COTTON AND WOOL OUTLOOK **United States Department of Agriculture**
CWS-0101 **Economic Research Service**

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HIGHLIGHTS

- **U.S. Cotton Supply and Demand Overview**
- **U.S. Demand Reduced in February**
- **Foreign Consumption and Production Little Changed**
- **Forecasting U.S. Cotton Exports**
- **Textile Trade Lower in November**
- **U.S. Sheep and Goat Inventories Continue Decline**

U.S. Cotton Supply and Demand Overview

The 2000/01 U.S. cotton crop is currently estimated at 17.22 million bales (upland--16.82 million and extra-long staple (ELS)--398,000 bales), compared with 16.97 million in 1999/2000. Based on the latest *Cotton Ginnings* report and last season's running bale to statistical bale conversion factor, ginnings by the end of January had reached 17.1 million bales. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) will release final 2000/01 ginnings, as well as final upland and ELS production, on May 10th.

Based on the current production estimate and beginning stocks of 3.9 million bales, 2000/01 U.S. cotton supply is expected to total 21.2 million, 200,000 above last season. Despite production rising slightly this year, total demand for U.S. cotton is projected to decline as a sluggish world economy dampened early-season prospects for both mill use and exports. Total demand is expected to reach 16.7 million bales this season, about 2 percent below 1999/2000. As a result, 2000/01 stocks are forecast to total 4.5 million bales by season's end, more than 500,000 bales above the beginning level. With the increase in stocks and reduced demand, this season's stocks-to-use ratio is expected to climb to 26.9 percent, the highest since 1992/93.

U.S. Demand Reduced in February

Both U.S. cotton mill use and export estimates were lowered this month. U.S. mill use in 2000/01 is expected to reach only 9.7 million bales, compared with 10.2 million last season. With continued growth in imported cotton textile and apparel products and indications of slowing growth in consumer demand for all fibers, mill consumption of cotton is projected at its lowest since 1991/92.

Similar to cotton, which has declined about 6 percent to date from the comparable period last season, manmade fiber use on the cotton spinning system has fallen nearly 9 percent from a year ago. As a result, cotton's share has risen from 78.4 percent during 1999/2000 to 79.2 percent during the first 5 months of this season. In addition, the most recent seasonally adjusted (SA) data for December were relatively strong, indicating that U.S. mills used cotton at an annual rate of 9.9 million bales during the month. With one of the strongest SA rates of 2000/01 to date, the first 5 months of the season have averaged about 9.7 million bales. Actual U.S. mill use for August through December 2000 totaled 4 million statistical bales, compared with 4.2 million a year earlier.

U.S. exports in 2000/01 are now projected at 7 million bales, 300,000 bales below last month's projection but 250,000 bales above last season's shipments. Although a slight gain in foreign mill use is expected this season, a larger foreign crop has reduced the import needs of some U.S. customers. The sluggish foreign demand and a large production forecast for the Southern Hemisphere countries have constrained U.S. export sales recently despite lower prices.

During the first half of 2000/01, exports of U.S. cotton have totaled about 2.7 million bales, or about 39 percent of the export forecast. Although additional sales are still needed, exports during the "prime" shipping period--January through March--will be a key to reaching the export projection. Weekly averages of 165,000 bales are needed during the rest of the season. According to *Export Sales*, the shipment pace for January averaged about 155,000 bales per week.

Foreign Consumption and Production Little Changed

Compared with January, there is little change in estimated foreign production, consumption, or trade this month. Estimated 1999/2000 foreign production is reduced 152,000 bales, and 2000/01 is reduced 375,000 bales. Foreign consumption in each year is virtually unchanged, and both foreign exports and imports are reduced by similar amounts. Foreign ending stocks in 1999/2000 are estimated 191,000 bales lower in February than in January, and 2000/01 ending stocks are estimated 223,000 bales lower.

At 70.2 million bales, 1999/2000 estimated foreign production is 11.4 million bales below the 1999/2000 foreign consumption of 81.6 million bales. Foreign production in 2000/01 is estimated at 70.8 million bales, 11.6 million below consumption, which is forecast at 82.4 million bales.

