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WORLD TEXTILE DEMAND

NOVEMBER 2014

INTERNATIONAL COTTON ADVISORY COMMITTEE

WORLD TEXTILE DEMAND

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PREFACE

The projections and analyses contained in *World Textile Demand* are part of the ICAC Secretariat's ongoing assessment of developments affecting the world cotton situation. The Secretariat publishes *World Textile Demand* as one of the reports to annual plenary meetings, intended to inform member governments of the current situation in the world textile market and its likely evolution in the short-term.

The end-use textile projections are the product of a comprehensive review of world textile demand which draws primarily on the operation of the ICAC Textile Demand Model. The ICAC Textile Demand Model is a collection of equations that rest on basic principles of consumer economics and make textile consumption dependent upon income, population and prices. The textile projections are prepared by the Secretariat on the basis of projections of world economic activity and population growth developed by other international organizations.

The results of the ICAC Textile Demand Model are used to adjust the mill consumption element in supply and utilization accounts of cotton by country. These supply and utilization accounts are the basis of the ICAC Cotton Supply/Use projections prepared on a crop year basis. The ICAC Supply/Use projections employ yield and area equations to project base production and determine final production, trade, mill consumption and stocks with the most current information from each country. The calendar year mill consumption projections are based on the crop-year mill consumption projections.

Projections of cotton yarn and fabric production are based on a simplified Input-Output model developed by the Secretariat dependent upon historical consumption/production coefficients and mill consumption projections. Chemical fiber yarn production projections developed by the Secretariat are based on historical capacity utilization and expected expansion of capacity published by the Fiber Economics Bureau Inc. in *Fiber Organon* (www.fibersource.com). Lorena Ruiz is responsible for research and publication of *World Textile Demand*. Carmen S. Leon is responsible for the administration of the survey on textile production and trade.



SUMMARY

The slight slowdown in world economic activity, from 3.5% in 2012 to 3.2% in 2013, did not adversely affect textile consumption. In 2013, the demand for textile goods increased by a robust 4.8% and reached the record level of 83.3 million tons.

Even though cotton prices rose during 2013, cotton textile demand grew by about 2% while demand for polyester increased 6%, for a cumulative increase of 40.2% since 2008. The demand for fibers other than cotton (mainly synthetic fibers) is concentrated in developing countries, which account for two-thirds of the total end-use demand of these fibers.

As the consumption of chemical fibers continues to expand at a higher rate than that of cotton, the market share of cotton remained under 30% in 2013. This is only the second time in history that the market share of cotton sank below 30%. Since 2006, when it reached 39.6%, the market share of cotton has fallen by 11.6 percentage points, as consumption of synthetic fibers (mainly polyester) has grown.

Based on expected further improvement in global economic activity in 2014, decreases in cotton prices, and a reduction in the difference between cotton and polyester prices, mill use of cotton is expected to increase by 4% to 24.4 million tons in 2014. In 2015, demand from the euro area and improving global economic conditions should support an additional expansion of mill use to 25.1 million tons.

Asian developing countries accounted for 78% of global mill consumption of cotton in 2013. China, India and Pakistan, the three largest cotton-processing countries in the world, accounted for 65% of world mill consumption (2 percentage points less than 2012). Mill use in developing countries is expected to increase by 3.4% in 2014 and 2015, to reach 23.4 million tons, i.e. 93% of world mill consumption.

Starting in 2011 and during three consecutive years, the Chinese government implemented a stockpiling mechanism to keep farm prices for cotton in China at a certain minimum level. This policy contributed to the decline in Chinese cotton use by encouraging mills to shift to polyester. Recently, the Chinese government announced that it would end its reserve building policy and instead implement a target price program for cotton. It is expected that China will continue to release cotton from the reserve to mills in 2015, which would lead to lower prices and fewer imports.



WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Moderate Improvement in the World Economic Outlook for 2014¹

After three consecutive years of a slowdown, global economic activity is projected to improve in the coming year. According to forecasts made by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the global economy is expected to grow by 3.4% in 2014 and 4% in 2015. The moderate increase is primarily due to the Eurozone, which is expected to return to a positive growth rate of 1.1% in 2014. However, downside risks remain a concern, inasmuch as structural reforms are urgently needed in many advanced and emerging market economies, in order to close infrastructure gaps, strengthen productivity and lift potential growth.

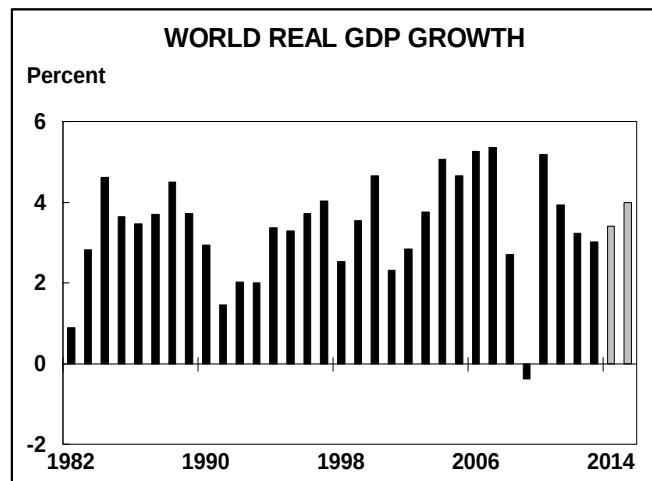


Figure 1

According to the latest IMF report, as of July 2014, world growth forecast was revised down from their earlier estimate of 3.7%, to 3.4% as a result of a weak first quarter, particularly in the United States, and a less optimistic outlook for several emerging markets. Economic growth in emerging and developing economies is expected to decline slightly by 0.1 percentage point, from 4.7% in 2013 to 4.6% in 2014. The slower increase is primarily driven by China, where structural and policy challenges continue to weigh heavily on that country's economic transformation.

In summary, global growth is expected to continue to be weak, given the lack of robust momentum in advanced economies. Furthermore, the negative growth effects of supply-side constraints and the tightening of financial conditions over the past year could be more protracted in some major emerging market economies. [All forecasts in this edition of the World Textile Demand are based on the economic forecasts published by the IMF in July 2013.]

¹ This Chapter is based on the International Monetary Fund's publications *World Economic Outlook* (April 2014) and its *World Economic Outlook Update* (July 2014).

United States Economy Continues to Show Sluggish Growth

United States economic activity remains well below potential, and keeps giving signs of the slow recovery that has characterized the economy over the past five years. The financial crisis has created an uncertain environment, disrupting relationships between lenders and investors and weakening private investment and job creation, which reduces consumer confidence and spending.

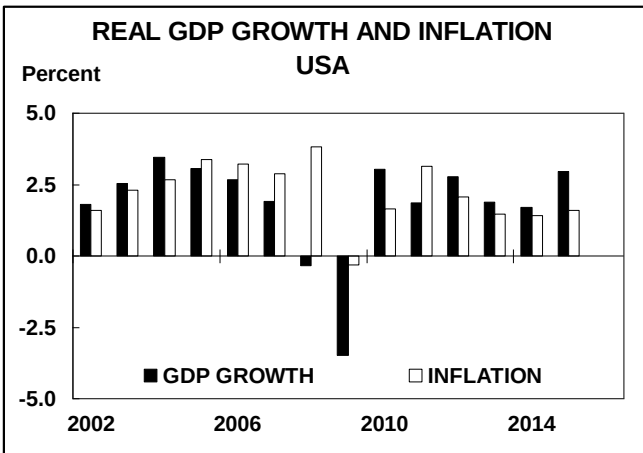


Figure 2

The U.S. economy was expected to grow 2.8% in 2014. However, in July 2014, the IMF reduced its forecast to 1.7%, which would be the weakest growth since the end of the recession in 2010.

The main reasons behind the reduction are: the inventory overhang at the end of 2013 turned out to be larger than expected, leading to a stronger correction; and severe winter weather, which ultimately led to weaker demand, a decrease in exports and a decline in output in the first quarter of 2014.

The report also mentioned that significant slack remains in the economy and U.S. officials must do more to stimulate growth in the near term. Furthermore, the U.S. must cut spending and raise revenue in the long term to avoid public debt overwhelming the country's finances.

The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) anticipates that interest rates will remain near zero. Nevertheless, market expectations of a first rate hike seem to have moved forward to around mid-2015, as unemployment has been falling faster than previously expected.

Recovery Expected in Euro Area

Growth in the euro area is expected to strengthen to 1.1% in 2014 after two years of contraction, in line with improving confidence about the economy, but the growth rate for the region as a whole is set to remain modest with an extended period of high unemployment. The uneven growth is explained by fiscal headwinds and financial fragmentation, since bank lending rates to households and businesses remain much higher in the periphery than in the core countries.

Domestic demand is expected to be a key driver of growth in 2014. The reasons vary by country but tend to be linked to expanding private consumption, supported by monetary easing and improving labor markets, and higher investment due to better confidence. Among the largest economies, sustained economic growth is expected in Germany, while the recovery is firming in Spain and slowly gathering pace in France and Italy. In the UK, growth is becoming firmly established.

At the same time, inflation levels have declined in many countries due to falling commodity prices, depressed domestic demand and a weak credit growth.

Although recent structural reforms have increased the adaptability of labor and product markets in some countries, important adjustment challenges remain: concerns about fair distribution of adjustment costs, as well as about the pace of recovery, which could erode support for the implementation of further reforms if it remains much slower than in other advanced economies.

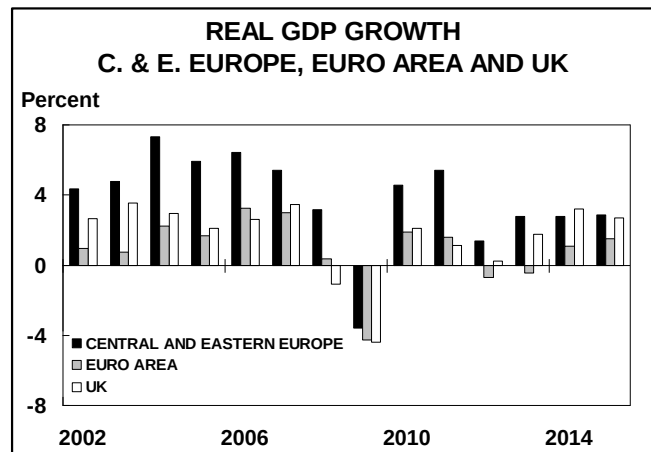


Figure 3

Japanese Economy Continues Moderate Recovery

In 2013, the Prime Minister of Japan announced a 3-pillar strategy to improve economic activity. Economic policy continues to be firmly focused on implementing those pillars, in particular the macroeconomic impact of monetary and fiscal stimulus. Monetary stimulus has so far been the key driver of recovery, resulting in sharp yen depreciation, boosting export competitiveness and lifting corporate profits for exporters. However, Japan faces difficult medium-term challenges due to its contracting population, high fiscal debt burden, and a planned sales tax hike.

The Japanese economy is expected to grow 1.6% in 2014, but to slow in 2015 because of additional fiscal consolidation measures and a waning monetary stimulus.

Subdued Economic Growth in Developing Asia

Economic expansion in emerging Asian economies is expected to extend its steady growth. This slower rate of growth largely reflects the moderate rates of expansion in the two large developing Asian economies of China and India.

In China, after years of robust expansion, economic growth is expected to slow in 2014, in part due to a decline in demand for Chinese exports from key markets. According to an IMF report, China's authorities have resorted to limited and targeted policy measures to support activity in the second half of 2014, including tax relief for small- and medium-size enterprises, accelerated fiscal and infrastructure spending, and targeted cuts in required reserve ratios. As a result, growth in China is expected to decrease marginally to 7.4% in 2014, from the 7.7% growth registered in 2013.

Nevertheless, recent growth rates have been significantly below the levels observed over the past decade, as the drivers of economic growth continue to shift from manufacturing to services on the supply side, and from investment to consumption on the demand side.

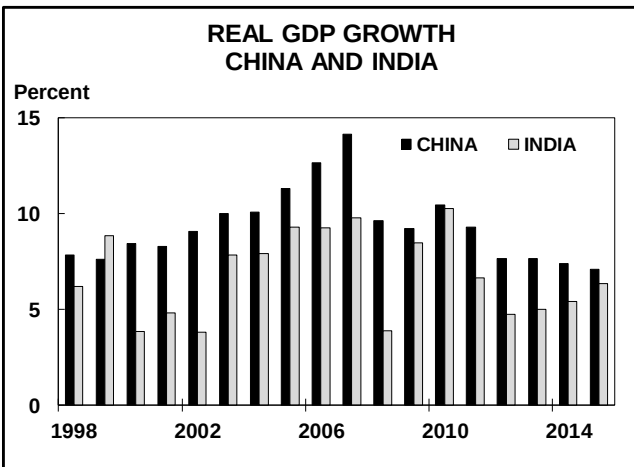


Figure 4

The economic slowdown in India bottomed out in 2013, thanks to strong policy measures that stabilized the currency, rebuilt reserves, and narrowed the excessive current account deficit.

Developments in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations-5 (ASEAN-5) (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam) will remain uneven. Economic growth decelerated from 6.1% in 2012 to 5.2% in 2013. Indonesia's economic activity is projected to slow in 2014 due to subdued investor sentiment and higher borrowing costs. In Bangladesh, domestic demand is expected to recover in 2014 as activity normalizes following a year of political unrest.

Regional growth for developing Asian countries is projected to decelerate from 6.5% in 2012 to 6.4% in 2014, and to increase at 6.7% in 2015.

Lower Growth in Latin America

Growth in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) remained in low gear, reflecting a less supportive external environment and, in some cases, domestic supply-side constraints. The region's output expanded by 2.6% in 2013, with domestic demand remaining the main driver. For 2014, the global scenario is less positive for the region due to a downturn in global trade, a decline in commodity prices and increased uncertainty surrounding external financing.

Growth in the Brazilian economy is expected to deteriorate in 2014 to 1.8%. The plunge in fixed investment reflects a sharp deterioration in business confidence, which was affected by ineffective economic policies, uncertainty about the next government, and a stagnant industrial sector.

The Argentine economy is expected to fall in 2014, as a result of the ongoing struggle between Argentina and holders of bonds (the so-called "holdouts").

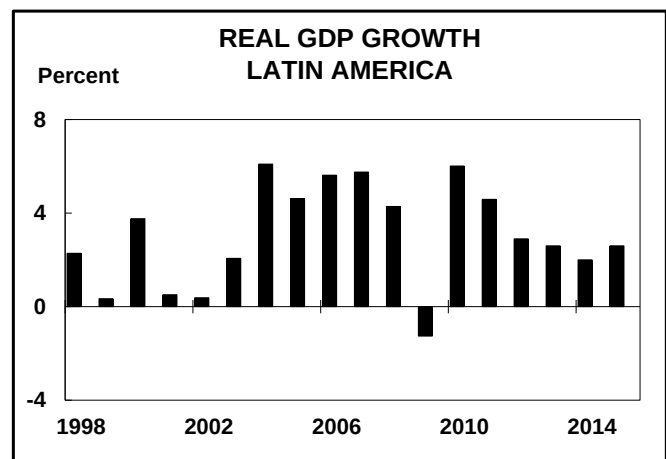


Figure 5

Table 1
SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Annual change, in percent)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Real GDP										
World	4.7	5.2	5.3	2.7	-0.4	5.2	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.4	4.0
Advanced Economies	2.8	3.0	2.7	0.1	-3.4	3.0	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.8	2.4
United States	3.4	2.7	1.8	-0.3	-2.8	2.5	1.8	2.8	1.9	1.7	3.0
Euro Area	1.7	3.3	3.0	0.4	-4.4	2.0	1.6	-0.7	-0.5	1.1	1.5
Germany	0.8	3.9	3.4	0.8	-5.1	3.9	3.4	0.9	0.5	1.7	1.6
France	1.8	2.5	2.3	-0.1	-3.1	1.7	2.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	1.5
Italy	0.9	2.2	1.7	-1.2	-5.5	1.7	0.5	-2.4	-1.9	0.6	1.1
United Kingdom	3.2	2.8	3.4	-0.8	-5.2	1.7	1.1	0.3	1.8	3.2	2.7
Canada	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.2	-2.7	3.4	2.5	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.4
Japan	1.3	1.7	2.2	-1.0	-5.5	4.7	-0.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.0
Emerging Market and Developing Economies	7.3	8.2	8.7	5.9	3.1	7.5	6.3	5.1	4.7	4.6	5.2
Central and Eastern Europe	5.8	6.4	5.4	3.3	-3.4	4.7	5.4	1.4	2.8	2.8	2.9
Commonwealth of Independent States	6.7	8.8	8.9	5.3	-6.4	4.9	4.8	3.4	2.2	0.9	2.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.2	6.3	7.1	5.7	2.6	5.6	5.5	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.8
Asia	9.5	10.3	11.5	7.3	7.7	9.7	7.9	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.7
Middle East and Northern Africa	5.6	6.8	6.0	5.1	3.0	5.5	3.9	4.9	2.5	3.1	4.8
Latin America & the Caribbean	4.6	5.6	5.8	4.3	-1.3	6.0	4.6	2.9	2.6	2.0	2.6
	Consumer Prices										
World	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.0	6.0	2.5	3.7	4.9	3.9	3.8	3.8
Advanced Economies	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.2	3.4	0.1	1.5	2.7	2.0	1.5	1.9
United States	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.8	-0.3	1.6	3.1	2.1	1.8	1.7
Euro Area	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	3.3	0.3	1.6	2.7	2.5	1.7	1.5
Germany	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.8	0.2	1.2	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.7
France	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.6	3.2	0.1	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.5
Italy	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	3.5	0.8	1.6	2.9	3.3	2.0	1.4
United Kingdom	1.3	2.0	2.3	2.3	3.6	2.1	3.3	4.5	2.8	2.7	2.5
Canada	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.4	0.3	1.8	2.9	1.5	1.5	1.8
Japan	0.0	-0.3	0.2	0.1	1.4	-1.3	-0.7	-0.3	0.0	0.1	3.0
Emerging Market and Developing Economies	5.9	5.7	5.6	6.5	9.2	5.2	6.1	7.1	6.1	6.0	5.5
Central and Eastern Europe	6.6	5.9	5.9	6.0	8.1	4.7	5.3	5.3	5.8	4.4	3.6
Commonwealth of Independent States	10.4	12.1	9.4	9.7	15.6	11.2	7.2	10.1	6.5	6.8	6.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.6	8.9	6.9	6.9	11.7	10.6	7.4	9.3	9.1	7.2	6.3
Asia	4.1	3.7	4.2	5.4	7.4	3.0	5.7	6.4	4.5	5.0	5.0
Middle East and Northern Africa	6.6	5.6	7.6	10.1	13.6	6.6	6.9	9.2	10.7	9.6	9.0
Latin America & the Caribbean	6.6	6.3	5.3	5.4	7.9	6.0	6.0	6.6	6.0	6.1	5.7

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook (WEO), April 2013, and World Economic Outlook Update, July 2013.

Table 2
TEXTILE FIBER CONSUMPTION (end-use)

	World	C. and E. Europe and former USSR	Industrial Countries	Developing Countries				
				All	Africa	Asia	Middle East & Europe	Latin America & Caribbean
				1,000 metric tons				
1960	15,152.8	2,683.6	7,684.9	4,784.3	330.4	3,229.7	309.5	914.8
1961	15,102.1	2,722.1	7,881.3	4,498.8	363.8	2,847.4	339.5	948.1
1962	15,339.0	2,842.4	8,064.1	4,432.5	357.2	2,786.5	357.3	931.4
1963	16,002.5	2,949.7	8,471.5	4,581.4	373.5	2,908.6	366.9	932.4
1964	17,255.8	3,318.8	8,941.5	4,995.5	549.7	3,031.3	400.8	1,013.7
1965	18,182.4	3,638.2	9,298.5	5,245.7	606.6	3,204.6	428.6	1,005.9
1966	18,795.5	3,765.7	9,740.9	5,288.9	583.7	3,251.3	452.2	1,001.6
1967	19,212.3	4,005.1	9,593.8	5,613.4	758.0	3,306.8	478.0	1,070.6
1968	20,434.4	3,995.9	10,439.7	5,998.8	816.7	3,524.1	550.0	1,108.1
1969	21,248.3	4,185.9	10,933.6	6,128.7	872.5	3,570.2	556.2	1,129.9
1970	21,741.3	4,243.1	10,640.9	6,857.4	883.9	4,257.2	550.0	1,166.3
1971	23,037.0	4,253.2	11,471.5	7,312.3	900.5	4,574.8	558.0	1,279.0
1972	24,417.5	4,336.8	12,274.8	7,805.8	903.7	4,907.2	614.0	1,381.0
1973	26,030.6	4,446.8	13,363.5	8,220.4	945.8	5,192.2	642.4	1,440.0
1974	25,267.1	4,552.4	12,076.1	8,638.7	1,040.1	5,300.7	764.3	1,533.6
1975	24,716.7	4,731.8	11,257.0	8,727.9	1,065.3	5,234.6	874.4	1,553.6
1976	26,537.5	4,928.6	12,233.1	9,375.8	1,111.3	5,664.4	924.0	1,676.1
1977	27,024.6	4,877.9	12,593.8	9,552.9	1,101.5	5,809.3	927.3	1,714.8
1978	28,245.8	4,963.4	13,293.3	9,989.1	1,122.4	6,111.1	956.0	1,799.6
1979	29,440.1	5,044.1	13,980.3	10,415.8	1,142.3	6,407.1	983.9	1,882.6
1980	29,579.7	5,290.8	12,993.9	11,295.0	1,235.6	6,981.4	1,117.1	1,960.8
1981	29,731.7	5,273.1	12,587.5	11,871.1	1,337.3	7,589.4	1,110.5	1,834.0
1982	28,894.6	5,268.8	12,122.2	11,503.5	1,253.0	7,343.4	1,129.0	1,778.1
1983	30,164.3	5,207.4	13,245.3	11,711.6	1,162.7	7,416.1	1,393.1	1,739.8
1984	31,249.7	5,260.9	13,950.2	12,038.5	1,184.1	7,722.4	1,260.9	1,871.2
1985	32,811.3	5,518.9	13,968.8	13,323.6	1,121.5	8,908.5	1,253.6	2,040.1
1986	34,955.1	5,683.9	15,292.8	13,978.5	1,153.9	9,413.3	1,334.9	2,076.4
1987	36,544.9	5,539.9	16,652.8	14,352.3	1,105.2	9,675.0	1,326.8	2,245.2
1988	37,423.9	5,603.0	16,682.9	15,138.0	1,150.9	10,342.0	1,298.7	2,346.3
1989	38,245.2	5,621.5	17,229.2	15,394.4	1,109.0	10,617.4	1,337.7	2,330.3
1990	37,877.1	5,332.9	16,957.3	15,586.9	1,154.4	10,629.5	1,454.6	2,348.5
1991	38,054.4	4,563.3	17,298.5	16,192.6	1,244.1	10,874.8	1,489.5	2,584.3
1992	38,832.8	3,496.7	18,069.2	17,267.0	1,291.3	11,598.5	1,571.2	2,805.9
1993	39,102.8	2,908.4	18,091.4	18,103.0	1,251.1	12,360.0	1,617.6	2,860.4
1994	40,399.9	2,547.9	18,861.7	18,990.3	1,193.0	13,094.4	1,727.8	2,975.0
1995	40,768.4	2,207.8	19,173.9	19,386.7	1,082.9	13,424.7	1,855.4	3,023.8
1996	42,253.8	1,848.1	20,002.0	20,403.7	967.7	14,194.3	2,085.9	3,155.8
1997	45,006.5	1,871.3	21,068.8	22,066.4	1,094.9	15,400.3	2,214.9	3,327.8
1998	45,502.9	1,793.6	21,062.4	22,646.9	1,171.8	15,854.5	2,232.4	3,330.6
1999	47,175.1	1,757.7	21,588.7	23,828.7	1,282.0	16,732.0	2,307.2	3,417.9
2000	49,708.5	1,744.7	22,487.1	25,476.6	1,421.7	17,941.1	2,423.5	3,564.4
2001	50,066.7	1,896.1	21,874.2	26,296.4	1,488.6	18,962.9	2,476.8	3,368.0

Table 2

TEXTILE FIBER CONSUMPTION (end-use) (Continued)

	Developing Countries							
	World	C. and E. Europe and former USSR	Industrial Countries	All	Africa	Asia	Middle East & Europe	Latin America & Caribbean
	1,000 metric tons							
2002	52,290.3	2,025.7	22,868.5	27,396.1	1,633.0	19,713.1	2,604.3	3,445.6
2003	54,308.9	2,072.2	23,803.2	28,433.5	1,675.0	20,623.4	2,625.2	3,509.8
2004	57,641.2	2,117.2	24,339.6	31,184.4	1,766.3	23,113.1	2,718.3	3,586.7
2005	61,567.8	2,424.1	25,753.2	33,390.4	1,838.5	24,916.9	2,827.8	3,807.2
2006	64,803.2	2,617.5	25,927.1	36,258.6	1,866.6	27,740.5	2,810.5	3,841.0
2007	69,361.3	2,837.8	26,767.1	39,756.4	1,912.7	30,903.6	2,913.8	4,026.3
2008	66,245.5	2,609.9	24,609.4	39,026.2	1,711.0	30,951.3	2,625.8	3,738.1
2009	67,806.0	2,295.1	23,802.4	41,708.6	1,580.7	33,737.9	2,629.8	3,760.2
2010	73,310.3	2,690.1	26,009.7	44,610.5	1,855.0	35,730.7	2,923.7	4,101.1
2011	76,187.7	2,950.6	26,079.4	47,157.7	2,073.1	37,807.6	3,016.8	4,260.2
2012	79,557.3	3,045.7	26,558.8	49,952.8	2,285.6	40,107.0	3,136.6	4,423.6
2013	83,370.7	3,216.7	27,446.6	52,707.4	2,512.9	42,436.0	3,204.8	4,553.7
2014	86,775.4	3,360.8	28,208.8	55,205.8	2,644.9	44,626.5	3,271.7	4,662.8
2015	90,043.5	3,471.7	28,898.6	57,673.1	2,776.8	46,803.5	3,331.2	4,761.7

Sources: ICAC, FAO, IWS, ABARES, and Fiber Economics Bureau.



