Volume 72 - Number 1
September-October 2018

Cotton:
Review of the World Situation

ICAC International Cotton Advisory Committee

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INTERNATIONAL COTTON ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Supply and Distribution of Cotton
November 1, 2018

Seasons begin on August 1

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17 Est.	2017/18 Est.	2018/19 Proj.
			Million Metric Tonnes			
BEGINNING STOCKS						
WORLD TOTAL	**19.428**	**21.331**	**22.967**	**20.335**	**18.81**	**18.89**
CHINA	10.811	13.280	14.118	12.650	10.63	8.58
USA	0.827	0.512	0.795	0.827	0.60	0.94
PRODUCTION						
WORLD TOTAL	**26.225**	**26.235**	**21.476**	**23.075**	**26.89**	**26.31**
INDIA	6.766	6.562	5.746	5.865	6.35	6.05
CHINA	7.000	6.600	5.200	4.900	5.89	5.80
USA	2.811	3.553	2.806	3.738	4.56	4.29
PAKISTAN	2.076	2.305	1.537	1.663	1.80	1.75
BRAZIL	1.734	1.563	1.289	1.530	2.01	2.31
UZBEKISTAN	0.910	0.885	0.832	0.789	0.80	0.80
OTHERS	4.928	4.767	4.066	4.590	5.49	5.32
CONSUMPTION						
WORLD TOTAL	**24.101**	**24.587**	**24.137**	**24.498**	**26.81**	**27.53**
CHINA	7.600	7.550	7.600	8.000	9.20	9.25
INDIA	5.087	5.377	5.296	5.148	5.20	5.25
PAKISTAN	2.470	2.467	2.147	2.147	2.35	2.35
EUROPE & TURKEY	1.611	1.692	1.686	1.612	1.63	1.85
BANGLADESH	1.129	1.197	1.316	1.409	1.66	1.81
VIETNAM	0.673	0.875	1.007	1.168	1.53	1.61
USA	0.773	0.778	0.751	0.708	0.77	0.78
BRAZIL	0.862	0.797	0.660	0.690	0.72	0.76
OTHERS	3.896	3.854	3.674	3.617	3.75	3.88
EXPORTS						
WORLD TOTAL	**9.015**	**7.764**	**7.520**	**8.176**	**9.00**	**9.78**
USA	2.293	2.449	1.993	3.248	3.45	3.53
INDIA	2.015	0.914	1.258	0.991	1.13	0.96
CFA ZONE	0.973	0.966	0.962	0.973	1.05	1.28
BRAZIL	0.485	0.851	0.939	0.607	0.91	1.38
UZBEKISTAN	0.615	0.550	0.500	0.403	0.30	0.34
AUSTRALIA	1.058	0.527	0.616	0.812	0.85	0.76
IMPORTS						
WORLD TOTAL	**8.858**	**7.800**	**7.583**	**8.089**	**9.00**	**9.78**
BANGLADESH	1.112	1.183	1.378	1.412	1.67	1.80
VIETNAM	0.687	0.934	1.001	1.198	1.57	1.65
CHINA	3.075	1.804	0.959	1.096	1.28	2.00
TURKEY	0.924	0.800	0.918	0.801	0.88	0.79
INDONESIA	0.651	0.728	0.640	0.738	0.79	0.83
TRADE IMBALANCE 1/	**-0.157**	**0.036**	**0.062**	**-0.086**	**0.00**	**0.00**
STOCKS ADJUSTMENT 2/	**-0.063**	**-0.047**	**-0.034**	**-0.013**	**0.00**	**0.00**
ENDING STOCKS						
WORLD TOTAL	**21.331**	**22.967**	**20.335**	**18.813**	**18.89**	**17.67**
CHINA	13.280	14.118	12.650	10.632	8.58	7.11
USA	0.512	0.795	0.827	0.599	0.94	0.91
ENDING STOCKS/MILL USE (%)						
WORLD-LESS-CHINA 3/	**49**	**52**	**46**	**50**	**59**	**58**
CHINA 4/	**175**	**187**	**166**	**133**	**93**	**77**
COTLOOK A INDEX 5/	**91**	**71**	**70**	**83**	**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/ US cents per pound.

Summary of the Outlook for Cotton

Global Consumption Forecast at 27.5 Million Tonnes

World ending stocks have decreased 22% from the record high of 23 million tonnes in 2014/15 to 18.9 million tonnes at the end of 2017/18.Consumption in 2017/18 grew by 9% to 27 million tonnes, global production also increased by 16% to 27 million tonnes, thereby leaving the global stock levels unchanged from the previous season. While production increases in 2017/18 came from area increases due to high prices from the previous season, additional production growth is not expected in 2018/19 as global area is expected to decrease. While area is expected to increase in Brazil and the West Africa region, decreases in area under cotton is expected in the Australia, the United States, India and China. The Secretariat's current forecast for global consumption in 2018/19 has been revised down to 27.5 million tonnes due to uncertainties in the global economy and trading market. Global production is currently forecasted to be 26.3 million tonnes. With the current projections for supply and demand, global stocks would decrease to 17.7 million tonnes. The continual downsizing by an additional 6% would bring global stocks to a level near to what was seen in 2011/12.

The Chinese government reserve sold 2.5 million tonnes from March to September and reduced total ending stocks in China to an estimated 8.2 million tonnes, representing the lowest levels since 2011/12. This represents the third consecutive season of decline for the global ratio. In China, the stocks to use ratio continues to decline, falling to 93% for the first time since the 2011/12 market year. The global stocks-to-use ratio, measuring the tightness of stocks to relative use, fell to 70% by the end of the 2017/18 season. While stocks in China continue three years of decline, levels of cotton stocks held outside of China has increased for the third consecutive season surpassing 10 million metric tonnes, a historical high. In the balance of global ending stocks, while the total of global ending stocks remains the same as the previous season at 18.8 million tonnes, within that balance China is holding less in reserve than the rest of the world.

Global ending stocks and stocks-to-use ratio, 2000/01 – 2017/18

Among major producing countries, production decreases are expected from India, China, the United States, Pakistan and Australia. The current forecast for India production in 2018/19 is 6.05 million tonnes. However, even with a 5% decrease from the previous season, India would continue to remain the leading global producer with a 23% share of global production. The current forecast for China is 5.8 million tonnes, a 2% decrease from the previous season. The United States current projection is at 4.3 million tonnes, however recent weather difficulties in Georgia, the second largest crop in the USA following Texas, have not yet been factored in the estimates. Australia's production forecast is 44% lower than that of the previous season with planting expectations decreased due to limited water availability. Gains are expected in Brazil, where the area is expected to be expanded and production is forecast to increase to a potential record high of 2.3 million tonnes. Area expansion, increased government support and investment is expected to boost production in West Africa in 2018/19 where the current forecast is for a record high 1.3 million tonnes from the region. Within the region, increases in production are expected from Mali to 330,000 tonnes, Burkina Faso to 289,000 tonnes, Benin to 280,000 tonnes and Cote d'Ivoire to 195,000 tonnes.

Cotton; Review of the World Situation (ISSN 0010-9754) is published every two months by the Secretariat of the International Cotton Advisory Committee, 1629 K Street, NW, Suite 702, Washington DC. Editor: Lihan Wei <lihan@icac.org>. Desktop publishing: Carmen S. León. Subscription rate: $245.00 (hard copy); $200.00 (electronic version). Send address changes to COTTON, 1629 K Street, NW, Suite 702, Washington DC 20006-1636.

Review of the 2017/18 Cotton Season

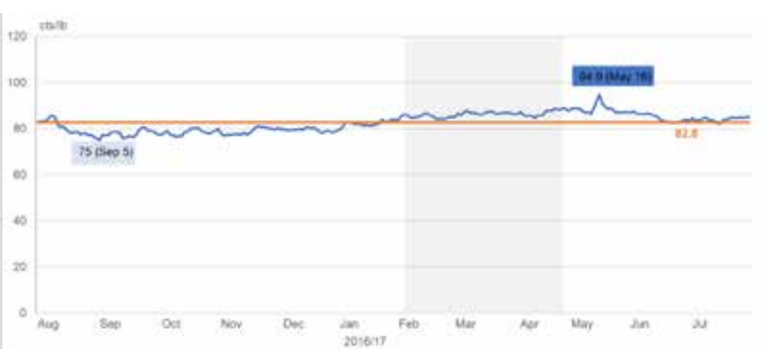
By Lihan Wei, ICAC

Summary

Global stocks at the start of the 2017/18 season were 11% lower than the previous season at an estimated 18.8 million tonnes. The international reference price of cotton was high with a season ending average of 88 cents per pound. Global area under cotton increased by 14% to 34 million hectares, based on the strong 2016/17 prices. With favourable weather, good resource management and increased area under irrigation, yields increased by 2% to 788 kg/ha. As a result, production increased by 17% to 26.8 million tonnes. Strong demand led to increased consumption with 9% growth to 26.8 million tonnes. With consumption on par with production, global ending stocks for the season remained at 18.8 million tonnes. As China lowered stocks, the ratio of stocks held in China and stocks held outside of China inverted with the majority of global stocks, 55%, now being held outside of China. Trade in cotton lint increased by 10% to nearly 9 million tonnes with the USA, India, West Africa, Brazil and Australia leading in global exports. (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Cotlook A Index, International Reference Price of Cotton, 2017/18

Figure 2. Cotlook A 2016/17



Introduction

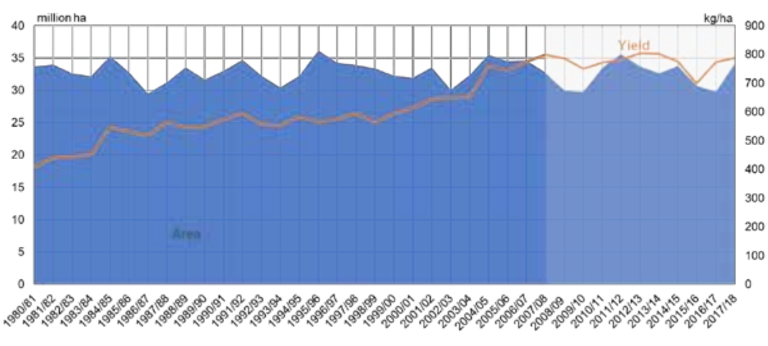
In 2016/17, while the international reference price of cotton remained steady, around the season average of 82.8 cents per pound, prices were higher than the season average during the February – April period when most planting decisions were made for the 2017/18 season. Prices for a range of commodities that typically compete with cotton saw relative price stability or growth during the 2016/17 season giving cotton a comparative attractiveness during the major planting decision window. (Figure 2).

With competitive prices, favourable environmental conditions and steady demand, the global cotton area rebounded in 2017/18 to 34.1 million hectares from 29.9 million hectares in 2016/17. The 29.9 million hectares in 2016/17 was the lowest global area recorded since the 2009/10 season while the 34.1 million hectares in 2017/18 represented the highest global area since 2012/13. Globally, yields increased 5%, leaving production growth to be driven by area growth alone. Average yields across all producing countries was 788 kilogrammes per hectare. While this represented a 5% increase over the previous season, the 10-year average of yield has been 1% growth from 2007/08 to 2017/18. While global yields had steadily improved until 2007/08, the past 10 years represent a period of limited technological developments and few improvements in production practices for productivity. During this period, production growth has been driven by area growth with limitations coming from environmental pressures and water availability. (Figure 3).

Global yields have improved from the 1940s from 200 kilogrammes per hectare benefitting from improved production practices, seed varieties, and pest management. However, since the mid-2000s, global averages have fluctuated around 770 kilogrammes per hectare. While global yields have remained unchanged, regional and country level yields have seen varying levels of improvement in 2017/18.

Yields recovered in Australia increasing from 1598 kg/ha to 2088 kg/ha, following a 30% decrease the previous season. With a 10-year average of 2052 kg/ha in Australia, the recovery in 2017/18 for the world leader did not demonstrate additional improvements. Yields also recovered in Israel through an increase of 5% to 1853 kg/ha following a 7% decrease the previous season. The average yield in Turkey rose 2% to a historical high of 1714 kg/

Figure 3. Global Cotton Area and Yield, 1980/81 – 2017/18



ha. Yields in China increased 11% reaching a high of 1758 kg/ha, surpassing the 10-year average of 1492 kg/ha. The average yield Brazil increased 5% to a historical high. In Mexico, yields remained steady at 1580 kg/ha with no growth. Yields in the USA increase by 4% to 1000 kg/ha, with yields in South Africa recovering to 1008 kg/ha with a 16% increase.

