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Outlook

Cotton and Wool Outlook

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World Cotton Production To Decline from 2001/02 Record

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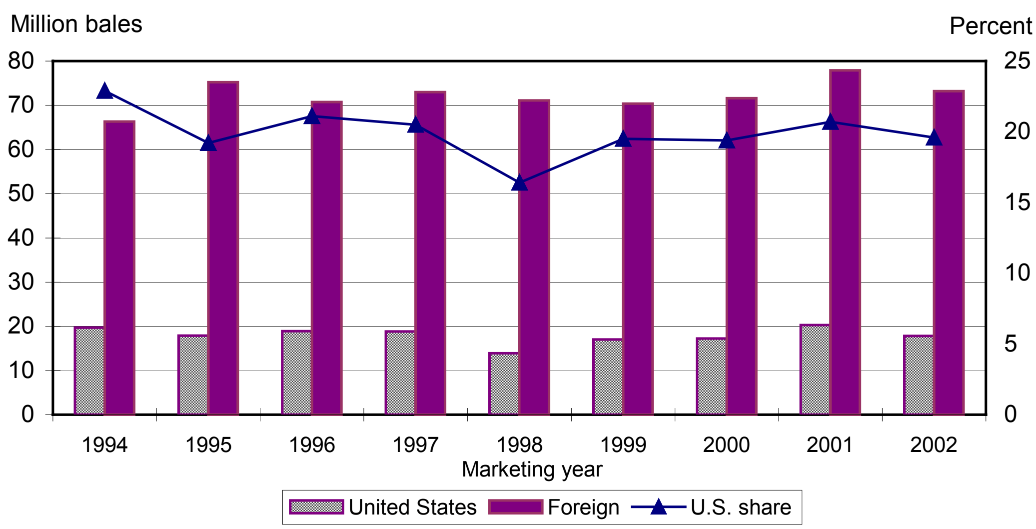
Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board.

The latest United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) forecast for 2002/03 indicates that world cotton production will decline for the first time in four seasons as low prices over the past year reduce planted area around the globe. World production is projected at 91 million bales, unchanged from May and 7 percent below 2001/02. While U.S. cotton production is forecast to decrease 12 percent—accounting for 35 percent of the global drop in 2002/03—foreign output is expected to decline 6 percent. Despite the expected decrease, U.S. production would continue to account for about 20 percent of world production in 2002/03, similar to the 10-year average share.

Although U.S. and foreign cotton production are each forecast above their respective 5-year averages, record world consumption is expected for the fourth consecutive season in 2002/03. With larger anticipated use around the world—including the United States—world stocks in 2002/03 are forecast to decline below 41 million bales for only the second time in 6 years.

Figure 1
World cotton production and U.S. share



Source: USDA.

Domestic Outlook

U.S. Progress and Conditions Near Average

U.S. planting progress of the 2002 cotton crop was complete or nearly complete in all States as of June 9th; the exceptions were Texas and Oklahoma, where progress was near the 5-year averages at 87 and 88 percent, respectively. Overall, 94 percent of the U.S. cotton crop had been planted by early June, equal to that in 2001 and an average of 93 percent.

As plantings near completion, progress will now be monitored by the crop's development. As of June 9th, 18 percent of the U.S. acreage was squaring, similar to both a year ago and the 5-year average. Several departures from normal are worth noting, however. In Georgia, development was 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average and 11 percentage points above last season. On the other hand, plant development as of early June in Tennessee and Missouri was lagging their respective averages by 7 and 5 percentage points.

In addition to crop progress, crop condition reporting for U.S. cotton began recently for the 2002 season. As of the week ending June 9th, average U.S. crop conditions were slightly behind last season and the 5-year average. At this early stage, 46 percent of the area was rated "good" or "excellent," compared with 55 percent a year ago. However, 16 percent was rated "poor" or "very poor" this year, equal to 2001. Despite dry conditions and recent hail damage in Texas, reported crop conditions are slightly better than last year in the State and for several other States.

With average U.S. cotton crop progress and near "normal" conditions, no changes were made this month to the 2002 U.S. production forecast of 17.8 million bales or to the national yield of 640 pounds per harvested acre.

