COTTON AND WOOL OUTLOOK **United States Department of Agriculture**
CWS-0201 **Economic Research Service**

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HIGHLIGHTS

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U.S. Cotton Supply and Demand Overview

The 2000/01 U.S. cotton crop remains estimated at 17.2 million bales compared with 17 million in 1999/2000. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) will release final production estimates on May 10. Based on the current production estimate and beginning stocks of 3.9 million bales, this season's U.S. cotton supply totaled about 21.2 million, nearly 200,000 bales above last season.

However, total demand for U.S. cotton is projected to decrease this season. A moderate decline in U.S. mill use is more than offsetting a slight increase in exports. Total demand is expected to reach 16.4 million bales in 2000/01, 3.5 percent below a year earlier. Based on this supply and demand outlook, U.S. ending stocks for the current season are projected nearly 900,000 bales above last season at 4.8 million. As a result, the 2000/01 stocks-to-use ratio is expected to rise to 29 percent, the highest since 1992/93.

Foreign Production and Consumption Little Changed

Foreign production in 2000/01 is estimated at 70.9 million bales; foreign consumption is estimated at 82.3 million bales. Each is estimate is 100,000 bales lower than the previous month's. Foreign imports are estimated at about 27 million bales, and foreign exports at 19.5 million. Imports are forecast about 100,000 bales lower this month, and exports are essentially forecast the same. Foreign ending stocks are forecast at 32.9 million bales, down 100,000 bales from the February forecast.

U.S. Mill Use and Exports Revised

U.S. mill use and exports were lowered this month with adjustments of 200,000 and 100,000 bales, respectively. U.S. mill use in 2000/01 is now expected to reach only 9.5 million bales compared with 10.2 million last season. The decline is attributable to the recent slowing of economic growth and the continued restructuring of the U.S. textile industry. While the most recent data from the Commerce Department indicated a decline in the seasonally adjusted annual rate (SAAR) to about 9.1 million bales, the SAAR average for the first half of 2000/01 is equal to the March estimate of 9.5 million. Actual U.S. mill use for August 2000 through January 2001 totaled 4.75 million statistical bales, compared with 5 million last year.

U.S. exports in 2000/01 are projected at 6.9 million bales, 2 percent above last season's shipment level. Despite increased U.S. exportable supplies, 2000/01 shipments are expected to rise only slightly as foreign imports are projected lower. Although world cotton demand is similar to 1999/2000, a larger share of consumption is occurring in producing countries. During the first seven months of 2000/01, *Export Sales* indicate that U.S. cotton shipments have totaled about 3.3 million bales, or approximately 48 percent of the latest export forecast. While both sales and shipments have been sluggish during the first half of the season, they have picked up recently.

Forecasting U.S. 2000/01 Exports

The U.S. cotton export outlook for the rest of 2000/01 remains obscure, with some indicators suggesting lower exports than the year before and others higher. The most negative indicator is the volume of sales to date. Assuming average seasonal patterns of sales and shipments, 2000/01 commitments as of March 1 suggest a marketing year export total of 6.2 to 6.4 million bales. The most positive indicators are the shortfall in foreign cotton supplies outside of China during 1999/2000 and again in 2000/01, and China's plummeting exports during 2000/01. Assuming historical relations between these indicators and U.S. exports hold true this year, exports of 6.8 to 7.9 million bales would be possible.

One could forecast U.S. exports as a weighted average of these two methodologies: one method accounting for past behavior (low purchases to date), and the other for future behavior (consummation of deferred purchases). Another option is to more carefully examine commitments and break out more recent developments from those that occurred some time ago. The last month has seen significant improvement in the rate at which commitments grow, and careful examination indicates that early season commitments were unusually weak. Since a forecast of marketing year total exports or commitments using year to date data assumes that both early and late season patterns are normal, it would be expected to underestimate exports particularly in a year like 2000/01.