Neither foreign consumption nor foreign production is forecast notably higher in 2000/01 than during the year before: gains of 800,000 and 600,000 bales respectively represent increases of 1 percent. However, China's estimated consumption in 2000/01 is up 800,000 bales, and its output is 2.4 million bales higher than during the year before. Thus, deducting China from the foreign totals leaves a gap between foreign consumption and production in 2000/01 at 8.6 million bales. This is 1.8 million bales higher than the gap estimated for 1999/2000.

Forecasting U.S. Cotton Exports

Intuitively, a larger gap between consumption and production in the rest of the world suggests a greater need for U.S. cotton. Ironically, the correlation between this gap and U.S. exports is poor—during the 1990's the correlation was slightly negative whether China is included or not. However, the correlation between the year-earlier foreign consumption-production gap and current year exports during the 1990's was 77 percent if China is included, and 67 percent if China is excluded. U.S. exports in 2000/01 should be larger than during 1999/2000 according to this rule of thumb: 2000/01 exports would be expected to benefit from the increase of the gap between foreign consumption and production during 1999/2000. With China included, this gap grew 7.4 million bales; excluding China, it grew 1.3 million bales.

It is not immediately obvious why U.S. exports are correlated with the previous year's foreign shortfall between consumption and production, although this is consistent with a residual supplier role for the United States. For whatever reason, every year during the 1990's, U.S. exports rose or fell one year after the foreign shortfall rose or fell. During the 1980's, this relationship held about two-thirds of the time. This suggests that U.S. exports in 2000/01 will be higher than during 1999/2000. U.S. exports in 2000/01 are forecast to reach 7 million bales, compared with 6.8 million in 1999/2000.

U.S. export commitments have been slow to accrue this marketing year (MY) as previous expectations about the level of world demand and the competitiveness of U.S. cotton have not been born out. As of January 25th, U.S. export commitments of cotton totaled 5.4 million bales, or 77 percent of USDA's 2000/01 7-million-bale export estimate. During 1976-99, the average late January commitment share of marketing year exports (excluding 1992-95, when Step 3 "bunching" was the norm) was 90 percent, which is consistent with a MY 2000/01 export total of about 6 million bales. Applying this same procedure to accumulated shipments through January 25th, instead of commitments, suggests an export total of 6.2 million bales.

A more sophisticated analysis of export/commitment patterns can be realized by accounting for a few more years when unusual events were known to occur (e.g. the last year before the introduction of marketing loans) and by adjusting for change over 1976-99 by assuming a constant trend of technical change. Depending on how many years of historical data are used to develop the estimates, this procedure suggests a forecast of U.S. MY 2000/01 exports of 6.2-6.6 million bales.

Finally, historical relationships between U.S. exports and the foreign gap between consumption and production suggest a forecast of MY 2000/01 U.S. cotton exports of 6.7-7.7 million bales. The range depends on how many years of historical data are used to develop the estimate and on how U.S. exports to Mexico are treated in the analysis. Other variables used in arriving at this range include China's net imports and few dummy variables to account for unusual years.

Obviously, at the beginning of a given marketing year, little commitment data and no shipment data are available. Any export forecast has to rely on analysis of other available information, such as estimates of production, consumption, and trade for the coming year in other countries. Indeed, any forecast would be indefensible if it was inconsistent with this information about the rest of the world. However, toward the end of the marketing year, the reality of actual commitments—and then shipments—presents itself, and any rational export forecast must give precedence to the realization of actual market decisions. This is true even if the outcome seems inconsistent with previously observed relationships between U.S. exports and the state of the world.

During the middle of the marketing year, both sorts of information must be brought to bear on the question of forecasting exports, and the relative weights given to each will be shifting as the months progress. Thus, estimated exports will vary not only with new information uncovered from month to month, but—in years when different forecast methodologies give different estimates—estimated exports will vary from month to month as the seasonal prominence appropriate to different methodologies shifts.

Much uncertainty remains within the cotton industry about such important variables as the size of the crop in India, Pakistan, and China, about world consumer demand for textiles, about the timing of China's accession to the World Trade Organization and its trade policy until accession. This complicates the task of forecasting U.S. exports, and the presence of uncertainty could itself affect the level of exports. Since half of the marketing year still remains, there is still substantial time for the growing shortfall between foreign consumption and production to assert itself in the form of accelerating U.S. export commitments. The recent reduction in prices, and the growing magnitude of Step 2 payments both suggest this will be the case, and U.S. cotton exports are expected to rise about 4 percent from the year before.