2

DEMAND FOR END-USE PRODUCTS

Fifth Consecutive Year of Expansion in Textile Demand

In 2013, the demand for textile goods increased by a robust 4.8% and reached the record level of 83.3 million tons. The annual average growth of textile consumption in the last decade was 3.7%, which is 1.5 times greater than the rate in 2004. The slight slowdown in world economic activity, from 3.5% in 2012 to 3.2% in 2013, did not adversely affect textile consumption. Textile demand has now expanded for five consecutive years since the Great Recession. The main factors supporting this increase are lower textile prices and economic growth in developing countries.

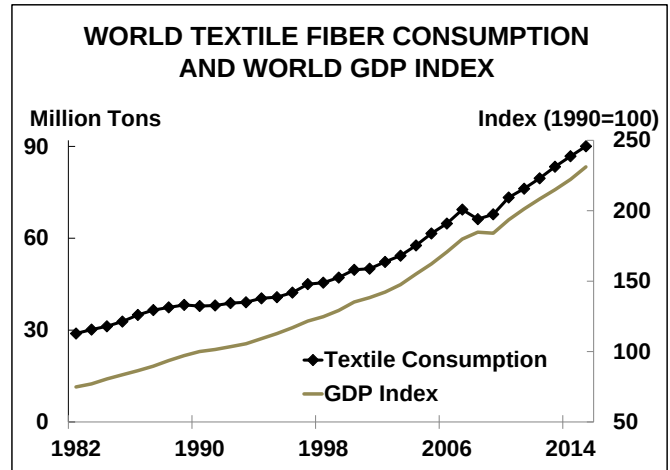


Figure 6

Based on current projections of world economic growth of 3.4% in 2014 and 4% in 2015, along with a 1.1% annual increase in population, world textile demand is expected to rise from 86.8 million tons in 2014 to 90 million tons in 2015. However, any changes in world economic growth would affect the rate of expansion of textile demand.

Between 2011 and 2013, the ICAC Textile Fiber Price Index¹ (TFPI) decreased by a cumulative 28%. Furthermore, prices decreased at different rates for different groups of fibers. Cotton prices topped the list by

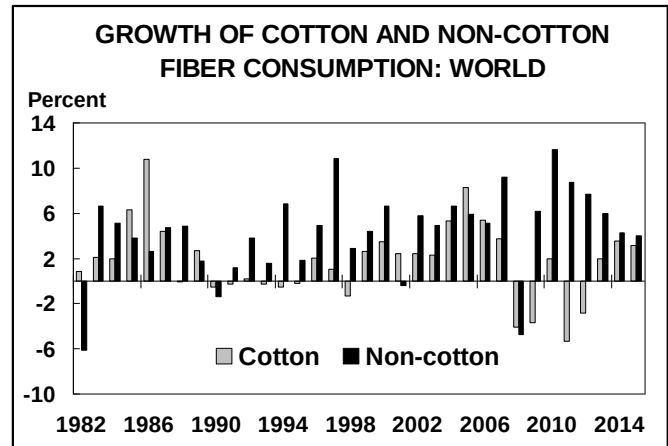


Figure 7

¹ The ICAC Textile Fiber Price Index is an average of the Cotlook A Index, the Australian Eastern Market Indicator (EMI) for wool, the price of rayon and a weighted average of international polyester staple prices, weighted by the market share of each fiber. Reflecting the fact that polyester prices in the U.S. are less representative of international polyester prices today than in the past, the Secretariat uses a polyester price series that reflects U.S. polyester prices until 2005 and a U.S. price-equivalent measure of international prices since 2006. The U.S. price-equivalent measure of international prices is calculated as the product of the previous year's polyester price and the increase in the average price of polyester staple in the U.S., China, Taiwan, and Pakistan (weighted by their production shares). The price of rayon represents U.S. prices until 2006, an average of Chinese prices and U.S. prices for 2007, and Chinese prices since 2008.

decreasing a cumulative 43%, followed by rayon, polyester and wool, with cumulative decreases of 32%, 17% and 10%, respectively.

The ratio between the prices of cotton and those of textile fibers decreased by 33% in 2012. However, despite this substantial decline, cotton prices have remained higher than polyester prices since 2009. Furthermore, the volatility of cotton prices in recent seasons has created trade disruptions and increased the risk of doing business with cotton throughout the textile supply chain.

Between 2010 and 2012 consumption of polyester and rayon in textiles goods increased by 17% and 31%, respectively, while consumption of cotton and wool fell by 8% and 6%, respectively. In 2013, textile fiber prices declined by 3.4%, led by a 10% reduction in rayon prices and followed by a 8% fall in wool prices, and a 4% drop in polyester prices, while cotton prices increased by 2%.

Even though cotton prices rose during 2013, cotton textile demand grew by about 2% while demand for polyester increased 6%. As of the third quarter of 2014, cotton prices have fallen 23% (21 cents per pound) with respect to the annual average in 2013. Nevertheless, relative cotton prices remain higher than their long-term average.

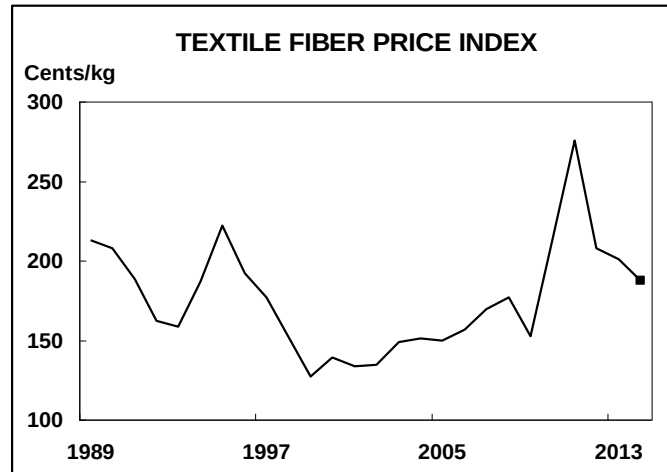


Figure 8

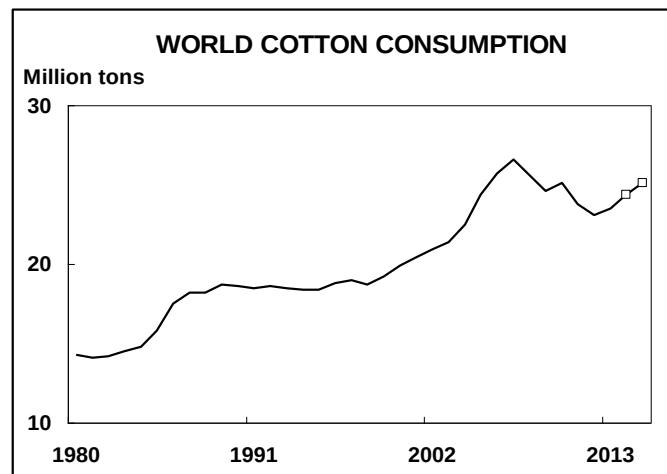


Figure 9

Due mainly to reduced price competitiveness, the slowdown in economic activity in several advanced economies, and a recession in the euro area, the demand for cotton textiles declined by 5% in 2011 and 3% in 2012. Cotton demand in 2013 was still 3.1 million tons below the level reached in 2007, before the Great Recession. Economic growth in advance economies and India is projected to push cotton consumption up by 4% to 24.4 million tons in 2014. In 2015, the major driver of the projected increase in consumption of cotton goods, to 25.1 million tons, is a faster economic expansion in advanced and developing economies, which will grow by 4% and 5.2% respectively, according to the IMF.

The demand for fibers other than cotton (mainly synthetic fibers) is concentrated in developing countries, which account for two-thirds of the total end-use demand of these fibers. Since emerging and developing economies grew by 4.7% in 2013, world demand for non-cotton fibers expanded by 6% in 2013, for a cumulative increase of 40.2% since 2008.

Given the unchanged economic activity in developing countries, and the higher cotton prices recorded during the first semester of the year, global demand for non-cotton fibers is projected to grow by 4.4% to 61.3 million tons in 2014. Despite the fact that cotton consumption volume is expected to increase in 2014, the market share of cotton in textile fiber consumption is projected to remain at 28%, as a result of the higher overall demand for textile fibers.

Longer-term projections suggest that world textile fiber consumption could expand at an average annual rate of 3.9% to reach about 132 million tons by 2025. World cotton consumption is projected to expand at a lower annual rate of 2.4% and reach 33 million tons in 2025.

Developing Countries Continue to Lead End-Use Consumption

World textile fiber consumption amounted to 83.3 million tons in 2013, which was 3.8 million tons higher than in 2012. The growth of textile demand in developing countries accounted for 72% of additional demand at the world level, i.e. 2.8 million tons. In particular, textile consumption increased by 2.3 million tons in developing Asia. Africa was the fastest growing region in percentage terms (10%), but its textile demand increased by only 227,000 tons. Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), the Middle East and Europe (MEE), and Central and Eastern Europe and Former USSR (CEEU) registered even smaller increases. In 2013, the market share of developing Asia in total world textile consumption continued to expand and reached 50.9%, surpassing the 50% threshold for the second time in recent history, and all developing countries accounted for 63.2% of world textile consumption.

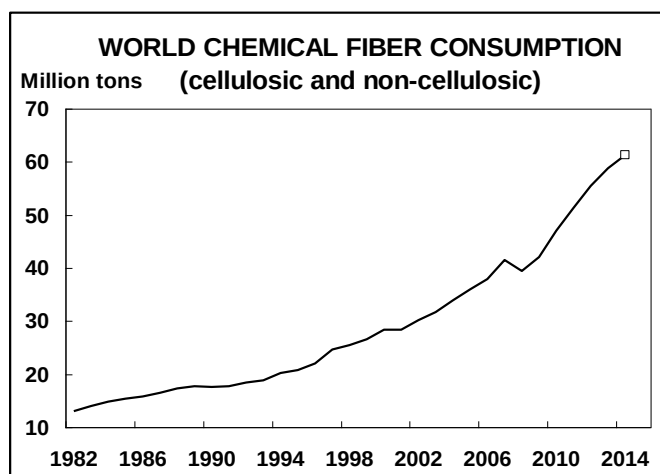


Figure 10

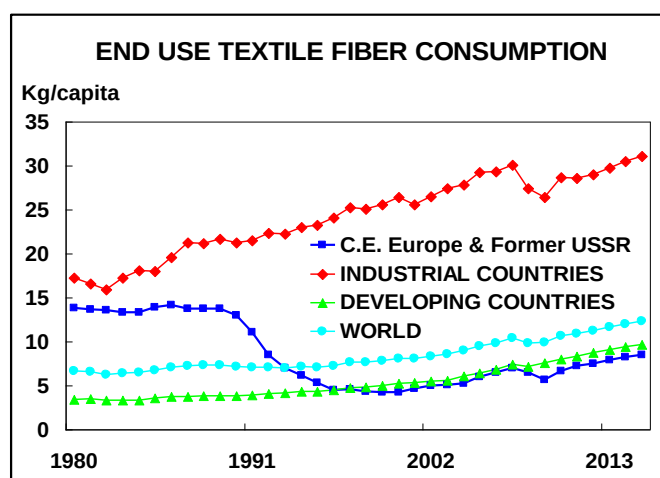


Figure 11

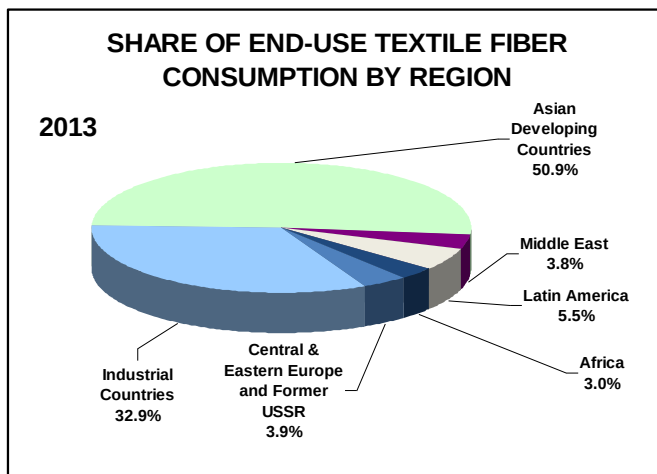


Figure 12

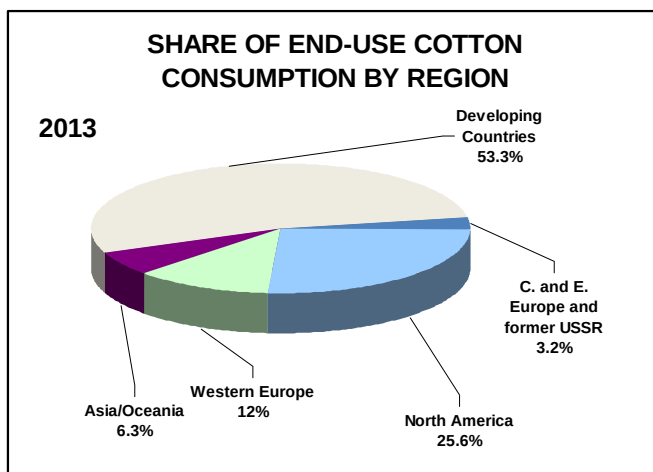


Figure 13

Since 2006, developing Asia has outranked industrial countries in textile consumption at the retail level. The market share of industrial countries in total textile consumption amounted to 32.9% in 2013. The CEEU countries accounted for the remaining 3.9% of world textile consumption.

Patterns of textile fiber consumption vary widely across regions: while in industrial countries cotton textile products are strongly preferred to other textile products, the preference for cotton textile products is not as marked in developing countries and the CEEU countries. A possible explanation is that affordability is more important than the quality attributes of garments in the latter regions. In 2013, the market share of cotton in total textile consumption amounted to 42.6% in industrial countries, 24.8% in developing countries, and 24.1% in the CEEU countries. However, due to the sheer volume of their consumption of textiles, developing countries accounted for 53.3% of all cotton products consumed in 2013. Industrial countries followed with a 43.5% share, and the CEEU countries represented 3.2%. The closest the share of industrial countries in total cotton consumption has ever

been to the corresponding share of developing countries was in 2010, when the latter

amounted to 48.6% and the former amounted to 48.1%. Before and after 2010, developing countries always accounted for a greater share of world end-use cotton consumption than developed countries.

Annual world textile fiber consumption per capita increased for a fifth consecutive year in 2013 to 11.7 kilograms, a new record. Textile fiber consumption per capita in developing Asia (11.2kg) is higher than textile consumption in any other developing region, and higher than textile consumption in the CEEU countries (7.9kg). Textile consumption per capita in industrial countries amounted to 29.8 kilograms in 2013, close to the level recorded in 2007.

Market Share of Cotton Remains Below 30%

World cotton consumption increased after a slowdown in 2012, by 2% to 23.5 million tons. Cotton consumption declined for the second consecutive year in industrial countries (by 270,000 tons), but increased in developing countries (by 685,000 tons).

On the other hand, non-cotton fiber consumption increased by 3.4 million tons (6. %) to 59.4 million tons in 2013, continuing the recovery started in 2009. An increase in non-cotton fiber consumption was recorded in all regions: developing countries consumed an additional 2.1 million tons (+5.4%), industrial countries consumed an extra 1.2 million tons (+7.2%), and the CEEU countries the remaining 138,000 tons (+5.9%). For the fifth consecutive year, non-cotton textiles accumulated an increase of 40.2%, equivalent to 19 million tons. So, not only did non-cotton textiles cover the demand decline observed in cotton textiles, but they also satisfied the increasing needs of a larger world population with higher income.

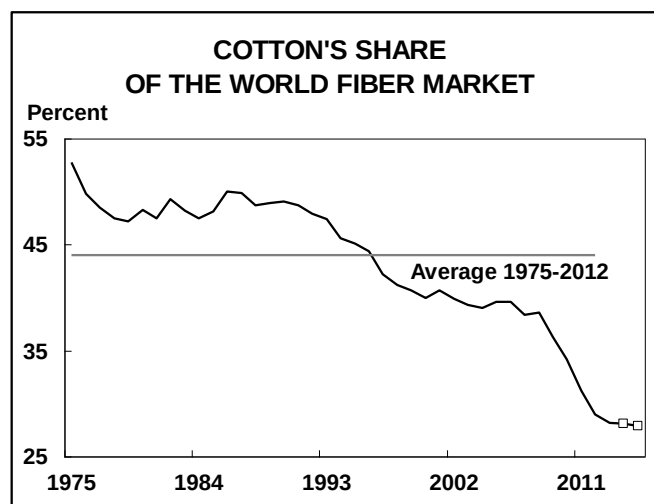


Figure 14

After the relative price of cotton to non-cotton fibers (rayon, polyester and wool) declined for the first time in 7 years in 2012, the price of cotton relative to non-cotton fibers in 2013 increased by 7.5%. The ICAC Secretariat does not make estimates of the prices of fibers other than cotton. For 2014, the relative price of cotton to non-cotton fibers is calculated as a weighted average of the observed prices between January and August. As of August 2014, relative cotton prices had slightly increased again by 0.4%. However, in September cotton prices declined significantly, narrowing the spread between prices of cotton and polyester fibers.

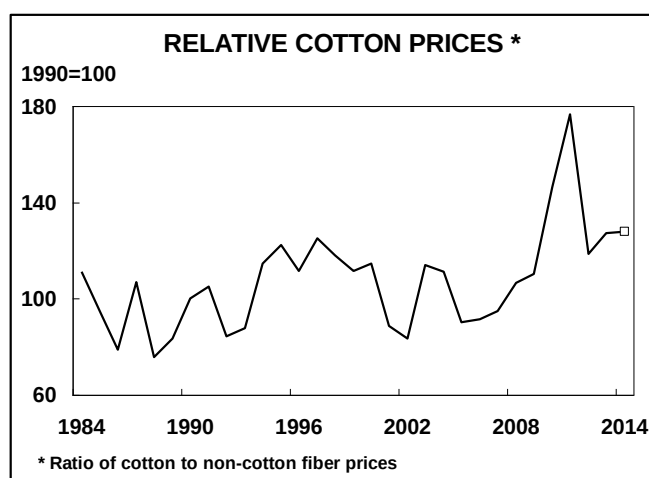


Figure 15

In 2013, while cotton prices increased by 1.8%, polyester prices declined by 4.2%, such that cotton prices remained 8% higher than polyester prices, damaging cotton's price competitiveness for a fourth consecutive year. As of August 2014, the prices of both cotton and polyester had decreased by 7.8% and 8.3% respectively.

As the consumption of chemical fibers continues to expand at a higher rate than that of cotton, the market share of cotton declined to 28% in 2013. This is only the second time in history that the market share of cotton sank below 30%. Since 2006, when it reached 39.6%, the market share of cotton has fallen by 11.6 percentage points, as consumption of synthetic fibers (mainly polyester) has grown. According to the ICAC Textile Demand Model, the demand for cotton and non-cotton textile fibers is more sensitive to changes in income than to changes in relative prices, i.e. a 1%

increase in GDP per capita generates, on average, a higher increase in demand for each fiber than a 1% decline in (relative) prices. Furthermore, the sensitivity of world non-cotton fiber demand to income is significantly higher than the corresponding sensitivity of world cotton demand, implying that a given increase in GDP per capita results, on average, in a higher proportional increase in the demand for non-cotton fibers than in the demand for cotton.

In 2014, the market share of cotton in textile fiber consumption in industrial countries is expected to increase to 38.4%, while in the CEEU and developing countries it is expected to decrease slightly to 22.4% and 23.1%, respectively.

Cotton Consumption per Capita to Increase from Decade Low

Annual world cotton consumption per capita fluctuated between 3.1 and 3.6 kilograms during the 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, 1990s, and the first half of the 2000s. During this long period, total world cotton consumption increased mainly due to demographic expansion instead of changes in consumer preference for cotton products over other fibers.² Only in 2005, after 7 years with an average annual growth rate of 2.5%, did cotton consumption per capita surpass the 3.6 kilograms record, set in 1987, by reaching 3.7 kilograms. It reached new highs at 3.9

kilograms in 2006 and 4.0 kilograms in 2007, but has lately been on a declining trend, falling to 3.3 kilograms in 2013.

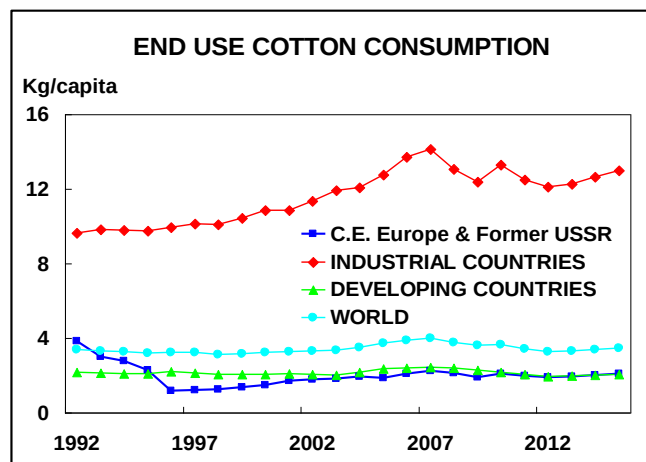


Figure 16

According to the ICAC Textile Demand Model, world cotton consumption per capita is expected to improve to 3.4 kilograms in 2014, and remain slightly above that in 2015. In industrial countries, cotton consumption per capita is expected to increase from 12.3 kilograms in 2013 to 12.6 kilograms in 2014. In developing countries, cotton consumption per capita is expected to remain unchanged in 2014.