Global production increased 17% in 26.8 million tonnes with cotton production increasing in all major cotton producing countries and regions in 2017/18. The global leader in production, India, saw an 8% increase in production coming increases in area. India's expansion of cotton area at a 13% increase from the previous season was enough to offset the 4% decline in yield to continue to lead the world in cotton production with 6.35 million tonnes. Production in China increased 20% to 5.9 million tonnes as China remained the world second largest cotton producer. The United States remained the third largest producer with production increasing 22% to 4.6 million tonnes. Brazil increased production through area expansion and yield improvements to over 2 million tonnes, representing a 30% increase. Other major producers, Pakistan and Turkey, both saw production increases of 8% and 13% respectively. Australia, with high levels of yields, produced over 1 million tonnes, representing a gain of 17%. Production from the West Africa region rose 13% to 1.3 million tonnes. (Figure 4).

Following a 2% recovery in 2015/16, global cotton consumption grew by an additional 10% to 26.9 million tonnes in 2017/18, representing a historical high for mill use of the fibre. Across all major consuming countries, mill use increased with growth rates ranging for moderate 1% growth in India to 35% growth in Vietnam. Consumption in China, the global leader in volume consumed with 9.2 million tonnes, grew by 15%. While consumption growth in India was limited to 1%, the increase reverses several years of declining mill use in the world's second largest consuming country. India consumed 5.2 million tonnes of cotton in 2017/18. Pakistan, the third largest cotton consuming country, consumed 2.3 million tonnes of cotton in 2017/18, while posting a 9.3% gain in growth over zero growth the previous season. Mill use in Bangladesh increased by 18% to 1.7 million tonnes. Growth in Turkey was limited to 1.8%, showing a partial recovery from the previous seasons decline. Mill use continued to expand in Indonesia as in other East Asian economies, expanding 13% to 791,000 tonnes. Growth in Brazil continued in 2017/18 at 5% as the sector expands, consuming 725,000 tonnes. Mexico's cotton consumption has increased 3.6% to 435,000 tonnes. (Figure 5).

Global imports totalled 9 million tonnes in 2017/18, representing a 11% increase from the previous season. Increases stem from both production and consumption growth. Bangladesh leads in global imports with 1.7 million tonnes, representing an 18% increase from the previous season. Vietnam follows closely with 1.5 million tonnes of imported cotton which represents a 34% increase. China

Figure 4. Cotton Production 2017/18

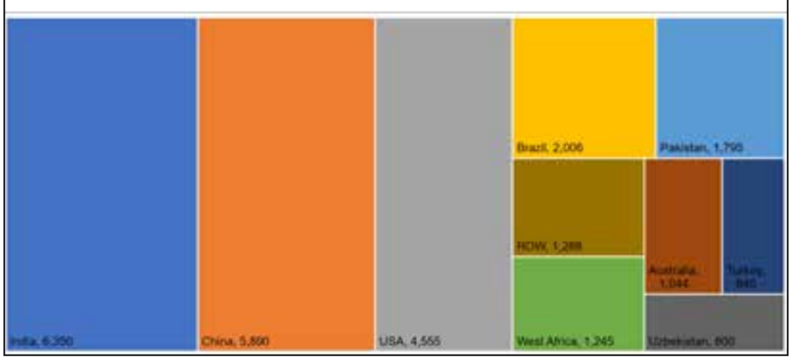


Figure 5. Cotton Mill Use Growth Rates, 2015/16 – 2017/18

Figure 6. Global Cotton Imports, 2017/18

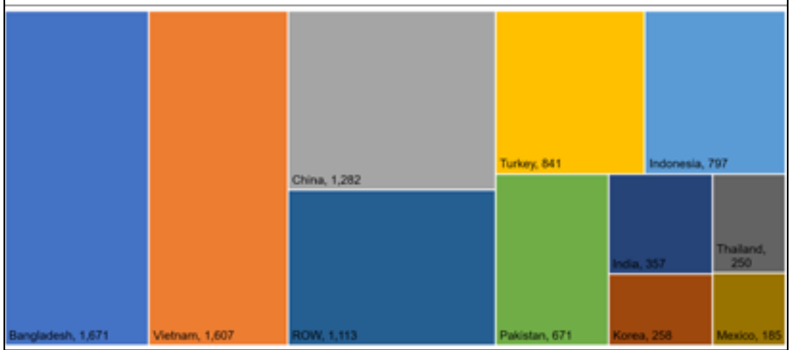


Figure 7. Global Cotton Exports, 2017/18

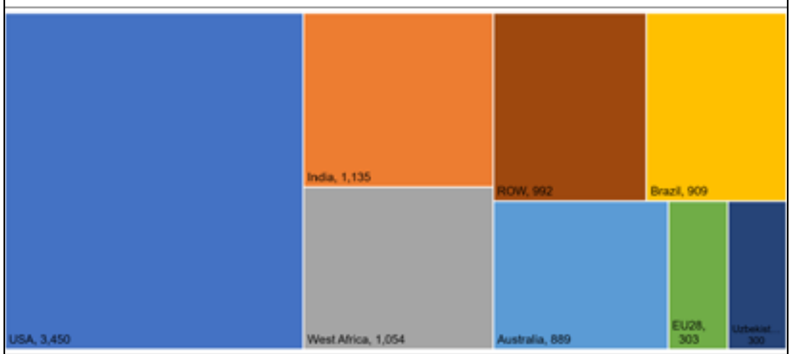


Figure 8. World Cotton Production and Mill Use, 2000/01-2017/18

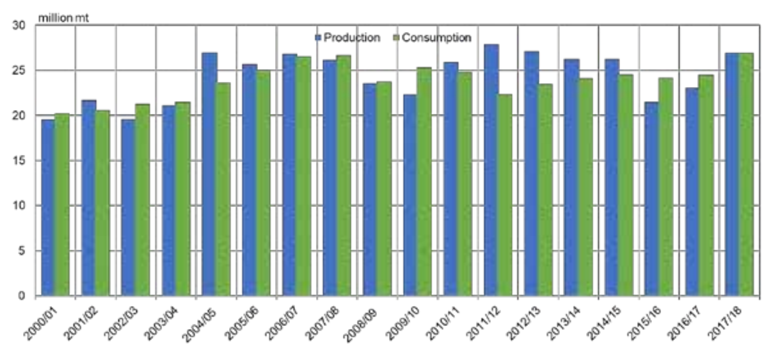
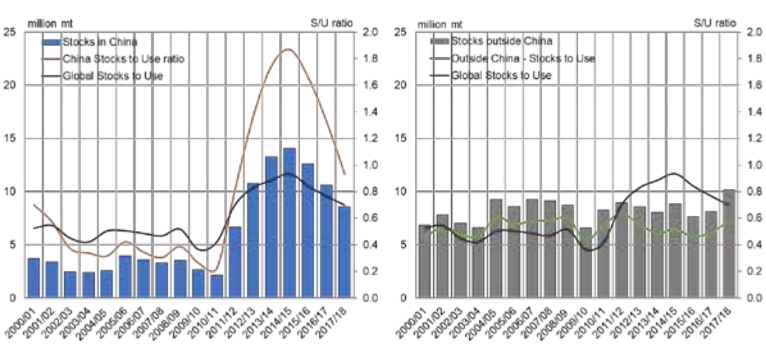


Figure 9. Global Ending Stocks and Stocks to Use ratio, 2000/01 – 2017/18



increased imports 17% yet remained the third largest importer with 1.3 million tonnes. Turkey imported 876,000 tonnes at a 5% increase from the previous season. Imports by Indonesia grew 7% to 786,000 tonnes, while imports by Pakistan grew by 25% to 670,000 tonnes. While most major importers boasted increases, several major importers had declining imports in 2017/18 including India with a 40% decrease to 357,000 tonnes and Mexico with an 18% decrease to 212,000 tonnes. (Figure 6).

A smaller group of countries comprise the major cotton global exporters, with the USA leading global cotton exports with 3.5 million tonnes exported in 2017/18. Exports from India increased by 15% to 1.1 million tonnes, while exports from the West African group of countries increased 8% to 1 million tonnes. Notably, exports from Brazil increased 50% to 900,000 tonnes, while Australia and the European Union also increased exports to 890,000 tonnes and 300,000 tonnes respectively. (Figure 7).

Global cotton consumption ended the season at the same level of global cotton production with 26.8 million tonnes. Following two seasons of surplus, resulting in increases in the global ending stock levels, this seasons level supply and demand have led to global ending stocks remaining unchanged at 18.8 million tonnes. However, whilst the total amount of cotton in global reserves has remain unchanged, the distribution of reserves across countries has adjusted to higher reserves in the USA, India, Brazil, Turkey and Pakistan. (Figure 8).

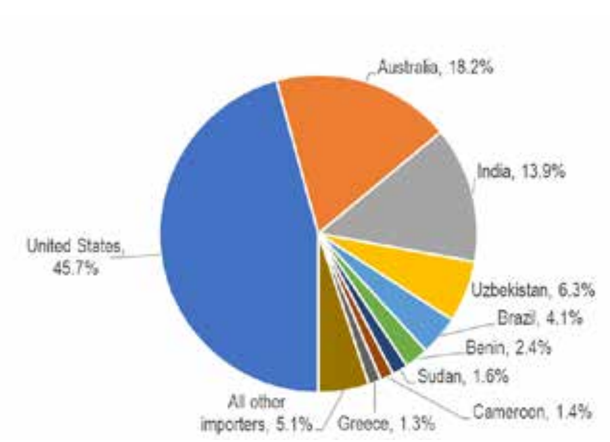
Sales in the Chinese government reserve from March to September sold 2.5 million tonnes and reduced total ending stocks in China to an estimated 8.6 million tonnes, representing the lowest levels since 2011/12. This represents the third consecutive season of decline for the global ratio. In China, the stocks to use ratio continues to decline, falling to 93% for the first time since the 2011/12 market year. The global stocks-to-use ratio, measuring the tightness of stocks to relative use, fell to 70% by the end of the 2017/18 season. Whilst stocks in China continue three years of decline, levels of cotton stocks held outside of China has increased for the third consecutive season surpassing 10 million metric tonnes, a historical high. In the balance of global ending stocks, while in total remains the same as the previous season at 18.8 million tonnes, now has China holding less in reserve than the rest of the world. (Figure 9).

The season ending average in 2017/18 of the Cotlook A Index, the international reference price of cotton, was 88 cents per pound. At the estimated production for 2017/18, the value of the global production of cotton increase by 10 billion USD from the previous season to 52 billion USD.

Area, Yields and Production Increases in China

Chinese stocks peaked in 2014/15 at an estimated 14.1 million tonnes, representing 42% of total global reserves. Over the past three seasons, the share and volume of reserves has diminished. Following a period of decline, consumption has increased over the last three consecutive seasons reaching 9.2 million tonnes in 2017/18. Production increased over the previous season by 20% to 5.8 million tonnes but remained less than the production highs over the previous decade. Imports in 2017/18 rose as well by 17% to 1.3 million tonnes, representing the third consecutive season of rising imports. Reserve auctions of the state held cotton were held from March through September of 2018, further destocking state held reserves by 2.5 million tonnes. Of the 5.9 million tonnes produced, Xinjiang region was responsible for approximately 80% of national output. (Figure 10).

Figure 12. Share of Chinese Cotton Imports, 2016/17



With current Chinese stocks at an estimated 8.6 million tonnes at season end, this level represents the lowest reserve level in China since 2011/12 during which time the government began its accumulation of domestic cotton for the national reserve. Mill demands have been met since then through the seasonal auctions and the issuing of import quotas for additional cotton. (Figure 11).