Textile Trade Lower in November

U.S. textile imports during November 2000 totaled 1.1 billion (raw-fiber equivalent) pounds, 15 percent below October and the lowest since April. Imports declined for each major fiber and end-use category, as the slowing consumer demand is revealed in the trade figures. Cotton textile imports, at 607 million pounds, were the lowest in 7 months but continue to represent more than half the U.S. import total. Textile imports during January through November were nearly 12.7 billion pounds, 14 percent above the comparable period of 1999. Similarly, cotton textile imports during the first 11 months of 2000 reached 7 billion pounds, 800 million above a year earlier.

On the other hand, U.S. textile exports for November totaled 457 million pounds, 6 percent below October and the lowest since July. However, textile shipments were 14 percent above November 1999. Export declines for the latest month were seen in cotton, manmade, and linen products, which offset larger shipments of wool and silk products. In addition, all end-use categories, except home furnishings, were lower in November. Cumulative textile exports for January through November reached 4.9 billion pounds, 14 percent above the same period in 1999. Shipments of cotton products during the first 11 months of 2000 totaled about 2.3 billion pounds, 400 million above a year earlier.

Overall, the textile trade deficit during January through November 2000 climbed to 7.8 billion pounds, compared with 6.8 billion a year ago. Likewise, the cotton textile trade deficit moved higher in 2000. For the 11 months, the cotton deficit reached 4.7 billion pounds in 2000, compared with 4.3 billion in 1999. As a result, cotton products continue to account for about 60 percent of the total U.S. textile trade deficit.

U.S. Sheep and Goat Inventories Continue Decline

Total sheep and lamb inventory in the United States on January 1, 2001, was estimated at 6.92 million head, down 2 percent from 2000 and 4 percent below 2 years ago. The inventory has trended downward since 1942 when it reached a peak of 56.2 million head. The inventory of breeding sheep declined to 4.93 million head, down 5 percent from 5.16 million on January 1, 2000. Similarly, the number of farming operations with sheep during 2000 totaled 66,000, down 1 percent from 1999 and 4 percent from 1998.

Shorn wool production in the United States during 2000 was 46.4 million pounds, greasy, down slightly from 1999. Sheep and lambs shorn totaled 6.14 million head, down slightly from a year earlier. The average price paid for wool sold in 2000 was 33 cents per pound, for a total value of $15.5 million, down 13 percent from $17.9 million in 1999.

The inventory of angora goats on January 1, 2001, totaled 359,000 head, down 18 percent from 2000. Mohair production in the United States during 2000 was estimated at 2.6 million pounds, down 9 percent from 1999. Angora goats clipped totaled 402,000 head, also down 9 percent from a year earlier. The average price paid for mohair sold in 2000 was $4.04 per pound for a total value of $10.6 million, up 6 percent from $10.0 in 1999.

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The next *Cotton and Wool Outlook* (CWS-0201) will be released on March 9, 2001.

Introduced in January: A newly designed, newly structured ERS website provides you with accurate, timely, comprehensive, easy-to-find economic analysis on issues related to agriculture, food, the environment, and rural development. The website includes 19 commodity Briefing Rooms, 12 country Briefing Rooms, and a host of issue-oriented Briefing Rooms covering issues ranging from analysis of the World Trade Organization (WTO) to topics such as risk management, farm structure, and conservation and environmental policies.