Seasonal Export Commitment Patterns, 1987-99

Excluding 1992/93-1995/96, the years under the old Step 2 program, during the first quarter of an average year, each week's net sales account for about 1.5 percent of the year's commitments; during the second quarter this averages about 1.6 percent; and then 1.1 percent during the third quarter. During 2000/01, only 1.1 percent of the volume necessary to give exports of 6.9 million bales accrued weekly during the first quarter. The second quarter improved to a 1.4-percent rate, and 5 weeks into the third quarter have seen an average rate a little higher than 1.8 percent. If commitments average 1.5 percent each week for the rest of the third quarter, then commitments need only average 0.5 percent per week during the fourth quarter for the year's total commitments to be large enough for both 6.9 million bales to be exported and a rollover of 10 percent of 2000/01 commitments into the next marketing year. The average fourth quarter weekly commitment gain has been 0.3 percent, and the average rollover during the last 5 years has been 10 percent.

The share of commitments rolled over in a given year is only weakly associated with the share of shipments made after March 1. This is relevant because reaching 6.9 million bales of exports during 2000/01 requires not only seasonally high commitments, but also seasonally high shipments. Using *Export Sales* shipment data, less than half of the season's exports have occurred to date, and weekly shipments will have to average 166,000 running bales for the rest of the year to achieve a 6.9-million-bale marketing year forecast.

Comparable or higher exports after week 31 have occurred only in 4 other years since 1976: marketing years 1979, 1993, 1994, and 1996. However, after these, the next largest year for late shipping was 1999/2000. Marketing year 2000, therefore, needs to surpass its year-earlier performance by only 6.1 percent in order to achieve 6.9 million bales. Shipments during the last 4 weeks ending March 1 have averaged 140,000 bales, and the average rose sharply in February. During the most recent week available, shipments totaled 180,000 bales.

Late Season Commitments for 2000/01

Historical experience suggests that the volume of U.S. commitments to date is sufficient to support exports of 6.9 million bales. Forecasting commitments for the rest of the year based on seasonally disaggregated sales data suggest exports could range from 6.7 to 7.1 million bales. Sales during different parts of the marketing year have varying relevance to sales after March 1. The circumstances determining sales behavior during August and September can be quite different from the circumstances during February and March. The behavior of prices during the course of this marketing year suggests that this is one of those years.

The varying relationships between sales at the beginning of the marketing year and those at the end can be illustrated by regressing end-of-year commitments (those accruing during weeks 32 through 52) on five independent variables, each covering sales during a 6-week period leading up to week 31 (with one extra week in the last period).

Regressing with data for the marketing years 1987-99 (excluding 1992/93-1995/96, the years influenced by the old Step 2 program) suggests that the volume of sales during the first 6 weeks of the marketing year contain little information about sales after March 1. The same is true for the second and third 6-week periods. Among these three 6-week periods, the second has the greatest relevance: a 1-percent increase in sales volume from average during this period is associated with a 0.15-percent increase from average in sales during the last 21 weeks of the year.

Interestingly enough, sales during the fourth 6-week period (weeks 19 through 24) are negatively associated with sales after week 31. A 1-percent increase from average sales during this period is associated with a 1-percent decline from average in late season sales. This is only a simple regression, but this does support the contention that U.S. sales decline late in the year not only because of increased competition from other exporters, but also because less U.S. cotton is generally available. With mill use declining, the combination of large exportable supplies and below average export sales to date boosts the cotton available for export as of March 1 to 1.2 million bales above the average.

Finally, week 25 through 31 sales are strongly positively associated with sales in subsequent weeks. A 1-percent increase from average sales during this period is associated with a 2-percent increase from average in late-season sales. During 2000/01, sales during week 25 through 31 have been 26 percent above average, consistent with late-season sales 400,000 bales above average, and U.S. exports for the year of 6.9 million bales.