Additionally, an update to the cotton area reported in the USDA's March *Prospective Plantings* will be issued at the end of the month by the National Agricultural Statistics Service. The June 28th *Acreage* report will provide a better indication of the 2002 area as it will combine actual plantings as of early June with estimates for any remaining area to be planted.

Demand and Stocks Unchanged in June

No changes were made this month to the 2002/03 or 2001/02 estimates. Demand for U.S. cotton remains projected at 18.8 million bales in 2002/03, up from 18.6 million this season and the largest since 1997/98. Unlike 2001/02 however, U.S. demand in 2002/03 is forecast to exceed production and thus lower stocks by a projected 1 million bales to 6.7 million. As a result, the cotton stocks-to-use ratio is forecast at 35.6 percent, compared with this season's 41.4 percent.

U.S. March Textile Imports and Exports Higher

March textile imports, at 1.1 billion (raw-fiber equivalent) pounds, rose 2 percent from February but were 5 percent below March 2001. Increases in cotton, wool, and manmade fibers more than offset slight declines in linen and silk textiles. Textile imports rose for all major end-uses, except home furnishings. Cotton imports, at 605 million pounds, accounted for 57 percent of the March total and were 3 percent above a month earlier. U.S. cotton textile imports from North American countries rose 11 percent to 251 million pounds or 42 percent of the total. Cotton imports from Asia decreased in March to 271 million pounds, 45 percent of the total.

Similarly, March 2002 textile exports, at 414 million pounds, rose 10 percent from February but were 14 percent below March 2001. U.S. textile exports expanded for all major fibers and all end-uses except home furnishing. Cotton exports, at 183 million pounds, were up 9 percent from February, but 15 percent below a year ago. March cotton textile exports increased for all end-uses, with yarn, thread, and fabric accounting for 56 percent of the total. North America continues as the dominant market for U.S. cotton textile exports; March shipments reached 167 million pounds or 92 percent of the total. Mexico continues to be the leading market, receiving 34 percent of the region's total.

Overall, the textile trade deficit during the first 3 months of 2002 increased slightly from a year earlier. For all fibers, the deficit through March was 2.06 billion pounds while the cotton trade deficit was 1.33 billion pounds. During 2002, cotton has accounted for 64 percent of the deficit, slightly below a year ago.

International Outlook

Foreign 2001/02 Little Changed from May, 2002/03 Unchanged

USDA's estimates for foreign cotton production, consumption, and trade in 2001/02 are little changed this month compared with May 2002. The largest change is in estimated beginning stocks, which are about 300,000 bales smaller this month, at 33.8 million bales. However, 2001/02 ending stocks, at 37.2 million bales, are estimated about 100,000 bales higher than they were in May. Foreign production in 2001/02 is estimated about 200,000 bales higher in June, and both foreign consumption and exports are estimated about 100,000 bales lower. Foreign consumption in 2001/02 is estimated at 85.7 million bales and foreign exports are estimated at 18.2 million. There were no changes in the 2002/03 foreign estimates.

Beginning stocks in 2001/02 are estimated lower due to revised trade data for 2000/01 received from U.S. agricultural attaches in several countries. Higher 2000/01 exports reduces Greece's 2001/02 beginning stocks by more than 100,000 bales, and Cote d'Ivoire's are similarly reduced by exactly 100,000 bales. Turkey's beginning stocks are 80,000 bales smaller this month largely due to a 67,000-bale increase in estimated consumption for 2000/01.

Production in 2001/02 is estimated 100,000 bales higher this month in both Pakistan and Australia, and about 60,000 bales higher in both India and Thailand. Higher than expected yields accounted for the increases in each case, except Thailand. Pakistan's 2001/02 production is now estimated at 8.3 million bales, 100,000 bales higher than in 2000/01. In each year, Pakistan's Government is reporting an even higher number if one assumes that Pakistani bales remained at their traditional 170 kilograms, but their weight has reportedly declined in the last 2 years.