Figure 10. Chinese Supply and Demand, 2000/01 – 2017/18

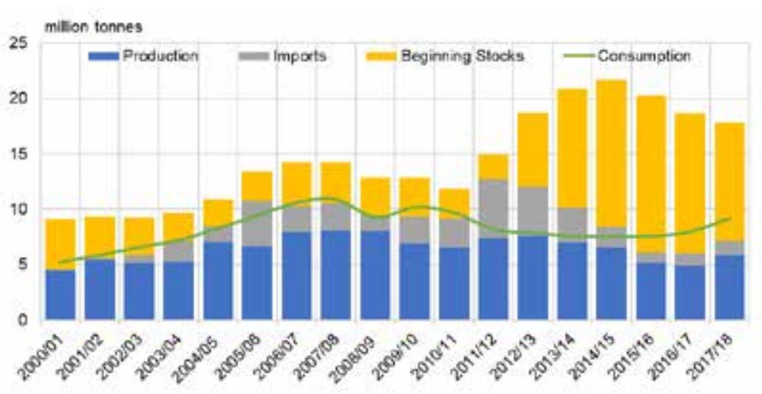
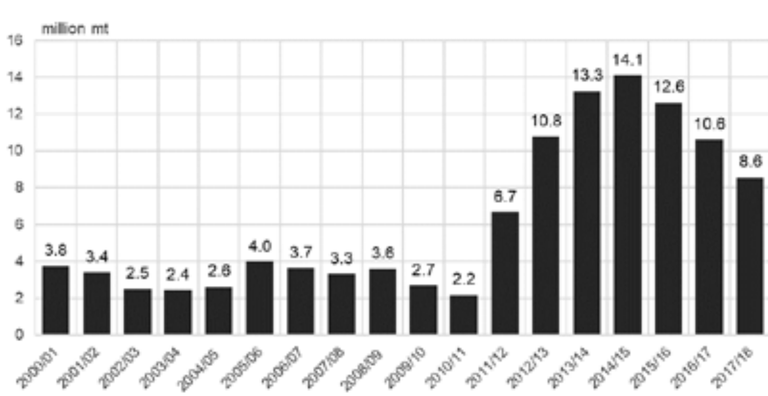


Figure 11. China, Ending Stocks, 2000/01-2017/18



Coming off modest economic growth and recovery and with improvements in global cotton consumption trends, China reported area, yield and production increases in 2017/18. Farmers also saw increased income as Xinjiang target price policies were maintained. Favourable weather conditions across the country contributed to strong yields. With stable policies and steady supply and demand, the Chinese spot price for cotton showed little movement for the first half of the season. Global trade tensions escalated through the course of the season with tariff threats on a range of products including cotton. In the previous season, 2016/17, China imported over 1 million tons of cotton, with imports from the United States at 500,000 tonnes representing approximately 46% of total imports. The second largest source of cotton imports to China is Australia, with nearly 200,000 tonnes in 2016/17 or 22% of the total Australian production for that year. Cotton from India represented the third largest source of imports to China in 201617 with 150,000 tonnes. The top three African countries with imports to China were Benin with 26,000 tonnes, Sudan with 176,000 tonnes and Cameroon with 148,000 tonnes. As trade tensions continue with increased tariffs on cottons imported from the USA, export demand of US cotton may shift from China to other markets. (Figure 12).

Steady Consumption Growth in East Asia

Consumption growth in East Asia grew by 19% in 2017/18, continuing a six-year trend of expansion. Vietnam leads the region with a 31% increase to 1.5 million tonnes. Consumption and imports for Vietnam, have increased steadily 2011/12 on the growth of textile exports to China. According to the ASEAN Free Trade Area Agreement, China imports textiles duty-free from Vietnam. Lower wages and energy costs have enabled the growth of the textile sector through foreign investment by China. In 2017/18, Vietnam was the second largest importer of cotton at 1.5 million tonnes.

Indonesia was the world's fourth largest importer in 2017/18 with 786,000 tonnes, representing a 13% growth from the previous season. With a small production capacity, Indonesian imports signal the recovery of textile manufacturing because of factory relocations, political stability and improving labour policies. As labour costs in China have risen, manufacturing has shifted to South Asian countries where lower wages and favourable investment environments exist. (Figure 13).

Sustained Consumption Growth in South East Asia

Bangladesh continued to lead global cotton imports with 1.67 million tonnes imported, representing 19% of global imports. With low domestic production, Bangladesh relies on imports to supply a thriving yarn and manufacturing sector. For the sixth consecutive year, Bangladesh consumption has increased at a steady pace, more than doubling the consumption of 730,000 tonnes in 2011/12 to 1.7 million tonnes in 2017/18. (Figure 14).

Figure 14. Bangladesh Consumption and Rate of Growth, 2000/01 – 2017/18

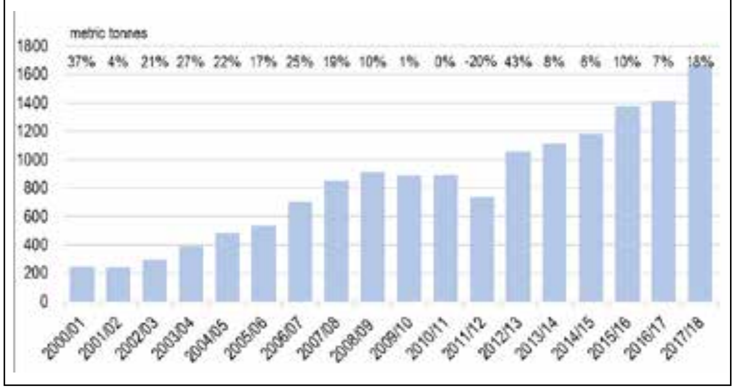
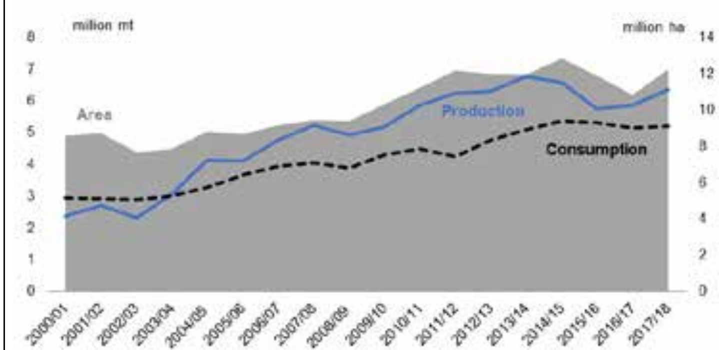
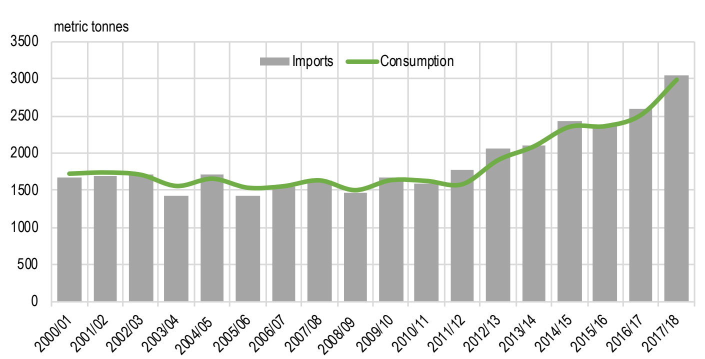


Figure 15. India Area, Production and Consumption, 2000/01 – 2017/18



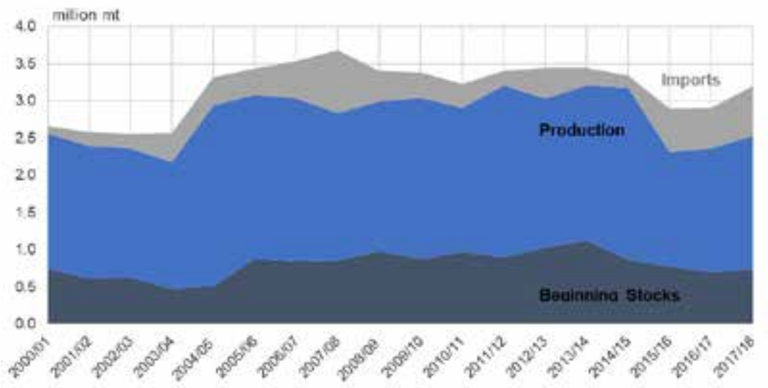
India remained the world's largest producer of cotton in 2017/18 with an output of 6.35 million tonnes representing 24% of global production. The production increase of 485,000 tonnes over the previous season was driven by a 1.4 million hectare increase in area under cotton and despite yield losses due to pest issues. India's mill-use increased to 5.2 million tonnes reversing the two previous seasons of decline. Production increases in India this season enabled India to be a net exporter of cotton with strong demand from neighbouring countries and a weakening Indian rupee. Exports grew by 15% to 1.14 million tonnes, reversing the previous season's steep decline in exports. India became the world's second leading exporter of cotton in 2017/18. (Figure 15).

Figure 13. Cotton Consumption in East Asia, 2000/01 – 2017/18



Following sharp production declines in 2015/16 due to the re-emergence of pink bollworm, Pakistan continued towards recovery with only moderate increases in area, yield and production. Production increased from the previous season yet remains below the higher averages achieved from 2005 to 2014. In the absence of yield improving technologies, lower production has been attributed to area stagnation due to competition with sugarcane and corn and higher input costs. Pakistan remains the fifth largest global producer of cotton with 1.8 million tonnes and the third largest consumer with 2.3 million tonnes.

Figure 16. Pakistan Cotton Supply, 2000/01 – 2017/18



To meet rising mill use, Pakistan imported 670,000 tonnes of cotton, a 25% increase from the previous season. (Figure 16).

Expansion of Value-added Manufacturing in Taiwan, Japan and Korea

The export-oriented textile industry in Taiwan has evolved from being a high capacity manufacturer to a specialist in textile technology. Facing competition with emerging economies with lower labour and manufacturing costs, Taiwan redeveloped the textile industry by shifting to an emphasis in product design and environmental consciousness. As Taiwan has upgraded spinning equipment and made efficiency improvements, textile manufacturing has become a more concentrated niche industry focusing on innovation. As a result, consumption has steadily declined with a 5% decline in 2017/18 to 146,000 tonnes, the lowest value since the 1970's. With no domestic production, Taiwan relies on imports. Following the downward consumption trend, imports have also decreased 2% from the previous season to 138,000 tonnes.

At its peak, Japan's spinning sector represented 7% of world mill use, but this share is now less than half of a percent. High production costs have caused many domestic companies in the cotton textile sector to shift production overseas. In addition, cotton price shocks have also made it more difficult for Japanese companies with facilities in Japan to remain in business, since they rely on imports and a highly volatile price environment makes businesses more reluctant to enter into purchase contracts. Mill use in Japan has steadily declined from a high of 860,000 tonnes in 1972/74 to just 58,000 tonnes in 2017/18.

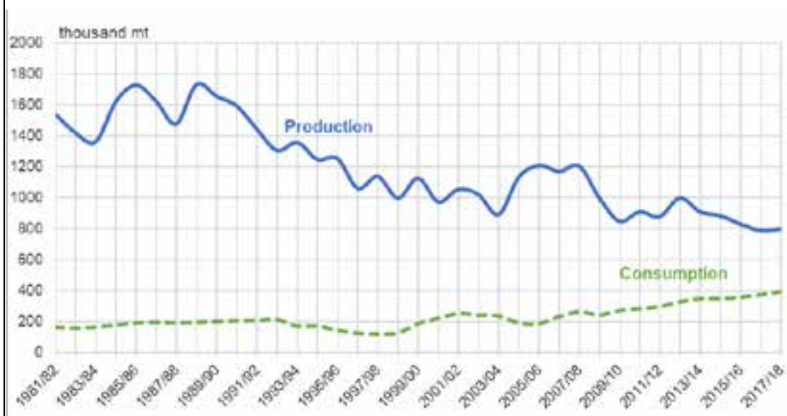
Imports and consumption have steadily decreased in South Korea over the past four seasons after a period of growth from 2008 to 2015. Imports which follow mill demand have decreased by 12% to 197,000 tonnes from the previous season. Over the course of the past four seasons imports have continued to decrease from the ten-year peak of 288,000 tonnes in 2014/15. Competition from lower cost countries, the appreciation of the Korean won against the currencies of countries with which it competes in the global market and a move toward smart textiles, digital printing and nano-technology have contributed to the decline in cotton spinning.

Central Asia Production Influenced by Reforms

Cotton area in Uzbekistan has continued to decrease as the government moves land previously devoted to cotton towards food production. Uzbekistan remains among the ten largest producers globally with a 3% share of total world production. In 2017/18, Uzbekistan had 1.2 million hectares under cotton and produced 800,000 tonnes of cotton, while consumption increased modestly to 389,000 tonnes reducing the availability of cotton for exports. Exports of yarn and textiles have increased while exports of cotton lint have continued to decrease reaching 300,000 tonnes in 2017/18. (Figure 17).