Textile Trade Deficit Widens in 2000

U.S. textile imports totaled 956 million pounds (raw-fiber equivalent) last December, 12 percent below a month earlier but 2 percent above a year earlier. Imports of all major fibers, except linen, were lower than the previous month. Similarly imports of all major end-use categories declined in December, compared with a month earlier. Apparel imports, at 611 million pounds, were 16 percent below November.

December textile exports also declined from a month earlier, totaling 399 million pounds. Exports were the lowest since January 2000 and were 13 percent below a month earlier. Total exports declined in each major end-use category and for all fiber types. Cotton textile exports declined to 180 million pounds, down 15 percent from a month earlier.

Total 2000 textile imports reached 13.6 billion pounds, 1.6 billion above 1999. Similarly, textile exports totaled 5.3 billion pounds, a gain of 734 million pounds from a year earlier. Both textile imports and exports were records in 2000.

The total trade deficit reached 8.3 billion pounds in 2000, compared with 7.4 billion in 1999 and 6.4 billion in 1998. Cotton accounted for 61 percent (5.1 billion pounds) of the deficit. Twenty-eight percent of the deficit was attributed to manmade fibers, while 3 percent came from wool textiles. The remaining 8 percent came from silk and linen textiles, with the latter accounting for 5 percent.

U.S. Domestic Consumption Expands in 2000

Domestic fiber consumption continued its rise for the fifth consecutive year in calendar 2000. The increase, however, was the result of escalating textile imports as U.S. total fiber mill use increased only slightly in 2000. U.S. mill use of all fibers totaled nearly 16.5 billion pounds, compared with 16.4 billion in 1999; an increase in manmade fiber use more than offset a decline in the use of natural fibers. Manmade fibers now account for 70 percent of all fibers consumed in U.S. mills, up 1.5 percentage points from 1999. Most of this gain came at the expense of cotton, which fell below 29 percent in 2000.

Total domestic consumption of fibers, which includes trade in textile products, rose about 4 percent from 1999 to nearly 24.8 billion pounds. Textile imports jumped 13 percent in 2000 while textile exports increased 16 percent. Manmade fibers continue to account for about 56 percent of domestic fiber consumption, cotton accounts for another 40 percent, while wool, linen, and silk contribute the remaining 4 percent.

In addition, per capita fiber demand at the retail market continued strong in calendar 2000, with much of this demand filled with less expensive imported products. After rising 2 pounds in 1999, per capita fiber consumption rose an additional 2 pounds in 2000 to a record 90 pounds. In 2000, the average consumer purchased more than 50 pounds of manmade fibers in the form of textile and apparel products, up 7 pounds from just 5 years ago. Similarly, per capita use of cotton products has risen to nearly 36 pounds, the highest in over 50 years.

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The next *Cotton and Wool Outlook* (CWS-0301) will be released on April 11, 2001.

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U.S. COTTON SUPPLY AND USE ESTIMATES

Item	1999/2000	2000/01 Jan	2000/01 Feb	2000/01 Mar
Upland:		Million acres		
Planted	14.584	15.365	15.365	15.365
Harvested	13.138	12.927	12.927	12.927
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	595	625	625	625
		Million 480-lb bales		
Beginning stocks	3.836	3.672	3.672	3.672
Production	16.294	16.822	16.822	16.822
Total supply 1/	20.183	20.524	20.504	20.504
Mill use	10.103	9.670	9.570	9.370
Exports	6.303	6.840	6.540	6.440
Total use	16.406	16.510	16.110	15.810
Ending stocks	3.672	4.012	4.412	4.712
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	22.4	24.3	27.4	29.8
Extra-long staple:		1,000 acres		
Planted	290	172	172	172
Harvested	287	171	171	171
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	1,128	1,119	1,119	1,119
		1,000 480-lb bales		
Beginning stocks	103	250	250	250
Production	674	398	398	398
Total supply 1/	821	668	668	668
Mill use	137	130	130	130
Exports	447	460	460	460
Total use	584	590	590	590
Ending stocks	250	88	88	88
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	42.8	14.9	14.9	14.9

Based on USDA estimates. 1/ Includes imports.