World non-cotton fiber consumption per capita amounted to 8.4 kilograms in 2013, more than twice the corresponding level of cotton consumption. Non-cellulosic fibers accounted for 90% of all non-cotton fiber consumption per capita in the world, while cellulosic fibers and wool accounted, respectively, for the remaining 8% and 2%. World per capita consumption of non-cotton fibers is expected to increase to 8.7 kilograms in 2014 and 8.9 kilograms in 2015.

² Plastina, 2011. "Apparel fiber consumption: a population story?" Cotton: Review of the World Situation 65(2): 22-24.

Long-term Projections

The assumptions used to update the projections of world textile fiber and cotton consumption up to 2025 include: 1) average annual GDP growth since 1970 as a proxy for long-term GDP growth, 2) population projections from the United Nations, and 3) average annual cotton prices and average annual non-cotton prices between 2000 and 2010 as a proxy for long-term price changes. Additionally, as global income per capita increases, more consumers in developing countries are expected to purchase more textile goods made of natural fibers and less textile goods made of chemical fibers. Therefore, the elasticity of world cotton demand with respect to world GDP per capita is expected to increase from 0.3 in 2013 to 0.4 in 2025; while the elasticity of demand for non-cotton products to world GDP per capita is expected to decline from 1.6 to 1.1 over the same period.

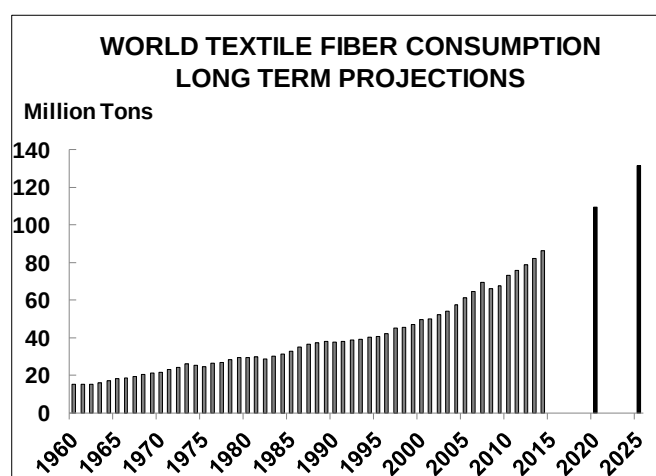


Figure 17

The average annual rate of growth of textile fiber consumption declined from 3.9% during the 1960s, to 3.4% during the 1970s, to 2.7% during the 1980s, to 2.1% during the 1990s. Lower rates of growth in world textile fiber consumption were mainly associated with slower growth of world GDP (from 5.3% during the 1960s to 3.1% during the 1990s) and lower growth of the world population (from 2.1% during the 1960s to 1.5% during the 1990s). Between 2000 and 2007, the average rate of growth of textile fiber consumption was 4.9%, sustained by average annual GDP growth of 4.2%.

The Great Recession reduced the volume of world textile fiber consumption by 3.2 million tons in 2008. However, due to a faster-than-expected global economic recovery in 2010 and a decelerating, but still expansionary, world economy, textile fiber consumption increased by 12.6 million tons between 2008 and 2012.

Based on lower projected economic growth for the short run and long-term average growth rates for the medium- and long-term, world textile fiber consumption is projected to reach 110 million tons in 2020, and 132 million tons in 2025. The implied average annual rate of growth between 2014 and 2025 is 3.9%.

World cotton consumption is projected to expand at an average annual rate of 2.4% over the same period, to reach 29 million tons in 2020, and 33 million tons in 2025. Cotton's share of the world textile fiber market is projected to decline to 26.9% in 2020, and to 25.2% in 2025.

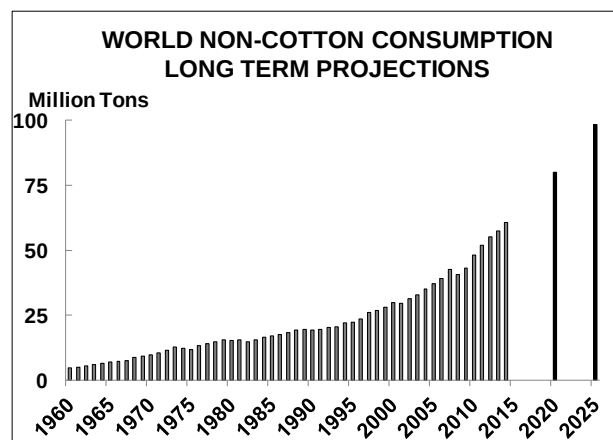


Figure 18

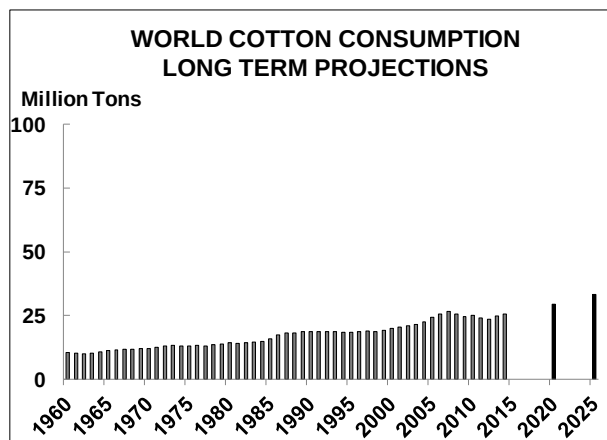


Figure 19

Table 3
TEXTILE FIBER CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA (end-use)

	Developing Countries							
	World	C. and E. Europe and former USSR	Industrial Countries	All	Africa	Asia	Middle East & Europe	Latin America & Caribbean
	kilograms per capita							
1960	4.99	8.57	12.12	2.29	1.15	2.15	3.91	4.16
1961	4.88	8.57	12.29	2.11	1.24	1.86	4.17	4.19
1962	4.87	8.83	12.44	2.03	1.19	1.78	4.27	4.00
1963	4.99	9.04	12.92	2.06	1.21	1.83	4.27	3.90
1964	5.28	10.04	13.49	2.20	1.74	1.87	4.54	4.12
1965	5.46	10.88	13.89	2.25	1.87	1.93	4.73	3.98
1966	5.53	11.14	14.41	2.22	1.76	1.91	4.86	3.86
1967	5.53	11.74	14.06	2.29	2.22	1.90	5.00	4.03
1968	5.76	11.61	15.16	2.39	2.34	1.97	5.61	4.06
1969	5.87	12.05	15.74	2.38	2.43	1.94	5.52	4.04
1970	5.88	12.11	15.18	2.59	2.40	2.26	5.31	4.07
1971	6.11	12.03	16.23	2.70	2.38	2.37	5.25	4.36
1972	6.34	12.15	17.22	2.81	2.33	2.48	5.62	4.59
1973	6.63	12.35	18.60	2.89	2.37	2.56	5.72	4.67
1974	6.32	12.53	16.67	2.97	2.54	2.56	6.61	4.86
1975	6.06	12.91	15.43	2.93	2.53	2.47	7.35	4.81
1976	6.39	13.33	16.64	3.08	2.57	2.62	7.54	5.07
1977	6.40	13.09	17.02	3.07	2.48	2.64	7.34	5.06
1978	6.57	13.20	17.85	3.14	2.46	2.72	7.34	5.19
1979	6.73	13.31	18.66	3.21	2.43	2.80	7.33	5.31
1980	6.64	13.85	17.24	3.41	2.56	2.99	8.06	5.41
1981	6.56	13.69	16.60	3.50	2.69	3.19	7.76	4.95
1982	6.26	13.57	15.90	3.32	2.45	3.03	7.63	4.70
1983	6.43	13.31	17.27	3.31	2.21	3.00	9.11	4.50
1984	6.54	13.34	18.09	3.33	2.19	3.07	7.98	4.75
1985	6.75	13.88	18.01	3.61	2.02	3.47	7.69	5.07
1986	7.06	14.19	19.60	3.71	2.02	3.59	7.95	5.06
1987	7.25	13.72	21.22	3.73	1.88	3.62	7.67	5.36
1988	7.30	13.77	21.14	3.85	1.91	3.80	7.30	5.50
1989	7.33	13.73	21.70	3.83	1.79	3.82	7.32	5.36
1990	7.14	12.97	21.23	3.81	1.82	3.76	7.75	5.30
1991	7.06	11.06	21.52	3.88	1.91	3.78	7.74	5.73
1992	7.09	8.46	22.33	4.06	1.93	3.96	7.97	6.11
1993	7.03	7.04	22.21	4.18	1.82	4.15	8.02	6.13
1994	7.16	6.17	23.00	4.30	1.70	4.33	8.37	6.27
1995	7.12	5.35	23.24	4.32	1.50	4.37	8.79	6.26
1996	7.28	4.48	24.09	4.47	1.31	4.55	9.68	6.43
1997	7.64	4.55	25.23	4.76	1.45	4.87	10.06	6.68
1998	7.63	4.37	25.07	4.80	1.51	4.94	9.93	6.58
1999	7.80	4.29	25.55	4.97	1.62	5.15	10.06	6.65
2000	8.12	4.27	26.44	5.24	1.75	5.45	10.35	6.84
2001	8.08	4.65	25.56	5.33	1.79	5.68	10.36	6.37
2002	8.33	4.98	26.54	5.47	1.92	5.84	10.68	6.43
2003	8.55	5.11	27.44	5.60	1.93	6.04	10.55	6.46
2004	8.96	5.23	27.87	6.05	1.98	6.69	10.69	6.52
2005	9.46	6.00	29.29	6.39	2.02	7.13	10.89	6.83
2006	9.84	6.48	29.30	6.85	2.00	7.86	10.58	6.81
2007	10.41	7.02	30.05	7.41	2.00	8.66	10.73	7.06
2008	9.83	6.46	27.45	7.18	1.75	8.59	9.45	6.48
2009	9.95	5.67	26.39	7.57	1.58	9.26	9.26	6.44
2010	10.63	6.64	28.67	7.99	1.81	9.71	10.09	6.95
2011	10.92	7.28	28.59	8.34	1.98	10.18	10.21	7.14
2012	11.28	7.51	28.96	8.72	2.14	10.69	10.43	7.33
2013	11.69	7.93	29.79	9.08	2.30	11.20	10.48	7.47
2014	11.96	8.22	30.27	9.34	2.35	11.59	10.46	7.52
2015	12.36	8.54	31.07	9.70	2.42	12.12	10.54	7.65

Table 4
WORLD COTTON AND NON-COTTON TEXTILE FIBER CONSUMPTION (end-use)

	Cotton	Non-cotton	Cotton	Non-cotton	Market Share of Cotton
	Kilograms per capita		Thousand tons		Percent
1960	3.41	1.58	10355.8	4797.0	68.3
1961	3.26	1.62	10085.1	5017.0	66.8
1962	3.14	1.73	9902.0	5437.0	64.6
1963	3.16	1.83	10146.5	5856.0	63.4
1964	3.31	1.97	10829.8	6426.0	62.8
1965	3.40	2.06	11318.4	6864.0	62.2
1966	3.39	2.13	11538.5	7257.0	61.4
1967	3.37	2.17	11695.3	7517.0	60.9
1968	3.32	2.45	11763.4	8671.0	57.6
1969	3.29	2.58	11911.3	9337.0	56.1
1970	3.28	2.61	12105.3	9636.0	55.7
1971	3.31	2.80	12493.0	10544.0	54.2
1972	3.35	2.99	12903.5	11514.0	52.8
1973	3.39	3.25	13287.6	12743.0	51.0
1974	3.25	3.07	12986.1	12281.0	51.4
1975	3.20	2.86	13046.7	11670.0	52.8
1976	3.18	3.21	13211.5	13326.0	49.8
1977	3.10	3.29	13116.6	13908.0	48.5
1978	3.12	3.45	13414.8	14831.0	47.5
1979	3.18	3.55	13897.1	15543.0	47.2
1980	3.21	3.43	14294.7	15285.0	48.3
1981	3.12	3.44	14124.4	15607.3	47.5
1982	3.09	3.18	14247.6	14647.0	49.3
1983	3.10	3.33	14546.7	15617.6	48.2
1984	3.10	3.44	14828.6	16421.1	47.5
1985	3.24	3.50	15766.5	17044.8	48.1
1986	3.53	3.53	17460.7	17494.4	50.0
1987	3.62	3.64	18224.8	18320.2	49.9
1988	3.55	3.75	18207.1	19216.8	48.7
1989	3.58	3.75	18694.7	19550.4	48.9
1990	3.50	3.63	18597.6	19279.5	49.1
1991	3.44	3.62	18547.5	19507.0	48.7
1992	3.39	3.70	18588.6	20244.1	47.9
1993	3.33	3.70	18538.1	20564.7	47.4
1994	3.27	3.89	18434.5	21965.4	45.6
1995	3.21	3.91	18401.0	22367.5	45.1
1996	3.23	4.04	18778.8	23475.0	44.4
1997	3.22	4.42	18979.5	26027.0	42.2
1998	3.14	4.49	18728.9	26774.0	41.2
1999	3.18	4.62	19222.1	27953.0	40.7
2000	3.25	4.87	19894.3	29814.2	40.0
2001	3.29	4.79	20379.7	29687.0	40.7
2002	3.33	5.00	20879.3	31411.0	39.9
2003	3.36	5.19	21354.9	32954.0	39.3
2004	3.50	5.47	22495.2	35146.0	39.0
2005	3.74	5.72	24355.8	37212.0	39.6
2006	3.90	5.94	25673.2	39130.0	39.6
2007	4.00	6.41	26638.3	42723.0	38.4
2008	3.79	6.04	25554.5	40691.0	38.6
2009	3.61	6.34	24612.0	43194.0	36.3
2010	3.64	6.99	25090.8	48219.5	34.2
2011	3.41	7.52	23751.5	52436.2	31.2
2012	3.27	8.01	23081.4	56475.9	29.0
2013	3.30	8.39	23530.1	59840.6	28.2
2014	3.4	8.66	24367.1	62408.3	28.1
2015	3.5	8.91	25132.8	64910.6	27.9

Sources: ICAC, FAO, IWS and Fiber Economics Bureau

Table 4a
COTTON TEXTILE CONSUMPTION BY REGION (end-use)

	C. and E. Europe and former USSR	Industrial Countries				Developing Countries
		All	North America	Western Europe	Asia/Oceania	
	1,000 Metric Tons					
1981	2638.5	4712.0	1945.3	1708.8	1057.9	6773.9
1982	2527.8	4826.1	1800.0	1821.8	1204.2	6893.7
1983	2525.9	4657.3	1939.3	1752.7	965.3	7363.4
1984	2524.8	4530.1	1840.9	1703.2	986.1	7773.7
1985	2602.5	4910.1	1997.1	1859.4	1053.6	8254.0
1986	2906.3	5691.0	2404.8	2164.7	1121.5	8863.3
1987	3111.1	6299.7	2712.1	2362.6	1225.0	8813.9
1988	3114.6	6048.8	2405.7	2346.0	1297.1	9043.7
1989	2998.2	6358.1	2702.1	2303.8	1352.2	9338.4
1990	2501.6	7144.9	2980.1	2845.7	1319.1	8951.1
1991	2178.1	7421.6	3212.5	2972.7	1236.4	8947.8
1992	1581.5	7795.7	3561.1	2904.9	1329.7	9211.4
1993	1243.2	8013.4	3725.3	2924.1	1364.0	9281.5
1994	1152.2	8022.1	3787.5	2907.5	1327.1	9260.2
1995	944.9	8049.9	3859.0	2897.7	1293.2	9406.2
1996	481.4	8271.5	4025.2	2957.0	1289.3	10025.9
1997	507.9	8471.4	4220.2	2961.9	1289.3	10000.3
1998	522.3	8469.5	4317.0	2894.6	1257.9	9737.2
1999	557.6	8805.4	4589.8	2940.2	1275.4	9859.1
2000	599.4	9228.1	4810.1	3081.3	1336.6	10062.4
2001	699.3	9297.2	4636.8	3191.5	1468.8	10383.2
2002	732.7	9790.3	4998.0	3258.9	1533.4	10356.4
2003	736.9	10334.6	5284.5	3479.3	1570.7	10283.4
2004	780.0	10558.4	5409.7	3522.1	1626.6	11156.8
2005	761.1	11233.4	5803.3	3724.7	1705.3	12361.3
2006	842.6	12125.6	6490.7	3878.5	1756.4	12705.0
2007	901.2	12596.1	6647.0	4120.6	1828.5	13141.1
2008	858.7	11706.6	6476.0	3533.2	1697.4	12989.2
2009	767.8	11177.2	6187.3	3306.3	1683.6	12667.0
2010	844.8	12058.2	6573.1	3712.7	1772.4	12187.8
2011	753.1	11427.6	6496.2	3369.7	1561.7	11570.8
2012	709.5	10517.1	5919.1	3141.7	1456.4	11854.8
2013	742.6	10247.3	6028.0	2741.9	1477.4	12540.2
2014	753.7	10834.4	6290.4	3065.4	1478.6	12779.0
2015	846.2	11190.7	6457.3	3170.4	1563.0	13161.1

Table 4b
NON-COTTON TEXTILE FIBER CONSUMPTION BY REGION (end-use)

	C. and E. Europe and former USSR	Industrial Countries				Developing Countries
		All	North America	Western Europe	Asia/Oceania	
	1,000 Metric Tons					
1981	2634.6	7875.5	3696.3	2924.8	1254.4	5097.2
1982	2741.1	7296.1	3315.3	2613.1	1367.7	4609.8
1983	2681.4	8588.0	4413.4	2736.2	1438.5	4348.2
1984	2736.1	9420.1	4490.6	3264.6	1664.9	4264.8
1985	2916.4	9058.7	4158.1	3307.3	1593.4	5069.7
1986	2777.5	9601.8	4611.6	3451.9	1538.2	5115.1
1987	2428.8	10353.1	4841.8	3707.8	1803.4	5538.4
1988	2488.4	10634.1	4820.6	3837.2	1976.4	6094.2
1989	2623.3	10871.1	4819.5	3969.7	2081.9	6056.0
1990	2831.3	9812.4	4056.6	3843.7	1912.1	6635.8
1991	2385.2	9876.9	4159.4	4028.0	1689.5	7244.9
1992	1915.2	10273.5	4467.2	3985.7	1820.5	8055.5
1993	1665.2	10078.0	4688.4	3433.0	1956.7	8821.5
1994	1395.7	10839.6	4946.2	3862.1	2031.3	9730.1
1995	1262.9	11124.0	4980.4	4128.2	2015.4	9980.5
1996	1366.7	11730.5	5155.5	4522.7	2052.3	10377.8
1997	1363.4	12597.5	5722.6	4761.3	2113.6	12066.1
1998	1271.4	12592.9	5895.2	4670.6	2027.1	12909.8
1999	1200.0	12783.4	6156.8	4654.7	1971.8	13969.6
2000	1145.1	13257.0	6382.7	4828.9	2045.4	15412.0
2001	1196.8	12577.1	5664.3	4959.7	1953.1	15913.1
2002	1293.0	13078.3	6110.8	5025.1	1942.3	17039.7
2003	1335.3	13468.6	6308.8	5129.8	2030.0	18150.1
2004	1337.1	13781.2	6544.8	5203.1	2033.4	20027.7
2005	1663.0	14519.9	6893.0	5489.7	2137.2	21029.1
2006	1774.9	13801.5	6515.9	5238.3	2047.3	23553.6
2007	1936.6	14171.0	6650.2	5458.8	2062.0	26615.4
2008	1751.2	12902.8	6283.8	4742.1	1876.9	26037.0
2009	1527.2	12625.2	6244.9	4556.1	1824.2	29041.6
2010	1845.3	13951.5	6971.0	5084.0	1896.5	32422.7
2011	2197.5	14651.8	6989.4	5597.8	2064.6	35586.9
2012	2336.3	16041.7	8126.3	5512.8	2402.6	38098.0
2013	2474.1	17199.4	8600.2	6024.7	2574.5	40167.1
2014	2607.0	17374.4	8751.6	6025.9	2596.9	42426.8
2015	2625.6	17708.0	8783.8	6381.3	2542.9	44512.0

Sources: ICAC, Fiber Economics Bureau, FAO, JTN Weekly and EUROCOTTON

Table 4c
TEXTILE FIBER CONSUMPTION BY REGION (end-use)

	C. and E. Europe and former USSR	Industrial Countries				Developing Countries
		All	North America	Western Europe	Asia/Oceania	
		1,000 Metric Tons				
1981	5273.1	12587.5	5641.6	4633.6	2312.3	11871.1
1982	5268.8	12122.2	5115.4	4434.9	2571.9	11503.5
1983	5207.4	13245.3	6352.6	4488.9	2403.7	11711.6
1984	5260.9	13950.2	6331.5	4967.8	2651.0	12038.5
1985	5518.9	13968.8	6155.2	5166.7	2646.9	13323.6
1986	5683.9	15292.8	7016.4	5616.7	2659.7	13978.5
1987	5539.9	16652.8	7553.9	6070.4	3028.5	14352.3
1988	5603.0	16682.9	7226.3	6183.2	3273.5	15138.0
1989	5621.5	17229.2	7521.6	6273.5	3434.1	15394.4
1990	5332.9	16957.3	7036.7	6689.4	3231.2	15586.9
1991	4563.3	17298.5	7371.9	7000.7	2925.9	16192.6
1992	3496.7	18069.2	8028.3	6890.7	3150.2	17267.0
1993	2908.4	18091.4	8413.6	6357.1	3320.7	18103.0
1994	2547.9	18861.7	8733.7	6769.6	3358.4	18990.3
1995	2207.8	19173.9	8839.4	7025.9	3308.6	19386.7
1996	1848.1	20002.0	9180.6	7479.8	3341.6	20403.7
1997	1871.3	21068.8	9942.8	7723.1	3402.9	22066.4
1998	1793.6	21062.4	10212.2	7565.2	3284.9	22646.9
1999	1757.7	21588.7	10746.7	7594.9	3247.2	23828.7
2000	1744.7	22487.1	11193.9	7910.9	3382.3	25476.6
2001	1896.1	21874.2	10301.1	8151.2	3421.9	26296.4
2002	2025.7	22868.5	11108.8	8284.1	3475.7	27396.1
2003	2072.2	23803.2	11593.4	8609.1	3600.8	28433.5
2004	2117.2	24339.6	11954.4	8725.2	3660.0	31184.4
2005	2424.1	25753.2	12696.3	9214.4	3842.6	33390.4
2006	2617.5	25927.1	13006.6	9116.8	3803.7	36258.6
2007	2837.8	26767.1	13297.2	9579.4	3890.5	39756.4
2008	2609.9	24609.4	12759.8	8275.4	3574.2	39026.2
2009	2295.1	23802.4	12432.3	7862.3	3507.8	41708.6
2010	2690.1	26009.7	13544.1	8796.7	3669.0	44610.5
2011	2950.6	26079.4	13485.6	8967.5	3626.2	47157.7
2012	3045.7	26558.8	14045.4	8654.5	3858.9	49952.8
2013	3216.7	27446.6	14628.2	8766.6	4051.8	52707.4
2014	3360.8	28208.8	15042.0	9091.3	4075.4	55205.8
2015	3471.7	28898.6	15241.0	9551.7	4105.9	57673.1

Sources: ICAC, Fiber Economics Bureau, FAO, JTN Weekly and EUROCOTTON

Table 5
MARKET SHARE OF COTTON BY REGION (end-use)