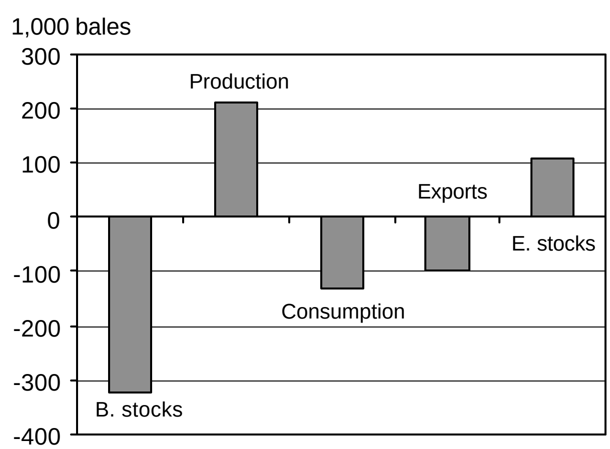
Production estimates for 2001/02 declined for a few countries compared with May's estimates. Zimbabwe's crop is estimated 50,000 bales smaller and Argentina and Paraguay's are both 30,000 bales smaller. Unfavorable weather accounts for most of the reductions.

Information provided by U.S. agricultural attaches largely accounted for the changes in estimated 2001/02 foreign consumption compared with last month. The largest change is a 100,000-bale increase in Russia's consumption. Pakistan's consumption is also estimated 50,000 bales higher. However, a larger number of countries have lower estimated consumption this month, including Indonesia, Mexico, Thailand, and Japan. Estimated consumption in 2001/02 is 50,000 bales lower this month than in May. Note that while foreign 2001/02 consumption is estimated about 100,000 bales lower than it was in May, consumption in 2000/01 is estimated 128,000 bales higher.

This month's reduction in foreign exports is only 100,000 bales, but this represents the net sum of offsetting changes in a number of countries. For Greece and Cote d'Ivoire, larger estimated exports in 2000/01 mean reduced availability for export in 2001/02, and this year's exports are estimated 150,000 bales lower this month than they were in May in each case. Current trade data resulted in 2001/02 exports by Egypt and China each being estimated 50,000 bales lower.

On the other hand, 2001/02 exports are estimated 150,000 bales higher for Australia this month, and 100,000 bales higher for both Uzbekistan and Syria.

Figure 2
2001/02 Foreign estimate changes from May to June



Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Highlight

U. S. Dollar Weakens Slightly on Foreign Exchange Markets in April and May

During 2001 the U.S. dollar's value rose sharply on foreign exchange markets, realizing a 9-percent increase in real terms. This increase was comparable with those seen in 1998, during the Asian Financial Crisis, and in 1991, as exchange rate policies shifted across a large number of developing countries. Weighted by foreign cotton consumption, the U.S. real exchange rate rose about 30 percent between 1995 and 2001 or 40 percent between 1990 and 2001.

Recently, the dollar's value in terms of the yen and the euro has declined significantly. In nominal terms, during April and May, the dollar fell 6 percent against the euro and nearly 7 percent against the yen. This could have a significant impact on the U.S. economy, but its impact on cotton and textile trade and prices is less clear. The EU and Japan account for about 30 percent of total U.S. merchandise trade, but only about 9 percent of U.S. textile trade and only about 8 percent of foreign cotton spinning. Thus, the average value of the dollar, weighted by foreign cotton consumption, has remained stronger, falling only 1 percent during April and May.

This consumption-weighted real U.S. exchange rate index was created using 44 weekly exchange rates from the Pacific Exchange Rate service and monthly Consumer Price Indexes (CPIs) from DRI-WEFA. In cases where monthly CPIs were not available or differed little from year-to-year, annual CPIs were used.

The dollar has remained generally stronger with respect to developing-country currencies than developed-country currencies. In nominal terms it strengthened versus the currencies of Turkey, Mexico, and Brazil; been about unchanged versus India's and Pakistan's; and weakened versus Indonesia and Thailand. Only in the case of Turkey does adjustment for inflation significantly alter the movement of the dollar, with the inflation-adjusted dollar falling instead of rising.

As of the last week of May 2002, the dollar was 3 percent above its January 2001 level. The dollar most recently peaked in October 2001, and through the end of May had fallen almost 5 percent since then. Turkey accounted for most of this change, although a number of other countries also strengthened versus the dollar during this time.