WORLD COTTON SUPPLY AND USE ESTIMATES

Item	1999/2000	2000/01 Jan	2000/01 Feb	2000/01 Mar
Supply:	Million 480-lb bales			
Beginning stocks				
World	44.81	41.16	40.97	41.00
Foreign	40.88	37.24	37.05	37.08
Production				
World	87.21	88.43	88.06	88.16
Foreign	70.24	71.21	70.84	70.94
Imports				
World	28.34	26.83	26.98	26.89
Foreign	28.24	26.78	26.95	26.86
Use:				
Mill use				
World	91.87	92.21	92.10	91.84
Foreign	81.63	82.41	82.40	82.34
Exports				
World	27.23	26.66	26.49	26.40
Foreign	20.48	19.36	19.49	19.50
Ending stocks				
World	41.00	37.39	37.27	37.67
Foreign	37.08	33.29	32.77	32.87
Stocks-to-use ratio	Percent			
World	44.6	40.5	40.5	41.0
Foreign	45.4	40.4	39.8	39.9

Based on USDA estimates.

FIBER SUPPLY

Item	2000 Nov	2000 Dec	2001 Jan	2000 Jan
Cotton:		1,000 480-lb bales		
Ginnings	4,554	2,505	565	525
Imports since August 1	7.2	7.5	NA	63.4
Stocks, beginning	9,674	13,046	14,371	14,335
At mills	437	447	425	543
Public storage	8,176	11,199	12,458	12,242
CCC stocks	2,448	1,204	2,069	6,716
Manmade:		Million pounds		
Production	808.7	733.9	789.4	848.5
Noncellulosic	781.1	707.7	758.2	819.8
Cellulosic	27.6	26.2	31.2	28.7
Total since January 1	9,324.0	10,057.9	789.4	848.5

Item	2000 Oct	2000 Nov	2000 Dec	1999 Dec
		Million pounds		
Raw fiber imports	123.8	112.7	110.3	134.6
Noncellulosic	117.9	108.0	106.6	128.1
Cellulosic	5.9	4.7	3.7	6.5
Total since January 1	1,354.3	1,467.0	1,577.3	1,567.1
Wool and Mohair:		1,000 pounds		
Raw wool imports, clean	3,228	3,495	2,396	2,466
48's-and-finer	1,509	1,861	1,035	1,138
Not-finer-than-46's	1,719	1,634	1,362	1,328
Total since January 1	39,110	42,605	45,001	43,074
Wool top imports	520	418	532	126
Total since January 1	4,094	4,512	5,044	1,573
Mohair imports, clean	0	0	0	0
Total since January 1	16	16	16	16

NA = Not available.

COTTON SYSTEM FIBER CONSUMPTION

Item	2000 Nov	2000 Dec	2001 Jan	2000 Jan
Cotton:		1,000 480-lb bales		
All consumed by mills 1/	749	640	794	800
Total since August 1 1/	3,319	3,959	4,753	5,012
SA annual rate 2/	9,060	9,737	9,053	9,977
SA daily rate 2/	34.7	37.3	34.7	38.2
Daily rate	34.1	30.5	34.5	38.1
Upland consumed by mills 1/	739	633	782	789
Total since August 1 1/	3,274	3,907	4,689	4,946
SA daily rate 2/	34.3	37.0	34.2	37.7
Daily rate	33.6	30.1	34.0	37.6
Spindles in place	4,326	4,303	4,252	4,623
Active spindles	4,063	4,010	3,944	4,421
100 percent cotton	2,166	2,141	2,102	2,395
100 percent manmade	623	646	623	721
Blends	1,274	1,223	1,219	1,305
		Percent		
Cotton's share of fibers	79.3	78.5	78.1	78.2
Manmade:		1,000 pounds		
Total consumed by mills 1/	93,735	84,324	106,993	106,893
Total since August 1 1/	424,103	508,427	615,420	656,340
Daily rate	4,261	4,015	4,652	5,090
Noncellulosic staple	4,009	3,760	4,392	4,805
Cellulosic staple	252	255	260	285

