150	250	37	42			53	27	0.50	
NIGERIA	315	197	62	29	1	19	40	33	0.56	1.72
SOUTH AFRICA	10	586	6	16	49	19	5	47	2.01	2.50
TANZANIA	420	213	90	132		32	66	124	1.26	3.86
UGANDA	74	253	19	21		1	28	11	0.40	9.97
CONGO, DR				2	8	8		2	0.27	0.27
ZAMBIA	168	226	38	103			83	57	0.69	
ZIMBABWE	397	145	58	72		5	84	40	0.45	8.02
S. Africa	**1,895**	**207**	**393**	**471**	**81**	**166**	**404**	**376**	**0.66**	**2.26**
KAZAKHSTAN	133	677	90	13	0	15	45	43	0.72	2.92
KYRGYZSTAN	31	874	27	3	3	1	29	3	0.10	2.92
TAJIKISTAN	196	550	130	39		7	136	26	0.18	3.90
TURKMENISTAN	525	638	335	172		138	202	168	0.50	1.22
UZBEKISTAN	1,285	778	1,000	335	1	325	653	358	0.37	1.10
C. Asia	**2,170**	**729**	**1,582**	**563**	**4**	**485**	**1,065**	**599**	**0.39**	**1.23**

2012/13 SUPPLY & USE OF COTTON BY COUNTRY (cont'd) April 1, 2014

	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	6	4		3	0.88	0.88
AZERBAIJAN	33	450	19	11		10	5	15	0.96	1.45
BELARUS				4	11	11		4	0.34	0.34
BELGIUM				2	13	4	6	5	0.50	1.25
BULGARIA	1	321	0	1	5	2		4	2.01	2.01
CZECH REP.				1	5	6	0	0	0.05	0.05
DENMARK					0					
ESTONIA										
FINLAND										
FRANCE				3	17	15	3	3	0.15	0.18
GERMANY				20	49	38	6	25	0.55	0.65
GREECE	279	930	248	57	3	21	237	50	0.19	2.36
HUNGARY				0	1	1		0	0.42	0.42
IRELAND				0	0	0		0	2.78	2.78
ITALY				10	54	43	5	16	0.33	0.37
LATVIA				0	1	1		0	0.10	0.10
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	3	2		1	0.28	0.28
PORTUGAL				4	33	22	1	14	0.64	0.66
ROMANIA				0	1	1		0	0.22	0.22
RUSSIA	1	519	1	17	43	50		11	0.23	0.23
SLOVAK REP.										
SPAIN	67	845	57	9	3	6	57	7	0.11	1.18
SWEDEN				0	0	0		0	0.10	0.10
SWITZERLAND				1	4	4	0	0	0.08	0.09
UKRAINE				1	2	2		0	0.09	0.09
UNITED KINGDOM				0	1	0		0	1.23	1.23
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA				1	6	6		1	0.20	0.20