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Information Contacts:

Leslie Meyer (U.S. Cotton and Textiles)	LMEYER@ERS.USDA.GOV	(202) 694-5307
Stephen MacDonald (Foreign Cotton)	STEPHENM@ERS.USDA.GOV	(202) 694-5305
Robert Skinner (Textiles and Wool)	RSKINNER@ERS.USDA.GOV	(202) 694-5313

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U.S. COTTON SUPPLY AND USE ESTIMATES

Item	1999/2000	2000/01 Dec	Jan	Feb
Upland:		Million acres		
Planted	14.584	15.350	15.365	15.365
Harvested	13.138	13.372	12.927	12.927
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	595	612	625	625
		Million 480-lb bales		
Beginning stocks	3.836	3.672	3.672	3.672
Production	16.294	16.989	16.822	16.822
Total supply 1/	20.183	20.716	20.524	20.514
Mill use	10.103	9.765	9.670	9.570
Exports	6.303	7.125	6.840	6.540
Total use	16.406	16.890	16.510	16.110
Ending stocks	3.672	3.820	4.012	4.422
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	22.4	22.6	24.3	27.4
Extra-long staple:		1,000 acres		
Planted	290	182	172	172
Harvested	287	172	171	171
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	1,128	1,144	1,120	1,120
		1,000 480-lb bales		
Beginning stocks	103	250	250	250
Production	674	410	398	398
Total supply 1/	821	680	668	658
Mill use	137	135	130	130
Exports	447	475	460	460
Total use	584	610	590	590
Ending stocks	250	80	88	78
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	42.8	13.1	14.9	13.2

Based on USDA estimates. 1/ Includes imports.

WORLD COTTON SUPPLY AND USE ESTIMATES

Item	1999/2000	2000/01 Dec	2000/01 Jan	2000/01 Feb
Supply:	Million 480-lb bales			
Beginning stocks				
World	44.86	41.15	41.16	40.97
Foreign	40.92	37.23	37.24	37.05
Production				
World	87.21	86.63	88.43	88.06
Foreign	70.24	69.23	71.21	70.84
Imports				
World	28.22	27.17	26.83	26.98
Foreign	28.12	27.10	26.78	26.95
Use:				
Mill use				
World	91.84	92.26	92.21	92.10
Foreign	81.60	82.36	82.41	82.40
Exports				
World	27.21	26.85	26.66	26.49
Foreign	20.46	19.25	19.36	19.49
Ending stocks				
World	40.97	35.69	37.39	37.27
Foreign	37.05	31.79	33.29	32.77
Stocks-to-use ratio	Percent			
World	44.6	38.9	40.5	40.5
Foreign	45.4	38.6	40.4	39.8

Based on USDA estimates.

FIBER SUPPLY

Item	2000 Oct	2000 Nov	2000 Dec	1999 Dec
Cotton:		1,000 480-lb bales		
Ginnings	6,114	4,554	2,505	2,376
Imports since August 1	5.3	7.2	NA	57.7
Stocks, beginning	4,784	9,674	13,046	13,395
At mills	487	437	447	509
Public storage	4,235	8,176	11,199	11,345
CCC stocks	782	2,448	1,204	3,870
Manmade:		Million pounds		
Production	872.7	808.7	733.9	842.8
Noncellulosic	842.7	781.1	707.7	813.0
Cellulosic	30.0	27.6	26.2	29.8
Total since January 1	8,515.3	9,324.0	10,057.9	10,219.4

Item	2000 Sep	2000 Oct	2000 Nov	1999 Nov
		Million pounds		
Raw fiber imports	119.8	97.0	93.5	92.4
Noncellulosic	115.3	86.8	85.0	87.2
Cellulosic	4.5	10.2	8.5	5.2
Total since January 1	1,230.5	952.9	1,046.4	908.1
Wool and Mohair:		1,000 pounds		
Raw wool imports, clean	4,282	3,228	3,495	2,778
48's-and-finer	1,907	1,509	1,861	1,609
Not-finer-than-46's	2,375	1,719	1,634	1,169
Total since January 1	35,882	39,110	42,605	40,608
Wool top imports	352	520	418	152
Total since January 1	3,574	4,094	4,512	1,447
Mohair imports, clean	0	0	0	0
Total since January 1	4	4	4	16

NA = Not available.