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

FIBER EXPORTS

Item	2000 Oct	2000 Nov	2000 Dec	1999 Dec
Cotton:		1,000 480-lb bales		
Upland exports	351	404	485	622
Total since August 1	1,058	1,462	1,947	1,580
Sales for next season	57	68	30	37
Total since August 1	161	229	259	321
ELS exports	31.1	30.7	55.6	32.3
Total since August 1	90.8	121.5	177.1	95.3
Sales for next season	2.4	9.7	30.9	2.2
Total since August 1	6.9	16.5	47.4	7.2
Manmade:		Million pounds		
Raw fiber exports	97.0	93.5	85.5	82.2
Noncellulosic	86.8	85.0	76.3	78.8
Cellulosic	10.2	8.5	9.2	3.2
Total since January 1	952.9	1,046.4	1,131.9	990.1
Wool and Mohair:		1,000 pounds		
Raw wool exports, clean	506.8	555.2	199.4	342.9
Total since January 1	5,375.0	5,930.2	6,129.6	4,036.7
Wool top exports	1,082.5	358.9	400.5	81.5
Total since January 1	6,148.9	6,507.8	6,908.3	4,609.5
Mohair exports, clean	187.8	593.3	306.1	293.0
Total since January 1	2,653.4	3,246.7	3,552.8	5,570.5

FIBER PRICES

Item	2000 Dec	2001 Jan	2001 Feb	2000 Feb
		Cents per pound		
Domestic cotton prices:				
Adjusted World Price	52.04	50.61	47.51	39.11
Upland spot 41-34	61.04	56.66	54.10	54.29
Pima spot 03-46	105.95	105.43	100.66	82.00
Avg. price received by:				
Upland producers	58.00	52.30	50.30	46.80
Mill delivered:				
Cotton				
Actual	70.11	64.27	61.25	61.67
Raw fiber equivalent	77.90	71.41	68.06	68.52
Rayon staple				
Actual	98.00	99.00	99.00	97.00
Raw fiber equivalent	102.08	103.13	103.13	101.04
Polyester staple				
Actual	59.00	60.00	60.00	55.00
Raw fiber equivalent	61.46	62.50	62.50	57.29
Price ratios			Percent	
Cotton/rayon	76.3	69.2	66.0	67.8
Cotton/polyester	126.8	114.3	108.9	119.6
Northern Europe cotton quotes:		Cents per pound		
A Index	65.90	64.19	60.88	53.63
Memphis Territory	69.44	69.75	68.63	60.94
California/Arizona	71.19	68.50	67.38	60.81
B Index	62.00	60.40	57.56	48.33
Orleans/Texas	60.69	58.19	57.38	47.69
Wool prices (clean):		Dollars per pound		
U.S. 56's	0.60	0.60	0.62	0.52
Australian 56's 1/	1.22	1.26	1.30	1.20
U.S. 60's	0.72	0.77	0.75	0.70
Australian 60's 1/	1.35	1.46	1.53	1.32
U.S. 64's	0.97	0.95	1.00	0.95
Australian 64's 1/	1.48	1.60	1.68	1.46