	C. and E. Europe and former USSR	Industrial Countries				Developing Countries
		All	North America	Western Europe	Asia/Oceania	
	Percentage					
1981	50.0	37.4	34.5	36.9	45.7	57.1
1982	48.0	39.8	35.2	41.1	46.8	59.9
1983	48.5	35.2	30.5	39.0	40.2	62.9
1984	48.0	32.5	29.1	34.3	37.2	64.6
1985	47.2	35.2	32.4	36.0	39.8	61.9
1986	51.1	37.2	34.3	38.5	42.2	63.4
1987	56.2	37.8	35.9	38.9	40.5	61.4
1988	55.6	36.3	33.3	37.9	39.6	59.7
1989	53.3	36.9	35.9	36.7	39.4	60.7
1990	46.9	42.1	42.4	42.5	40.8	57.4
1991	47.7	42.9	43.6	42.5	42.3	55.3
1992	45.2	43.1	44.4	42.2	42.2	53.3
1993	42.7	44.3	44.3	46.0	41.1	51.3
1994	45.2	42.5	43.4	42.9	39.5	48.8
1995	42.8	42.0	43.7	41.2	39.1	48.5
1996	26.0	41.4	43.8	39.5	38.6	49.1
1997	27.1	40.2	42.4	38.4	37.9	45.3
1998	29.1	40.2	42.3	38.3	38.3	43.0
1999	31.7	40.8	42.7	38.7	39.3	41.4
2000	34.4	41.0	43.0	39.0	39.5	39.5
2001	36.9	42.5	45.0	39.2	42.9	39.5
2002	36.2	42.8	45.0	39.3	44.1	37.8
2003	35.6	43.4	45.6	40.4	43.6	36.2
2004	36.8	43.4	45.3	40.4	44.4	35.8
2005	31.4	43.6	45.7	40.4	44.4	37.0
2006	32.2	46.8	49.9	42.5	46.2	35.0
2007	31.8	47.1	50.0	43.0	47.0	33.1
2008	32.9	47.6	50.8	42.7	47.5	33.3
2009	33.5	47.0	49.8	42.1	48.0	30.4
2010	31.4	46.4	48.5	42.2	48.3	27.3
2011	25.5	43.8	48.2	37.6	43.1	24.5
2012	23.3	39.6	42.1	36.3	37.7	23.7
2013	23.1	37.3	41.2	31.3	36.5	23.8
2014	22.4	38.4	41.8	33.7	36.3	23.1
2015	24.4	38.7	42.4	33.2	38.1	22.8

Table 6
COMPARISON OF MOST CURRENT ESTIMATES OF WORLD TEXTILE
CONSUMPTION WITH ICAC TEXTILE DEMAND FORECASTS

Forecast Date	All textile Fibers			Cotton		
	Same year Forecast	Most Current Estimate	Difference	Same year Forecast	Most Current Estimate	Difference
	1,000 Metric Tons		Percent	1,000 Metric Tons		Percent
Fall/12	75,436	78,727	-4.2	23,505	23,462	0.2
Fall/11~	75,388	73,829	2.1	25,041	23,771	5.3
Fall/10~	70,621	73,567	-4.0	26,085	24,613	6.0
Fall/09^	61,767	65,663	-5.9	22,329	23,963	-6.8
Fall/08#	70,261	65,399	7.4	26,309	24,722	6.4
Fall/07	67,414	67,517	0.2	26,822	26,434	1.5
Fall/06	61,631	64,388	-4.3	25,042	25,742	-2.7
Fall/05	60,732	59,790	1.6	23,159	24,269	-2.8
Fall/04*	56,641	57,833	-2.1	21,798	22,434	-2.8
Fall/03	53,393	54,165	-1.4	20,950	21,256	-1.4
Fall/02*	49,723	52,033	-4.4	20,273	20,548	-1.3
Fall/01*	50,276	49,686	1.2	19,904	19,999	-0.5
Fall/00	49,029	49,581	-1.1	19,950	19,767	0.9
Fall/99*	45,691	47,084	-3	19,161	19,131	0.2
Fall/98*	45,327	45,463	-0.3	19,309	18,689	3.3
Fall/97*	43,501	45,050	-3.4	19,396	19,023	2
Fall/96	41,936	42,249	-0.7	18,899	18,774	0.7
Fall/95	40,903	40,720	0.4	18,943	18,353	3.2
Fall/94	39,485	40,334	-2.1	18,731	18,369	2
Fall/93	39,386	39,113	0.7	19,082	18,548	2.9
Fall/92	38,666	38,860	-0.5	18,784	18,616	0.9
Fall/91*	38,932	38,069	2.3	18,865	18,562	1.6
Fall/90*	38,741	37,882	2.3	18,930	18,602	1.8
Fall/89	38,293	38,247	0.1	19,115	18,697	2.2

~ Cotton prices reached record-high levels and experienced record-high volatility in 2010 and 2011.

^ IMF's forecast of world GDP growth in 2009 and 2010 revised from -1.4% and 2.5%, respectively, to -0.6% and 4.3%.

IMF's forecast of world GDP growth in 2008 and 2009 revised from 4.1% and 3.9%, respectively, to 3.1% and -1.4%.

* Revisions of historical data of between 200,000 tons and 700,000 tons.

Table 7
TEXTILE FIBER CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA
REGRESSION RESULTS*

Country Group/Period	Constant	GDP per Capita	Textile Price Index(t-1)	Structural Income Weight	Structural Price Weight	Autocorrelation AR(1) AR(2)		R ²
World 1960-2011	-6.27 (-4.93)	1.58 (9.17)	-0.06 (-3.56)	-0.01 (-3.01)	0.01 (1.76)	0.98 (142.49)		0.994
Industrial Countries 1960-2010	0.51 (0.89)	0.65 (8.11)	-0.09 (-1.67)		-0.01 (-5.54)	0.97 (6.00)	-0.29 (-1.85)	0.989
Developing Countries 1960-2010	-2.49 (-8.01)	0.87 (14.64)	-0.03 (-3.75)	-0.01 (-2.66)	0.01 (1.11)	0.69 (9.61)		0.997
C. and E. Europe and Ex-USSR** 1970-2010	-12.04 (-0.58)	1.41 (10.91)	-0.08 (-1.38)			1.13 (6.47)	-0.50 (-1.92)	0.989
Developing:								
Africa 1970-2010	-1.00 (-0.49)	0.36 (0.79)				1.26 (7.26)	-0.32 (-1.87)	0.911
Asia*** 1960-2010	0.05 (1.69)	1.01 (7.39)						0.994
Middle East & Europe 1960-2010	0.66 (0.59)	0.33 (1.49)	-0.01 (-4.79)			0.94 (30.78)		0.975
Latin America & Caribbean 1960-2010	-0.10 (-0.13)	0.44 (3.21)	-0.05 (-1.97)	-0.01 (-2.04)	0.01 (-0.44)	1.17 (7.42)	-0.33 (-2.22)	0.976

* The dependent variable is textile fiber consumption per capita for each country group. All equations were regressed in logarithmic form. The numbers in parentheses are t-statistics. t-1 indicates a time lag of one year. Autocorrelation coefficients are estimated through a Cochran-Orcutt process. **An AR(3) process is also included in the regression. ***GDP per capita in t-1 is also included in the regression, as well as a trend variable (not shown). The textile price index is the relative textile fiber price index for the appropriate region. Income and price weight variables are the GDP per capita and fiber price index multiplied by a dummy variable that distinguishes between years of normal consumption growth and years where per capita consumption declined. See: ICAC, World Textile Demand, October 1990, for details of the model.

Table 8
WORLD COTTON AND NON-COTTON TEXTILE FIBER CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA
REGRESSION RESULTS*

Country Group/ Period	Constant	GDP Per Capita	Price of Cotton Fibers Price Index(t-1)	Price of Other Textile Fibers Price Index(t-1)	Index of Inflation (t-1)	Autocorrelation AR(1) AR(2)		R2
Cotton								
World 1960-2013	0.33 (0.44)	0.30 (1.74)	-0.05 (-3.04)	-0.03 (-0.76)	-0.02 (-0.54)	1.45 (9.78)	-0.68 (-4.58)	0.93
Noncotton								
World 1960-2013	-5.14 (-18.76)	1.59 (28.7)	0.08 (3.02)	-0.19 (-6.27)	-0.05 (-5.98)	-0.07 (-0.38)		0.99

* The dependent variable is end-use cotton fiber consumption per capita for cotton and end-use non-cotton textile fiber consumption per capita for non-cotton fibers. Both equations were regressed in logarithmic form. The numbers in parentheses are t-statistics. t-1 indicates a time lag of one year. See: ICAC, World Textile Demand, October 1990 for details of the model.

Table 9
REAL GDP PER CAPITA INDEX

	Developing Countries							
	World	C. and E. Europe and former USSR	Industrial Countries	All	Africa	Asia	Middle East & Europe	Latin America & Caribbean
	Index numbers 1990=100							
1960	50.8	32.4	42.3	40.4	74.9	37.2	51.6	55.8
1961	52.1	34.2	43.8	43.9	75.7	37.8	52.8	57.4
1962	53.9	36.0	45.6	44.4	76.1	38.3	55.3	58.6
1963	55.6	37.7	47.3	48.7	80.0	39.9	58.4	58.2
1964	57.8	39.4	49.8	51.4	81.9	41.5	61.1	59.4
1965	60.0	41.1	51.8	53.5	83.3	40.2	64.3	64.3
1966	62.2	44.1	53.8	55.3	83.1	40.5	67.6	66.2
1967	63.4	47.1	55.2	55.7	81.6	41.8	70.3	67.2
1968	65.5	50.0	57.7	57.5	84.8	42.5	74.9	70.0
1969	67.7	52.9	60.3	61.5	89.8	44.6	80.5	72.6
1970	69.7	55.8	61.8	65.8	94.8	45.8	83.4	74.4
1971	71.4	59.2	63.4	67.9	98.0	46.4	87.9	77.4
1972	73.9	62.6	66.0	70.0	99.6	46.3	94.9	80.7
1973	77.4	66.0	69.2	73.4	99.5	48.3	97.5	84.8
1974	78.0	69.2	69.2	76.0	104.2	49.2	103.3	88.6
1975	77.9	72.4	68.4	77.3	102.4	51.5	103.7	89.7
1976	80.6	75.7	71.0	79.9	105.0	53.2	112.8	93.0
1977	82.6	78.9	73.0	83.3	105.6	56.0	117.4	95.0
1978	84.8	81.5	75.5	85.0	101.1	60.3	113.3	97.0
1979	86.4	83.4	77.4	87.2	101.6	60.6	114.2	101.1
1980	86.6	85.9	77.6	88.6	102.1	62.9	108.0	105.5
1981	87.0	87.3	78.5	89.2	104.4	65.3	108.2	104.1
1982	86.2	89.2	78.2	89.3	103.4	67.7	104.8	101.3
1983	87.1	91.7	80.0	89.7	100.8	71.0	104.6	96.7
1984	89.5	94.0	83.3	91.8	101.2	75.2	105.3	98.2
1985	91.1	95.1	85.9	93.1	101.3	78.9	104.4	99.3
1986	92.6	97.7	88.2	94.6	100.0	82.2	99.9	101.6
1987	94.4	99.5	90.8	96.2	98.1	86.6	97.5	102.9
1988	96.9	102.9	94.5	98.1	99.3	92.6	93.7	101.8
1989	98.8	104.4	97.7	99.3	99.9	96.5	94.8	101.4
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	99.8	92.1	100.8	99.5	98.1	104.3	105.0	102.0
1992	100.3	78.7	102.4	99.3	94.8	111.7	108.7	103.6
1993	100.7	72.8	103.1	100.5	92.9	119.7	108.8	105.8
1994	102.6	67.3	106.0	102.0	92.7	128.9	108.7	109.2
1995	104.5	66.3	108.3	104.4	92.9	138.2	109.1	109.0
1996	106.9	66.7	110.8	107.8	96.0	147.6	111.8	110.9
1997	109.7	68.5	113.9	111.4	96.9	154.8	114.2	114.9
1998	110.9	68.3	116.2	112.3	97.7	158.0	115.9	115.7
1999	113.4	70.6	119.5	114.5	98.0	165.8	115.5	114.3
2000	117.2	75.8	123.6	119.2	99.0	174.2	119.5	116.9
2001	118.4	78.5	124.6	121.9	101.4	182.6	120.5	115.9
2002	120.2	82.4	125.9	125.7	106.0	192.6	123.0	114.7
2003	123.2	87.9	127.7	131.7	108.5	206.5	128.8	115.6
2004	127.9	90.9	131.0	140.0	113.4	221.9	136.4	121.1
2005	132.3	95.4	133.7	148.2	117.6	240.3	141.0	125.1
2006	137.6	101.5	136.9	158.2	122.2	262.4	147.3	130.5
2007	143.3	109.4	139.7	169.7	127.9	289.4	152.6	136.4
2008	145.5	116.2	138.9	177.3	132.1	307.5	156.8	140.7
2009	143.3	125.1	133.3	180.4	132.4	327.8	158.0	137.3
2010	149.0	134.1	136.6	191.4	136.7	356.1	163.3	144.0
2011	153.1	140.0	138.2	200.8	141.1	380.3	166.6	148.9
2012	156.7	132.7	139.4	208.2	144.9	401.9	171.6	151.6
2013	159.9	139.0	140.5	215.3	149.3	423.9	172.9	153.9
2014	163.6	146.0	142.4	222.4	153.8	446.7	175.4	155.3
2015	168.4	149.5	145.1	231.1	159.1	472.3	180.8	157.7

Table 10
PRICES OF TEXTILE FIBERS

	Textile Fiber Price Index							Non-cotton	Real Textile Fiber		
	Cotlook A Index	Australian Eastern Market Indicator	Rayon Staple	Polyester Staple	Textile Fiber Price Index			Textile Fiber Price Index	Price Index *		
		World			Industrial Countries	Developing Countries	World		Industrial Countries	Developing Countries	
											U.S. Cents per kilogram
1960	65.0	134.4	61.7	277.8	91.0	137.5	90.5	147.1	959.0	292.4	18465.1
1961	67.1	139.3	57.3	260.1	93.5	135.9	91.7	146.5	1125.9	283.7	17530.6
1962	65.7	122.3	57.3	251.3	91.6	129.9	87.7	138.9	907.1	264.5	15314.3
1963	64.0	142.7	59.5	251.3	95.8	127.9	95.8	150.8	911.0	254.4	14988.4
1964	64.2	150.6	61.7	216.1	95.4	123.2	85.2	147.9	870.0	239.3	11534.9
1965	62.6	126.0	59.5	185.2	88.6	108.7	76.1	131.5	770.8	204.6	8980.4
1966	60.6	136.3	57.3	178.6	89.5	108.4	70.5	135.3	741.4	197.5	7320.4
1967	65.0	122.0	52.9	127.9	83.2	92.6	70.1	111.5	662.4	164.3	6591.2
1968	67.2	116.6	55.1	121.3	85.0	90.5	73.6	109.2	649.5	154.4	6469.2
1969	60.8	131.9	57.3	99.2	80.5	85.3	67.4	105.7	584.3	138.9	5523.0
1970	63.2	98.1	55.1	90.4	75.2	76.3	68.1	90.4	515.3	117.6	5159.9
1971	74.1	79.7	59.5	83.8	78.4	76.8	75.2	83.6	507.3	112.4	5204.6
1972	79.3	117.8	68.3	79.4	85.9	86.2	82.3	93.2	526.2	120.7	5108.5
1973	135.5	305.3	72.8	83.8	133.5	130.5	133.6	131.4	747.0	169.7	6936.1
1974	141.5	252.0	112.4	101.4	140.4	142.3	141.9	139.3	684.0	163.5	5997.3
1975	116.1	182.4	112.4	110.2	126.5	129.6	123.1	138.0	544.3	134.0	4248.3
1976	169.1	198.0	119.0	119.0	158.4	155.0	162.9	147.8	613.7	148.0	4573.5
1977	155.4	227.0	132.3	123.0	155.0	157.5	156.5	154.7	540.0	138.7	3543.3
1978	157.2	234.9	127.9	119.0	154.1	156.0	156.5	151.3	490.0	128.0	2949.8
1979	168.9	254.5	143.3	130.1	168.4	172.4	170.9	168.0	476.1	129.8	2621.2
1980	204.7	302.3	163.1	160.9	202.1	202.2	203.1	199.8	494.2	136.0	2446.2
1981	184.5	328.2	189.6	174.2	201.0	208.8	201.2	215.8	423.9	127.5	1873.8
1982	159.9	306.1	185.2	169.2	185.1	194.6	183.0	209.6	341.0	110.5	1299.0
1983	185.4	269.5	176.4	160.9	191.6	198.5	192.9	197.5	307.8	107.2	992.9
1984	178.5	471.5	185.2	173.8	192.6	200.7	190.1	205.3	269.7	103.5	709.3
1985	131.8	434.4	173.8	146.2	156.0	172.1	155.4	178.4	189.8	85.0	416.5
1986	105.6	438.0	167.0	137.4	138.6	157.7	136.0	171.6	151.0	76.2	276.3
1987	164.8	636.2	178.6	145.0	181.0	197.4	185.0	197.2	173.0	92.7	269.7
1988	140.0	850.0	199.9	162.8	189.5	215.7	187.8	236.5	149.9	97.9	183.6
1989	167.4	815.8	242.0	188.9	213.0	243.9	215.1	256.5	132.5	106.0	160.3
1990	182.0	645.2	264.4	182.1	207.9	241.5	225.8	232.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	169.6	500.8	269.0	162.0	188.6	230.9	217.6	206.6	76.9	91.7	67.3
1992	127.7	408.0	251.5	162.0	162.1	200.3	186.1	193.7	56.0	76.9	40.3
1993	127.9	369.3	245.6	159.8	158.6	195.5	183.9	186.3	46.0	72.9	27.8
1994	175.8	479.6	227.1	165.2	186.9	213.2	206.7	196.3	44.1	77.6	20.1
1995	216.7	539.7	261.6	195.8	222.3	250.8	245.5	226.9	46.2	89.0	19.4
1996	177.6	509.8	259.0	175.5	192.3	229.7	223.6	204.0	36.8	79.6	15.0
1997	174.7	510.4	253.5	151.2	177.1	224.3	219.7	178.9	32.0	76.2	13.2
1998	144.5	421.3	242.1	133.7	151.6	201.3	198.2	156.6	25.8	67.4	10.5
1999	117.1	369.5	217.3	113.9	127.3	174.6	173.4	134.3	20.4	57.7	8.2
2000	130.2	403.3	215.1	125.8	139.3	180.9	181.1	145.3	21.3	58.4	7.9
2001	105.8	426.2	217.2	133.2	133.5	172.9	175.7	152.5	19.6	54.7	7.1
2002	102.0	526.5	215.7	134.9	134.5	173.6	178.7	156.1	19.1	54.0	6.8
2003	138.3	597.9	199.0	133.7	148.8	182.3	184.9	155.5	20.3	55.7	6.6
2004	138.5	579.6	218.4	138.2	151.1	191.6	196.2	159.1	19.9	57.4	6.6
2005	119.5	553.9	252.4	149.4	149.8	198.4	206.2	169.5	19.0	58.1	6.5
2006	126.5	604.7	249.1	156.5	156.9	200.8	212.4	176.8	19.2	57.4	6.4
2007	139.3	762.0	256.9	164.3	169.4	215.4	226.5	188.2	20.0	60.3	6.4
2008	157.7	721.0	237.4	167.9	177.1	212.2	219.6	189.2	19.7	57.5	5.7
2009	138.4	681.4	217.9	141.4	152.5	191.0	200.1	160.4	16.5	51.6	4.9
2010	234.1	942.3	278.1	180.4	214.8	272.5	273.5	204.8	22.5	72.5	6.3
2011	339.8	1176.4	272.5	222.7	275.4	325.6	302.6	246.2	27.4	84.3	6.5
2012	196.6	1149.3	204.3	193.6	207.7	226.7	216.6	212.3	19.9	57.6	4.4
2013	200.1	1054.2	184.4	185.5	200.8	215.8	202.1	201.0	18.6	54.1	3.9
2014	184.6	1042.6	165.0	170.0	184.7	198.5	184.0	184.7	16.5	49.0	3.3

* Textile Fiber Price Index divided by Consumer Price Index for each country group.

Sources: Cotton Outlook, International Monetary Fund, Economic Research Service (USDA), PCI Fibres, and ABARES.

Table 11
REAL GDP INDEX

	Developing Countries							
	C. and E. Europe and former USSR	Industrial Countries						Latin America & Caribbean
	World		All	Africa	Asia	Middle East & Europe		
Index numbers 1990=100								
1961	30.4	26.4	34.6	21.2	34.8	20.9	23.6	27.8
1962	32.0	28.2	36.2	23.5	36.0	21.6	24.8	29.5
1963	33.6	29.9	38.1	24.3	37.0	22.3	26.7	30.9
1964	35.6	31.7	40.0	27.2	39.9	23.7	29.0	31.6
1965	37.7	33.4	42.6	29.4	41.8	25.2	31.1	33.2
1966	39.9	36.2	44.7	31.2	43.6	24.9	33.7	36.9
1967	41.5	39.1	46.9	33.1	44.6	25.7	36.3	38.9
1968	43.8	41.9	48.6	34.2	44.9	27.2	38.8	40.5
1969	46.2	44.7	51.3	36.3	48.0	28.4	42.4	43.3
1970	48.5	47.6	54.0	39.8	52.1	30.6	46.9	46.0
1971	50.8	50.9	55.9	43.7	56.4	32.3	49.9	48.4
1972	53.6	54.3	57.8	46.2	59.9	33.5	54.0	51.5
1973	57.2	57.8	60.7	48.8	62.5	34.2	59.9	55.1
1974	58.8	61.1	64.2	52.4	64.1	36.5	63.3	59.3
1975	59.8	64.5	64.7	55.5	68.9	38.0	69.0	63.4
1976	63.0	68.1	64.4	57.8	69.6	40.6	71.3	65.7
1977	65.7	71.6	67.3	61.1	73.3	42.9	79.8	69.8
1978	68.7	74.5	69.7	65.0	75.9	46.0	85.6	72.9
1979	71.3	76.8	72.5	67.9	74.6	50.5	85.2	76.2
1980	72.7	79.8	74.8	71.0	77.2	51.7	88.5	81.3
1981	74.3	81.8	75.5	73.8	79.7	54.7	86.5	86.7
1982	74.9	84.2	76.8	75.9	83.8	57.9	89.4	87.5
1983	77.0	87.2	76.9	77.5	85.4	61.2	89.5	86.9
1984	80.6	90.1	79.1	79.6	85.6	65.5	92.4	84.7
1985	83.5	91.9	82.8	83.2	88.4	70.7	96.0	87.8
1986	86.4	95.2	85.9	86.2	91.0	75.6	98.2	90.6
1987	89.6	97.7	88.7	89.5	92.3	80.3	96.8	94.6
1988	93.7	101.8	91.9	92.9	93.0	86.3	97.3	97.7
1989	97.1	104.0	96.2	96.8	96.7	94.2	96.2	98.6
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	101.5	92.4	101.5	101.5	100.6	106.1	107.7	103.9
1992	103.5	79.1	103.7	103.2	99.8	115.6	114.2	107.3
1993	105.6	73.2	105.2	106.3	100.3	126.0	117.1	111.5
1994	109.2	67.6	108.8	109.8	102.7	137.8	119.6	117.0
1995	112.8	66.5	111.8	114.4	105.5	150.1	122.7	118.7
1996	117.0	66.9	115.1	120.2	111.6	162.7	128.5	122.8
1997	121.7	68.6	119.1	126.2	115.3	173.1	134.0	129.2
1998	124.7	68.2	122.2	129.3	119.0	179.3	138.9	132.2
1999	129.2	70.3	126.5	133.9	122.2	190.6	141.3	132.6
2000	135.3	75.3	131.7	141.7	126.6	203.4	148.4	137.9
2001	138.3	77.9	133.5	146.9	132.5	215.4	153.6	138.3
2002	142.2	81.5	135.7	153.7	141.8	229.9	159.9	138.8
2003	147.6	86.7	138.6	163.4	148.5	249.4	171.0	141.7
2004	155.0	89.5	143.1	176.1	158.9	271.0	184.9	150.3
2005	162.2	93.8	147.1	188.9	168.7	296.8	195.1	157.3
2006	170.8	99.7	151.6	204.5	179.4	327.5	208.5	166.1
2007	179.9	107.5	155.8	222.3	192.1	365.1	220.9	175.7
2008	184.8	114.3	155.9	235.3	203.0	391.9	232.1	183.2
2009	184.1	123.1	150.5	242.7	208.3	422.1	239.1	180.9
2010	193.6	132.1	155.1	260.9	220.0	463.1	252.3	191.8
2011	201.2	138.0	157.8	277.3	232.2	499.6	262.2	200.6
2012	208.3	130.9	160.0	291.3	244.1	533.2	275.1	206.4
2013	214.9	137.2	162.1	304.9	257.3	567.9	281.9	211.8
2014	222.2	144.2	165.0	319.0	271.1	604.3	290.7	216.0
2015	231.1	147.8	169.0	335.5	286.9	644.8	304.6	221.6