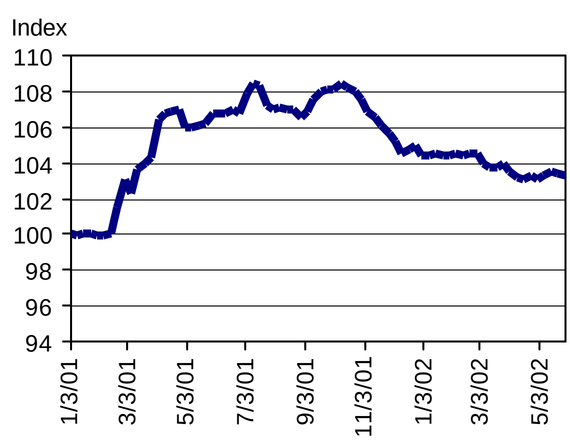
Long-Run Impact Possibly Larger

In the longer run, if the euro and the yen continue to strengthen, U.S. cotton and textiles trade and prices could be affected. While the EU and Japan are minor players in U.S. textile trade and foreign cotton spinning, with their wealthy populations they account for a much larger share of consumer demand for cotton clothing and other goods.

According to the International Cotton Advisory Committee's estimates, the EU and Japan accounted for more than 30 percent of foreign consumer demand for cotton products, nearly 4 times their share of cotton spinning. Developing country clothing exporters should find Japan and the EU increasingly attractive markets relative to the United States as the yen and the euro strengthen. This would ease pressure on the U.S. textile industry. Also, the global average price of products made from cotton could rise in dollar terms with no change in their prices in terms of other currencies. Note, however, that the yen and the euro remained below their January 2001 levels in real terms, despite the recent gains.

Figure 3

Foreign consumption-weighted U.S. real exchange rate, 2001-02



Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Contacts and Links

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Data

Monthly tables from ***Cotton and Wool Outlook*** are available in Excel (.xls) spreadsheets at http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/cotton/Data/data.htm. These tables contain the latest data on the production, use, imports, exports, prices, and textile trade of cotton and other fibers.

Reports from the Economic Research Service

Two special articles published in the November 2001 issue of the ***Cotton and Wool Situation and Outlook Yearbook*** are available electronically:

Regional Shifts in China's Cotton Production and Use, http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/cotton/Chinacotton.pdf, examines the geographic distribution of cotton production in China and analyzes the concentration of China's textile industry.

The Agreement on Textiles and Clothing: Impact on U.S. Cotton, http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/cotton/textilesandclothings.pdf, focuses on the new global trade rules that World Trade Organization members agreed to follow beginning in 2005, and the potential impacts on textile, apparel, and cotton production in the United States and around the world.

Related Websites

Cotton Briefing Room, http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/cotton/
WASDE, http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/reports/waobr/wasde-bb/

Table 1--U.S. cotton supply and use estimates

Item	2000/01	2001/02 Apr.	2001/02 May	2001/02 June
		Million acres		
Upland:				
Planted	15.347	15.527	15.499	15.499
Harvested	12.884	13.554	13.560	13.560
Yield/harvested acre	626	694	694	694
		Million 480-lb bales		
Beginning stocks	3.665	5.881	5.880	5.880
Production	16.799	19.605	19.602	19.602
Total supply 1/	20.467	25.491	25.487	25.492
Mill use	8.738	7.390	7.490	7.490
Exports	6.326	10.125	10.600	10.600
Total use	15.064	17.515	18.090	18.090
Ending stocks 2/	5.880	7.934	7.359	7.359
Stocks-to-use ratio	39.0	45.3	40.7	40.7
Extra-long staple:		1,000 acres		
Planted	170	261	270	270
Harvested	169	259	268	268
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	1,105	1,297	1,254	1,254
		1,000 480-lb bales		
Beginning stocks	250	121	121	121
Production	389	700	700	700
Total supply 1/	651	841	841	841
Mill use	124	110	110	110
Exports	437	375	400	400
Total use	561	485	510	510
Ending stocks 2/	121	366	341	341
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	21.6	75.5	66.9	66.9

Based on USDA estimates. 1/ Includes imports. 2/ Includes unaccounted.