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

TEXTILE TRADE

Item	2000 Oct	2000 Nov	2000 Dec	1999 Dec
Imports:		1,000 pounds 1/		
Yarn, thread, and fabric	253,136	238,212	234,236	233,891
Cotton	111,918	105,455	97,095	108,124
Linen	15,776	17,282	32,851	14,266
Wool	4,753	4,937	2,852	3,660
Silk	1,019	961	923	951
Manmade	119,670	109,577	100,515	106,890
Apparel	878,444	727,887	611,138	605,600
Cotton	511,118	447,997	381,132	380,937
Linen	23,141	20,213	16,021	15,819
Wool	34,705	20,278	12,197	12,779
Silk	14,928	13,081	12,658	11,986
Manmade	294,552	226,318	189,130	184,079
House furnishings	84,550	68,133	64,746	56,180
Cotton	56,773	45,269	45,014	39,626
Linen	1,567	1,254	998	759
Wool	573	550	462	336
Silk	201	172	126	96
Manmade	25,436	20,888	18,146	15,363
Floor coverings	42,018	39,552	38,626	32,283
Cotton	5,092	4,322	4,680	3,903
Linen	6,763	6,640	6,964	4,601
Wool	13,831	12,473	12,645	10,848
Silk	711	607	776	692
Manmade	15,621	15,510	13,561	12,239
Total imports 2/	1,266,792	1,081,262	956,421	936,041
Cotton	689,270	606,968	532,223	536,585
Linen	47,317	45,486	56,899	35,501
Wool	54,194	38,401	28,259	27,741
Silk	16,861	14,824	14,486	13,726
Manmade	459,151	375,582	324,553	322,488
Exports:		1,000 pounds 1/		
Yarn, thread, and fabric	254,562	238,992	216,453	176,233
Cotton	106,283	100,356	86,418	65,786
Linen	6,671	6,467	5,823	5,017
Wool	5,598	4,928	4.414	5,170
Silk	3,103	3,019	2,393	2,220
Manmade	132,907	124,222	117,405	98,040
Apparel	187,838	173,906	145,731	124,221
Cotton	114,718	102,763	85,958	76,083
Linen	2,523	2,191	1,909	2,206
Wool	8,708	9,743	8,590	4,855
Silk	4,155	5,228	4,835	3,356
Manmade	57,734	53,981	44,439	37,721
House furnishings	8,231	9,285	7,030	7,953
Cotton	4,920	5,555	4,567	4,730
Linen	160	211	143	176
Wool	67	172	117	72
Silk	57	67	47	111
Manmade	3,027	3,280	2,156	2,864
Floor coverings	36,388	34,503	29,409	32,319
Cotton	3,020	3,032	2,735	2,312
Linen	1,882	1,594	1,479	1,408
Wool	3,028	3,260	2,472	3,364
Silk	85	61	82	85
Manmade	28,373	26,556	22,641	25,150
Total exports 2/	487,243	456,933	398,829	340,937
Cotton	229,017	211,774	179,734	148,971
Linen	11,243	10,470	9,359	8,814
Wool	17,418	18,120	15,610	13,474
Silk	7,401	8,375	7,356	5,772
Manmade	222,164	208,195	186,770	163,906

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Includes headgear.