COTTON SYSTEM FIBER CONSUMPTION

Item	2000 Oct	2000 Nov	2000 Dec	1999 Dec
Cotton:		1,000 480-lb bales		
All consumed by mills 1/	846	749	653	752
Total since August 1 1/	2,570	3,319	3,972	4,212
SA annual rate 2/	9,534	9,046	9,891	10,282
SA daily rate 2/	36.5	34.7	37.9	39.4
Daily rate	38.4	34.1	31.1	32.7
Upland consumed by mills 1/	834	739	645	742
Total since August 1 1/	2,535	3,274	3,919	4,157
SA daily rate 2/	36.0	34.2	37.5	39.0
Daily rate	37.9	33.6	30.7	32.3
Spindles in place	4,529	4,326	4,305	4,712
Active spindles	4,315	4,063	4,013	4,387
100 percent cotton	2,337	2,166	2,139	2,350
100 percent manmade	660	623	646	724
Blends	1,318	1,274	1,228	1,313
		Percent		
Cotton's share of fibers	78.7	79.3	80.0	78.5
Manmade:		1,000 pounds		
Total consumed by mills 1/	109,636	93,735	78,256	98,755
Total since August 1 1/	330,368	424,103	502,359	549,447
Daily rate	4,983	4,261	3,726	4,294
Noncellulosic staple	4,709	4,009	3,471	4,011
Cellulosic staple	274	252	255	283

1/ Adjusted to calendar month. 2/ SA = seasonally adjusted.

FIBER EXPORTS

Item	2000 Sep	2000 Oct	2000 Nov	1999 Nov
Cotton:		1,000 480-lb bales		
Upland exports	313	351	404	447
Total since August 1	707	1,058	1,462	996
Sales for next season	31	57	68	47
Total since August 1	104	161	229	284
ELS exports	22.9	31.1	30.7	24.8
Total since August 1	59.7	90.8	121.5	62.9
Sales for next season	1.2	2.4	9.7	2.0
Total since August 1	4.5	6.9	16.5	5.0
Manmade:		Million pounds		
Raw fiber exports	100.4	123.8	112.7	126.8
Noncellulosic	91.9	117.9	108.0	118.2
Cellulosic	8.5	5.9	4.7	8.6
Total since January 1	855.9	1,354.3	1,467.0	1,432.5
Wool and Mohair:		1,000 pounds		
Raw wool exports, clean	659.0	506.8	555.2	281.6
Total since January 1	4.868.2	5,375.0	5,930.2	3,693.8
Wool top exports	461.6	1,082.5	358.9	181.1
Total since January 1	5,066.4	6,148.9	6,507.8	4,528.0
Mohair exports, clean	441.4	187.8	593.3	489.3
Total since January 1	2,465.6	2,653.4	3,246.7	5,277.5

FIBER PRICES

Item	2000 Nov	2000 Dec	2001 Jan	2000 Jan
	Cents per pound			
Domestic cotton prices:				
Adjusted World Price	49.84	52.04	50.61	32.74
Upland spot 41-34	62.16	61.04	56.66	51.92
Pima spot 03-46	103.00	105.95	105.43	80.90
Avg. price received by:				
Upland producers	58.00	58.00	53.80	43.10
Mill delivered:				
Cotton				
Actual	68.25	70.11	64.27	58.52
Raw fiber equivalent	75.83	77.90	71.41	65.02
Rayon staple				
Actual	98.00	98.00	99.00	97.00
Raw fiber equivalent	102.08	102.08	103.13	101.04
Polyester staple				
Actual	59.00	59.00	60.00	53.00
Raw fiber equivalent	61.46	61.46	62.50	55.21
Price ratios	Percent			
Cotton/rayon	74.3	76.3	69.2	64.4
Cotton/polyester	123.4	126.8	114.3	117.8
Northern Europe cotton quotes:	Cents per pound			
A Index	64.07	65.90	64.19	47.80
Memphis Territory	68.95	69.44	69.75	58.69
California/Arizona	70.50	71.19	68.50	58.19
B Index	60.72	62.00	60.40	43.59
Orleans/Texas	60.35	60.69	58.19	45.06
Wool prices (clean):	Dollars per pound			
U.S. 56's	0.57	0.60	0.60	0.77
Australian 56's 1/	1.20	1.22	1.26	1.42
U.S. 60's	0.72	0.72	0.77	0.95
Australian 60's 1/	1.31	1.35	1.46	1.49
U.S. 64's	0.96	0.97	0.95	1.15
Australian 64's 1/	1.40	1.48	1.60	1.58

NQ = No quotes. NA = Not available.
1/ In bond, Charleston, SC.