Europe	**382**	**850**	**324**	**147**	**271**	**259**	**320**	**163**	**0.09**	**0.63**
Including EU-28	**347**	**878**	**305**	**110**	**201**	**171**	**315**	**130**	**0.27**	**0.76**
CHINA	4,975	1,467	7,300	6,181	4,426	8,290	10	9,607	1.16	1.16
TAIWAN				46	205	204		48	0.24	0.24
HONG KONG				22	86	12	38	58	1.16	4.98
Sub total	**4,975**	**1,467**	**7,300**	**6,250**	**4,717**	**8,505**	**49**	**9,713**	**1.14**	**1.14**
AUSTRALIA	426	2,138	1,002	639	0	8	1,345	288	0.21	36.23
INDONESIA	9	714	6	217	683	493	1	412	0.83	0.84
JAPAN				21	69	63		27	0.42	0.42
KOREA, D.R.				1	5	5		1	0.24	0.24
KOREA, REP.				51	286	272	1	64	0.24	0.24
MALAYSIA				41	151	15	160	17	0.10	1.14
PHILIPPINES	0	566	0	2	9	8		4	0.48	0.48
SINGAPORE				2	12		14	0	0.02	
THAILAND	2	516	1	83	329	360	1	52	0.14	0.15
VIETNAM	11	463	5	83	548	412		224	0.54	0.54
E. Asia	**468**	**2,187**	**1,023**	**1,142**	**2,092**	**1,643**	**1,522**	**1,091**	**0.34**	**0.66**
AFGHANISTAN	50	410	20	20		4	19	18	0.79	4.32
BANGLADESH	40	591	23	193	593	800		9	0.01	0.01
INDIA	11,760	518	6,095	1,858	258	4,845	1,685	1,681	0.26	0.35
MYANMAR	349	584	204	104		201		107	0.53	0.53
PAKISTAN	2,960	740	2,204	326	430	2,416	92	452	0.18	0.19
SRI LANKA				0	2	2		0	0.11	0.11
S. Asia	**15,162**	**564**	**8,549**	**2,503**	**1,283**	**8,271**	**1,795**	**2,270**	**0.23**	**0.27**
IRAN	110	509	56	24	49	91		38	0.42	0.42
IRAQ	20	360	7	1	5	13		1	0.09	0.09
ISRAEL	8	1,786	15	1			15	1	0.09	
SYRIA	137	1,100	150	128		88	7	184	1.95	2.11
TURKEY	488	1,759	858	520	804	1,350	47	785	0.56	0.58
Sub total	**802**	**1,374**	**1,102**	**681**	**869**	**1,566**	**70**	**1,016**	**0.99**	0.65
WORLD TOTAL	**33,842**	**793**	**26,829**	**14,611**	**9,827**	**23,340**	**10,057**	**17,869**	**0.77**	**0.77**