U.S. COTTON TEXTILE IMPORTS

Item	2000 Oct	2000 Nov	2000 Dec	1999 Dec
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	290,105	273,658	228,374	237,463
Canada	23,922	23,806	19,156	19,195
Costa Rica	11,634	10,718	10,481	9,199
Dominican Republic	23,238	21,208	15,982	22,276
El Salvador	28,517	24,793	20,323	20,865
Guatemala	13,423	12,207	12,884	12,024
Haiti	4,187	4,217	4,271	4,393
Honduras	40,905	43,384	38,872	35,916
Jamaica	3,002	2,765	2,299	3,768
Mexico	136,086	124,713	99,374	105,775
Nicaragua	4,911	5,522	4,467	3,809
South America	13,749	12,208	12,652	13,627
Argentina	89	16	22	4
Brazil	4,271	3,261	4,195	5,253
Chile	45	1	42	21
Colombia	4,648	4,057	4,145	4,077
Peru	4,147	4,260	3,670	3,824
Europe	52,767	44,832	34,054	37,716
Estonia	510	408	631	406
France	760	726	642	213
Germany	1,026	899	954	1,157
Italy	4,435	4,399	3,423	3,952
Portugal	6,567	5,425	3,220	3,508
Russia	4,183	3,413	3,077	1,894
Spain	1,532	1,484	1,619	1,215
Turkey	23,454	17,805	11,104	17,619
United Kingdom	2,341	2,083	1,552	1,418
Asia	306,955	254,272	235,838	231,572
Bahrain	2,974	3,005	2,942	1,574
Bangladesh	23,848	19,295	15,396	14,836
China	37,505	11,633	29,087	25,730
Hong Kong	27,254	22,998	21,897	26,145
India	33,340	24,809	24,836	25,422
Indonesia	18,140	16,200	14,493	10,792
Israel	3,358	3,428	3,320	3,385
Japan	1,423	1,438	1,360	1,701
Macao	5,983	5,876	4,547	4,292
Malaysia	6,714	5,562	5,245	3,997
Nepal	1,671	1,466	1,715	1,308
Oman	2,120	1,687	1,833	1,984
Pakistan	51,469	43,306	36,281	42,621
Philippines	10,895	7,701	9,698	7,597
Qatar	2,072	1,750	1,508	1,363
Singapore	2,535	2,401	2,555	1,856
South Korea	11,096	10,870	9,899	8,391
Sri Lanka	9,180	7,636	8,209	7,068
Taiwan	15,826	11,633	10,365	12,438
Thailand	16,518	13,597	12,804	13,520
U Arab Em	3,264	2,690	2,034	3,817
Oceania	3,869	3,075	1,999	1,715
Australia	2,527	2,008	1,274	1,058
Fiji	956	683	609	484
Africa	21,824	18,923	19,306	14,492
Egypt	7,955	7,437	8,782	6,480
Lesotho	3,573	2,458	2,155	1,695
Mauritius	2,808	2,296	1,895	1,873
Morocco	1,471	1,282	1,257	859
South Africa	3,093	2,547	1,829	1,136
Tunisia	135	91	125	77
World 2/	689,270	606,968	532,223	536,585

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

U.S. COTTON TEXTILE EXPORTS

Country	2000 Oct	2000 Nov	2000 Dec	1999 Dec
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	202,854	190,885	158,559	131,372
Canada	29,259	29,747	22,859	24,693
Costa Rica	9,791	9,149	7,303	5,166
Dominican Republic	19,202	17,287	12,648	8,920
El Salvador	14,257	12,195	11,328	6,519
Guatemala	5,309	6,008	4,111	1,771
Haiti	3,968	3,088	2,797	1,598
Honduras	30,505	27,717	25,655	16,325
Jamaica	2,635	2,537	2,528	1,911
Mexico	86,269	81,562	67,908	62,428
South America	5,806	5,961	4,297	3,051
Argentina	212	185	117	211
Brazil	398	486	392	246
Chile	1,251	459	869	1,087
Colombia	1,950	2,549	1,545	918
Peru	109	107	53	78
Venezuela	1,508	1,435	1,087	283
Europe	11,390	7,398	7,137	6,284
Belgium	2,503	2,251	2,499	2,047
France	494	231	377	213
Germany	485	624	714	920
Ireland	87	82	156	176
Italy	281	310	243	255
Netherlands	4,844	1,005	585	498
United Kingdom	1,620	1,704	1,632	1,260
Asia	7,574	6,384	7,840	7,104
China	331	179	458	362
Hong Kong	1,030	775	927	618
Israel	379	293	272	811
Japan	2,744	2,542	3,244	2,895
Philippines	343	337	137	165
Saudi Arabia	236	335	429	463
Singapore	366	416	398	317
South Korea	646	288	339	322
Taiwan	275	179	289	260
U Arab Em	254	113	314	170
Oceania	910	596	916	586
Australia	760	497	811	461
New Zealand	116	61	80	70
Africa	483	551	985	574
Egypt	20	25	34	0
Ghana	69	33	14	4
Ivory Coast	1	2	118	13
Nigeria	67	146	155	143
South Africa	80	77	109	122
World 2/	229,017	211,774	179,734	148,971

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