Last update: 6/13/02

Table 2--World cotton supply and use estimates

Item	2000/01	2001/02		
		Apr.	May	June
		Million 480-lb bales		
Supply:				
Beginning stocks				
World	42.50	39.67	40.08	39.76
Foreign	38.58	33.67	34.08	33.76
Production				
World	88.80	97.56	97.95	98.16
Foreign	71.61	77.26	77.65	77.86
Imports				
World	26.69	28.88	29.42	29.42
Foreign	26.68	28.86	29.40	29.39
Use:				
Mill use				
World	92.25	92.68	93.46	93.33
Foreign	83.38	85.18	85.86	85.73
Exports				
World	26.56	28.85	29.26	29.16
Foreign	19.80	18.35	18.26	18.16
Ending stocks				
World	39.76	44.43	44.81	44.92
Foreign	33.76	36.13	37.11	37.22
Stocks-to-use ratio		Percent		
World	43.1	47.9	47.9	48.1
Foreign	40.5	42.4	43.2	43.4

Based on USDA estimates.

Last update: 6/13/02

Table 3--U.S. fiber supply

Item	2002 Feb.	2002 Mar.	2002 Apr.	2001 Apr.
Cotton:		1,000 480-lb bales		
Ginnings	204	0	0	0
Imports since August 1	8.5	17.5	NA	8.9
Stocks, beginning	17,399	15,895	14,208	10,869
At mills	339	354	353	474
Public storage	15,423	13,876	11,820	9,308
CCC stocks	5,175	5,338	4,757	2,929
Manmade:		Million pounds		
Production	684.7	717.6	725.2	718.2
Noncellulosic	684.7	717.6	725.2	700.0
Cellulosic	NA	NA	NA	18.2
Total since January 1	1,784.1	2,501.7	3,226.9	3,043.1

	2002 Jan.	2002 Feb.	2002 Mar.	2001 Mar.
		Million pounds		
Raw fiber imports	135.7	127.5	145.2	124.6
Noncellulosic	130.3	120.9	138.9	120.8
Cellulosic	5.4	6.6	6.3	3.8
Total since January 1	135.7	263.2	408.4	355.7
Wool and Mohair:				
Raw wool imports, clean	1,861	1,781	2,560	4,273
48's-and-finer	1,042	761	1,432	1,869
Not-finer-than-46's	819	1,020	1,129	2,404
Total since January 1	1,861	3,642	6,203	13,543
Wool top imports	185	239	223	436
Total since January 1	185	424	646	1,443
Mohair imports, clean	0	0	0	0
Total since January 1	0	0	0	0

NA = Not available.

Last update: 6/13/02

Table 4--U.S. cotton system fiber consumption

Item	2002 Feb.	2002 Mar.	2002 Apr.	2001 Apr.
Cotton:		1,000 480-lb bales		
All consumed by mills 1/	611	666	672	696
Total since August 1 1/	4,380	5,046	5,718	6,917
SA annual rate 2/	7,638	7,798	7,673	8,358
SA daily rate 2/	29.3	29.9	29.4	32.0
Daily rate	30.5	31.7	30.6	33.1
Upland consumed by mills 1/	603	658	663	686
Total since August 1 1/	4,316	4,974	5,637	6,821
SA daily rate 2/	28.9	29.5	29.0	31.5
Daily rate	30.1	31.3	30.2	32.7
Spindles in place	3,029	3,021	3,021	3,889
Active spindles	2,781	2,788	2,787	3,591
100 percent cotton	1,623	1,635	1,634	1,996
100 percent manmade	378	381	390	572
Blends	779	772	763	1,024
		Percent		
Cotton's share of fibers	81.4	80.7	80.7	79.1
Manmade:		1,000 pounds		
Total consumed by mills 1/	67,175	76,378	77,260	88,351
Total since August 1 1/	486,691	563,069	640,329	877,904
Daily rate	3,359	3,637	3,512	4,207
Noncellulosic staple	3,209	3,509	3,364	3,963
Cellulosic staple	150	128	148	244