*/ 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 April 1, 2014

	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	0.03	0.03
CUBA	4	272	1	1	2	3		1	0.19	0.19
DOM. REP.					1	1		0	0.47	0.47
MEXICO	119	1,625	193	327	114	238	63	331	1.10	1.39
USA	3,102	926	2,871	848	2	784	2,330	608	0.20	0.78
N. America	**3,229**	**949**	**3,066**	**1,177**	**120**	**1,029**	**2,393**	**941**	**0.27**	**0.91**
EL SALVADOR				11	22	22		11	0.52	0.52
GUATEMALA				7	23	21		9	0.45	0.45
HONDURAS	0	319	0	0				0		
C. America	**2**	**515**	**1**	**18**	**45**	**43**	**0**	**21**	**0.49**	**0.49**
ARGENTINA	562	458	257	158	6	142	31	249	1.44	1.75
BOLIVIA	5	532	3	1	2	3	1	1	0.16	0.20
BRAZIL	1,077	1,523	1,641	803	48	925	764	803	0.48	0.87
CHILE				0	0	0		0	0.20	0.20
COLOMBIA	44	792	35	6	43	78	0	6	0.08	0.08
ECUADOR	1	436	1	2	11	12		2	0.14	0.14
PARAGUAY	25	432	11	10	1	8	11	3	0.14	0.34
PERU	39	877	34	21	59	92	1	21	0.23	0.23
URUGUAY				0	0	0		0	0.49	0.49
VENEZUELA	15	365	6	1	2	8		1	0.17	0.17
S. America	**1,768**	**1,123**	**1,986**	**1,002**	**172**	**1,268**	**807**	**1,086**	**0.52**	**0.86**
ALGERIA				1	3	3		1	0.19	0.19
EGYPT	122	821	100	56	103	128	72	58	0.29	0.46
MOROCCO				4	36	36		4	0.10	0.10
SUDAN	53	360	19	17		4	15	17	0.92	4.30
TUNISIA				3	13	13		3	0.21	0.21
N. Africa	**175**	**682**	**119**	**80**	**154**	**184**	**87**	**83**	**0.31**	**0.45**
BENIN	333	285	95	48		4	105	34	0.31	8.50
BURKINA FASO	557	444	247	108		4	253	99	0.39	24.70
CAMEROON	214	514	110	51		2	101	58	0.56	30.36
CENT. AFR. REP.	36	228	8	4			8	3	0.38	
CHAD	257	160	41	13		1	38	16	0.41	31.80
COTE D'IVOIRE	358	454	162	44		2	130	75	0.57	37.38
GUINEA	13	270	4	2			4	1	0.38	
MADAGASCAR				3				3		
MALI	548	375	205	85		3	199	89	0.44	29.67
NIGER	5	444	2	0		1	1	0	0.12	0.25
SENEGAL	32	378	12	2		1	9	4	0.44	5.47
TOGO	116	320	37	5			35	7	0.20	
F. Africa	**2,468**	**374**	**924**	**365**		**17**	**882**	**390**	**0.43**	**22.74**
ANGOLA	3	299	1	0		1	0	0	0.24	0.34
ETHIOPIA	123	303	37	4	4	42	3	1	0.02	0.02
GHANA	16	363	6	2	1	1	6	2	0.25	1.31
KENYA	35	185	6	1	0	7	0	1	0.08	0.08
MALAWI	162	268	43	22		3	36	26	0.68	8.75
MOZAMBIQUE	157	287	45	27			42	29	0.69	
NIGERIA	284	203	57	33	1	19	47	26	0.40	1.40
SOUTH AFRICA	11	839	10	47	22	22	5	52	1.89	2.35
TANZANIA	409	195	80	124		32	56	115	1.31	3.61
UGANDA	52	383	20	11		1	18	12	0.64	10.68
CONGO, DR				2	8	8		2	0.27	0.27
ZAMBIA	300	450	135	57			95	98	1.04	
ZIMBABWE	333	282	85	40		4	76	44	0.55	11.86
S. Africa	**1,905**	**278**	**529**	**376**	**59**	**164**	**386**	**414**	**0.75**	**2.53**
KAZAKHSTAN	126	588	74	43	0	15	59	43	0.58	2.92
KYRGYZSTAN	27	831	23	3	3	1	25	3	0.11	2.92
TAJIKISTAN	186	537	118	26		7	98	40	0.39	5.99
TURKMENISTAN	550	485	329	168		144	195	157	0.46	1.09
UZBEKISTAN	1,246	738	920	358	1	345	680	255	0.25	0.74
C. Asia	**2,136**	**685**	**1,464**	**599**	**4**	**511**	**1,057**	**499**	**0.32**	**0.97**