Sources: International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

Table 12
POPULATION

	POPULATION							
	World	C. and E. Europe and former USSR	Industrial Countries	Developing Countries				
				All	Africa	Asia	Middle East & Europe	Latin America & Caribbean
	Millions							
1961	3093.9	317.6	641.0	2135.3	293.7	1532.6	81.4	226.3
1962	3150.2	322.0	648.3	2180.0	300.8	1561.4	83.6	232.7
1963	3208.2	326.3	655.5	2226.4	308.3	1591.5	85.9	239.3
1964	3268.9	330.5	662.6	2275.8	315.9	1624.3	88.2	245.9
1965	3333.0	334.4	669.5	2329.2	323.9	1660.6	90.6	252.6
1966	3400.8	337.9	676.1	2386.8	332.2	1700.9	93.1	259.3
1967	3472.0	341.2	682.5	2448.3	340.7	1744.6	95.6	265.9
1968	3545.6	344.3	688.7	2512.6	349.6	1790.8	98.1	272.6
1969	3620.7	347.4	694.7	2578.5	358.7	1838.1	100.8	279.4
1970	3696.2	350.5	700.8	2644.9	368.1	1885.3	103.5	286.4
1971	3772.0	353.6	706.8	2711.6	377.9	1932.3	106.3	293.5
1972	3848.3	356.9	712.8	2778.7	387.9	1979.1	109.3	300.7
1973	3924.7	360.1	718.7	2845.9	398.3	2025.4	112.4	308.0
1974	4000.8	363.3	724.3	2913.1	409.1	2071.1	115.6	315.5
1975	4076.4	366.5	729.8	2980.1	420.3	2115.9	119.0	323.1
1976	4151.4	369.7	735.0	3046.8	432.0	2159.7	122.6	330.8
1977	4225.9	372.8	739.9	3113.2	444.0	2202.5	126.3	338.6
1978	4300.4	375.9	744.7	3179.8	456.5	2244.9	130.2	346.4
1979	4375.9	379.0	749.3	3247.6	469.5	2287.7	134.3	354.4
1980	4453.0	382.1	753.8	3317.1	482.8	2331.6	138.6	362.3
1981	4531.8	385.2	758.3	3388.3	496.6	2376.5	143.2	370.3
1982	4612.1	388.3	762.6	3461.2	510.7	2422.5	148.0	378.3
1983	4694.1	391.3	766.9	3535.8	525.2	2469.6	152.9	386.3
1984	4777.8	394.4	771.2	3612.2	540.1	2517.9	157.9	394.3
1985	4863.3	397.5	775.6	3690.1	555.3	2567.6	162.9	402.4
1986	4950.6	400.7	780.1	3769.8	570.7	2618.6	167.9	410.5
1987	5039.5	403.8	784.6	3851.1	586.5	2670.9	172.9	418.7
1988	5129.1	406.8	789.2	3933.1	602.5	2723.8	177.9	426.8
1989	5218.4	409.3	794.0	4015.1	618.8	2776.5	182.8	435.0
1990	5306.4	411.2	798.9	4096.3	635.3	2828.2	187.6	443.0
1991	5392.9	412.5	804.0	4176.4	652.0	2878.8	192.4	451.0
1992	5478.0	413.2	809.3	4255.6	669.0	2928.2	197.1	459.0
1993	5561.7	413.4	814.6	4333.8	686.2	2976.6	201.8	466.9
1994	5644.4	413.2	819.9	4411.3	703.5	3024.3	206.4	474.8
1995	5726.2	412.8	825.1	4488.3	720.9	3071.3	211.0	482.6
1996	5807.2	412.3	830.2	4564.7	738.5	3117.7	215.6	490.5
1997	5887.3	411.6	835.1	4640.6	756.2	3163.4	220.2	498.4
1998	5966.5	410.7	840.1	4715.7	774.1	3208.1	224.8	506.2
1999	6044.9	409.8	845.1	4790.1	792.4	3251.9	229.4	513.9
2000	6122.8	408.8	850.4	4863.6	811.1	3294.5	234.2	521.4
2001	6200.0	407.7	855.9	4936.4	830.2	3335.9	239.0	528.8
2002	6276.7	406.6	861.6	5008.6	849.8	3376.2	243.9	536.1
2003	6353.2	405.6	867.4	5080.2	869.8	3415.7	248.9	543.2
2004	6429.8	404.8	873.3	5151.7	890.3	3454.4	254.2	550.2
2005	6506.6	404.2	879.2	5223.3	911.1	3492.7	259.7	557.0
2006	6584.0	404.0	885.0	5295.0	932.4	3530.5	265.5	563.8
2007	6661.6	404.0	890.8	5366.8	954.2	3567.8	271.6	570.4
2008	6739.6	404.3	896.5	5438.9	976.4	3604.8	277.8	577.0
2009	6817.7	404.6	902.0	5511.1	999.0	3641.8	283.9	583.5
2010	6895.9	405.0	907.2	5583.7	1022.2	3678.7	289.8	590.1
2011	6974.0	405.3	912.2	5656.5	1045.9	3715.7	295.3	596.6
2012	7052.1	405.6	916.9	5729.6	1070.1	3752.6	300.7	603.2
2013	7130.0	405.9	921.4	5802.7	1094.7	3789.4	305.8	609.7
2014	7207.5	406.1	925.8	5875.5	1119.8	3825.5	310.9	616.1
2015	7284.3	406.4	930.2	5948.7	1145.3	3861.4	316.0	622.9

Source: United Nations.

Table 13
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

	Developing Countries						
	World	Industrial Countries	All	Africa	Asia	Middle East & Europe	Latin America & Caribbean
	Index numbers 1990=100						
1960	5.2	17.5	0.3	4.6	8.5		0.0
1961	4.5	17.8	0.3	4.8	8.7		0.0
1962	5.5	18.3	0.3	4.9	8.9		0.0
1963	5.7	18.7	0.3	5.0	9.2		0.0
1964	6.0	19.2	0.4	5.3	10.2		0.0
1965	6.3	19.8	0.4	5.5	10.8		0.0
1966	6.6	20.4	0.5	5.8	12.0		0.0
1967	6.9	21.0	0.6	6.1	13.3		0.0
1968	7.2	21.8	0.6	6.4	13.7		0.0
1969	7.5	22.9	0.6	6.7	14.0		0.0
1970	8.0	24.2	0.7	7.1	15.1		0.0
1971	8.5	25.4	0.7	7.5	15.9		0.0
1972	8.9	26.6	0.8	7.9	16.8		0.0
1973	9.8	28.6	1.0	8.5	19.7		0.0
1974	11.2	32.4	1.2	9.7	25.3		0.0
1975	12.7	36.0	1.5	11.5	28.1		0.0
1976	14.1	39.0	1.8	13.3	28.7		0.0
1977	15.7	42.3	2.3	15.7	31.1		0.0
1978	17.2	45.4	2.8	18.3	32.9		0.0
1979	19.3	49.5	3.5	21.1	35.5	30.0	0.0
1980	22.7	55.9	4.4	24.3	39.8	33.6	0.0
1981	25.9	62.0	5.3	28.3	44.0	37.4	0.0
1982	29.4	67.1	6.6	32.1	47.3	41.2	0.0
1983	33.2	71.1	8.3	37.2	51.0	45.1	0.0
1984	37.9	75.7	10.8	42.8	55.5	48.4	0.1
1985	43.1	80.0	14.2	48.4	60.3	51.5	0.2
1986	47.8	82.4	17.8	55.9	66.0	58.6	0.4
1987	54.1	85.2	23.6	63.7	72.5	71.8	0.9
1988	63.9	88.5	34.9	74.0	83.4	82.4	3.2
1989	79.1	94.4	57.5	88.0	93.3	91.3	16.2
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	121.9	104.9	159.0	127.2	109.6	113.1	245.7
1992	167.6	108.9	361.9	172.1	118.7	128.5	649.1
1993	226.8	112.3	791.6	231.4	130.6	142.8	2070.2
1994	226.8	115.2	1502.1	327.6	150.1	163.0	6707.1
1995	332.5	118.2	2091.6	448.3	169.0	192.9	9268.6
1996	361.3	121.0	2518.0	590.9	182.6	212.1	11324.2
1997	383.3	123.5	2853.9	670.3	191.6	226.2	12809.7
1998	407.0	125.3	3219.2	733.3	207.9	241.2	14078.6
1999	433.8	127.1	3628.0	809.8	213.9	256.6	15371.0
2000	453.7	130.0	3942.8	942.8	218.0	265.9	16678.9
2001	473.0	132.8	4252.9	1072.6	224.4	275.5	17776.9
2002	489.6	134.8	4540.1	1186.0	229.1	289.2	19294.0
2003	507.6	137.3	4839.6	1311.4	235.0	304.2	21281.4
2004	525.7	140.1	5125.4	1409.7	244.6	324.2	22687.5
2005	545.6	143.4	5427.7	1532.8	253.6	346.3	24103.2
2006	566.4	146.8	5741.3	1643.3	264.5	374.7	25370.1
2007	589.3	150.0	6113.3	1745.3	278.6	414.3	26737.5
2008	624.6	155.1	6675.6	1971.8	299.1	465.4	28855.1
2009	640.4	155.3	7032.9	2162.7	308.6	494.6	30562.2
2010	663.4	157.7	7447.0	2325.7	324.9	526.8	32381.0
2011	695.9	162.0	7989.5	2543.8	346.1	575.5	34514.5
2012	723.4	165.2	8468.3	2772.0	362.2	636.2	36567.8
2013	749.2	167.5	8956.1	2947.9	378.6	702.8	39060.6
2014	775.3	170.0	9446.6	3128.2	395.5	762.1	n/a
2015	802.0	172.8	9937.1	3312.1	412.5	825.2	n/a

Source: Compiled with data from the International Monetary Fund.

Table 14
WORLD CONSUMPTION OF MAJOR TEXTILE FIBERS

	Total	Cotton	Wool	Chemical Fibers			Cotton	Wool	Chemical Fibers		
				Non-Cellulosics *					Non-Cellulosics *		
				All	Cellulosics *	Cellulosics **			All	Cellulosics *	Cellulosics **
	1,000 Metric tons						Percent				
1961	15102.1	10085.1	1505.0	3512.0	830.0	2682.0	66.8	10.0	23.3	5.5	17.8
1962	15339.0	9902.0	1501.0	3936.0	1080.0	2856.0	64.6	9.8	25.7	7.0	18.6
1963	16002.5	10146.5	1475.0	4381.0	1331.0	3050.0	63.4	9.2	27.4	8.3	19.1
1964	17255.8	10829.8	1460.0	4966.0	1687.0	3279.0	62.8	8.5	28.8	9.8	19.0
1965	18182.4	11318.4	1473.0	5391.0	2052.0	3339.0	62.2	8.1	29.6	11.3	18.4
1966	18795.5	11538.5	1545.0	5712.0	2371.0	3341.0	61.4	8.2	30.4	12.6	17.8
1967	19212.3	11695.3	1473.0	6044.0	2730.0	3314.0	60.9	7.7	31.5	14.2	17.2
1968	20434.4	11763.4	1565.0	7106.0	3578.0	3528.0	57.6	7.7	34.8	17.5	17.3
1969	21248.3	11911.3	1604.0	7733.0	4178.0	3555.0	56.1	7.5	36.4	19.7	16.7
1970	21741.3	12105.3	1500.0	8136.0	4700.0	3436.0	55.7	6.9	37.4	21.6	15.8
1971	23037.0	12493.0	1480.0	9064.0	5609.0	3455.0	54.2	6.4	39.3	24.3	15.0
1972	24417.5	12903.5	1578.0	9936.0	6377.0	3559.0	52.8	6.5	40.7	26.1	14.6
1973	26030.6	13287.6	1443.0	11300.0	7640.0	3660.0	51.0	5.5	43.4	29.4	14.1
1974	25267.1	12986.1	1262.0	11019.0	7487.0	3532.0	51.4	5.0	43.6	29.6	14.0
1975	24716.7	13046.7	1358.0	10312.0	7353.0	2959.0	52.8	5.5	41.7	29.7	12.0
1976	26537.5	13211.5	1515.0	11811.0	8601.0	3210.0	49.8	5.7	44.5	32.4	12.1
1977	27024.6	13116.6	1478.0	12430.0	9149.0	3281.0	48.5	5.5	46.0	33.9	12.1
1978	28245.8	13414.8	1481.0	13350.0	10032.0	3318.0	47.5	5.2	47.3	35.5	11.7
1979	29440.1	13897.1	1558.0	13985.0	10614.0	3371.0	47.2	5.3	47.5	36.1	11.5
1980	29579.7	14294.7	1567.0	13718.0	10475.6	3242.4	48.3	5.3	46.4	35.4	11.0
1981	29731.7	14124.4	1576.0	14031.3	10827.2	3204.1	47.5	5.3	47.2	36.4	10.8
1982	28894.6	14247.6	1556.0	13091.0	10145.3	2945.7	49.3	5.4	45.3	35.1	10.2
1983	30164.3	14546.7	1612.0	14005.6	11076.3	2929.3	48.2	5.3	46.4	36.7	9.7
1984	31249.7	14828.6	1621.0	14800.1	11804.0	2996.1	47.5	5.2	47.4	37.8	9.6
1985	32811.3	15766.5	1624.8	15420.0	12489.0	2931.0	48.1	5.0	47.0	38.1	8.9
1986	34955.1	17460.7	1708.4	15786.0	12927.0	2859.0	50.0	4.9	45.2	37.0	8.2
1987	36544.9	18224.8	1754.2	16566.0	13741.0	2825.0	49.9	4.8	45.3	37.6	7.7
1988	37423.9	18207.1	1903.8	17313.0	14417.0	2896.0	48.7	5.1	46.3	38.5	7.7
1989	38245.2	18694.7	1860.7	17689.7	14746.5	2943.2	48.9	4.9	46.3	38.6	7.7
1990	37877.1	18597.6	1627.5	17652.0	14894.0	2758.0	49.1	4.3	46.6	39.3	7.3
1991	38054.4	18547.5	1801.0	17706.0	15273.0	2433.0	48.7	4.7	46.5	40.1	6.4
1992	38832.8	18588.6	1756.5	18487.6	16161.0	2326.6	47.9	4.5	47.6	41.6	6.0
1993	39102.8	18538.1	1648.7	18916.0	16587.0	2329.0	47.4	4.2	48.4	42.4	6.0
1994	40399.9	18434.5	1723.4	20242.0	17939.0	2303.0	45.6	4.3	50.1	44.4	5.7
1995	40768.4	18401.0	1554.5	20813.0	18377.0	2436.0	45.1	3.8	51.1	45.1	6.0
1996	42253.8	18778.8	1440.0	22035.0	19765.0	2270.0	44.4	3.4	52.1	46.8	5.4
1997	45006.5	18979.5	1361.0	24666.0	22396.0	2270.0	42.2	3.0	54.8	49.8	5.0
1998	45502.9	18728.9	1293.0	25481.0	23254.0	2227.0	41.2	2.8	56.0	51.1	4.9
1999	47175.1	19222.1	1393.0	26560.0	24485.0	2075.0	40.7	3.0	56.3	51.9	4.4
2000	49708.5	19894.3	1380.0	28434.2	26219.0	2215.2	40.0	2.8	57.2	52.7	4.5
2001	50066.7	20379.7	1361.0	28326.0	26244.0	2082.0	40.7	2.7	56.6	52.4	4.2
2002	52290.3	20879.3	1268.0	30143.0	28024.0	2119.0	39.9	2.4	57.6	53.6	4.1
2003	54308.9	21354.9	1227.0	31727.0	29467.0	2260.0	39.3	2.3	58.4	54.3	4.2
2004	57641.2	22495.2	1221.0	33925.0	31453.0	2472.0	39.0	2.1	58.9	54.6	4.3
2005	61567.8	24355.8	1218.0	35994.0	33511.0	2483.0	39.6	2.0	58.5	54.4	4.0
2006	64803.2	25673.2	1234.0	37896.0	35261.0	2635.0	39.6	1.9	58.5	54.4	4.1
2007	69361.3	26638.3	1221.0	41502.0	38381.0	3121.0	38.4	1.8	59.8	55.3	4.5
2008	66245.5	25554.5	1221.0	39470.0	36693.0	2777.0	38.6	1.8	59.6	55.4	4.2
2009	67806.0	24612.0	1104.0	42090.0	39113.0	2977.0	36.3	1.6	62.1	57.7	4.4
2010	73310.3	25090.8	1126.0	47093.5	43817.8	3275.7	34.2	1.5	64.2	59.8	4.5
2011	76187.7	23751.5	1083.2	51353.0	47344.3	4008.7	31.2	1.4	67.4	62.1	5.3
2012	79557.3	23081.4	1056.3	55419.6	51139.1	4280.5	29.0	1.3	69.7	64.3	5.4
2013	83370.7	23530.1	1076.0	58764.6	53963.8	4800.8	28.2	1.3	70.5	64.7	5.8
2014	86775.4	24367.1	1083.0	61325.3	56187.4	5137.8	28.1	1.2	70.7	64.8	5.9
2015	90043.5	25132.8	1097.0	63813.6	58368.4	5445.2	27.9	1.2	70.9	64.8	6.0

*/ Excluding olefin. **/ Excluding filter tow.

Sources: ICAC, Commonwealth Secretariat, International Wool Secretariat, and Fiber Economics Bureau.

APPENDIX I

Methodology of World Textile Demand Projections

Projections of world textile demand are based on an econometric model that uses eight world and regional equations, two equations that differentiate between cotton and non-cotton consumption at a world level and two sets of adjustment equations. The background and properties of the model are given in *WORLD TEXTILE DEMAND*, October 1990.

The products that comprise the world textile market are made with a variety of fibers. Many of these fibers, such as silk, jute, hemp and others, represent a very small portion of the market. For modeling purposes, the universe of the world textile market is assumed to be composed of cotton and wool as natural fibers and cellulosic and non-cellulosic as chemical fibers.

Data through 1993 on end-use consumption by country and region are obtained from the *World Apparel Fibre Consumption Survey* published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). New versions of the survey conducted jointly by the FAO and the ICAC Secretariat with data for 1996 and 2000 through 2010 have been used to estimate consumption by region after 1993. Additional data are obtained from the Fiber Economics Bureau, PCI Fibres, Cotlook Ltd., the USDA, *JTN Weekly*, EUROCOTON, the International Wool Secretariat and the Commonwealth Secretariat.

End-use consumption is equivalent to the concept of *available for home use* developed by FAO and is constructed as follows:

$$1) \text{ end-use textile consumption} = \sum_j \text{mill consumption}_j - \text{trade balance}_j$$

$$\text{Where:} \quad \text{trade balance}_j = \text{yarn exports}_j + \text{fabric exports}_j + \text{clothing exports}_j \\ + \text{exports of other manufactures}_j - \text{yarn imports}_j - \text{fabric exports}_j - \\ \text{clothing imports}_j - \text{imports of other manufactures}_j$$

and $j = (1,4)$ is cotton, wool, cellulosic or synthetic fibers.

Demand for end-use textile goods is modeled as a function of income, population and prices. A general equational form of this function is as follows:

$$2) \quad \log(\text{TC}_{ti}/\text{Pop}_{ti}) = b_0 + b_1 \log(\text{GDP}_{ti}/\text{Pop}_{ti}) + b_2 \log(\text{TPI}_{t-1i}) + \\ + b_3 \log(\text{GDP}_{ti}/\text{Pop}_{ti}) * D_{ti} + b_4 \log(\text{TPI}_{t-1i}) * D_{ti}$$

where:

TC = end-use textile fiber consumption as defined in equation 1

Pop = population

GDP = Gross Domestic Product

$\text{TPI}_t = [(\text{Cotlook A Index} * \text{market share}_{jt} + \text{Australian greasy wool export unit} \\ \text{price} * \text{market share}_{jt} + \text{rayon price} * \text{market share}_{jt} + \text{polyester price} * \text{market share}_{jt}) \\ / \text{World Consumer price index}_t]_{1990 = 100}$

$$D_t = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } TC_t/Pop_t < TC_{t-1}/Pop_{t-1} \\ 0 & \text{if } TC_t/Pop_t > TC_{t-1}/Pop_{t-1} \end{cases}$$

and log is a logarithmic function, t is time, j is a fiber, and i = (1.8) is the world or a region.

The equational form used to model world cotton and non-cotton end-use consumption is as follows:

$$3) \quad \log(CC_t/Pop_t) = b_0 + b_1 \log(GDP_t/Pop_t) + b_2 \log(CP_{t-1}/NCTPI_{t-1})$$

and

$$\log(NCC_t/Pop_t) = b_0 + b_1 \log(GDP_t/Pop_t) + b_2 \log(NCTPI_{t-1}/CP_{t-1})$$

where:

CC = end-use cotton consumption as described in equation 1

CP = Cotlook A Index₁₉₉₀ = 100

NCTPI = (Australian greasy wool export unit price* non-cotton market share_{jt} + rayon price*non-cotton market share_{jt} + polyester price*non-cotton market share_{jt})₁₉₉₀ = 100

NCC = end-use non-cotton consumption as described in equation 1

and other variables as defined in equation 2

Demand for cotton and non-cotton textile goods in the three sub-groups of industrial countries was modeled as follows:

$$3a) \quad \log(CC_t/Pop_t) = b_0 + b_1 \log(GDP_t/Pop_t) + b_2 \log(CP_{t-1}) + b_3 \log(NCTPI_{t-1})$$

and

$$\log(NCC_t/Pop_t) = b_0 + b_1 \log(GDP_t/Pop_t) + b_2 \log(NCTPI_{t-1}) + b_3 \log(CP_{t-1})$$

where all variables are defined as in equations 3).

The market share of cotton was obtained from equations 3) and 3a) as follows:

$$4) \quad \text{Market share of Cotton}_t = \frac{\exp(\log(CC_t/Pop_t)) * Pop_t}{\exp(\log(NCC_t/Pop_t)) * Pop_t + \exp(\log(CC_t/Pop_t)) * Pop_t}$$

where exp is the exponential function and other variables are as defined in equations 3).

The resulting market share was applied to results from equation 2) in order to obtain absolute consumption of cotton.

The world is divided into three groups: industrial countries, developing countries, and Central and Eastern European and the former USSR countries. For projection purposes, adjustment weights are used to reconcile world projections with regional projections. The adjustment weights are:

$$4) AW_g = TC_g / \sum_g TC_g$$

where:

AW_g = adjustment weight for group g

TC_g = forecast end-use textile consumption in group g

The final forecast of textile consumption for each group is obtained by multiplying the forecast of world textile consumption by the adjustment weight.

Similarly, industrial countries are divided into three groups: North America, Western Europe and Asia/Oceania. For projection purposes, adjustment weights as described in equation 4) were used to adjust each group to total industrial countries.