Following five years of progressively reducing the area under cotton, Tajikistan expanded cotton area by 15% to 188,000 hectares, supported by increased investments and the modernisation of farming practices. With area increases and favourable weather conditions, production increased by 17% to 100,000 tonnes to support cotton as a component of domestic consumption and as an export commodity. Consumption increased to 15,000 tonnes and exports increased to 78,000 tonnes.

Figure 17. Uzbekistan Production and Consumption, 1991/92 – 2017/18



Cotton in Kazakhstan is grown in the southern regions. While larger in size than other Central Asian countries with cotton production, Kazakhstan has fewer hectares under cotton cultivation due to the land under grain and other food production, regulation changes and decreased private investments in the sector. From the previous season, area under cotton expanded by 4% to 116,000 tonnes and production increased by 4% to 73,000 tonnes.

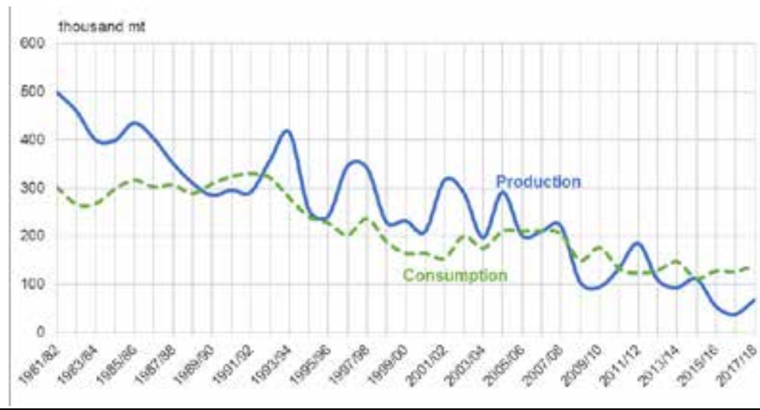
The cotton area in Azerbaijan has been steadily increasing after reaching a low of 19,000 hectares in 2015/16. With strong government support and increased involvement in the cotton sector over the last two seasons, the cotton growing area has increased by 170% to 139,000 hectares in 2017/18. Whilst this growth primarily comes from the overall expansion of agricultural crop land, approximately 50,000 hectares comes from land that was previously under grains. As with other former Soviet Republics, yields have been low due to soil salinization from poor irrigation management. With area increases to cotton, production of cotton lint has increased for the past two consecutive years, growing from 13,000 tonnes in 2015/16 to 75,000 tonnes in 2017/18. The governments development programme for cotton production includes the growth of domestic textile and apparel sector. Imports in Azerbaijan have increased to 17,000 tonnes, with 39,000 tonnes exported in 2017/18. (Figure 18).

Egyptian Cotton Begins Recovery

Cotton production in Egypt has been on a long, downward trend since the early 1980s. After the price spike in 2011/12, area and production fell sharply in 2012/13 and 2013/14 as farmers preferred to plant other crops and the announcement of indicative cotton prices by the government of Egypt was delayed until the autumn, when planting had already been completed. High cotton prices at planting time and cash subsidies from the government encouraged farmers to plant more cotton in 2014/15. The planted area expanded by 29% to 158,000 hectares and production rose by 17% to 110,000 tons. However, area contracted by 34% to 105,000 hectares in 2015/16 due to uncertainty over returns under the new support policy and low prices received for cotton in the previous season, despite the subsidies. In 2015, the Egyptian government ended cash subsidies to farmers and spinners and required farmers to enter contracts with third parties, such as spinning companies, to receive seeds and other subsidized inputs. Cotton production in 2015/16 fell by 51% to 55,000 tons.

Following a record low in 2016/17 of 55,000 hectares from the lack of government support and lower prices compared to competing crops, area expanded 66% to 91,000 hectares on stronger government support to the sector. With yield improvement, production increased 77% to 68,000 tonnes. Domestic consumption increased to 139,000 tonnes and exports increased on demand and better availability for Egyptian cotton to 50,000 tonnes. (Figure 19).

Figure 19. Egyptian Cotton Production and Consumption, 1981/82 – 2017/18



Investments in South Eastern Turkey Strengthen Production

Area increases, certified seed use, irrigation expansion and investments by the Turkish government to the South Eastern Anatolian Project (GAP) have led to both production and yield increases in 2017/18. Yields have increased 2% to 1714 kg/ha, while production has increased by 13% to 790,000 tonnes. With a strong textile sector, Turkey remains a net importer of cotton. Consumption recovered in 2017/18, following a slight down turn the previous season, increasing 2% in 2017/18 to 1.5 million tonnes. Strong domestic production in 2016/17 reduced the need for imports to supply the textile industry and imports fell

Figure 18. Azerbaijan Area and Yields, 1991/92 – 2017/18

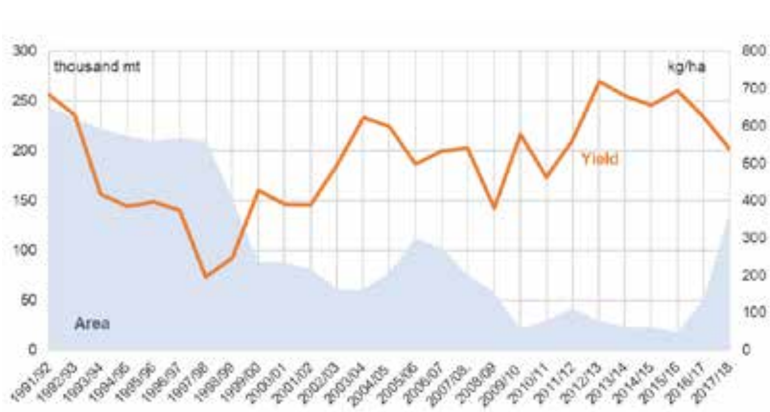


Figure 20. Cotton Production and Consumption in Turkey, 1981/82 – 2017/18

but have since increased in 2017/18 to 876,000 tonnes. (Figure 20).

Cotton production in Israel produces Pima, Acalpi and Acala (extra-fine cotton) for export. With a developed agriculture sector and strong, coordinated investments in technology, the 10-year average yield was 1832 kg/ha. Area decreased to 7,000 hectares with production decreasing to 13,000 tonnes.

Sudan Expands Cotton for Domestic Consumption

With the largest area in Africa, Sudan planted 84,000 hectares under cotton in 2017/18, a 20% expansion from the previous season. With greater investments in the cotton sector and the domestic textile and manufacturing sector, production increased to 80,000 tonnes. Domestic consumption is currently at 18,000 tonnes with 60,000 tonnes exported in 2017/18.

Production Increases from West Africa

Cotton production in West Africa continues to improve through area expansion and yield improvements. Following area expansion in 2016/17, the area again increased in 2017/18 by 4.5% to just over 3 million hectares. Favourable weather conditions provided better yields averaging 413 kg/ha for the season. Production increased by 13% to a record high 1.25 million tonnes of cotton lint. Consumption and manufacturing remains limited in West Africa, with the region acting as the third largest source of global exports. Because of increased global demand and strong production from the region, West Africa exported over 1 million tonnes or 13% of total global exports.

Mali was the leading producer in the region, producing 320,000 tonnes in 2017/18, a 21% increase from the previous season. Original projections for production were lowered due to low rainfall, yet the season's crop still marks a record high production for the country. Higher prices led to an increase in cultivated area, a 7% increase to 700,000 hectares and fertiliser subsidies led to higher yields, a 13% increase from the previous season to 455 kg/ha.

Burkina Faso was the second largest producer in the region this season with 273,000 tonnes, a 4% decline from the previous season when the country was the leading producer in the region. Despite a 19% increase in area to 879,000 hectares, production was hindered by inadequate rain and parasite pressures. With lowered production and limited mill use of 4,000 tonnes, exports fell to 244,000 tonnes, representing a 1% decline from the previous season.

Benin leads the region with growth as the third largest producer with an 50% increase in production to 257,000 tonnes. Increases in both area and yields came from government support, good rainfall and weather conditions. Area increased by 27% to 530,000 hectares and yields increased by 16% to 485 kg/ha.

Cotton production in Côte d'Ivoire has continued to increase, reaching 185,000 tonnes in 2017/18 representing a 32% increase from the previous season due to structural reforms and improved coordination within the sector towards processing and the distribution of inputs. Improvements to production include increases in quantity and quality of production which have further impacted producer incomes. With limited domestic consumption and strong global demand, 135,000 tonnes were exported. Area decreased by 5% to 326,000 hectares yet yield increased by 39% to 568 kg/ha. (Figure 21).

While area decreased in Cameroon to 183,000 hectares, production increased by 6% to 116,000 tonnes.

Figure 21. Area and Yield in Cote d'Ivoire, 1981/82 – 2017/18

Yields in Cameroon, already the highest in the region with a ten-year average of 497 kg/ha, rose to 635 kg/ha, despite low rainfall levels in some areas. With a small domestic consumption, Cameroon exported 107,000 tonnes in 2017/18.

Due to ongoing difficulties with the state-owned ginning mill, area in Chad decreased by 50% to 150,000 hectares and production more than halved, decreasing to 32,000 tonnes as farmers moved to other crops.

Production in Togo continued to increase by 23% for the second consecutive year to 48,000 tonnes with an area increase to 169,000 hectares. With rewards given to top producers and supervisors, farmers have been encouraged to increase land area and improve production practices. With increased production, exports have also continued to rise, increasing by 12% to 42,000 tonnes.

East and South Africa

Production in Tanzania has increased to 54,000 tonnes with land increases driven by the global rise in cotton prices and government subsidies for farm inputs. Tanzania leads the East and South Africa region with production. Over the last few years, the government has increased interest and investment in the sector by improving harvesting technology and expanding extension services. Yields increased in 2017/18 to 153 kg/ha. Along with the increases in land and production, employment in the sector has increased with 500,000 farmers engaged in the cotton sector.

Despite a decline in production, Ethiopia was the second largest producer in the region. Whilst Ethiopia's manufacturing and textile sector is growing, production declined in 2017/18 due to weather and ongoing pest and disease issues. Area declined by 27% to 60,000 hectares with production decreasing 19% to 42,000 tonnes. As consumption continued to rise to 60,000 tonnes, imports increased this season to 21,000 tonnes to overcome the supply gap from domestic production. Yields in Ethiopia increased to 700 kg/ha.

Government support programmes in Zimbabwe have helped production to rebound to 41,000 tonnes as farmers have been encouraged to take up cotton farming again with the government providing inputs and agronomic support. The rise in production has resulted in a 49% increase in exports to 35,000 tonnes.

In 2017/18 production in Uganda increased by 43% to 40,000 tonnes marking the fourth consecutive year of production increases due to improved prices and government support. Land have continued to increase, with an additional 5000 hectares being added for 2017/18 making a national total of 77,000 hectares. Exports are estimated at 29,000 tonnes for 2017/18 with a domestic consumption of less than 1,000 tonnes.

Favourable prices of cotton in relation to competing crops along with increased government interest and support to cotton production have helped area increases in South Africa to double to 37,000 hectares. With increased area overall and increases to irrigated farmlands, yields have risen 16% to just over 1000 kg/ha. Production has increased to a record high of 38,000 tonnes. Consumption has increased to 28,000 tonnes and exports to 10,000 tonnes.

Despite a third consecutive year of area expansion to 124,000 hectares, production in Mozambique decreased in 2017/18 to 25,000 tonnes. Yields improved to 263 kg/ha in 2016/17 but have fallen in 2017/18 to 201 kg/ha. As no cotton is consumed locally, all production is exported. Exports from Mozambique are estimated at 30,000 tons in 2017/18, including crop remaining from last season.

Nigeria, with the highest GDP in Africa, has had a historical contribution from cotton and textiles with a high of 95,000 tonnes of cotton lint in the early 2000's. While area and production has decreased over the last 15 years, area has begun to expand in 2017/18 to 261,000 hectares, a 3% increase from the previous year with increased interest in growing the domestic textile manufacturing. Production has remained stable from the previous year at 51,000 tonnes. Yields have remained near the 10-year average of 200 kg/ha. Exports continue to decrease to 20,000 tonnes as domestic consumption increased to 28,000 tonnes.