2013/14 SUPPLY & USE OF COTTON BY COUNTRY (cont'd) April 1, 2014

	AREA	YIELD	PROD	BEG STKS	IMPORTS	CONS	EXPORTS	END STKS	S/U *	S/MU **
	000 Ha	Kgs/Ha	000 Metric Tons						Ratio	Ratio
AUSTRIA				3	3	3		3	0.90	0.90
AZERBAIJAN	25	499	15	15		10	8	11	0.62	1.11
BELARUS				4	11	11		4	0.34	0.34
BELGIUM				5	10	4	6	5	0.51	1.29
BULGARIA	0	324	0	4	2	2		4	2.11	2.11
CZECH REP.				0	5	5	0	0	0.05	0.05
DENMARK										
ESTONIA										
FINLAND										
FRANCE				3	16	14	2	3	0.17	0.19
GERMANY				25	40	35	5	24	0.60	0.68
GREECE	250	1,120	280	50	1	20	261	50	0.18	2.51
HUNGARY				0	1	1		0	0.44	0.44
IRELAND				0	0	0		0	3.09	3.09
ITALY				16	50	41	4	21	0.46	0.51
LATVIA				0	1	1		0	0.10	0.10
LITHUANIA				0	0	0		0	0.56	0.56
MOLDOVA				1	2	2		1	0.34	0.34
NETHERLANDS				0	5	5		0	0.10	
NORWAY										
POLAND				1	2	2		1	0.29	0.29
PORTUGAL				14	21	21		14	0.69	0.69
ROMANIA				0	1	1		0	0.22	0.22
RUSSIA	1	519	1	11	48	48		12	0.26	0.26
SLOVAK REP.										
SPAIN	61	824	50	7	3	6	42	13	0.26	2.23
SWEDEN				0	0	0		0	0.10	0.10
SWITZERLAND				0	4	4	0	0	0.08	0.09
UKRAINE				0	3	2		0	0.19	0.19
UNITED KINGDOM				0	0	0		0	1.27	1.27
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA				1	6	6		1	0.20	0.20
Europe	**339**	**1,022**	**346**	**163**	**237**	**247**	**329**	**171**	**0.09**	**0.69**
Including EU-28	**311**	**1,061**	**330**	**130**	**162**	**162**	**320**	**140**	**0.29**	**0.86**
CHINA	4,600	1,456	6,700	9,607	3,089	7,875	9	11,511	1.46	1.46
TAIWAN				48	214	204		58	0.29	0.29
HONG KONG				58	45	11	35	58	1.26	5.04
Sub total	**4,600**	**1,456**	**6,700**	**9,713**	**3,348**	**8,090**	**44**	**11,627**	**1.43**	**1.44**
AUSTRALIA	420	2,220	933	288	0	8	1,033	180	0.17	23.85
INDONESIA	9	714	6	412	661	600		479	0.80	0.80
JAPAN				27	61	60		28	0.46	0.46
KOREA, D.R.				1	5	5		1	0.24	0.24
KOREA, REP.				64	311	272		103	0.38	0.38
MALAYSIA				17	166	15	144	24	0.15	1.61
PHILIPPINES	0	566	0	4	9	8		5	0.72	0.72
SINGAPORE				0	12		12	0	0.02	
THAILAND	2	516	1	52	366	353		67	0.19	0.19
VIETNAM	12	465	6	224	656	494		391	0.79	0.79
E. Asia	**463**	**2,059**	**953**	**1,091**	**2,247**	**1,821**	**1,189**	**1,281**	**0.43**	**0.70**
AFGHANISTAN	45	414	19	18		4	17	16	0.76	3.80
BANGLADESH	48	561	27	9	857	800		93	0.12	0.12
INDIA	11,878	533	6,336	1,681	277	5,015	1,393	1,887	0.29	0.38
MYANMAR	332	421	140	107		201		45	0.23	0.23
PAKISTAN	2,914	710	2,069	452	463	2,488	80	416	0.16	0.17
SRI LANKA				0	2	2		0	0.11	0.11
S. Asia	**15,219**	**565**	**8,593**	**2,270**	**1,599**	**8,513**	**1,490**	**2,459**	**0.25**	**0.29**
IRAN	100	601	76	38	80	131		63	0.48	0.48
IRAQ	19	360	7	1	6	13		1	0.09	0.09
ISRAEL	6	1,809	11	1			11	1	0.11	
SYRIA	103	976	100	184		100	2	182	1.79	1.82
TURKEY	500	1,380	843	785	635	1,404	38	821	0.57	0.58
Sub total	**767**	**1,373**	**1,052**	**1,016**	**731**	**1,673**	**52**	**1,075**	**0.91**	**0.64**
WORLD TOTAL	**33,051**	**778**	**25,726**	**17,869**	**8,716**	**23,553**	**8,716**	**20,042**	**0.85**	**0.85**

*/ Ending stocks divided by consumption plus exports.

**/ Ending stocks divided by consumption.

Subtotals and total include countries not shown.