Classification of Countries

The group of industrial countries comprises

Australia	Greece	Norway
Austria	Iceland	Portugal
Belgium	Ireland	Spain
Canada	Italy	Sweden
Denmark	Japan	Switzerland
Finland	Luxembourg	United Kingdom
France	Netherlands	United States
Germany	New Zealand	

The group of Central and Eastern European and former USSR countries comprises

Albania	Estonia	Moldova
Armenia	Georgia	Poland
Kazakhstan	Hungary	Romania
Azerbaijan	Kirghizstan	Russia
Belarus	Tadzhikistan	Slovak Republic
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Latvia	Slovenia
Bulgaria	Lithuania	Turkmenia
Croatia	Macedonia, former	Ukraine
Czech Republic	Yugoslav, Rep. of	Uzbekistan

The group of developing countries in Africa comprises

Algeria	Gambia	Rwanda
Angola	Ghana	São Tome and Principe
Benin	Guinea	Senegal
Bostwana	Guinea-Bissau	Seychelles
Burkina Faso	Kenya	Sierra Leone
Burundi	Lesotho	Somalia
Cameroon	Liberia	South Africa
Cape Verde	Libya	Sudan
Central African Republic	Madagascar	Swaziland
Chad	Malawi	Tanzania
Comoros	Mali	Togo
Congo	Mauritania	Tunisia
Côte d'Ivoire	Mauritius	Uganda
Djibouti	Morocco	Congo D. R. (Zaire)
Egypt	Mozambique	Zambia
Equatorial Guinea	Namibia	Zimbabwe
Ethiopia	Niger	
Gabon	Nigeria	

The group of developing countries in Asia comprises

Afghanistan	Indonesia	Papua New Guinea
Bangladesh	Kiribati	Philippines
Bhutan	Korea, Rep. of	Singapore
Brunei	Laos	Solomon Islands
Cambodia	Malaysia	Sri Lanka
China	Maldives	Thailand
China (Taiwan)	Mongolia	Vanuatu
China (Hong Kong)	Myanmar	Vietnam
Fiji	Nepal	Western Samoa
India	Pakistan	

The group of developing countries in the Middle East and Europe comprises

Bahrain	Lebanon	Yemen
Iraq	Oman	
Iran	Qatar	Cyprus
Israel	Saudi Arabia	Malta
Jordan	Syria	Turkey
Kuwait	United Arab Emirates	

The group of developing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean comprises

Antigua and Barbuda	Dominica	Nicaragua
Argentina	Dominican Republic	Panama
Aruba	Ecuador	Paraguay
Bahamas	El Salvador	Peru
Barbados	Grenada	St. Kitts and Nevis
Belize	Guatemala	St. Lucia
Bolivia	Guyana	St. Vincent & the Grenadines
Brazil	Haiti	Suriname
Chile	Honduras	Trinidad and Tobago
Colombia	Jamaica	Uruguay
Costa Rica	Mexico	Venezuela
Cuba	Netherlands Antilles	



3

MILL CONSUMPTION OF COTTON

Global Expansion in Mill Use is Expected

In 2013, after two consecutive years of contraction and as a result of improvements in global economic activity, world cotton mill use expanded by 2%, i.e. 449,000 tons, to 23.5 million tons. However, despite the recovery, this was the second lowest level registered since 2004.

Expansion in developing countries accounted for 90% of the increase in world mill use, while industrial countries accounted for 6.5% and the CEEU countries accounted for the other 3.5%. With the exceptions of China and Brazil (where mill use dropped by 6.1%, and 0.5%, respectively), the top ten cotton spinning countries used more cotton in 2013

than in 2012. The greatest increase was recorded in India (+10%), the second largest industrial consumer of cotton and where 21% of world mill use takes place. The main reason for this increase was strong demand for yarn from China and the local textile industry. The other top ten countries that recorded increases in mill use during 2013 were Vietnam, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, Turkey, United States and Mexico.

Based on expected further improvement in global economic activity in 2014, decreases in cotton prices, and a reduction in the difference between cotton and polyester prices, mill use of cotton is expected to increase by 4% to 24.4 million tons in 2014. In 2015, demand from the euro area and improving global economic conditions should support an additional expansion of mill use to 25.1 million tons. This forecast assumes that the Chinese government will not auction off the totality of its stockpile in less than 2 years. If that were to happen, then international cotton prices would decline enough to push mill use even higher.

Mill Use in Industrial Countries

After two consecutive years of reduction, mill consumption of cotton in industrial countries improved slightly in 2013 and increased to 1,002,000 tons, representing 4.3% of world mill use.

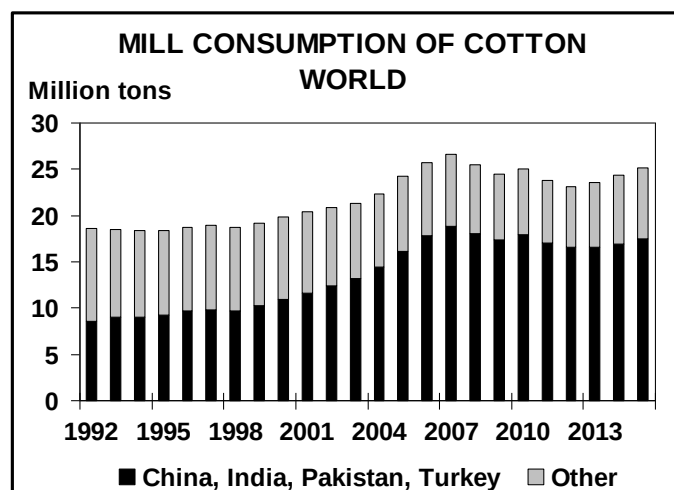


Figure 20

The increase took place in North America, where mill consumption rose by 5.5%, or 41,000 tons, to 774,000 tons. Cotton mill use is expected to continue expanding in 2015, due to more competitive prices and increased efficiencies from investments.

The second year of recession in the euro area significantly affected end-use consumption of textile products in that region, and strong competitive pressures from imports of textile products put further pressure on a declining European spinning industry. Four countries (Italy, Germany, Portugal and Greece) accounted for 78% of cotton mill use in Western Europe in 2013.

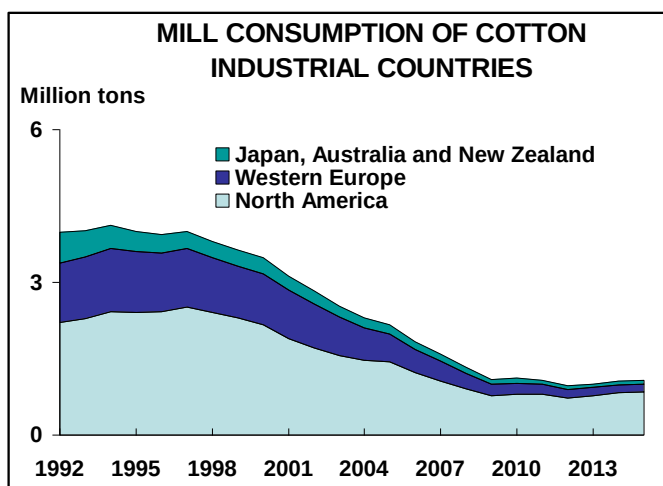


Figure 21

Cotton mill use declined in all Western European countries. Italy is the largest cotton consumer in Western Europe, accounting for 27% of regional mill use. Italian cotton mill use declined by 8% to 42,000 tons in 2013, the smallest amount of cotton spun in the country since World War II. Cotton mill use also declined by 12%, to 21,000 tons, in Greece; by 2.9%, to 37,000 tons, in Germany; by 5%, to 21,000 tons, in Portugal; by 3%, to 14,000 tons in France; by 3%, to 6,000 tons, in Spain; and by 3%, to 4,000 tons, in Belgium. Belgium re-exports half of its cotton imports to other European countries.

Cotton processing in industrial countries is expected to recover slightly and reach 1.05 million tons in 2014 and 1.07 million tons in 2015, due to improvements in economic activity. Mill use in United States should increase by 2.8% to 854,000 tons in 2015. However, Japan and Western Europe are expected to reduce their mill use by 3,400 and 9,400 tons, respectively, from their 2013 levels, to 66,000 tons and 149,000 tons by 2015.

Lower Use in Central and Eastern Europe

Cotton mill use in Central and Eastern European countries peaked at 722,000 tons in 1987 and has since declined. In 2013, regional use fell for the twelfth consecutive year by 1,700 tons to reach 19,000 tons, the smallest level ever registered. Increasing production costs, pressure from imported lower-cost textiles, and the recession in the euro area impacted regional production. Mill use declined by 350 tons to 5,500 tons in Czech Republic; by 440 tons to 1,600 tons in Poland; and by 100 tons to 1,900 tons in Bulgaria.

Based on increased competition from yarn and fabrics from developing countries, mill consumption of cotton in Central and Eastern Europe is projected to remain unchanged at 19,000 tons in 2014.

Mill Use in Former USSR Countries

In 2013, mill consumption of cotton in former USSR countries expanded by 3.1% to 572,000 tons. Increases in mill use in Uzbekistan (25,600 tons), Turkmenistan (10,200 tons), and Tadjikistan (1,600 tons) could offset the falls observed in Russia (18,500 tons) and Kazakhstan (1,500 tons). Russia's share of regional mill use declined from 44% in 2005 to 9% in 2013. Concurrently, Uzbekistan's share of regional mill consumption increased from 27% in 2005 to 58% in 2013.

Cotton spinning mills in Russia continue to either reduce or halt their activity, as the local textile industry prefers to buy, instead of produce, cotton yarn or fabric. Increasing costs of production, combined with difficulties in obtaining lines of credit, coupled with political issues, are making the Russian cotton spinning industry less and less competitive over time. Cotton processing in Russia is projected to remain at 49,000 tons in 2014 and 2015.

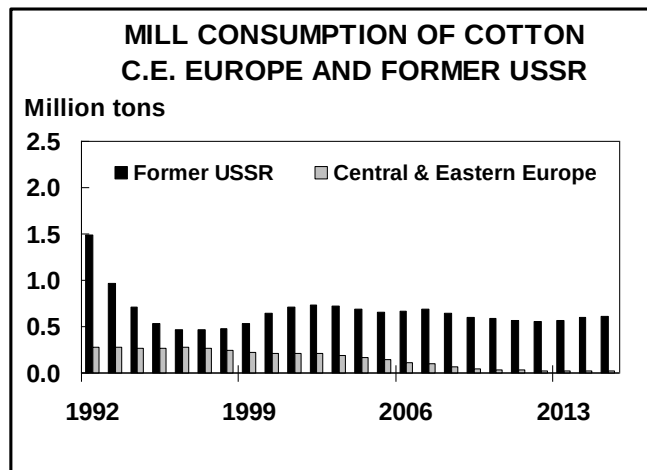


Figure 22

Developing Countries Spin More Cotton

Mill consumption in developing countries expanded by 404,000 tons to 22 million tons in 2013. Asian developing countries accounted for 86.3% of the increase in 2013, followed by Africa (7.2%), the Middle East and Eastern European countries (6.5%). Meanwhile, Latin America and the Caribbean registered a decline of 3,900 tons in mill use. Asian developing countries continued to displace mill consumption in Central America and the Caribbean, and Africa, and accounted for 83.4% of world consumption.

Mill use in developing countries is expected to increase by 3.4% in 2014 and 2015, to reach 23.4 million tons, i.e. 93% of world mill consumption.

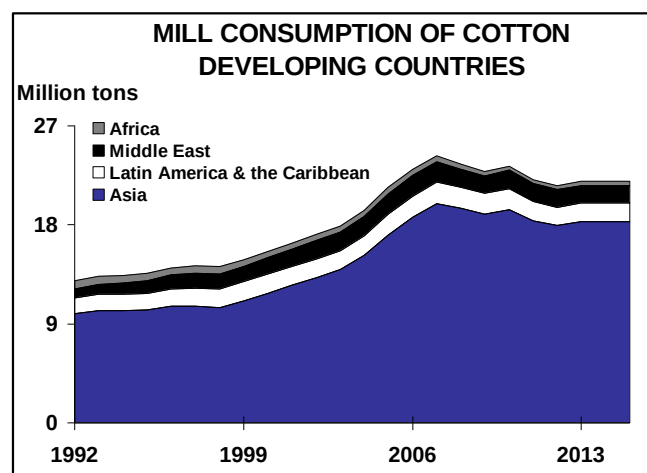


Figure 23

Mill Use to Remain Stagnant in South America

Mill consumption of cotton in South America peaked in 2007 at 1.4 million tons, and has been dropping since then. In 2013, it reached 1.2 million tons. The only country that registered an expansion in mill use was Colombia, which rose by 16%, i.e. 9,500 tons more than 2012. However, this slight increase was insufficient to offset the declines registered in Argentina (20,000 tons), Brazil (4,000 tons) and Peru (1,100 tons).

Brazil is the fifth largest cotton processing country in the world, and the largest in South America, accounting for 73% of cotton mill use in the region, followed by Argentina (11%), Peru (8%), and Colombia (6%).

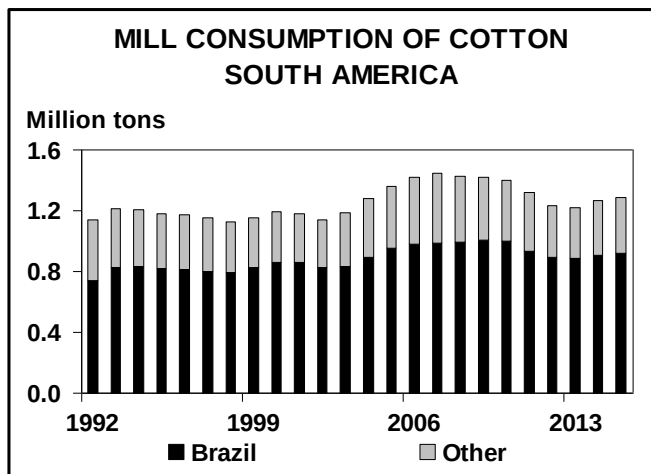


Figure 24

Brazilian cotton mill use is directed towards the domestic market. However, the local industry faces many challenges as Brazilian consumer preferences are trending in favor of imported clothing products and many companies are still recovering from volatile prices in recent years. Furthermore, companies have little access to credit and Brazilian government does not make financial incentives available to the industry. In 2014, mill use is expected to remain unchanged at 890,000 tons, and rise by 1% in 2015 to reach 895,000 tons, as a result of projected improvements in domestic economic prospects.

In Colombia, after three years of decline, mill use recovered by 16% in 2013. This recovery was mainly due to new government measures. Even though mill use in Colombia is expected to increase in 2014 and 2015, the value chain's trade statistics show that the country is consolidating a structure in which it is an importer of fiber, yarn and fabric, and where exports of cotton textiles and clothing are in decline.

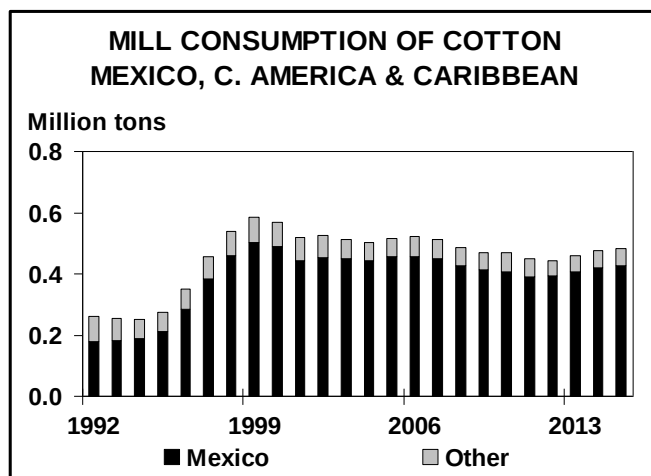


Figure 25

Higher Projected Mill Use in Mexico

Cotton mill use in Mexico, the tenth largest consuming country, recovered in 2013, reaching 406,000 tons, or 11,000 tons more than in 2012. Cotton mill use in Mexico is 17% smaller than it was in 2000, due to competition from imported Asian textile products in the United States and Canada.

Mill consumption of cotton in Central America and the Caribbean region is expected to remain stagnant at 54,000 tons into 2014.

Mill Use in the Middle East Affected by Recession in Euro Area

Mill consumption of cotton in the Middle East has remained stagnant at about 1.6 million tons since 2008. Turkey remains the fourth largest cotton processor in the world, with 1.4 million tons used in 2013. Cotton mill use in Turkey reached a record of 1.5 million tons in 2005, sustained by a rapid expansion in exports of cotton products to Europe. In 2013, despite a recessionary environment in the euro area, Turkish cotton mill use increased by 55,000 tons, recording a second season of growth. As spinners in Bangladesh, India and Pakistan increasingly switched their yarn exports to China, Turkish spinners have become the dominant suppliers to the European market.

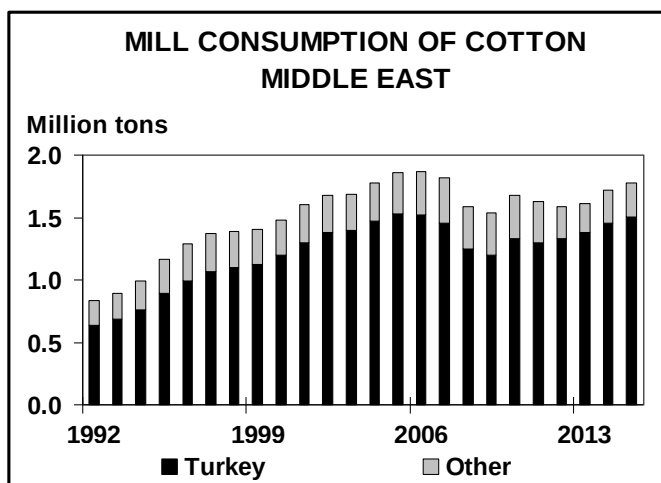


Figure 26

Political instability and social turmoil resulted in a third year of mill use decline in Syria, reaching an estimated 93,000 tons in 2013. Mill use could collapse if the country slips further into conflict. A protracted recovery from a two-year recession in the euro area will result in Turkish mill use growing only to 1.5 million tons by 2015, and regional mill use is projected to grow to 1.7 million tons.

Mill Use Higher in Africa

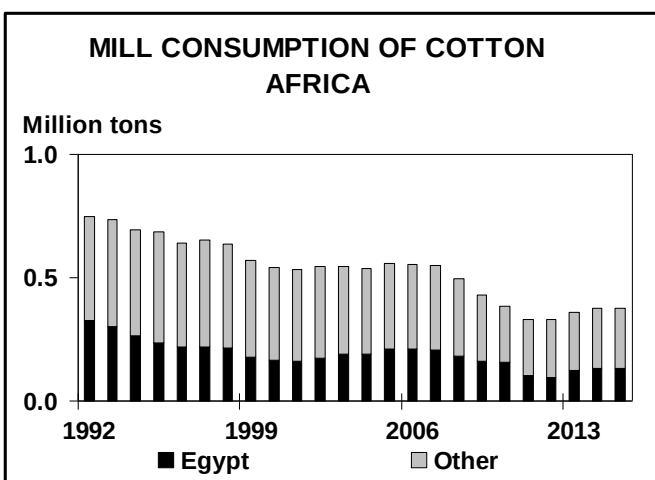


Figure 27

In Africa, mill consumption of cotton recovered slightly, after seven consecutive years of declines, and reached 360,000 tons in 2013. In Egypt, due to subsidies provided by the government to spinners for purchases of domestic cotton, mill use increased 32%, reaching 123,000 tons and accounting for 34% of African cotton mill use (the largest consumer country in the continent). In 2013, declines in mill use occurred in Kenya (1,300 tons), Zimbabwe (2,300), and Nigeria (600), while increases were registered in: Ethiopia (2,300 tons), South Africa (1,000) and Sudan (190).

Cotton mill use in Francophone Africa¹ has remained unchanged over the last two years, at 17,000 tons, accounting for only 4.8% of regional mill consumption and 0.1% of world mill use.

Mill use in East and Southern African countries² averaged 195,000 tons in the 1970s, 229,000 in the 1980s, 274,000 in the 1990s (reaching a peak at 300,000 tons in 1995), and 243,000 in the 2000s. In 2013, mill use amounted to 164,000 tons, or about 0.7% of world mill use.

African mill consumption of cotton is expected to increase slightly to 369,000 tons by 2015, led by Egypt, where more stable political conditions and government measures would support a level of mill use of 129,000 tons.

Developing Asia to Lead the Recovery

Asian developing countries accounted for 78% of global mill consumption of cotton in 2013. China, India and Pakistan, the three largest cotton-processing countries in the world, accounted for 65% of world mill consumption (2 percentage points less than 2012).

China, the largest cotton processing country, accounted for 34% of world mill use in 2013. However, this share amounted to 40% in 2007, when mill consumption reached 10 million tons. Several factors are affecting the competitiveness of the Chinese textile industry, including rising production costs (labor, energy and credit), shortages of labor, a strengthening yuan, and the artificially high price of domestic cotton. In 2013, continuing uncertainty regarding the government's domestic cotton policy and financial policy contributed to a reduction in cotton spinning activity in China. Therefore, cotton mill use decreased for the third consecutive year to 8 million tons, the lowest level registered since 2005.

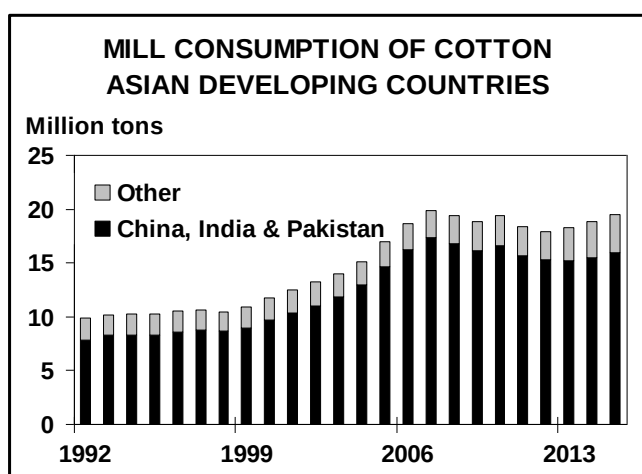


Figure 28

Starting in 2011 and during three consecutive years, the Chinese government implemented a stockpiling mechanism to keep farm prices for cotton in China at a certain minimum level. This policy contributed to the decline in Chinese cotton use by encouraging mills to shift to polyester. Recently, the Chinese government announced that it would end its reserve building policy and instead implement a target price program for cotton. It is expected that China will continue to release cotton from the reserve to mills in 2015, which would lead to lower prices and fewer imports.

¹ Francophone Africa includes Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo.

² Eastern and Southern African countries include Angola, Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

India, the second largest industrial consumer of cotton, accounted for 21% of global industrial use in 2013. After reaching a record of 4.4 million tons in 2010, cotton mill use stagnated in 2011 and 2012, due to lower demand for cotton yarn, high cotton prices, and power cuts in the south of the country. However, mill consumption in India increased by 10% in 2013, rising to 4.9 million tons, due to strong demand for cotton products. Indian mill use is projected to continue expanding, by 7% to 5.3 million tons in 2014, and a further 4% to 5.4 million tons in 2015.

Pakistan is the third largest industrial consumer of cotton, accounting for 10% of world mill use. Pakistan has been one of the largest exporters of cotton yarn since 1988, with China as the main destination. Cotton mill use reached a record of 2.6 million tons in 2007, but has since contracted, falling to 2.2 million tons in 2011. In recent years, the Pakistani textile industry was affected by increasing costs of production (especially costs of labor and energy, as well as high interest rates), and reduced spinning margins. In 2011, many small spinning mills were forced to close, temporarily or permanently, after buying cotton at high prices in the first half of 2011 and facing financial difficulties. Many spinning mills switched to manmade fibers. The situation improved in the first half of 2012, as access to a large domestic cotton crop at prices lower than international prices and higher Chinese demand for Pakistani yarn contributed to a slight recovery. Cotton mill use in Pakistan increased for a second consecutive year by 2.4% to 2.4 million tons in 2013, and is expected to remain at the same level in 2014 and 2015.