Cotton area and production in Kenya has been stable over the last 20 years averaging 31,000 hectares and 5,000 tons per year. In 2017/18, cotton area was estimated at 25,000 hectares, a decrease of 3,600 hectares from the previous season. With an average yield of 184 kg/ha, production reached was estimated at 5,200 tonnes. Cotton supplies the domestic textile industry which has received renewed interest for investment and development. Consumption remained stable at 4,800 tonnes.

South and Central American Production Led by Brazil

Brazil produced a record harvest of 2 million tonnes, a 30% increase from the previous season. The country planted 25% more hectares under cotton, with the 2017/18 area at almost 1.2 million hectares. Yields have steadily increased in Brazil, from 400 kg/ha in the mid 1990's to a record high yield of 1706 kg/ha this season. Investments in technology and research through Embrapa have led to yield increases with climate adapted crops and quality improvements. Even as the area under cotton has decreased then remained stabled, growth in productivity has enabled Brazil to become a leader in global exports. The third largest global exporter, Brazil exported over 900,000 tonnes in 2017/18, a 50% increase over the previous season. Domestic consumption continues to increase modestly to 725,000 tonnes. (Figure 22).

Figure 22. Brazil, Area and Yields, 1981/82 – 2017/18

With almost all the cotton area under irrigation, Mexico has the sixth highest global yield with 1580 kg/ha. The area doubled in 2017/18 to 212 hectares as the boll weevil and pink bollworm have been successfully suppressed through a joint plant protection programme with the United States. Production doubled to 335,000 tonnes with the area increasing. Domestic consumption grew by 4% to 435,000 tonnes with additional imports of 212,000. Additional cotton is exported and in 2017/18, 71,000 tonnes was exported representing a 155% increase from the previous season.

Argentina is the second largest producer in South America with 226,000 tonnes, a 26% increase from the previous season due to area increases of an additional 81,000 hectares. Cotton competes with sunflower production in Argentina. Yields have steadily improved over the last 10 years, increasing from 493 kg/ha in 2006/07 to 727 kg/ha in 2016/17. Productivity declined slightly to 688 kg/ha for the 2017/18 season due to low rainfall in the rain-fed areas. Domestic consumption continues to increase modestly to 146,000 tonnes. The remainder of the crop is exported and exports for the season were 34,000 tonnes.

Cotton production in Peru is estimated at 22,000 tons in 2017/18. Cotton area in Peru remained stable at 26,000 hectares in 2017/18. Peru also produces small quantities of extra-fine cotton, which is estimated at around 1,000 tons in 2017/18. Consumption is estimated at 60,000 tons in 2017/18, an increase of 5% from 2016/17. Given the increase in mill use, coupled with stable production, Peru's cotton imports increased by 27% to 53,000 tons in 2017/18. Nearly all imported cotton comes from the United States.

Cotton area in Paraguay declined slightly to 10,000 hectares in 2017/18 as farmers anticipated better returns for competing crops like soybeans. Furthermore, the lack of quality seeds, ongoing pest pressure, the high cost of imported inputs due to an unfavourable exchange rate and lack of market access for small-scale farmers have also discouraged farmers from planting cotton in recent seasons. The average yield decreased slightly to 419 kg/ha, and production fell slightly to 4,200 tons in 2017/18. Cotton mill use in Paraguay is estimated at 3,000 tons, while imports were 1,800 tons in 2017/18. As the local industry does not absorb all domestic production, the remainder is exported. In 2017/18, cotton exports from Paraguay reached 2,600 tonnes.

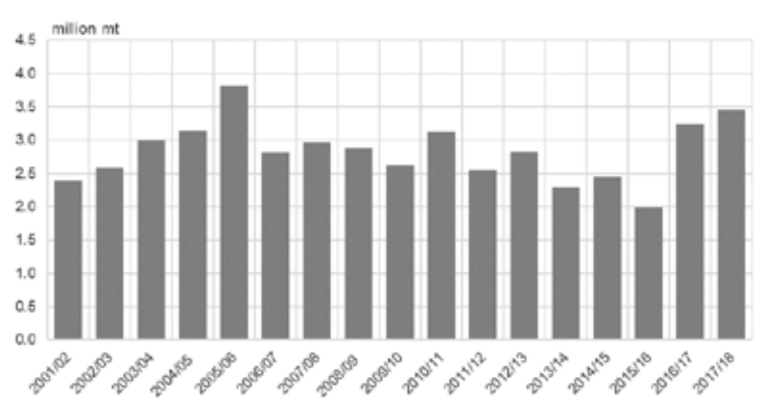
Two Seasons of Production Growth in North America

On the back of high prices, cotton area expanded again in the United States by 17% to 4.5 million hectares, the highest area in the past decade. The United States has the second highest area in the world behind India. Favourable weather conditions led to a 4% increase in yield to 1000 kg/ha, a record high in the United States, where only 35% of area is under irrigation. Production in 2017/18 increased by 22% to 4.5 million tonnes. Domestic consumption while limited in the United States, grew by 9% to 768,000 tonnes. Following a surge of exports in 2016/17, the USA continues as the leading global exporter of cotton with an export growth of 6% to 3.45 million tonnes in 2017/18. The top export destinations for the United States in 2017/18 were Vietnam, China, Turkey, Indonesia and Pakistan. (Figure 23).

Third Season of Production Growth in Australia

With yields over 2000 kg/ha, Australia increased production by 17% despite area contraction of 10%. High pric-

Figure 23. United States Exports 2001/02 – 2017/18



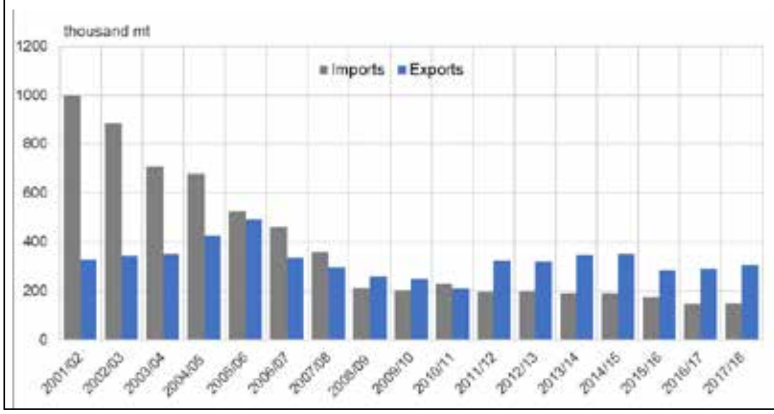
es and sufficient water availability, along with years of investment in research and technology, enabled Australia to increase production to over 1 million tonnes. Australia is the world's sixth largest producer with production driven by high yields. Area in 2017/18 was 500,000 hectares. With little domestic consumption, Australia is world's fourth largest exporter and exported 852,000 tonnes in 2017/18.

Area, Production and Export Increases in European Union

In the European Union (28 countries), cotton is produced primarily in Greece and Spain. Cotton growers in Greece and Spain obtain assistance through the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Union, through which cotton growers are provided crop-specific payments for cotton. Greece is the main producer accounting for approximately 75% of cotton production in the EU. European cotton area expanded by 15% in 2017/18 to 314,000 hectares reversing two seasons of contraction. Average yields however decreased by 7% to 912 kg/ha, due to weather. However, production increased by 7% to 286,000 tonnes. (Figure 24).

Following two years of contraction, area expanded in Greece by 15% to 243,000 hectares as area to wheat and corn decreased. Production increased by 3% to 220,000 tonnes. Consumption decreased to 16,000 tonnes, while exports increased to 234,000 tonnes. Main export destinations for cotton from Greece were Turkey, Egypt, Indonesia, Germany and India.

Figure 24. European Union Imports and Exports, 20001/02 – 2017/18



Area in Spain increased by 15% to 70,000 hectares due to strong export demand. Production increased to 66,000 tonnes. Consumption has increased due to an interest in yarn production and higher value textile production with rising to 7,000 tonnes. Exports remain the driver for the sector with exports increasing to 61,000 tonnes in 2017/18. Main export destinations for Spanish cotton were to Morocco, France, Greece, Algeria and Bangladesh.

Cotton consumption in Russia has been on the decline over the past decade reaching 40,000 tonnes in 2017/18. The general economic slowdown and the depreciation of the ruble have contributed to the fall in cotton mill use. Since Russia produces no cotton, its spinning sector relies on imports. With signs of investment and interest, cotton imports have reversed the trend and increased by 10% in 2017/18 to 41,000 tonnes.

2018/19 Outlook – Consumption Outpacing Supply Amidst Global Trade Challenges

By Lihan Wei, ICAC

In the 2017/18 season, global cotton production grew by 17% to 26.8 million tonnes, following the 7% production growth of the previous season. In 2018/19, global cotton production is expected to decrease by 2% to 26.3 million tonnes due to a contraction of area under cotton and with no improvement in global yields. High cotton prices and better than expected returns from cotton compared to competing crops would suggest area expansion, however several major producing countries are expected to have reduced area in the 2018/19 season due to ongoing pest issues, adverse weather conditions, water availability and changes in government policies. Global cotton area is currently projected at 33.6 million hectares, which would represent a 1% decrease from the previous season.

At planting time in the Northern Hemisphere in 2017, cotton prices were trending higher than the season ending average of 88 cents per pound. The average price over the February to March 2017/18 was 90 cents per pound, higher than the 80 cents per pound February March average for 2016/17. However, in contrast to high prices, global area is expected to contract. In the absence of greater adoption of yield improving practices and technologies, global average yield is expected to remain near the global long-term average of 780 kg/ha. Production would therefore be expected at around 26.3 million tonnes with increases expected in only one of the current top five global producing countries. Production in India is expected to decrease 5% to just over 6 million tonnes. Production in China is expected to decrease 2% to 5.8 million tonnes. A 6% decrease is currently expected for the United States, with production forecast at 4.3 million tonnes. Pakistan is projected to produce 1.7 million tonnes, which would represent a 3% decrease. Only Brazil, amongst the current top producers, is expected to have a growth in production of 15% to 2.3 million tonnes. Australia, the sixth largest producer in 2017/18 is projected to produce a much smaller crop at 580,000 tonnes. The 44% production decrease is forecast based on reduced area under cotton due to limited water availability for irrigation.

Global consumption growth for cotton lint is currently projected to slow in 2018/19 to 3% growth to 27.5 million tonnes with concerns on uncertainty from growing trade tensions between major cotton economies and slowing economic growth in emerging markets. Consumption has been led for the past several seasons by growth in the Asian and East Asian region with expansion of textile mills and manufacturing. Consumption growth is forecast to be led again by major consumers in the region with China leading global consumption at 9.2 million tonnes with a 1% growth. The second largest consumer is expected to be India, with consumption forecast to increase by 1% to 5.25 million tonnes. Current projections are for consumption in Pakistan to remain stable at 2.3 million tonnes. Consumption growth in expected in Bangladesh with mill use increasing by 9% to 1.8 million tonnes, Vietnam, with mill use increasing by 5% to 1.6 million tonnes and Indonesia with mill use increasing by 5% to 830,000 tonnes. Following a 2% growth in 2017/18, Turkey's mill use is expected to continue to grow by an additional 15% in 2018/19 to 1.7 million tonnes as the domestic textile industry continues to strengthen.

Global stocks at the beginning of the 2018/19 season remain unchanged from the previous season. With a global supply gap currently projected at an estimated 1.2 million tonnes, stocks at the end of the 2018/19 season are expected to be adjusted downward accordingly. The global stocks-to-use ratio (a measure of supply relative to demand) is forecast to decrease for the fourth consecutive season signalling tightening in the cotton market with increases in cotton spinning and textile manufacturing as the global supply decreases. In 2014/15 when global stocks were at a record high, China held 42% of the world's cotton in reserve. Over the past three seasons, the Chinese reserve has steadily decreased. In 2017/18, the Chinese government sold approximately 2.5 million tonnes from the state reserve leaving an estimated 7 million tonnes in total stocks held in the country. This level, accounting for approximately 20% of total global stock, was last seen in China in the 2011/12 season when Chinese imports began to rise.