TEXTILE TRADE

Item	2000 Sep	2000 Oct	2000 Nov	1999 Nov
Imports:	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric	244,835	253,136	238,212	238,473
Cotton	107,151	111,918	105,455	110,560
Linen	18,074	15,776	17,282	14,872
Wool	4,809	4,753	4,937	4,185
Silk	951	1,019	961	968
Manmade	113,850	119,670	109,577	107,888
Apparel	877,805	878,444	727,887	648,131
Cotton	485,277	511,118	447,997	396,963
Linen	23,377	23,141	20,213	15,711
Wool	41,305	34,705	20,278	17,832
Silk	14,243	14,928	13,081	11,548
Manmade	313,603	294,552	226,318	206,077
House furnishings	83,733	84,550	68,133	61,603
Cotton	55,731	56,773	45,269	43,198
Linen	1,726	1,567	1,254	864
Wool	613	573	550	303
Silk	193	201	172	121
Manmade	25,470	25,436	20,888	17,117
Floor coverings	39,154	42,018	39,552	34,612
Cotton	5,735	5,092	4,322	4,374
Linen	6,948	6,763	6,640	4,813
Wool	11,013	13,831	12,473	10,046
Silk	707	711	607	740
Manmade	14,751	15,621	15,510	14,639
Total imports 2/	1,254,251	1,266,793	1,081,261	990,348
Cotton	657,708	689,270	606,968	558,896
Linen	50,175	47,317	45,486	36,316
Wool	58,204	54,194	38,401	35,553
Silk	16,095	16,861	14,824	13,378
Manmade	472,068	459,151	375,582	349,205
Exports:	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric	248,327	254,562	238,992	205,497
Cotton	100,683	106,283	100,356	79,334
Linen	6,982	6,671	6,467	5,660
Wool	5,208	5,598	4,928	6,334
Silk	3,525	3,103	3,019	2,306
Manmade	131,929	132,907	124,222	111,863
Apparel	175,891	187,838	173,906	146,859
Cotton	105,682	114,718	102,763	90,514
Linen	2,577	2,523	2,191	2,618
Wool	8,333	8,708	9,743	5,311
Silk	3,943	4,155	5,228	3,900
Manmade	55,356	57,734	53,981	44,516
House furnishings	8,099	8,231	9,285	8,725
Cotton	4,796	4,920	5,555	5,085
Linen	231	160	211	286
Wool	98	67	172	86
Silk	86	57	67	194
Manmade	2,888	3,027	3,280	3,087
Floor coverings	37,392	36,388	34,503	38,602
Cotton	2,903	3,020	3,032	2,887
Linen	1,746	1,882	1,594	1,930
Wool	2,859	3,028	3,260	4,216
Silk	72	85	61	112
Manmade	29,812	28,373	26,556	29,457
Total exports 2/	469,998	487,243	456,933	400,971
Cotton	214,152	229,017	211,774	177,889
Linen	11,545	11,243	10,470	10,502
Wool	16,513	17,418	18,120	15,947
Silk	7,626	7,401	8,375	6,512
Manmade	220,162	222,164	208,195	190,120

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Includes headgear.