2014/15 SUPPLY AND USE OF COTTON BY COUNTRY April 1, 2014

	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	0.03	0.03
CUBA	4	272	1	1	2	3		1	0.19	0.19
DOM. REP.					1	1		0	0.47	0.47
MEXICO	145	1,418	206	331	110	250	65	332	1.05	1.32
USA	3,381	930	3,145	608	2	823	2,294	638	0.20	0.78
N. America	**3,535**	**948**	**3,353**	**941**	**117**	**1,080**	**2,360**	**971**	**0.28**	**0.90**
EL SALVADOR				11	22	22		11	0.52	0.52
GUATEMALA				9	21	21		9	0.45	0.45
HONDURAS	0	319	0	0				0		
C. America	**2**	**515**	**1**	**21**	**42**	**43**	**0**	**21**	**0.49**	**0.49**
ARGENTINA	562	435	245	249	5	142	38	318	1.77	2.24
BOLIVIA	5	537	3	1	2	3	1	1	0.16	0.20
BRAZIL	1,077	1,531	1,649	803	87	925	811	803	0.46	0.87
CHILE				0	0	0		0	0.20	0.20
COLOMBIA	45	796	36	6	54	82	0	13	0.16	0.17
ECUADOR	1	440	1	2	11	12		2	0.14	0.14
PARAGUAY	26	436	11	3		8	4	2	0.19	0.28
PERU	39	886	34	21	62	95	1	21	0.22	0.23
URUGUAY				0	0	0		0	0.49	0.49
VENEZUELA	15	368	6	1	7	8		6	0.68	0.68
S. America	**1,770**	**1,120**	**1,984**	**1,086**	**228**	**1,276**	**855**	**1,166**	**0.55**	**0.91**
ALGERIA				1	3	3		1	0.19	0.19
EGYPT	121	846	102	58	97	128	67	63	0.32	0.49
MOROCCO				4	32	32		4	0.11	0.11
SUDAN	55	363	20	17		4	16	17	0.87	4.10
TUNISIA				3	13	13		3	0.21	0.21
N. Africa	**176**	**694**	**122**	**83**	**146**	**180**	**83**	**87**	**0.33**	**0.48**
BENIN	317	288	91	34		4	95	26	0.27	6.62
BURKINA FASO	562	453	254	99		4	243	107	0.43	26.68
CAMEROON	203	519	106	58		2	114	47	0.41	25.00
CENT. AFR. REP.	34	230	8	3			8	3	0.39	
CHAD	259	160	41	16		1	41	16	0.39	32.13
COTE D'IVOIRE	358	477	170	75		2	186	57	0.30	27.90
GUINEA	12	272	3	1			4	1	0.36	
MADAGASCAR				3				3		
MALI	521	382	199	89		3	195	90	0.45	30.00
NIGER	5	448	2	0		1	1	0	0.11	0.25
SENEGAL	31	382	12	4		1	11	4	0.34	5.25
TOGO	110	323	36	7			34	9	0.26	
F. Africa	**2,411**	**383**	**923**	**390**		**17**	**931**	**365**	**0.38**	**21.22**
ANGOLA	3	302	1	0		1	0	0	0.25	0.41
ETHIOPIA	129	306	39	1	4	43	1	0	0.01	0.01
GHANA	16	366	6	2	1	1	6	2	0.25	1.31
KENYA	38	185	7	1	0	7	0	1	0.09	0.10
MALAWI	170	271	46	26		3	41	28	0.63	9.32
MOZAMBIQUE	165	290	48	29			46	31	0.68	
NIGERIA	298	205	61	26	1	19	41	28	0.47	1.46
SOUTH AFRICA	12	844	10	52	18	23	5	52	1.83	2.25
TANZANIA	434	197	86	115		34	47	120	1.49	3.58
UGANDA	55	387	21	12		1	19	13	0.64	11.37
CONGO, DR				2	8	8		2	0.27	0.27
ZAMBIA	315	454	143	98			90	151	1.68	
ZIMBABWE	316	282	89	44		4	74	56	0.71	14.83
S. Africa	**1,971**	**285**	**562**	**414**	**55**	**168**	**373**	**489**	**0.90**	**2.91**
KAZAKHSTAN	120	591	71	43	0	15	56	43	0.61	2.86
KYRGYZSTAN	27	835	23	3	3	1	25	3	0.11	2.92
TAJIKISTAN	186	539	100	40		7	94	40	0.40	5.87
TURKMENISTAN	550	582	320	157		152	168	157	0.49	1.04
UZBEKISTAN	1,284	745	1,005	255	1	345	585	331	0.36	0.96
C. Asia	**2,167**	**3,292**	**1,519**	**499**	**4**	**519**	**928**	**575**	**1.97**	**1.11**