Bangladesh overtook the USA and became the sixth largest cotton spinning country in 2013. Cotton mill use reached a peak of 904,000 tons in 2009, declined continuously during 2010-2012 and rose to 821,000 tons in 2013. The Bangladeshi textile industry continues to benefit from relatively low labor costs compared to other Asian countries, but an industry-wide default on cotton contracts during 2010/11, loss of duty-free treatment for Bangladeshi exports into the EU in 2011, lower world demand for cotton goods, and energy shortages forced many mills to curtail their activities or stop using cotton. Based on strong export demand for value-added products and higher domestic textile demand due to population growth, mill use in Bangladesh is expected to increase to 994,000 tons in 2015, which would be the highest level ever recorded.

Indonesia is the eighth largest industrial cotton user, accounting for 2% of world mill use. In 2013, mill use in Indonesia increased for a second consecutive year, by 19% to 569,000 tons. However, the advanced age of machinery and relatively high energy costs continue to hinder the competitiveness of Indonesia's textile industry. Mill use is projected to expand by 18% in 2014 and 6.5% in 2015, reaching 716,000 by the end of the period.

Cotton mill use in Vietnam expanded to 444,000 tons in 2013 and ranked ninth among the largest industrial cotton consumers, leaving Mexico in tenth place. Cotton mill use in Vietnam is projected to reach a record of 694,000 tons by 2014, supported by strong external demand.

Trade in Cotton Manufactures

Net imports of cotton manufactures in industrial countries (calculated as the difference between end-use consumption and mill use) are estimated to have declined by 3% in 2013, to 9.2 million tons. This level of net imports amounts to about 84% of the level observed in 2007, the year before the Great Recession. In 2013, net imports of cotton manufactures declined by 13% in Western Europe, and increased slightly in Asia/Oceania and North America by 1.6% and 1.3% respectively. According to the economic projections discussed in Chapter 1, net imports of cotton manufactures in industrial countries are expected to increase by 5.8%, to 9.8 million tons, in 2014 and by 3.5%, to 10.1 million tons, in 2015.

Net exports of cotton manufactures by developing countries increased from 1.7 million tons in 1980 to 3.3 million tons in 1990 and 5.5 million tons in 2000. The record was reached in 2007 at 11.2 million tons. After the Great Recession, net exports declined to 10.1 million tons in 2009, and recovered to 11.1 million tons in 2010. The world economic slowdown of 2011, 2012 and 2013 resulted in net exports declining to 9.4 million tons. Exports of cotton manufactures by developing countries are expected to increase by 5% in 2014 and 4% in 2015, to reach 10.3 million tons by the end of the period.

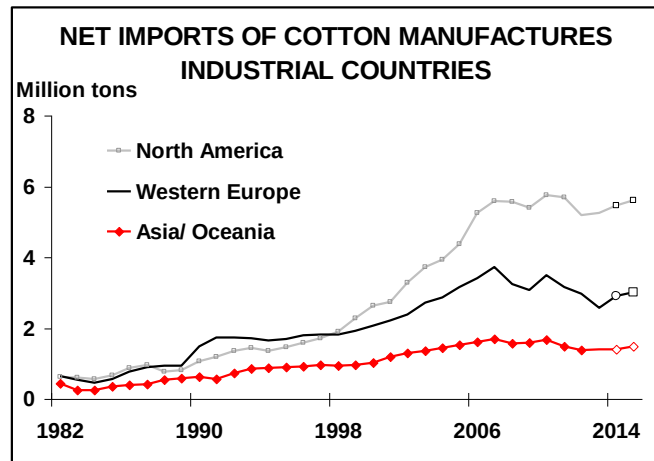


Figure 29

The CEEU countries were net importers of 151,000 tons of cotton manufactures in 2013, after being net exporters for the ten years until 2005. The region is projected to continue being a net importer in 2014 and 2015.

Table 15
MILL CONSUMPTION OF COTTON BY REGION

	C. and E. Europe and former USSR	Industrial Countries				Developing Countries
		All	North	Western	Asia/	
			America	Europe	Oceania	
1,000 Metric Tons						
1981	2445.2	3123.8	1279.7	1111.7	732.3	8555.4
1982	2371.8	3122.8	1177.4	1172.2	773.1	8753.0
1983	2390.9	3259.6	1328.7	1214.9	715.9	8896.2
1984	2517.2	3262.0	1283.0	1248.4	730.5	9049.4
1985	2653.3	3326.0	1327.7	1293.6	704.7	9787.3
1986	2737.2	3639.5	1525.9	1389.5	724.1	11084.0
1987	2718.7	3996.1	1745.8	1453.7	796.6	11510.0
1988	2698.1	3781.9	1638.7	1393.3	749.9	11727.1
1989	2684.3	4019.6	1882.5	1370.1	767.0	11990.9
1990	2444.3	3949.8	1905.9	1350.4	693.6	12203.4
1991	2158.9	3921.5	2015.3	1242.5	663.7	12467.1
1992	1652.6	3984.1	2204.7	1176.6	602.8	12952.0
1993	1204.7	4006.9	2285.7	1206.5	514.6	13326.5
1994	935.3	4117.8	2417.5	1245.8	454.5	13381.4
1995	787.0	3994.6	2401.5	1198.0	395.1	13619.4
1996	735.1	3942.4	2427.0	1155.8	359.6	14101.3
1997	734.3	3996.2	2511.1	1148.9	336.2	14248.9
1998	725.6	3810.8	2414.1	1075.3	321.4	14192.5
1999	767.0	3641.3	2303.1	1019.8	318.5	14813.8
2000	852.7	3479.8	2168.0	1004.9	306.8	15557.5
2001	927.3	3127.1	1896.6	956.8	273.7	16320.1
2002	939.0	2831.2	1707.0	879.6	244.6	17109.1
2003	904.8	2541.6	1561.0	765.7	214.9	17908.6
2004	852.0	2303.9	1467.9	645.1	190.9	19339.3
2005	800.3	2162.9	1434.6	554.6	173.6	21392.7
2006	786.8	1840.7	1227.9	463.5	149.3	23045.7
2007	779.6	1596.2	1063.0	394.8	138.5	24262.5
2008	708.1	1331.6	912.1	296.9	122.6	23514.8
2009	645.4	1100.5	776.3	224.3	100.0	22866.2
2010	628.6	1113.9	807.5	214.5	91.8	23348.3
2011	594.5	1077.3	796.7	198.5	82.1	22079.7
2012	576.0	972.6	733.2	168.3	71.2	21532.7
2013	591.6	1001.7	773.8	158.4	69.5	21936.9
2014	623.4	1053.3	831.2	153.5	68.7	22690.4
2015	633.5	1069.0	853.9	149.0	66.1	23430.3

Table 16
COTTON TEXTILE TRADE BALANCE BY REGION

	C. and E. Europe and former USSR	Industrial Countries				
		All	North America	Western Europe	Asia/ Oceania	Developing Countries
1981	-193.3	-1588.2	-665.6	-597.1	-325.6	1781.5
1982	-156.0	-1703.3	-622.6	-649.6	-431.1	1859.3
1983	-135.1	-1397.7	-610.6	-537.8	-249.4	1532.8
1984	-7.6	-1268.1	-557.8	-454.8	-255.5	1275.8
1985	50.8	-1584.1	-669.4	-565.9	-348.9	1533.3
1986	-169.1	-2051.5	-878.9	-775.2	-397.4	2220.6
1987	-392.5	-2303.6	-966.3	-908.8	-428.4	2696.1
1988	-416.5	-2266.9	-767.0	-952.7	-547.1	2683.4
1989	-313.9	-2338.5	-819.5	-933.7	-585.3	2652.4
1990	-57.3	-3195.1	-1074.3	-1495.3	-625.5	3252.3
1991	-19.2	-3500.1	-1197.2	-1730.2	-572.7	3519.3
1992	71.1	-3811.6	-1356.3	-1728.4	-726.9	3740.5
1993	-38.5	-4006.5	-1439.5	-1717.6	-849.4	4045.1
1994	-216.9	-3904.3	-1370.0	-1661.7	-872.6	4121.2
1995	-157.9	-4055.3	-1457.4	-1699.7	-898.1	4213.2
1996	253.8	-4329.1	-1598.2	-1801.3	-929.7	4075.4
1997	226.5	-4475.1	-1709.1	-1813.0	-953.1	4248.7
1998	203.3	-4658.7	-1902.9	-1819.4	-936.4	4455.4
1999	209.4	-5164.1	-2286.7	-1920.4	-956.9	4954.7
2000	253.1	-5746.0	-2643.2	-2072.7	-1030.1	5492.9
2001	228.0	-6164.9	-2740.2	-2229.6	-1195.1	5936.9
2002	206.3	-6959.1	-3291.0	-2379.3	-1288.8	6752.8
2003	167.8	-7793.0	-3723.5	-2713.6	-1355.9	7625.2
2004	71.9	-8254.4	-3941.8	-2876.9	-1435.7	8182.5
2005	39.1	-9070.5	-4368.7	-3170.1	-1531.7	9031.4
2006	-55.8	-10284.9	-5262.8	-3415.0	-1607.1	10340.7
2007	-121.6	-10999.9	-5584.0	-3725.8	-1690.0	11121.4
2008	-150.6	-10375.0	-5563.9	-3236.3	-1574.8	10525.6
2009	-122.5	-10076.7	-5411.1	-3082.0	-1583.6	10199.2
2010	-216.2	-10944.3	-5765.5	-3498.2	-1680.6	11160.5
2011	-177.1	-10350.3	-5699.6	-3171.2	-1479.5	10527.4
2012	-133.4	-9544.5	-5185.9	-2973.4	-1385.2	9678.0
2013	-151.0	-9245.6	-5254.2	-2583.5	-1407.9	9396.6
2014	-130.3	-9781.1	-5459.3	-2911.9	-1409.9	9911.4
2015	-212.6	-10121.7	-5603.4	-3021.4	-1496.9	10334.3

A negative (positive) sign indicates net imports (exports) of cotton textile goods.

Table 17
MILL CONSUMPTION OF COTTON

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	000 Metric Tons									
CANADA	77	77	77	72	63	53	50	49	54	58
CUBA	20	20	20	21	22	24	27	29	31	33
DOM. REP.	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
MEXICO	148	153	167	176	179	179	174	163	162	165
UNITED STATES	1,775	1,791	1,754	1,665	1,481	1,402	1,526	1,438	1,379	1,396
Sub total	2,022	2,043	2,019	1,936	1,748	1,661	1,781	1,682	1,629	1,655
COSTA RICA	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
EL SALVADOR	11	12	14	14	15	15	15	14	13	13
GUATEMALA	9	8	9	10	11	12	12	11	11	11
HONDURAS	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
NICARAGUA	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	2
Sub total	26	27	30	31	34	36	36	34	31	30
ARGENTINA	105	109	108	107	112	114	117	112	106	92
BOLIVIA	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
BRAZIL	294	304	332	371	398	426	452	453	510	553
CHILE	28	28	27	26	29	28	25	22	23	21
COLOMBIA	72	76	80	89	88	74	77	86	76	76
ECUADOR	7	8	8	9	9	8	8	8	10	10
PARAGUAY	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	7
PERU	23	28	31	34	35	33	37	45	53	55
URUGUAY	6	6	5	6	7	5	4	5	6	6
VENEZUELA	21	23	26	29	31	30	32	29	25	22
Sub total	565	590	626	680	718	728	763	770	819	848
ALGERIA	4	6	7	8	8	9	9	10	11	11
EGYPT	195	206	213	220	222	227	246	269	284	285
MOROCCO	7	9	10	11	13	13	12	11	11	13
SUDAN	14	13	13	14	15	15	15	13	10	11
TUNISIA	5	5	6	7	8	8	8	9	9	10
Sub total	226	239	249	259	266	271	290	311	326	330
BENIN	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
BURKINA FASO	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CAMEROON	2	2	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
CENT. AFR. REP.	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
CHAD	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
COTE D'IVOIRE	3	4	4	6	8	10	13	14	14	15
MADAGASCAR	6	7	9	10	12	12	12	12	13	13
MALI	2	2	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
NIGER	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
SENEGAL	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
TOGO	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Sub total	23	26	30	36	42	45	47	48	48	50
ANGOLA	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	2
BURUNDI								0	1	1
ETHIOPIA	16	17	18	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
GHANA	6	8	8	9	9	11	13	10	8	7
KENYA	6	7	7	7	8	10	10	10	11	10
MOZAMBIQUE	3	3	4	6	7	6	7	8	7	6
NIGERIA	39	41	39	42	52	56	56	46	43	46
SOUTH AFRICA	53	55	58	59	55	54	55	51	53	62
TANZANIA	7	8	10	11	12	12	10	11	14	14
UGANDA	10	10	9	10	9	7	7	6	5	3
CONGO D.R.	11	12	15	15	16	17	15	12	10	11
ZAMBIA	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
ZIMBABWE	8	8	10	12	12	12	14	13	12	13
Sub total	165	175	185	197	206	212	212	197	194	203
BULGARIA	69	70	72	72	71	69	68	68	67	63
CZECH REP. 1/ SLOVAK REP.	104	107	108	110	112	113	114	116	117	118
GERMANY, D.R.	93	92	89	85	82	82	83	83	85	88
HUNGARY	73	74	73	72	70	69	68	69	70	69
POLAND	147	150	151	150	150	149	149	145	143	142
ROMANIA	83	89	96	101	101	99	102	102	103	105
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA	91	90	91	93	96	100	105	110	111	110
Sub total	668	680	687	692	690	689	698	702	704	702

Table 17
MILL CONSUMPTION OF COTTON (Continued)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	000 Metric Tons									
NORWAY	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
SWITZERLAND	42	43	42	41	40	39	43	46	45	47
Sub total	47	47	46	45	43	42	46	48	47	50
AUSTRIA	23	23	23	22	21	20	22	23	22	23
BELGIUM	68	64	60	58	53	45	42	36	33	40
DENMARK	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
FINLAND	14	14	13	13	12	11	11	13	12	13
FRANCE	243	236	233	232	220	202	205	198	182	181
GERMANY F.R.	245	237	237	235	225	214	217	192	175	177
GREECE	50	56	68	79	86	100	118	126	134	146
IRELAND	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	8
ITALY	213	200	195	190	188	186	197	193	195	218
NETHERLANDS	57	54	50	46	42	35	33	31	25	22
PORTUGAL	91	98	107	113	114	105	105	105	105	120
SPAIN	112	114	121	122	117	117	122	121	116	111
SWEDEN	13	11	9	9	8	7	7	6	6	6
UNITED KINGDOM	167	151	139	133	117	109	107	100	93	96
Sub total	1,305	1,266	1,263	1,260	1,213	1,159	1,194	1,157	1,107	1,150
	1,723	1,690	1,685	1,679	1,628	1,573	1,610	1,572	1,523	1,567
ARMENIA										
AZERBAIJAN										
BELARUS										
ESTONIA										
GEORGIA										
KAZAKHSTAN										
KYRGYZSTAN										
LATVIA										
LITHUANIA										
MOLDOVA										
RUSSIA										
TAJIKISTAN										
TURKMENIA										
UKRAINE										
UZBEKISTAN										
Sub total 2/	1,783	1,830	1,843	1,852	1,865	1,871	1,864	1,850	1,860	1,855
CHINA (MAINLAND)	1,941	2,134	2,362	2,513	2,584	2,459	2,383	2,535	2,724	2,938
CHINA (TAIWAN)	121	135	125	132	158	181	205	194	213	219
CHINA (HONG KONG)	170	164	150	162	177	199	222	206	213	219
Sub total	2,232	2,433	2,636	2,808	2,919	2,839	2,810	2,935	3,150	3,376
AUSTRALIA	30	29	28	30	28	25	25	23	22	21
INDONESIA	40	47	50	50	55	61	69	74	83	91
JAPAN	757	774	795	799	722	664	698	679	693	731
KOREA, D.R.	24	28	30	31	32	33	35	36	36	37
KOREA, REP.	110	116	115	133	159	172	204	225	264	310
MALAYSIA	5	7	10	15	19	23	25	27	28	30
PHILIPPINES	35	33	32	34	34	31	29	26	29	30
SINGAPORE	6	9	11	16	16	15	21	21	15	12
THAILAND	65	67	73	79	82	84	93	118	111	119
VIETNAM	28	32	32	33	29	22	22	24	28	33
Sub total	1,100	1,142	1,175	1,220	1,177	1,130	1,223	1,252	1,309	1,416
AFGHANISTAN	11	11	11	13	15	17	18	18	18	16
BANGLADESH		11	36	45	41	42	43	38	38	44
INDIA	1,130	1,112	1,169	1,212	1,241	1,264	1,270	1,176	1,183	1,239
MYANMAR	14	15	14	14	13	12	13	15	17	15
PAKISTAN	447	432	478	540	496	462	464	399	416	416
SRI LANKA	2	3	5	7	9	10	10	9	10	10
Sub total	1,605	1,584	1,714	1,832	1,815	1,806	1,817	1,656	1,682	1,740
IRAN	63	60	64	71	74	77	79	78	73	72
IRAQ	12	12	13	17	19	20	20	20	21	25
ISRAEL	23	22	24	23	22	23	24	23	23	25
SYRIA	25	29	35	35	35	39	36	34	33	33
TURKEY	182	189	205	216	232	276	304	308	300	288
Sub total	312	320	348	368	389	442	468	468	456	448
WORLD TOTAL 3/	12,078	12,402	12,851	13,215	13,124	12,931	13,247	13,127	13,370	13,880

Table 17
MILL CONSUMPTION OF COTTON (Continued)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
	000 Metric Tons									
CANADA	60	51	46	55	52	51	49	43	42	47
CUBA	35	36	39	42	44	44	46	47	45	43
DOM. REP.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
MEXICO	165	161	147	128	117	128	130	132	157	167
UNITED STATES	1,377	1,232	1,129	1,274	1,232	1,276	1,478	1,702	1,597	1,835
Sub total	1,640	1,483	1,364	1,502	1,448	1,501	1,707	1,928	1,845	2,096
COSTA RICA	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
EL SALVADOR	13	11	10	14	14	14	14	15	15	16
GUATEMALA	9	7	7	8	10	10	12	15	16	16
HONDURAS	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
NICARAGUA	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
Sub total	29	25	24	30	32	31	34	38	39	40
ARGENTINA	92	76	89	107	114	100	126	129	127	132
BOLIVIA	6	5	3	3	4	4	4	3	2	1
BRAZIL	572	562	581	557	552	631	737	775	839	810
CHILE	16	13	11	11	14	19	23	24	25	25
COLOMBIA	76	62	48	36	63	62	73	85	91	79
ECUADOR	11	10	9	11	12	12	12	13	15	17
PARAGUAY	8	7	7	6	7	9	10	10	10	10
PERU	53	52	50	47	48	53	70	78	69	67
URUGUAY	6	6	5	5	5	5	6	7	9	9
VENEZUELA	19	18	20	25	31	34	36	40	44	44
Sub total	859	811	822	809	850	928	1,094	1,165	1,231	1,193
ALGERIA	13	16	21	25	26	24	23	25	28	29
EGYPT	303	319	287	266	279	305	310	304	298	296
MOROCCO	12	13	18	19	19	22	26	28	29	31
SUDAN	15	15	13	16	20	22	20	17	17	13
TUNISIA	11	13	14	14	15	16	18	18	20	25
Sub total	353	376	354	341	359	389	397	393	392	394
BENIN	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
BURKINA FASO	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CAMEROON	5	5	6	7	7	7	6	6	7	5
CENT. AFR. REP.										
CHAD	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	3
COTE D'IVOIRE	17	19	18	18	18	18	19	21	21	21
MADAGASCAR	14	12	13	15	15	16	13	9	11	13
MALI	5	8	6	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
NIGER	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SENEGAL	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	2	3	2
TOGO	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	
Sub total	54	56	55	56	57	58	54	52	55	54
ANGOLA	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
BURUNDI	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3
ETHIOPIA	21	23	22	21	21	22	22	21	20	21
GHANA	5	6	7	6	4	5	7	10	10	9
KENYA	10	10	10	9	10	11	11	12	12	13
MOZAMBIQUE	5	5	5	3	2	1	3	3	3	4
NIGERIA	40	32	37	50	59	58	51	49	56	56
SOUTH AFRICA	67	66	63	65	67	72	77	77	76	85
TANZANIA	15	16	15	13	14	15	12	11	11	13
UGANDA	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2
CONGO D.R.	12	11	10	10	9	9	10	10	10	10
ZAMBIA	4	5	6	7	7	7	8	6	8	9
ZIMBABWE	11	11	12	17	24	25	25	30	31	38
Sub total	204	199	198	213	227	237	241	245	254	274
BULGARIA	60	60	62	66	63	59	63	71	71	67
CZECH REP. 1/ SLOVAK REP.	117	107	107	122	124	121	121	126	117	127
GERMANY, D.R.	93	99	101	103	100	94	86	87	89	82
HUNGARY	67	63	62	61	62	63	65	67	64	53
POLAND	140	135	132	134	135	136	150	158	166	165
ROMANIA	112	123	118	94	88	94	90	85	81	81
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA	110	108	103	110	123	127	122	116	115	106
Sub total	707	704	693	698	703	704	709	722	717	694

Table 17
MILL CONSUMPTION OF COTTON (Continued)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
	000 Metric Tons									
NORWAY	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2
SWITZERLAND	50	48	49	54	57	63	70	70	64	63
Sub total	52	51	52	56	60	66	73	72	66	64
AUSTRIA	23	22	21	21	21	20	19	22	24	23
BELGIUM	42	33	39	38	39	41	46	51	42	46
DENMARK	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
FINLAND	14	10	10	11	10	8	6	5	6	4
FRANCE	182	162	165	165	160	151	149	152	145	137
GERMANY F.R.	187	171	190	207	214	216	224	235	218	204
GREECE	154	142	143	151	154	160	173	175	164	166
IRELAND	13	16	17	19	21	20	21	22	22	23
ITALY	224	202	224	229	253	261	279	317	321	312
NETHERLANDS	20	17	16	15	10	11	12	10	8	7
PORTUGAL	118	130	135	142	147	159	173	178	193	190
SPAIN	105	107	105	108	108	120	147	155	144	143
SWEDEN	7	4	7	7	6	6	6	5	5	5
UNITED KINGDOM	69	46	45	45	44	46	47	51	43	39
Sub total	1,137	1,087	1,114	1,159	1,189	1,222	1,304	1,381	1,338	1,302
ARMENIA										
AZERBAIJAN										
BELARUS										
ESTONIA										
GEORGIA										
KAZAKHSTAN										
KYRGYZSTAN										
LATVIA										
LITHUANIA										
MOLDOVA										
RUSSIA										
TAJIKISTAN										
TURKMENIA										
UKRAINE										
UZBEKISTAN										
Sub total 2/	1,829	1,760	1,686	1,682	1,786	1,931	2,021	2,010	1,978	2,000
CHINA (MAINLAND)	3,149	3,402	3,585	3,549	3,447	3,748	4,304	4,484	4,372	4,282
CHINA (TAIWAN)	236	224	247	258	280	300	525	452	371	390
CHINA (HONG KONG)	197	156	152	169	160	162	203	241	233	242
Sub total	3,582	3,783	3,985	3,976	3,887	4,210	5,032	5,178	4,975	4,913
AUSTRALIA	22	21	19	18	20	21	22	22	22	22
INDONESIA	100	107	115	126	134	147	170	187	220	267
JAPAN	729	724	728	715	705	685	705	747	752	733
KOREA, D.R.	39	41	40	34	24	25	25	25	27	26
KOREA, REP.	334	318	345	339	356	354	372	394	448	447
MALAYSIA	30	28	28	28	29	27	28	32	36	39
PHILIPPINES	29	26	22	23	22	25	35	48	58	66
SINGAPORE	14	11	8	6	5	3	3	3	4	4
THAILAND	124	129	131	144	158	178	222	257	264	286
VIETNAM	37	41	44	45	45	49	54	58	58	57
Sub total	1,457	1,445	1,482	1,478	1,498	1,515	1,636	1,773	1,888	1,947
AFGHANISTAN	12	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	11
BANGLADESH	46	44	46	49	50	50	51	51	67	90
INDIA	1,346	1,320	1,261	1,408	1,486	1,556	1,622	1,705	1,730	1,809
MYANMAR	16	18	22	27	29	33	38	36	31	26
PAKISTAN	433	488	506	524	502	540	603	728	808	963
SRI LANKA	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	11	10	9
Sub total	1,862	1,888	1,853	2,028	2,086	2,200	2,334	2,542	2,657	2,909
IRAN	76	77	83	92	86	85	101	117	115	112
IRAQ	29	33	33	33	34	35	35	33	30	27
ISRAEL	24	23	20	19	19	21	20	18	15	18
SYRIA	38	46	49	47	45	53	61	64	62	57
TURKEY	277	300	323	358	398	421	443	478	523	555
Sub total	450	484	513	555	586	619	666	715	749	773
WORLD TOTAL 3/	14,164	14,187	14,274	14,536	14,842	15,724	17,258	18,163	18,264	18,555