U.S. COTTON TEXTILE IMPORTS

Item	2000 Sep	2000 Oct	2000 Nov	1999 Nov
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	262,971	290,105	273,658	256,516
Canada	24,203	23,922	23,806	24,588
Costa Rica	9,532	11,634	10,718	10,139
Dominican Republic	21,386	23,238	21,208	21,110
El Salvador	20,912	28,517	24,793	18,189
Guatemala	12,937	13,423	12,207	12,134
Haiti	4,257	4,187	4,217	3,729
Honduras	34,197	40,905	43,384	37,070
Jamaica	2,137	3,002	2,765	4,427
Mexico	127,945	136,086	124,713	120,281
Nicaragua	5,175	4,911	5,522	4,423
South America	13,655	13,749	12,208	10,296
Argentina	8	89	16	13
Brazil	4,515	4,271	3,261	3,641
Chile	177	45	1	43
Colombia	4,608	4,648	4,057	2,913
Peru	3,794	4,147	4,260	3,260
Europe	44,424	52,767	44,832	38,176
Estonia	573	510	408	530
France	582	760	726	625
Germany	1,167	1,026	899	1,136
Italy	3,051	4,435	4,399	3,811
Portugal	4,873	6,567	5,425	4,874
Russia	3,063	4,183	3,413	1,757
Spain	1,649	1,532	1,484	1,440
Turkey	20,064	23,454	17,805	17,164
United Kingdom	2,503	2,341	2,083	1,410
Asia	313,597	306,955	254,272	237,693
Bahrain	2,937	2,974	3,005	1,595
Bangladesh	25,308	23,848	19,295	15,280
China	39,202	37,505	11,633	28,308
Hong Kong	26,159	27,254	22,998	28,343
India	33,480	33,340	24,809	25,935
Indonesia	18,067	18,140	16,200	11,144
Israel	3,579	3,358	3,428	3,081
Japan	1,388	1,423	1,438	1,349
Macao	6,745	5,983	5,876	4,882
Malaysia	7,482	6,714	5,562	5,150
Nepal	1,304	1,671	1,466	1,345
Oman	1,998	2,120	1,687	2,442
Pakistan	53,498	51,469	43,306	41,429
Philippines	11,490	10,895	7,701	8,567
Qatar	2,533	2,072	1,750	1,219
Singapore	2,700	2,535	2,401	2,169
South Korea	10,607	11,096	10,870	8,444
Sri Lanka	8,837	9,180	7,636	6,231
Taiwan	15,342	15,826	11,633	11,927
Thailand	15,296	16,518	13,597	14,465
U Arab Em	3,611	3,264	2,690	3,242
Oceania	3,879	3,869	3,075	1,777
Australia	2,018	2,527	2,008	1,267
Fiji	1,495	956	683	316
Africa	19,183	21,824	18,923	14,438
Egypt	8,127	7,955	7,437	5,898
Lesotho	2,454	3,573	2,458	1,684
Mauritius	1,878	2,808	2,296	2,054
Morocco	868	1,471	1,282	914
South Africa	3,098	3,093	2,547	1,771
Tunisia	189	135	91	94
World 2/	657,708	689,270	606,968	558,896

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Totals may not add due to rounding.

U.S. COTTON TEXTILE EXPORTS

Country	2000 Sep	2000 Oct	2000 Nov	1999 Nov
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	193,893	202,854	190,885	159,566
Canada	27,864	29,259	29,747	31,049
Costa Rica	8,854	9,791	9,149	6,599
Dominican Republic	19,191	19,202	17,287	11,265
El Salvador	11,362	14,257	12,195	5,853
Guatemala	4,609	5,309	6,008	2,526
Haiti	4,664	3,968	3,088	1,703
Honduras	26,466	30,505	27,717	19,035
Jamaica	2,639	2,635	2,537	2,931
Mexico	86,664	86,269	81,562	76,940
South America	5,710	5,806	5,961	3,631
Argentina	84	212	185	111
Brazil	510	398	486	284
Chile	1,383	1,251	459	813
Colombia	1,663	1,950	2,549	1,347
Peru	62	109	107	179
Venezuela	1,482	1,508	1,435	691
Europe	6,152	11,390	7,398	6,578
Belgium	1,855	2,503	2,251	1,921
France	237	494	231	305
Germany	477	485	624	914
Ireland	106	87	82	137
Italy	382	281	310	582
Netherlands	522	4,844	1,005	309
United Kingdom	1,382	1,620	1,704	1,236
Asia	7,115	7,574	6,384	6,678
China	198	331	179	253
Hong Kong	840	1,030	775	677
Israel	423	379	293	392
Japan	3,277	2,744	2,542	2,768
Philippines	208	343	337	385
Saudi Arabia	221	236	335	512
Singapore	315	366	416	250
South Korea	282	646	288	273
Taiwan	252	275	179	211
U Arab Em	184	254	113	137
Oceania	634	910	596	633
Australia	459	760	497	460
New Zealand	61	116	61	131
Africa	648	483	551	804
Egypt	51	20	25	37
Ghana	19	69	33	41
Ivory Coast	0	1	2	132
Nigeria	204	67	146	327
South Africa	160	80	77	65
World 2/	214,152	229,017	211,774	177,889

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Totals may not add due to rounding.