2014/15 SUPPLY & USE OF COTTON BY COUNTRY (cont'd) April 1, 2014

	AREA	YIELD	PROD	BEG STKS	IMPORTS	CONS	EXPORTS	END STKS	S/U *	S/MU **
	000 Ha	Kgs/Ha	000 Metric Tons						Ratio	Ratio
AUSTRIA				3	3	3		3	0.93	0.93
AZERBAIJAN	25	502	13	11		11	4	9	0.62	0.87
BELARUS				4	11	11		4	0.34	0.34
BELGIUM				5	10	4	6	5	0.51	1.33
BULGARIA	0	324	0	4	1	2		4	2.10	2.10
CZECH REP.				0	5	5	0	0	0.05	0.05
DENMARK								0		
ESTONIA										
FINLAND										
FRANCE				3	15	14	1	2	0.16	0.18
GERMANY				24	37	34	4	24	0.64	0.71
GREECE	275	1,120	308	50	1	19	277	63	0.21	3.31
HUNGARY				0	1	1		0	0.47	0.47
IRELAND				0	0	0		0	3.43	3.43
ITALY				21	48	39	4	25	0.58	0.64
LATVIA				0	1	1		0	0.10	0.10
LITHUANIA				0	0	0		0	0.56	0.56
MOLDOVA				1	2	2		1	0.34	0.34
NETHERLANDS				0	5	5		0	0.10	
NORWAY										
POLAND				1	2	2		1	0.30	0.30
PORTUGAL				14	20	20		14	0.72	0.72
ROMANIA				0	1	1		0	0.23	0.23
RUSSIA	1	521	1	12	49	49		13	0.26	0.26
SLOVAK REP.										
SPAIN	59	803	48	13	3	5	45	13	0.27	2.46
SWEDEN				0	0	0		0	0.11	0.11
SWITZERLAND				0	4	4	0	0	0.09	0.09
UKRAINE				0	2	2		0	0.19	0.19
UNITED KINGDOM				0	0	0		0	1.31	1.31
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA				1	6	6		1	0.20	0.20
Europe	**362**	**3,330**	**369**	**171**	**229**	**241**	**342**	**186**	**15.50**	**0.77**
Including EU-28	**335**	**1,063**	**356**	**140**	**154**	**155**	**337**	**157**	**0.32**	**1.01**
CHINA	4,200	1,464	6,148	11,511	2,172	7,796	7	12,027	1.54	1.54
TAIWAN				58	193	193		58	0.30	0.30
HONG KONG				58	42	11	31	58	1.38	5.30
Sub total	**4,200**	**1,464**	**6,148**	**11,627**	**2,407**	**8,001**	**38**	**12,143**	**1.51**	**1.52**
AUSTRALIA	433	2,231	965	180	0	7	776	363	0.46	50.48
INDONESIA	9	718	6	479	647	648		484	0.75	0.75
JAPAN				28	60	60		28	0.46	0.46
KOREA, D.R.				1	5	5		1	0.24	0.24
KOREA, REP.				103	285	285		103	0.36	0.36
MALAYSIA				24	168	16	144	32	0.20	2.05
PHILIPPINES	0	569	0	5	9	8		6	0.84	0.84
SINGAPORE				0	12		13	0	0.00	
THAILAND	2	518	1	67	398	388		77	0.20	0.20
VIETNAM	12	465	6	391	676	593		479	0.81	0.81
E. Asia	**476**	**2,074**	**986**	**1,281**	**2,259**	**2,018**	**932**	**1,576**	**0.53**	**0.78**
AFGHANISTAN	45	414	19	16		4	16	14	0.66	3.15
BANGLADESH	48	564	27	93	885	864		141	0.16	0.16
INDIA	11,878	524	6,230	1,887	286	5,366	1,119	1,917	0.30	0.36
MYANMAR	332	423	140	45	5	181		10	0.06	0.06
PAKISTAN	2,856	714	2,063	416	542	2,563	59	398	0.15	0.16
SRI LANKA				0	2	2		0	0.11	0.11
S. Asia	**15,161**	**559**	**8,481**	**2,459**	**1,720**	**8,983**	**1,195**	**2,482**	**0.24**	**0.28**
IRAN	100	607	61	63	71	131		63	0.48	0.48
IRAQ	19	362	7	1	6	13		1	0.09	0.09
ISRAEL	7	1,963	13	1			13	1	0.10	
SYRIA	72	981	70	182		102	55	96	0.61	0.94
TURKEY	490	1,473	722	821	849	1,544	38	809	0.51	0.52
Sub total	**726**	**2,592**	**888**	**1,075**	**936**	**1,815**	**107**	**977**	**1.30**	**0.54**
WORLD TOTAL	**32,938**	**769**	**25,327**	**20,042**	**8,143**	**24,334**	**8,143**	**21,035**	**0.86**	**0.86**

*/ Ending stocks divided by consumption plus exports.