Global trade is forecast to grow by 9% to 9.8 million tonnes in 2018/19. The United States is expected to increase exports by 2% with 3.5 million tonnes. The Southern Hemisphere producer Brazil is expected to boost exports by 50% to over 1.3 million tonnes later in the season, however supply disruptions and infrastructure issues may play a factor. As a region, West African exports are expected to grow by 22% to 1.3 million tonnes from increased government support and investment. The projection for exports from India is currently at a decrease from the previous season to under 1 million tonnes, however the weakening Indian rupee may increase export demand. Australia's exports are projected to decrease 10% to 763,000 tonnes based on reduced production and availability of carryover from the previous season.

China has strongly influenced the demand side of the global cotton market until 2014 with policies that have put domestic production into the state reserve as additional imports, at high levels, were needed to supply domestic consumption. With stock levels decreasing in 2017/18, the need to replenish reserves and a domestic textile industry, Chinese imports are expected to rise again in 2018/19, however the rate of increase may depend on the priority placed on restocking and turning over the cotton in the state reserve. The United States has dominated the supply side with a 38% share of global exports. In 2017/18, the United States exported 570,000 tonnes to China, which would represent an estimated half of total Chinese cotton imports for the season.

Trade tensions have escalated since the beginning of 2018 with retaliatory tariffs enacted on imported products and good between the United States and China. Included in the broad range of goods by China is a tariff on cotton lint from the United States. With global trade tensions between a dominate global supplier and buyer, Chinese demand could be diversified amongst other leading exporters if needed with Brazil and West Africa increasing production, a falling Indian rupee and available Australian stocks despite a low 2018/19 crop. Direct effects of these tariffs have the potential to be avoided through processing quotas in China, where cotton imported with the export intention of final product would not be subject to the 25% tariff. The increase of Chinese investment in the spinning industry in South East Asia has the potential to support the textile and apparel sector in China. Cotton lint imported to Vietnam or Indonesia to Chinese owned spinning mills would not be subject to the tariff. Yarn from these countries could then move into China free from additional tariffs. However, the potential of additional retaliatory tariffs should tensions further intensify by the United States on Chinese imports of textile and apparel would hamper global trade upstream and may contribute to a slowdown. Secondary effects of global trade tensions particularly considering the magnitude of the major economies involved could more broadly impact regional and global economic growth.

Consumption Growth in East Asia and China

Cotton support policies for the Xinjiang region will lead to an area expansion in the region, however area in other regions are expected to decline due to shifting land to food crops. Total cotton area in China for 2018/19 is currently expected to contract 2% to 3.3 million hectares with production decreasing 2% to 5.8 million tonnes. Consumption is expected to increase to 9.2 million tonnes with imports to increase to 2 million tonnes to cover the supply gap between production and the demand needs from consumption and reserve turnover. Stocks are projected to end the season at 7.1 million tonnes, the lowest level since the 2011/12 season. Vietnam and Indonesia produce minimal amounts of cotton and import large amounts of cotton to support spinning and textile industries. Consumption in Vietnam, which has steadily increased over the past eight seasons, is projected to increase at a slower rate of 5% this season to 1.6 million tonnes. Indonesia is currently projected to continue a second season of consumption growth at 5% to 830,000 tonnes. Both Vietnam and Indonesia are expected to continue to import around 50% of cotton needs from the United States.

Central Asia and Russia May See Increased Production

Continued recovery in area and production are expected in Tajikistan with projected area increase to 191,000 hectares and production forecast at 102,000 tonnes in 2018/19. Area is expected to decrease in Kazakhstan to 113,000 hectares with production forecast at 75,000 tonnes.

Area in Azerbaijan in 2018/19 is expected to increase to 139,000 hectares with a production increase of 29% to 96,000 tonnes. Cotton area has been increasing in Azerbaijan under renewed interest and government support to the farming sector as well as to the growth of the domestic textile and apparel sector. Imports are projected to increase modestly to 20,000 tonnes with exports exceeding 44,000 tonnes.

Area and production are expected to remain stable in Uzbekistan for 2018/19 as land previously under cotton has been moved toward food production. Area is expected to be at 1.2 million hectares giving a production estimate of 800,000 tonnes. Exports are projected at around 330,000 tonnes and are expected to decrease in the future as the country builds a cotton processing industry.

In Russia, following years of minimal production, 1,000 hectares of land will be sown in 2018 in the southwestern region with a potential for additional expansion under land identified as suitable for cotton cultivation in the southwestern region of the country. Production is forecasted to increase to 700 tonnes in 2018/19.

Imports to Decline in Turkey as Production Continues to Increase

A 10% area expansion to 508,000 hectares is expected in Turkey with production projected to 940,000 tonnes in 2018/19 from area increases, certified seed use, irrigation expansion and investments by the Turkish government to the South Eastern Anatolian Project (GAP). Yield is expected to increase to 1850 kg/ha. Domestic production is expected to replace the need for imports that supply domestic consumption with a 10% decrease in imports to 790,000 tonnes.

Production Decreases in North and Central America

The United States crop in 2018/19 is projected at 4.3 million tonnes on 4.3 million hectares which would represent a 6% decrease from the previous season. Area in the United States responds to price and government support mechanisms, however concerns of cotton tariffs for a highly exported crop may have influenced planting decisions. With most of the US crop under non-irrigated conditions, known drought issues in the West Texas are expected to increase abandonment of hectares under cotton.

In Mexico, after doubling in area, land under cotton is expected to contract slightly to 202,000 hectares with production projected at 320,000 tonnes. As domestic production does not cover domestic consumption needs, imports are projected at 184,000 tonnes, primarily from the United States.

Production Decreases in South Asia

For India in 2018/19, planted area is projected at 11.9 million hectares with a production of 6.05 million tonnes. Despite reduced production due to lowered area from ongoing pest pressure on production, India is expected to remain as the world's largest producer. Consumption is projected to rise 1% to 5.25 million tonnes. Despite a weak rupee and trade tensions that make India an attractive exporter, decreases in production and a domestic consumption needs are expected to lower exports to 960,000 tonnes.

Production in Pakistan is projected at 1.75 million tonnes for 2018/19 with decreases from the previous season due to ongoing pest pressure influencing planting decisions. Imports are projected at 610,000 tonnes with consumption remaining stable at a projected 2.4 million tonnes.

Australia Exports to Decrease Based on Water Availability

With almost all of production exported, Australia is one of the world's leading suppliers of cotton, known for its quality. However, production for this irrigated crop relies on water availability. With low water levels anticipated for the 2018/19 season, planted are is expected to decrease by 50% to 250,000 hectares. Yields in Australia remain the highest amongst all producers with efficient crop management, good varieties and use of irrigation. Production is forecast at 580,000 tonnes with a yield of 2330 kg/ha. With strong export demand expected from traditional destinations and based on availability of stocks, Australia is expected to export 760,000 tonnes in 2018/19.

Brazil to Strengthen Export Capacity

Land under soybeans is expected to be diverted to cotton this season with cotton area increasing to 1.3 million hectares. At a yield of 1706 kg/ha, production is forecast at 2.3 million tonnes. Domestic consumption is expected to remain stable at 760,000 tonnes. With demand from Southeast Asia and East Asia for cotton lint, Brazil is forecast to increase export potential to 1.3 million tonnes.

Production Increases in West Africa for the Third Consecutive Year

In 2018/19, cotton area is West Africa is projected to expand by 3% to 3.1 million hectares. Yields, while expected to remain low compared to the global average, are projected to increase by 3% to 426 kg/ha from increased investments and government support in cotton farming and processing. Production is currently projected with a 7% increase at 1.3 million tonnes. Mali is expected to lead the region with a production of 330,000 tonnes, followed by Burkina Faso recovering from pest pressures of the previous season with 289,000 tonnes. Production in Benin is expected to continue the path of recovery with increased production to 280,000 tonnes. Cotton area is Cote d'Ivoire is expected to increase to 333,000 hectares and with a yield of 585 kg/ha, production is projected to increase to 195,000 tonnes. Production in Chad is expected to increase modestly to 35,000 tonnes. Exports from the region are expected to increase 22% based on higher production and global demand to 1.3 million tonnes.

2016/17 Supply and Use of Cotton by Country November 1, 2018

	Area	Yield	Prod	Beg Stocks	Imports	Cons	Exports	End Stocks	S/U *	S/MU **
	000 Ha	Kgs/Ha	000 Metric Tonnes						Ratio	Ratio
CANADA				0	0	0		0	0.11	0.11
CUBA	4	269	1	1	2	3		1	0.19	0.19
DOM. REP.					1	1		0	0.47	0.47
MEXICO	104	1,575	164	168	225	420	28	108	0.24	0.26
USA	3,848	972	3,738	827	2	708	3,248	599	0.15	0.85
N. America	**3,961**	**986**	**3,905**	**996**	**230**	**1,133**	**3,276**	**709**	**0.16**	**0.63**
EL SALVADOR				9	34	34		9	0.27	0.27
GUATEMALA				7	26	26		7	0.27	0.27
HONDURAS	0	318	0	0				0		
C. America	**2**	**512**	**1**	**16**	**60**	**61**	**0**	**16**	**0.27**	**0.27**
ARGENTINA	247	727	180	320	3	143	58	301	1.49	2.10
BOLIVIA	4	639	3	2	0	3	0	2	0.50	0.53
BRAZIL	939	1,629	1,530	884	41	690	607	1,158	0.89	1.68
CHILE				0	0	0		0	0.41	0.41
COLOMBIA	9	856	8	16	28	43	1	7	0.17	0.17
ECUADOR	1	439	1	3	10	11		3	0.25	0.25
PARAGUAY	10	450	5	1	1	3	3	1	0.21	0.41
PERU	27	814	22	19	41	57	1	25	0.43	0.43
URUGUAY				0		0		0	0.06	0.06
VENEZUELA	15	390	6	4	4	10		3	0.30	0.30
S. America	**1,252**	**1,400**	**1,752**	**1,250**	**130**	**961**	**670**	**1,500**	**0.92**	**1.56**
ALGERIA				1	1	2		0	0.03	0.03
EGYPT	55	694	38	93	111	127	26	90	0.59	0.71
MOROCCO				4	15	15		4	0.24	0.24
SUDAN	70	561	39	20		18	28	14	0.31	0.78
TUNISIA				3	12	12		3	0.22	0.22
N. Africa	**125**	**620**	**78**	**120**	**139**	**174**	**54**	**110**	**0.49**	**0.64**
BENIN	418	416	174	58		4	142	87	0.60	21.78
BURKINA FASO	740	385	285	85		4	247	120	0.48	29.93
CAMEROON	224	488	109	64		2	113	58	0.50	30.53
CENT. AFR. REP.	32	216	7	2			7	3	0.42	
CHAD	298	239	71	23		1	42	51	1.19	102.19
COTE D'IVOIRE	343	408	140	19	0	2	136	21	0.15	10.25
GUINEA	12	276	3	1			3	1	0.40	
MADAGASCAR				3				3		
MALI	656	404	265	86		5	240	106	0.43	21.20
NIGER	5	447	2	0		1	1	0	0.11	0.25
SENEGAL	20	355	7	2	0	1	7	2	0.29	2.80
TOGO	133	293	39	12			38	14	0.36	
F. Africa	**2,881**	**383**	**1,103**	**358**	**0**	**19**	**976**	**466**	**0.47**	**24.31**
ANGOLA	3	302	1	0		1	0	0	0.33	0.48
ETHIOPIA	82	629	52	19	4	55	0	19	0.34	0.34
GHANA	15	370	6	9	0	1	1	12	4.42	9.33
KENYA	29	183	5	1	0	5	0	1	0.12	0.12
MALAWI	90	232	21	10		3	16	12	0.61	3.94
MOZAMBIQUE	116	263	31	26			37	20	0.53	
NIGERIA	253	202	51	22	1	25	31	18	0.32	0.71
SOUTH AFRICA	18	870	16	9	18	22	9	12	0.37	0.52
TANZANIA	350	127	45	69		39	24	51	0.82	1.31
UGANDA	72	388	28	21		1	32	16	0.49	18.33
CONGO, DR				2	8	8		2	0.27	0.27
ZAMBIA	120	332	40	40		2	44	34	0.76	
ZIMBABWE	155	271	42	7		3	24	22	0.83	7.83
S. Africa	**1,324**	**257**	**340**	**249**	**53**	**190**	**220**	**232**	**0.56**	**1.22**
KAZAKHSTAN	111	634	70	25	0	12	47	36	0.62	3.06
KYRGYZSTAN	14	810	12	4	4	1	14	4	0.27	4.19
TAJIKISTAN	162	525	85	27		11	74	27	0.32	2.40
TURKMENISTAN	545	542	296	74		140	143	86	0.30	0.61
UZBEKISTAN	1,250	631	789	242	1	371	403	259	0.34	0.70
C. Asia	**2,082**	**601**	**1,252**	**372**	**5**	**535**	**680**	**413**	**1.85**	**0.77**