Table 17
MILL CONSUMPTION OF COTTON (Continued)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	000 Metric Tons									
CANADA	39	43	45	46	45	50	56	59	63	65
CUBA	40	36	30	19	7	7	10	13	16	18
DOM. REP.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
MEXICO	166	173	177	182	189	211	283	384	458	501
UNITED STATES	1,898	1,972	2,151	2,247	2,339	2,388	2,362	2,443	2,385	2,246
Sub total	2,146	2,226	2,406	2,497	2,585	2,661	2,713	2,902	2,926	2,832
COSTA RICA	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
EL SALVADOR	18	18	18	18	20	23	26	27	28	28
GUATEMALA	18	23	29	33	30	27	27	29	32	32
HONDURAS	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
NICARAGUA	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Sub total	43	48	52	54	53	53	56	59	63	63
ARGENTINA	139	141	136	131	124	112	106	105	99	89
BOLIVIA	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3
BRAZIL	730	718	742	830	837	818	816	802	792	820
CHILE	24	25	25	23	24	25	25	25	23	19
COLOMBIA	96	95	97	93	85	81	82	79	73	71
ECUADOR	18	17	16	17	17	15	13	17	21	16
PARAGUAY	11	13	16	16	15	14	12	10	8	8
PERU	60	56	61	64	69	72	75	74	74	81
URUGUAY	9	9	8	6	6	5	4	4	3	2
VENEZUELA	43	41	41	37	32	37	43	40	37	35
Sub total	1,130	1,118	1,142	1,217	1,210	1,182	1,177	1,159	1,133	1,143
ALGERIA	24	23	26	23	19	18	19	19	20	20
EGYPT	314	326	326	303	263	235	217	217	216	179
MOROCCO	34	41	46	45	46	45	46	47	47	47
SUDAN	13	15	16	14	12	12	13	12	10	9
TUNISIA	26	22	22	24	28	33	33	31	28	24
Sub total	411	426	435	410	368	343	329	326	321	279
BENIN	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	4	4	4
BURKINA FASO	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
CAMEROON	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	7	8	7
CENT. AFR. REP.	1	1	0							
CHAD	3	4	3	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
COTE D'IVOIRE	20	18	16	14	17	18	20	23	23	19
MADAGASCAR	13	10	9	9	10	8	8	8	8	9
MALI	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
NIGER	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SENEGAL	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	4	3	2
TOGO	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sub total	51	46	41	38	41	44	47	53	53	47
ANGOLA	3	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
BURUNDI	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ETHIOPIA	21	18	23	28	21	20	22	27	27	23
GHANA	9	9	10	11	10	9	8	7	7	8
KENYA	14	13	13	12	10	9	9	11	13	13
MOZAMBIQUE	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0
NIGERIA	62	74	77	81	79	79	76	68	59	50
SOUTH AFRICA	76	70	64	65	68	69	70	79	77	71
TANZANIA	16	15	15	13	12	14	14	12	9	11
UGANDA	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
CONGO D.R.	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
ZAMBIA	10	15	14	13	15	15	14	12	12	13
ZIMBABWE	39	38	30	36	42	57	18	26	28	23
Sub total	272	278	272	288	285	300	263	275	264	243
BULGARIA	53	30	18	15	16	18	18	18	18	19
CZECH REP. 1/	117	102	63	55	56	58	55	50	48	49
SLOVAK REP.			6	13	13	14	13	14	13	10
GERMANY, D.R.	42									
HUNGARY	35	23	26	24	21	18	18	18	19	14
POLAND	117	69	82	95	83	76	77	77	68	60
ROMANIA	70	50	43	41	42	55	59	55	49	37
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA	89	61	38	34	27	28	30	27	26	25
Sub total	536	342	282	282	262	271	273	263	245	219

Table 17
MILL CONSUMPTION OF COTTON (Continued)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	000 Metric Tons									
NORWAY	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SWITZERLAND	62	61	57	53	49	45	36	34	31	27
Sub total	63	62	59	54	51	46	37	35	32	28
AUSTRIA	24	27	32	33	33	33	27	28	28	29
BELGIUM	43	39	37	40	44	40	37	43	41	41
DENMARK	3	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	3
FINLAND	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
FRANCE	119	105	100	106	116	114	112	113	111	104
GERMANY	213	205	170	162	163	144	135	137	130	121
GREECE	154	132	136	137	134	134	131	128	125	129
IRELAND	23	22	19	18	18	15	14	11	5	4
ITALY	323	326	314	327	352	350	339	346	324	293
NETHERLANDS	6	4	4	4	4	2				
PORTUGAL	190	162	151	154	166	173	173	168	162	148
SPAIN	150	143	137	137	140	133	124	120	116	112
SWEDEN	5	5	5	5	5	7	7	6	5	5
UNITED KINGDOM	28	20	14	14	14	14	14	12	9	5
Sub total	1,283	1,194	1,124	1,142	1,195	1,165	1,119	1,117	1,063	994
ARMENIA			4	2	1	1	1	1	1	0
AZERBAIJAN			36	27	21	20	20	13	1	1
BELARUS			16	7	8	11	10	13	20	22
ESTONIA			25	11	14	19	26	26	26	26
GEORGIA			13	7	2	1	1	1	1	1
KAZAKHSTAN			47	38	27	11	4	3	4	4
KYRGYZSTAN			25	21	18	13	7	6	6	4
LATVIA			9	5	4	5	5	6	6	5
LITHUANIA			16	14	10	9	9	11	14	15
MOLDOVA			29	15	2	2	2	3	3	3
RUSSIA			894	508	356	213	189	197	208	228
TAJIKISTAN			28	22	20	15	14	17	19	17
TURKMENIA			24	28	24	27	30	31	36	40
UKRAINE			111	69	38	24	14	12	16	15
UZBEKISTAN			209	195	170	158	134	122	122	150
Sub total 2/	1,956	1,851	1,487	969	714	529	467	463	480	530
CHINA (MAINLAND)	4,181	4,235	4,396	4,600	4,517	4,379	4,392	4,408	4,329	4,523
CHINA (TAIWAN)	354	341	321	289	261	258	277	282	284	292
CHINA (HONG KONG)	217	197	196	184	185	134	122	121	114	110
Sub total	4,752	4,773	4,913	5,073	4,963	4,772	4,790	4,812	4,727	4,924
AUSTRALIA	24	26	29	32	35	41	41	40	40	40
INDONESIA	309	358	407	437	456	472	475	460	451	474
JAPAN	678	637	573	483	418	354	325	298	284	277
KOREA, D.R.	28	32	33	30	26	19	14	15	14	11
KOREA, REP.	445	427	392	350	366	364	342	308	308	322
MALAYSIA	41	42	43	47	58	65	65	70	76	84
PHILIPPINES	61	54	60	67	70	70	73	62	44	53
SINGAPORE	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	
THAILAND	309	346	362	354	348	344	356	326	296	311
VIETNAM	47	29	22	21	29	36	38	41	54	75
Sub total	1,944	1,955	1,925	1,823	1,807	1,765	1,730	1,620	1,571	1,655
AFGHANISTAN	9	9	13	14	15	15	13	11	15	17
BANGLADESH	95	101	108	107	105	115	124	135	146	162
INDIA	1,910	1,933	1,986	2,130	2,210	2,403	2,696	2,821	2,769	2,847
MYANMAR	20	18	17	15	13	14	11	13	19	26
PAKISTAN	1,201	1,381	1,467	1,543	1,552	1,522	1,534	1,532	1,536	1,582
SRI LANKA	10	12	15	17	18	17	19	20	18	14
Sub total	3,247	3,456	3,608	3,828	3,915	4,088	4,399	4,534	4,505	4,651
IRAN	118	114	108	103	109	129	139	141	137	134
IRAQ	17	7	9	17	23	28	28	28	28	26
ISRAEL	21	21	23	25	25	24	22	19	14	9
SYRIA	56	55	55	55	64	82	96	99	95	93
TURKEY	559	578	636	686	762	890	989	1,069	1,100	1,123
Sub total	774	779	838	896	996	1,167	1,289	1,371	1,391	1,408
WORLD TOTAL 3/	18,633	18,600	18,635	18,576	18,405	18,352	18,692	18,988	18,775	19,016

Table 17
MILL CONSUMPTION OF COTTON (Continued)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	000 Metric Tons									
CANADA	69	73	70	69	65	52	35	20	9	4
CUBA	16	11	10	10	9	8	7	6	4	3
DOM. REP.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
MEXICO	488	442	454	450	443	455	456	448	425	414
UNITED STATES	2,099	1,824	1,637	1,492	1,403	1,382	1,193	1,043	903	772
Sub total	2,674	2,352	2,174	2,024	1,924	1,901	1,694	1,519	1,343	1,196
COSTA RICA	0									
EL SALVADOR	28	28	26	22	22	23	27	29	29	26
GUATEMALA	32	32	27	22	22	22	24	23	21	21
HONDURAS	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5
NICARAGUA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sub total	64	64	58	49	48	50	56	58	57	53
ARGENTINA	84	76	80	105	124	138	158	174	170	161
BOLIVIA	3	5	7	8	10	10	10	10	10	9
BRAZIL	861	858	826	836	897	951	979	990	996	1,010
CHILE	17	16	16	15	14	15	14	13	13	11
COLOMBIA	79	85	87	95	98	96	98	95	88	87
ECUADOR	12	13	13	13	15	15	14	13	14	15
PARAGUAY	9	8	5	5	6	7	6	6	6	5
PERU	88	85	87	92	97	108	122	125	115	100
URUGUAY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VENEZUELA	35	31	19	14	21	21	19	19	19	19
Sub total	1,191	1,178	1,140	1,185	1,282	1,361	1,420	1,446	1,430	1,418
ALGERIA	20	19	19	17	16	16	15	13	12	12
EGYPT	164	160	173	190	190	210	210	208	182	161
MOROCCO	45	43	40	34	32	32	34	36	36	34
SUDAN	8	5	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	1
TUNISIA	22	19	16	14	14	13	12	11	10	10
Sub total	258	246	252	258	254	274	274	271	242	218
BENIN	5	5	5	5	4	3	3	4	4	4
BURKINA FASO	2	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4
CAMEROON	6	5	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
CENT. AFR. REP.										
CHAD	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
COTE D'IVOIRE	17	17	12	6	7	10	9	6	5	5
MADAGASCAR	9	8	6	5	4	4	5	5	4	1
MALI	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	3
NIGER	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SENEGAL	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOGO										
Sub total	43	42	36	27	26	29	29	27	26	23
ANGOLA	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
BURUNDI	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
ETHIOPIA	23	25	23	18	15	17	22	25	27	28
GHANA	8	6	7	7	5	3	3	4	3	3
KENYA	12	11	11	12	12	11	11	12	12	12
MOZAMBIQUE										
NIGERIA	52	57	64	70	70	69	65	59	48	33
SOUTH AFRICA	70	70	74	68	59	51	47	46	43	32
TANZANIA	11	11	14	15	22	29	30	34	34	30
UGANDA	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	1	1
CONGO D.R.	8	8	8	8	9	9	8	8	8	8
ZAMBIA	16	15	13	13	13	13	11	8	3	
ZIMBABWE	19	20	23	27	27	24	22	19	13	11
Sub total	241	243	256	261	256	255	252	250	226	188
BULGARIA	20	20	20	20	19	19	18	17	15	13
CZECH REP. 1/	56	62	63	56	50	44	35	31	20	11
SLOVAK REP.	8	8	8	6	4	3	1	0		
GERMANY, D.R.										
HUNGARY	11	12	10	9	8	6	4	3	2	2
POLAND	59	58	54	51	49	39	27	19	13	8
ROMANIA	28	27	26	23	20	16	13	9	3	2
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA	25	24	21	18	16	14	13	12	10	8
Sub total	211	215	207	187	168	144	115	95	67	47

Table 17
MILL CONSUMPTION OF COTTON (Continued)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	000 Metric Tons									
NORWAY	1	1	1	0	0					
SWITZERLAND	27	24	20	17	13	9	7	6	5	4
Sub total	28	25	20	17	13	9	7	6	5	4
AUSTRIA	29	30	30	29	28	25	19	13	9	6
BELGIUM	40	40	36	30	27	25	23	20	14	10
DENMARK	2	1	0	0						
FINLAND	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FRANCE	97	91	79	64	52	45	36	28	20	15
GERMANY	119	118	102	86	69	61	58	55	46	37
GREECE	133	126	116	106	98	89	75	64	51	42
IRELAND	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ITALY	299	282	264	236	206	179	145	124	85	55
NETHERLANDS										
PORTUGAL	140	131	121	103	79	69	65	61	49	39
SPAIN	107	106	103	90	69	50	31	21	13	11
SWEDEN	5	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
UNITED KINGDOM	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub total	977	932	855	746	629	543	454	385	288	216
ARMENIA	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
AZERBAIJAN	2	2	3	3	5	7	9	14	14	11
BELARUS	19	16	13	12	12	12	11	11	11	11
ESTONIA	25	24	23	23	18	15	12	7	3	0
GEORGIA	0									
KAZAKHSTAN	4	5	7	9	10	10	11	12	12	12
KYRGYZSTAN	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
LATVIA	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	1	0
LITHUANIA	12	10	9	7	5	4	4	2	1	0
MOLDOVA	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
RUSSIA	297	328	329	303	288	287	287	264	224	199
TAJIKISTAN	13	13	16	19	23	25	24	21	16	11
TURKMENIA	50	61	66	82	87	90	91	94	93	90
UKRAINE	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	9
UZBEKISTAN	200	233	246	238	216	188	204	243	252	253
Sub total 2/	642	713	732	718	684	656	672	685	641	600
CHINA (MAINLAND)	5,011	5,513	6,174	6,861	7,672	8,775	9,923	10,725	10,219	9,612
CHINA (TAIWAN)	276	263	276	262	255	261	258	240	205	200
CHINA (HONG KONG)	106	101	96	80	59	67	65	40	29	23
Sub total	5,393	5,876	6,546	7,203	7,986	9,102	10,245	11,006	10,453	9,835
AUSTRALIA	38	32	27	23	17	12	11	11	10	10
INDONESIA	501	522	506	479	458	470	474	484	467	453
JAPAN	268	242	218	192	174	162	138	128	113	90
KOREA, D.R.	8	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
KOREA, REP.	323	328	334	310	290	265	230	223	214	217
MALAYSIA	84	67	57	53	54	50	41	39	44	47
PHILIPPINES	56	51	46	37	33	31	22	16	14	14
SINGAPORE										
THAILAND	348	383	424	422	426	450	436	428	402	380
VIETNAM	84	93	101	113	136	155	181	225	254	304
Sub total	1,718	1,732	1,724	1,642	1,601	1,607	1,545	1,565	1,530	1,528
AFGHANISTAN	11	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
BANGLADESH	202	244	272	337	420	503	608	744	853	904
INDIA	2,940	2,935	2,905	2,923	3,103	3,428	3,775	3,989	3,978	4,050
MYANMAR	36	41	43	44	47	57	74	93	116	150
PAKISTAN	1,771	1,919	1,961	2,029	2,150	2,412	2,574	2,640	2,595	2,467
SRI LANKA	11	10	8	6	3	3	3	2	2	2
Sub total	4,973	5,154	5,195	5,346	5,730	6,409	7,041	7,475	7,550	7,580
IRAN	129	137	128	110	114	120	124	132	135	135
IRAQ	24	22	18	12	12	13	13	13	13	13
ISRAEL	6	3	2	2	1	1	0			
SYRIA	96	109	119	131	148	164	178	190	173	165
TURKEY	1,195	1,301	1,380	1,400	1,471	1,529	1,521	1,456	1,244	1,201
Sub total	1,477	1,603	1,680	1,690	1,780	1,856	1,864	1,816	1,589	1,535
WORLD TOTAL 3/	19,890	20,374	20,875	21,352	22,379	24,196	25,667	26,605	25,448	24,441

Table 17
MILL CONSUMPTION OF COTTON (Continued)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	000 Metric Tons									
CANADA	3	2	1	1	1	1				
CUBA	3	3	3	3	3	3				
DOM. REP.	1	1	1	1	1	1				
MEXICO	408	390	395	406	421	428				
UNITED STATES	805	795	732	773	830	853				
Sub total	1,220	1,192	1,133	1,185	1,257	1,287				
COSTA RICA										
EL SALVADOR	32	30	24	27	28	28				
GUATEMALA	23	23	21	21	21	21				
HONDURAS	0	0								
NICARAGUA	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Sub total	57	54	45	48	50	50				
ARGENTINA	170	171	158	138	141	146				
BOLIVIA	5	4	4	3	4	4				
BRAZIL	997	933	894	890	910	918				
CHILE	6	2	0	0	0	0				
COLOMBIA	86	72	58	67	87	89				
ECUADOR	18	17	13	12	12	12				
PARAGUAY	6	7	8	8	8	8				
PERU	104	103	93	92	95	98				
URUGUAY	0	0	0	0	0	0				
VENEZUELA	10	8	8	8	8	9				
Sub total	1,403	1,318	1,236	1,218	1,265	1,283				
ALGERIA	4	4	3	3	3	3				
EGYPT	155	104	94	123	131	132				
MOROCCO	35	36	36	36	35	33				
SUDAN	1	3	4	4	4	4				
TUNISIA	10	12	13	13	13	13				
Sub total	205	158	149	179	186	185				
BENIN	4	4	4	4	4	4				
BURKINA FASO	4	4	4	4	4	4				
CAMEROON	2	2	2	2	2	2				
CENT. AFR. REP.										
CHAD	1	1	1	1	1	1				
COTE D'IVOIRE	3	1	2	2	2	2				
MADAGASCAR										
MALI	3	3	3	3	3	3				
NIGER	1	1	1	1	1	1				
SENEGAL	1	1	1	1	1	1				
TOGO										
Sub total	19	16	17	17	18	18				
ANGOLA	1	1	1	1	1	1				
BURUNDI	1	1	1	1	1	1				
ETHIOPIA	28	36	39	42	45	47				
GHANA	2	1	1	1	1	1				
KENYA	10	9	8	7	7	7				
MOZAMBIQUE										
NIGERIA	21	20	20	19	19	20				
SOUTH AFRICA	23	20	19	21	23	24				
TANZANIA	25	25	32	32	33	35				
UGANDA	1	1	1	1	1	1				
CONGO D.R.	8	8	8	8	8	8				
ZAMBIA										
ZIMBABWE	11	9	7	4	4	4				
Sub total	159	157	165	164	172	175				
BULGARIA	7	4	2	2	2	2				
CZECH REP. 1/	9	8	6	6	5	5				
SLOVAK REP.										
GERMANY, D.R.										
HUNGARY	1	1	1	1	1	1				
POLAND	6	4	2	2	2	2				
ROMANIA	2	1	1	1	1	1				
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA	7	7	6	6	6	6				
Sub total	36	28	21	19	20	19				

Table 17
MILL CONSUMPTION OF COTTON (Continued)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	000 Metric Tons									
NORWAY										
SWITZERLAND	4	4	4	4	3	3				
Sub total	4	4	4	4	3	3				
AUSTRIA	6	5	4	4	4	4				
BELGIUM	8	6	4	4	4	4				
DENMARK										
FINLAND	0									
FRANCE	15	15	15	14	14	14				
GERMANY	40	43	38	37	35	34				
GREECE	38	31	23	21	20	19				
IRELAND	0	0	0	0	0	0				
ITALY	54	53	46	42	41	40				
NETHERLANDS	5	5	5	5	5	5				
PORTUGAL	34	28	23	21	21	20				
SPAIN	11	8	6	6	6	6				
SWEDEN	0	0	0	0	0	0				
UNITED KINGDOM	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Sub total	211	194	164	155	150	146				
ARMENIA	0	0	0	0	0	0				
AZERBAIJAN	9	9	10	11	13	14				
BELARUS	11	11	11	11	11	11				
ESTONIA										
GEORGIA										
KAZAKHSTAN	13	14	15	13	11	12				
KYRGYZSTAN	2	2	1	1	1	1				
LATVIA	0	0	0	1	1	1				
LITHUANIA	0	0	0	0	0	0				
MOLDOVA	2	2	2	2	2	2				
RUSSIA	167	112	68	49	49	49				
TAJIKISTAN	8	7	7	8	11	11				
TURKMENIA	100	119	130	140	150	157				
UKRAINE	6	4	3	2	2	2				
UZBEKISTAN	274	286	308	333	352	354				
Sub total 2/	593	566	555	572	604	614				
CHINA (MAINLAND)	9,937	9,186	8,491	7,974	7,861	8,135				
CHINA (TAIWAN)	206	186	193	199	193	184				
CHINA (HONG KONG)	19	18	22	19	6					
Sub total	10,162	9,391	8,705	8,192	8,060	8,319				
AUSTRALIA	9	9	8	8	8	7				
INDONESIA	496	462	478	569	672	716				
JAPAN	83	74	63	62	61	59				
KOREA, D.R.	5	5	5	5	5	5				
KOREA, REP.	224	237	257	272	283	292				
MALAYSIA	45	30	15	15	16	16				
PHILIPPINES	16	12	8	8	7	8				
SINGAPORE										
THAILAND	392	338	308	357	365	378				
VIETNAM	353	375	444	564	692	731				
Sub total	1,629	1,549	1,594	1,867	2,117	2,220				
AFGHANISTAN	4	4	4	4	4	4				
BANGLADESH	882	783	727	821	942	994				
INDIA	4,371	4,370	4,475	4,911	5,255	5,437				
MYANMAR	177	186	196	201	205	209				
PAKISTAN	2,276	2,149	2,300	2,356	2,334	2,390				
SRI LANKA	2	2	2	2	2	2				
Sub total	7,714	7,497	7,706	8,297	8,746	9,038				
IRAN	135	133	114	108	134	135				
IRAQ	13	13	13	13	13	13				
ISRAEL										
SYRIA	185	164	115	93	103	103				
TURKEY	1,329	1,300	1,327	1,382	1,453	1,506				
Sub total	1,679	1,627	1,586	1,612	1,721	1,774				
WORLD TOTAL 3/	25,091	23,752	23,081	23,530	24,367	25,133				

1/ Czech & Slovak Republic prior to 1993.

2/ USSR prior to 1992.

3/ Subtotals and total refer to countries not shown.