**/ Ending stocks divided by consumption.

Subtotals and total include countries not shown.

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SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON

April 1, 2014

Seasons begin on August 1

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13 Est.	2013/14 Proj.	2014/15 Proj.
	Million Metric Tons					
BEGINNING STOCKS						
WORLD TOTAL	11.755	8.569	9.464	14.611	17.87	20.04
CHINA	3.585	2.688	2.087	6.181	9.61	11.51
USA	1.380	0.642	0.566	0.729	0.85	0.61
PRODUCTION						
WORLD TOTAL	22.334	25.409	28.041	26.829	25.73	25.33
CHINA	6.925	6.400	7.400	7.300	6.70	6.15
INDIA	5.185	5.865	6.354	6.095	6.34	6.23
USA	2.654	3.942	3.391	3.770	2.87	3.15
PAKISTAN	2.158	1.948	2.311	2.204	2.07	2.06
BRAZIL	1.194	1.960	1.877	1.261	1.64	1.65
UZBEKISTAN	0.850	0.910	0.880	1.000	0.92	1.00
OTHERS	3.369	4.385	5.828	5.199	5.19	5.09
CONSUMPTION						
WORLD TOTAL	25.529	24.502	22.796	23.340	23.55	24.33
CHINA	10.192	9.580	8.635	8.290	7.88	7.80
INDIA	4.300	4.509	4.340	4.845	5.02	5.37
PAKISTAN	2.402	2.100	2.217	2.416	2.49	2.56
EAST ASIA & AUSTRALIA	1.892	1.796	1.646	1.858	2.04	2.22
EUROPE & TURKEY	1.600	1.549	1.495	1.532	1.58	1.71
BRAZIL	1.024	0.958	0.888	0.887	0.93	0.93
USA	0.773	0.849	0.718	0.751	0.78	0.82
CIS	0.604	0.577	0.550	0.561	0.58	0.59
OTHERS	2.743	2.583	2.306	2.201	2.27	2.33
EXPORTS						
WORLD TOTAL	7.798	7.717	9.870	10.057	8.72	8.14
USA	2.621	3.130	2.526	2.902	2.33	2.29
INDIA	1.420	1.085	2.159	1.685	1.39	1.12
AUSTRALIA	0.460	0.545	1.010	1.345	1.03	0.78
BRAZIL	0.433	0.435	1.043	0.938	0.76	0.81
CFA ZONE	0.000	0.476	0.597	0.796	0.88	0.93
UZBEKISTAN	0.820	0.600	0.550	0.653	0.68	0.59
IMPORTS						
WORLD TOTAL	7.928	7.756	9.759	9.827	8.72	8.14
CHINA	2.374	2.609	5.342	4.426	3.09	2.17
EAST ASIA & AUSTRALIA	1.989	1.825	1.998	2.383	2.51	2.49
EUROPE & TURKEY	1.170	1.003	0.724	1.015	0.81	1.01
BANGLADESH	0.887	0.843	0.680	0.593	0.86	0.89
CIS	0.209	0.132	0.098	0.062	0.07	0.07
TRADE IMBALANCE 1/	0.130	0.039	-0.111	-0.230	0.00	0.00
STOCKS ADJUSTMENT 2/	-0.122	-0.051	0.013	0.000	0.00	0.00
ENDING STOCKS						
WORLD TOTAL	8.569	9.464	14.611	17.869	20.04	21.04
CHINA	2.688	2.087	6.181	9.607	11.51	12.03
USA	0.642	0.566	0.729	0.848	0.61	0.64
ENDING STOCKS/MILL USE (%)						
WORLD-LESS-CHINA 3/	38	49	60	55	54	54
CHINA 4/	26	22	72	116	146	154
COTLOOK A INDEX 5/	78	164	100	88		

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.