2016/17 Supply and Use of Cotton by Country (cont'd) November 1, 2018

	Area	Yield	Prod	Beg Stocks	Imports	Cons	Exports	End Stocks	S/U *	S/MU **
	000 Ha	Kgs/Ha	000 Metric Tonnes						Ratio	Ratio
AUSTRIA				0	4	3	1	1	0.14	0.17
AZERBAIJAN	51	626	32	9		16	10	15	0.59	0.96
BELARUS				4	11	11		4	0.34	0.34
BELGIUM				2	7	3	4	1	0.18	0.40
BULGARIA	1	324	0	1	5	5	0	1	0.18	0.19
CZECH REP.				0	3	3		0	0.13	0.13
DENMARK					0	0				
ESTONIA										
FINLAND										
FRANCE				2	12	9	3	2	0.13	0.18
GERMANY				9	30	24	6	9	0.30	0.38
GREECE	211	1,009	213	45	6	18	221	24	0.10	1.34
HUNGARY				0	1		1	0	0.03	
IRELAND				0	0	0		0	0.09	0.09
ITALY				7	37	35	2	6	0.17	0.17
LATVIA				0	0	0	0	0	0.03	0.04
LITHUANIA				0				0		
MOLDOVA				1	2	2		1	0.34	0.34
NETHERLANDS				0	4	4		0	0.10	
NORWAY										
POLAND				0	3	3	0	1	0.21	0.22
PORTUGAL				7	34	34	0	6	0.19	0.19
ROMANIA				0	0	0		0	0.09	0.09
RUSSIA	1	520	1	16	32	37	5	8	0.20	0.22
SLOVAK REP.										
SPAIN	61	903	55	23	2	5	54	21	0.36	4.07
SWEDEN				0	0	0		0	0.74	0.74
SWITZERLAND				0	1	1	0	0	0.17	0.29
UKRAINE				0	2	2		0	0.25	0.25
UNITED KINGDOM				0	0	0		0	0.14	0.14
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA				1	7	7		1	0.19	0.19
Europe	**327**	**922**	**301**	**131**	**204**	**225**	**307**	**104**	**0.20**	**0.46**
Including EU-28	**273**	**982**	**268**	**98**	**149**	**149**	**292**	**74**	**0.17**	**0.50**
CHINA	3,100	1,581	4,900	12,650	1,096	8,000	13	10,632	1.33	1.33
TAIWAN				41	140	153		29	0.19	0.19
HONG KONG				30	1	0	0	30	62.05	
Sub total	**3,100**	**1,581**	**4,900**	**12,722**	**1,237**	**8,154**	**13**	**10,691**	**1.31**	**1.31**
AUSTRALIA	557	1,598	891	180		7	812	252	0.31	37.72
INDONESIA	8	615	5	95	738	700	2	137	0.20	0.20
JAPAN				16	55	62		8	0.14	0.14
KOREA, D.R.				1	5	5		1	0.24	0.24
KOREA, REP.				54	223	229	1	47	0.21	0.21
MALAYSIA				17	85	65	24	13	0.15	0.20
PHILIPPINES	0	567	0	3	14	13		4	0.31	0.31
SINGAPORE				0	7		7	0	0.05	
THAILAND	2	517	1	46	267	261	0	52	0.20	0.20
VIETNAM	2	750	1	149	1,198	1,168		181	0.16	0.16
E. Asia	**588**	**1,541**	**905**	**565**	**2,592**	**2,516**	**846**	**700**	**0.21**	**0.28**
AFGHANISTAN	40	387	16	5		4	10	7	0.48	1.56
BANGLADESH	43	665	28	346	1,412	1,409		379	0.27	0.27
INDIA	10,845	541	5,865	1,507	596	5,148	991	1,829	0.30	0.36
MYANMAR	244	634	155	104	10	207		62	0.30	0.30
PAKISTAN	2,496	666	1,663	704	538	2,147	24	734	0.34	0.34
SRI LANKA				0	2	2		0	0.09	0.09
S. Asia	**13,671**	**565**	**7,729**	**2,667**	**2,558**	**8,919**	**1,024**	**3,011**	**0.30**	**0.34**
IRAN	75	702	53	33	66	110	0	42	0.38	0.38
IRAQ	13	361	5	2	4	9		2	0.21	0.21
ISRAEL	8	1,761	14	2			14	2	0.13	
SYRIA	35	983	35	22		24	22	11	0.23	0.45
TURKEY	420	1,674	703	826	801	1,455	73	802	0.53	0.55
Sub total	**554**	**1,462**	**810**	**889**	**882**	**1,610**	**109**	**861**	**0.50**	**0.53**
WORLD TOTAL	**29,867**	**773**	**23,075**	**20,335**	**8,089**	**24,497**	**8,176**	**18,814**	**0.77**	**0.77**

*/ Ending stocks divided by consumption plus exports.
**/ Ending stocks divided by consumption.

Subtotals and total include countries not shown.

2017/18 Supply and Use of Cotton by Country November 1, 2018

	Area	Yield	Prod	Beg Stocks	Imports	Cons	Exports	End Stocks	S/U *	S/MU **
	000 Ha	Kgs/Ha	000 Metric Tonnes						Ratio	Ratio
CANADA				0	0	0		0	0.12	0.12
CUBA	4	269	1	1	2	3		1	0.19	0.19
DOM. REP.					1	1		0	0.47	0.47
MEXICO	212	1,580	335	108	212	435	71	149	0.30	0.34
USA	4,492	1,014	4,555	599	1	768	3,450	936	0.22	1.22
N. America	**4,713**	**1,038**	**4,893**	**709**	**217**	**1,209**	**3,522**	**1,087**	**0.23**	**0.90**
EL SALVADOR				9	35	35		9	0.27	0.27
GUATEMALA				7	27	27		7	0.26	0.26
HONDURAS	0	318	0	0				0		
C. America	**2**	**512**	**1**	**16**	**62**	**63**	**0**	**16**	**0.26**	**0.26**
ARGENTINA	328	688	226	301	2	146	34	349	1.94	2.40
BOLIVIA	4	639	3	2	1	3	0	2	0.50	0.53
BRAZIL	1,176	1,706	2,006	1,158	18	725	909	1,548	0.95	2.14
CHILE				0	0	0		0	0.41	0.41
COLOMBIA	11	949	11	7	20	30	1	7	0.23	0.24
ECUADOR	1	439	1	3	10	10		3	0.31	0.31
PARAGUAY	10	419	4	1	2	3	3	2	0.34	0.65
PERU	26	814	22	25	53	60	1	39	0.64	0.64
URUGUAY				0	0	0		0	0.06	0.06
VENEZUELA	14	390	6	3	5	11		3	0.30	0.30
S. America	**1,572**	**1,448**	**2,277**	**1,500**	**111**	**987**	**948**	**1,953**	**1.01**	**1.98**
ALGERIA				0	2	2		0	0.04	0.04
EGYPT	91	747	68	90	117	139	50	86	0.45	0.61
MOROCCO				4	15	15		4	0.24	0.24
SUDAN	84	952	80	14		18	60	16	0.21	0.90
TUNISIA				3	12	12		3	0.22	0.22
N. Africa	**175**	**846**	**148**	**110**	**146**	**186**	**110**	**108**	**0.37**	**0.58**
BENIN	530	485	257	87		4	194	146	0.74	36.48
BURKINA FASO	879	311	273	120		4	244	145	0.58	36.19
CAMEROON	183	635	116	58		2	107	65	0.60	34.36
CENT. AFR. REP.	33	21	1	3			3	0	0.10	
CHAD	150	213	32	51		1	57	26	0.44	51.13
COTE D'IVOIRE	326	568	185	21		2	135	69	0.50	33.73
GUINEA	12	245	3	1			3	1	0.38	
MADAGASCAR				3				3		
MALI	704	455	321	106		5	261	161	0.60	32.11
NIGER	5	429	2	0		1	1	0	0.12	0.25
SENEGAL	20	353	7	2	1	1	7	3	0.33	3.20
TOGO	169	285	48	14			42	19	0.45	
F. Africa	**3,010**	**413**	**1,245**	**466**	**1**	**19**	**1,055**	**638**	**0.59**	**33.25**
ANGOLA	3	301	1	0		1	0	0	0.33	0.48
ETHIOPIA	60	700	42	19	21	60	3	19	0.29	0.31
GHANA	15	132	2	12		1	1	12	6.03	9.33
KENYA	25	184	5	1	0	5	0	1	0.13	0.13
MALAWI	90	78	7	12		3	13	3	0.16	0.87
MOZAMBIQUE	124	201	25	20			30	15	0.49	
NIGERIA	261	196	51	18	1	28	20	22	0.45	0.79
SOUTH AFRICA	37	1,008	38	12	6	28	10	18	0.48	0.65
TANZANIA	1,400	136	190	51		43	39	159	1.94	3.70
UGANDA	77	519	40	16		1	29	26	0.85	29.20
CONGO, DR				2	7	7		2	0.30	0.30
ZAMBIA	126	326	41	34		2	40	34	0.80	
ZIMBABWE	202	203	41	22		3	35	25	0.65	8.80
S. Africa	**2,441**	**199**	**485**	**232**	**61**	**208**	**223**	**347**	**0.81**	**1.67**
KAZAKHSTAN	116	634	73	36	0	13	46	51	0.87	3.90
KYRGYZSTAN	14	810	11	4	3	1	13	4	0.28	4.19
TAJIKISTAN	187	532	100	27		15	78	34	0.36	2.29
TURKMENISTAN	545	559	304	86		140	159	91	0.30	0.65
UZBEKISTAN	1,208	662	800	259	1	389	300	370	0.54	0.95
C. Asia	**2,069**	**622**	**1,288**	**413**	**4**	**558**	**596**	**550**	**2.36**	**0.99**

2017/18 Supply and Use of Cotton by Country (cont'd) November 1, 2018

	Area	Yield	Prod	Beg Stocks	Imports	Cons	Exports	End Stocks	S/U *	S/MU **
	000 Ha	Kgs/Ha	000 Metric Tonnes						Ratio	Ratio
AUSTRIA				1	3	3		1	0.18	0.18
AZERBAIJAN	139	537	75	15		17	39	34	0.61	2.00
BELARUS				4	11	11		4	0.34	0.34
BELGIUM				1	7	3	4	1	0.19	0.42
BULGARIA	1	324	0	1	5	5	0	1	0.18	0.19
CZECH REP.				0	2	2		0	0.09	0.09
DENMARK					0	0			0.12	
ESTONIA										
FINLAND										
FRANCE				2	10	8	2	2	0.15	0.19
GERMANY				9	26	22	4	9	0.34	0.41
GREECE	243	906	220	24	7	16	234	0	0.00	0.01
HUNGARY				0				0		
IRELAND				0	0	0		0	0.10	0.10
ITALY				6	37	34	2	8	0.21	0.22
LATVIA				0	0	0	0	0	0.03	0.04
LITHUANIA				0				0		
MOLDOVA				1	2	2		1	0.34	0.34
NETHERLANDS				0	4	4		0	0.11	
NORWAY										
POLAND				1	4	3	0	1	0.51	0.56
PORTUGAL				6	40	32	1	14	0.43	0.44
ROMANIA				0	0	0		0	0.10	0.10
RUSSIA	1	520	1	8	41	40	0	10	0.24	0.24
SLOVAK REP.										
SPAIN	70	943	66	21	3	7	61	21	0.31	2.88
SWEDEN				0	0	0		0		
SWITZERLAND				0	1	0	0	0	0.19	0.32
UKRAINE				0	2	2		0	0.26	0.26
UNITED KINGDOM				0	0	0		0	0.13	0.13
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA				1	7	7		1	0.19	0.19
Europe	**455**	**795**	**362**	**104**	**216**	**224**	**348**	**110**	**0.19**	**0.49**
Including EU-28	**314**	**912**	**286**	**74**	**151**	**143**	**309**	**59**	**0.13**	**0.42**
CHINA	3,350	1,758	5,890	10,632	1,282	9,200	24	8,581	0.93	0.93
TAIWAN				29	138	146		21	0.14	0.14
HONG KONG				30	1	0	0	30	61.83	
Sub total	**3,350**	**1,758**	**5,890**	**10,691**	**1,420**	**9,346**	**24**	**8,632**	**0.92**	**0.92**
AUSTRALIA	500	2,088	1,044	252		6	852	437	0.51	68.84
INDONESIA	8	615	5	137	786	791	2	136	0.17	0.17
JAPAN				8	57	58		8	0.13	0.13
KOREA, D.R.				1	5	5		1	0.24	0.24
KOREA, REP.				47	197	195		49	0.25	0.25
MALAYSIA				13	161	98	33	43	0.33	0.44
PHILIPPINES	0	567	0	4	14	13		5	0.35	0.35
SINGAPORE				0	6		6	0	0.05	
THAILAND	2	517	1	52	250	248		56	0.22	0.22
VIETNAM	2	750	1	181	1,566	1,530		219	0.14	0.14
E. Asia	**528**	**2,001**	**1,058**	**700**	**3,041**	**2,949**	**893**	**957**	**0.25**	**0.32**
AFGHANISTAN	38	387	15	7		4	12	5	0.31	1.20
BANGLADESH	45	764	34	379	1,671	1,662		422	0.25	0.25
INDIA	12,235	519	6,350	1,829	357	5,200	1,135	2,202	0.35	0.42
MYANMAR	249	634	158	62	57	207		69	0.34	0.34
PAKISTAN	2,665	674	1,795	734	671	2,346	46	808	0.34	0.34
SRI LANKA				0	2	2		0	0.12	0.12
S. Asia	**15,235**	**548**	**8,354**	**3,011**	**2,758**	**9,424**	**1,193**	**3,507**	**0.33**	**0.37**
IRAN	79	709	56	42	71	116	0	52	0.45	0.45
IRAQ	10	361	3	2	5	8		2	0.24	0.24
ISRAEL	7	1,853	13	2			13	2	0.14	
SYRIA	25	954	23	11		22	4	9	0.34	0.39
TURKEY	462	1,714	792	802	876	1,481	71	918	0.59	0.62
Sub total	**585**	**1,519**	**889**	**861**	**961**	**1,638**	**87**	**986**	**0.57**	**0.60**
WORLD TOTAL	**34,137**	**788**	**26,889**	**18,814**	**8,998**	**26,810**	**8,998**	**18,892**	**0.70**	**0.70**

*/ Ending stocks divided by consumption plus exports.

**/ Ending stocks divided by consumption.

Subtotals and total include countries not shown.

2018/19 Supply and Use of Cotton by Country November 1, 2018

	Area	Yield	Prod	Beg Stocks	Imports	Cons	Exports	End Stocks	S/U *	S/MU **
	000 Ha	Kgs/Ha	000 Metric Tonnes						Ratio	Ratio
CANADA				0	0	0		0	0.12	0.12
CUBA	4	269	1	1	2	3		1	0.19	0.19
DOM. REP.					1	1		0	0.47	0.47
MEXICO	202	1,587	320	149	184	435	69	149	0.30	0.34
USA	4,271	1,003	4,285	936	1	781	3,527	914	0.21	1.17
N. America	**4,482**	**1,028**	**4,607**	**1,087**	**189**	**1,222**	**3,596**	**1,065**	**0.22**	**0.87**
EL SALVADOR				9	35	35		9	0.26	0.26
GUATEMALA				7	27	27		7	0.26	0.26
HONDURAS	0	318	0	0				0		
C. America	**1**	**522**	**1**	**16**	**62**	**63**		**16**	**0.26**	**0.26**
ARGENTINA	372	651	243	349	2	146	98	349	1.43	2.39
BOLIVIA	4	640	3	2	1	3	0	2	0.50	0.53
BRAZIL	1,352	1,706	2,307	1,548	18	761	1,375	1,737	0.81	2.28
CHILE				0	0	0		0	0.41	0.41
COLOMBIA	10	950	10	7	21	30	1	7	0.23	0.24
ECUADOR	1	439	1	3	10	11		3	0.31	0.31
PARAGUAY	10	420	4	2	2	3	2	3	0.72	1.35
PERU	27	819	22	39	38	59	1	39	0.64	0.65
URUGUAY				0	0	0		0	0.06	0.06
VENEZUELA	15	392	6	3	5	10		3	0.30	0.30
S. America	**1,792**	**1,448**	**2,594**	**1,953**	**97**	**1,023**	**1,477**	**2,144**	**0.86**	**2.09**
ALGERIA				0	1	1		0	0.05	0.05
EGYPT	141	787	111	86	131	167	75	86	0.35	0.51
MOROCCO				4	14	14		4	0.25	0.25
SUDAN	88	702	62	16		18	44	16	0.26	0.89
TUNISIA				3	12	12		3	0.22	0.22
N. Africa	**229**	**754**	**173**	**108**	**159**	**213**	**119**	**108**	**0.33**	**0.51**
BENIN	550	509	280	146		4	282	140	0.49	35.00
BURKINA FASO	864	334	289	145		4	285	145	0.50	36.13
CAMEROON	230	530	122	65		2	124	61	0.48	32.05
CENT. AFR. REP.	32	251	8	0			4	4	0.93	
CHAD	144	245	35	26		1	43	17	0.39	34.33
COTE D'IVOIRE	333	585	195	69		2	167	95	0.56	46.43
GUINEA	12	286	3	1			3	2	0.58	
MADAGASCAR				3				3		
MALI	736	448	330	161		5	321	165	0.51	33.00
NIGER	4	469	2	0		1	1	0	0.11	0.25
SENEGAL	25	300	7	3		1	5	4	0.60	4.71
TOGO	180	300	54	19			46	27	0.58	
F. Africa	**3,109**	**426**	**1,326**	**638**		**19**	**1,282**	**662**	**0.51**	**34.53**
ANGOLA	3	304	1	0		1	0	0	0.34	0.48
ETHIOPIA	65	735	47	19	21	62	3	22	0.34	0.36
GHANA	15	373	5	12		1	4	12	2.22	9.28
KENYA	25	221	6	1	0	5	1	1	0.11	0.13
MALAWI	86	248	21	3		3	9	12	0.99	3.99
MOZAMBIQUE	119	222	26	15			27	15	0.55	
NIGERIA	250	205	51	22	1	50	22	2	0.03	0.04
SOUTH AFRICA	38	1,008	38	18		28	10	18	0.49	0.66
TANZANIA	1,400	137	192	159		44	175	132	0.60	3.01
UGANDA	74	369	27	26		1	43	9	0.21	10.42
CONGO, DR				2	7	7		2	0.30	0.30
ZAMBIA	121	392	47	34		2	47	32	0.67	
ZIMBABWE	193	292	57	25		3	43	36	0.78	12.66
S. Africa	**2,410**	**217**	**523**	**347**	**54**	**233**	**386**	**306**	**0.50**	**1.31**
KAZAKHSTAN	113	665	75	51	0	13	58	55	0.76	4.14
KYRGYZSTAN	14	851	12	4	3	1	13	5	0.33	4.79
TAJIKISTAN	191	535	102	34		15	85	36	0.36	2.43
TURKMENISTAN	534	561	300	91		141	143	106	0.37	0.75
UZBEKISTAN	1,209	662	800	370	1	409	337	426	0.57	1.04
C. Asia	**2,061**	**626**	**1,289**	**550**	**4**	**579**	**638**	**627**	**2.39**	**1.08**

2018/19 Supply and Use of Cotton by Country (cont'd) November 1, 2018

	Area	Yield	Prod	Beg Stocks	Imports	Cons	Exports	End Stocks	S/U *	S/MU **
	000 Ha	Kgs/Ha	000 Metric Tonnes						Ratio	Ratio
AUSTRIA				1	3	3		1	0.18	0.18
AZERBAIJAN	143	672	96	34		20	66	44	0.50	2.13
BELARUS				4	11	11		4	0.34	0.34
BELGIUM				1	7	3	4	1	0.19	0.43
BULGARIA	1	324	0	1	6	6	0	1	0.17	0.17
CZECH REP.				0	2	2		0	0.04	0.04
DENMARK					0	0			0.12	
ESTONIA										
FINLAND										
FRANCE				2	9	8	1	1	0.14	0.17
GERMANY				9	24	21	4	8	0.31	0.36
GREECE	243	910	221	0	7	16	212	0	0.00	0.01
HUNGARY				0				0		
IRELAND				0	0	0		0	0.11	0.11
ITALY				8	34	32	2	8	0.22	0.23
LATVIA				0	0	0	0	0	0.03	0.04
LITHUANIA				0				0		
MOLDOVA				1	2	2		1	0.34	0.34
NETHERLANDS				0	4	4		0	0.11	
NORWAY										
POLAND				1	2	2	0	1	0.60	0.63
PORTUGAL				14	30	31	1	14	0.45	0.45
ROMANIA				0	0	0		0	0.10	0.10
RUSSIA	1	523	1	10	39	39	0	10	0.25	0.25
SLOVAK REP.										
SPAIN	70	933	65	21	3	7	61	19	0.27	2.66
SWEDEN				0	0	0		0		
SWITZERLAND				0	1	0	0	0	0.19	0.33
UKRAINE				0	2	2		0	0.26	0.26
UNITED KINGDOM				0	0	0		0	0.12	0.12
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA				1	7	7		1	0.19	0.19
Europe	**464**	**778**	**361**	**110**	**216**	**203**	**307**	**34**	**0.07**	**0.17**
Including EU-28	**314**	**914**	**287**	**59**	**133**	**138**	**309**	**55**	**0.12**	**0.40**
CHINA	3,287	1,765	5,800	8,581	2,000	9,246	24	7,111	0.77	0.77
TAIWAN				21	143	143		21	0.15	0.15
HONG KONG				30	0	0	0	30	51.93	
Sub total	**3,287**	**1,765**	**5,800**	**8,632**	**2,143**	**9,389**	**24**	**7,162**	**0.76**	**0.76**
AUSTRALIA	250	2,320	580	437		6	763	248	0.32	41.15
INDONESIA	8	618	5	136	825	830		136	0.16	0.16
JAPAN				8	56	57		7	0.11	0.11
KOREA, D.R.				1	5	5		1	0.24	0.24
KOREA, REP.				49	185	185		49	0.27	0.27
MALAYSIA				43	164	131	33	43	0.26	0.33
PHILIPPINES	0	570	0	5	13	13		5	0.35	0.35
SINGAPORE				0	6		6	0	0.05	
THAILAND	2	520	1	56	254	250		61	0.24	0.24
VIETNAM	2	754	1	219	1,651	1,606		265	0.16	0.16
E. Asia	**278**	**2,132**	**594**	**957**	**3,160**	**3,091**	**802**	**818**	**0.21**	**0.26**
AFGHANISTAN	36	387	14	5		4	11	4	0.25	0.90
BANGLADESH	45	768	35	422	1,805	1,812		450	0.25	0.25
INDIA	11,895	508	6,048	2,202	357	5,252	960	2,395	0.39	0.46
MYANMAR	239	637	152	69	55	207	0	69	0.33	0.34
PAKISTAN	2,682	652	1,750	808	613	2,346	46	780	0.33	0.33
SRI LANKA				0	2	2		0	0.12	0.12
S. Asia	**14,900**	**537**	**8,001**	**3,507**	**2,832**	**9,625**	**1,193**	**3,699**	**0.35**	**0.38**
IRAN	71	710	50	52	78	116		65	0.56	0.56
IRAQ	9	362	3	2	5	8		2	0.24	0.24
ISRAEL	7	1,485	10	2			10	2	0.24	
SYRIA	18	958	18	9		14	4	9	0.49	0.61
TURKEY	508	1,850	940	918	789	1,703	71	873	0.49	0.51
Sub total	**616**	**1,659**	**1,022**	**986**	**881**	**1,852**	**84**	**953**	**0.49**	**0.51**
WORLD TOTAL	**33,626**	**783**	**26,314**	**18,892**	**9,777**	**27,530**	**9,777**	**17,676**	**0.64**	**0.64**

*/ Ending stocks divided by consumption plus exports.
**/ Ending stocks divided by consumption.

Subtotals and total include countries not shown.