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

Last update: 6/13/02

Table 5--U.S. fiber exports

Item	2002 Jan.	2002 Feb.	2002 Mar.	2001 Mar.
Cotton:	1,000 480-lb bales			
Upland exports	944	1,046	998	655
Total since August 1	4,773	5,819	6,817	3,662
Sales for next season	81	99	148	496
Total since August 1	436	535	683	1,044
ELS exports	42.4	57.0	31.3	65.6
Total since August 1	161.6	218.6	249.9	332.7
Sales for next season	1.6	2.5	6.0	6.7
Total since August 1	5.0	7.6	13.5	79.7
Manmade:	Million pounds			
Raw fiber exports	66.5	72.4	79.6	90.0
Noncellulosic	65.1	70.4	77.4	84.4
Cellulosic	1.4	2.0	2.2	5.6
Total since January 1	66.5	138.8	218.5	256.2
Wool and Mohair:	1,000 pounds			
Raw wool exports, clean	511.0	745.2	517.1	528.4
Total since January 1	511.0	1,256.2	1,773.3	1,287.3
Wool top exports	166.9	604.2	864.7	857.7
Total since January 1	166.9	771.1	1,635.8	1,756.2
Mohair exports, clean	63.7	0	0	130.0
Total since January 1	63.7	63.7	63.7	266.3

Last update: 6/13/02

Table 6--U.S. and world fiber prices

Item	2002 Mar.	2002 Apr.	2002 May	2001 May
Domestic cotton prices:	Cents per pound			
Adjusted World Price	27.95	28.10	28.16	36.77
Upland spot 41-34	33.23	31.86	31.14	40.02
Pima spot 03-46	81.20	81.25	81.41	96.09
Avg. price received by upland producers	29.90	29.30	27.50	40.90
Mill delivered:				
Cotton				
Actual	41.40	NA	NA	47.92
Raw fiber equivalent	46.00	NA	NA	53.24
Rayon staple				
Actual	97.00	98.00	98.00	99.00
Raw fiber equivalent	101.04	102.08	102.08	103.13
Polyester staple				
Actual	58.00	61.00	62.00	62.00
Raw fiber equivalent	60.42	63.54	64.58	64.58
Price ratios				
Cotton/rayon	45.5	NA	NA	51.6
Cotton/polyester	76.1	NA	NA	82.4
Northern Europe cotton quotes:	Cents per pound			
A Index	42.01	41.61	40.01	49.76
Memphis Territory	46.00	45.00	42.55	52.90
California/Arizona	47.00	46.00	43.75	52.15
B Index	39.65	39.06	37.16	47.36
Orleans/Texas	40.75	39.44	36.90	44.55
Wool prices (clean):	Dollars per pound			
U.S. 56's	0.97	1.01	1.23	0.65
Australian 56's 1/	2.29	2.33	2.34	1.32
U.S. 60's	1.31	1.58	1.70	0.96
Australian 60's 1/	2.48	2.47	2.47	1.51
U.S. 64's	1.70	1.81	1.89	1.29
Australian 64's 1/	2.50	2.51	2.49	1.58

NA = Not available.

1/ In bond, Charleston, SC.

Last update: 6/13/02

Table 7--U.S. textile imports, by fiber

Item	2002			2001
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.
	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric	269,257	242,674	259,910	247,952
Cotton	115,704	99,624	104,652	108,583
Linen	26,140	23,736	19,128	18,057
Wool	2,880	2,849	3,818	4,563
Silk	901	905	933	1,135
Manmade	123,632	115,560	131,379	115,614
Apparel	711,831	657,403	660,518	749,197
Cotton	442,480	419,000	432,829	477,530
Linen	11,566	10,460	8,960	11,098
Wool	13,650	11,176	10,337	13,283
Silk	17,743	15,855	13,166	16,877
Manmade	226,392	200,911	195,227	230,409
Home furnishings	97,291	83,192	81,179	68,644
Cotton	70,028	59,847	57,053	52,074
Linen	1,439	1,289	1,160	1,117
Wool	491	345	491	306
Silk	287	170	144	133
Manmade	25,047	21,541	22,331	15,014
Floor coverings	40,982	41,451	43,420	37,172
Cotton	5,722	5,897	5,712	4,293
Linen	5,787	6,628	8,182	6,225
Wool	12,499	10,219	10,662	10,075
Silk	700	849	936	946
Manmade	16,274	17,857	17,928	15,632
Total imports 2/	1,128,278	1,031,560	1,052,724	1,111,279
Cotton	639,100	588,184	604,647	647,494
Linen	44,971	42,282	37,531	36,544
Wool	29,631	24,673	25,364	28,318
Silk	19,636	17,779	15,179	19,092
Manmade	394,941	358,642	370,004	379,832

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Includes headgear.

Note: 2001 data are revised.

Last update: 6/13/02

Table 8--U.S. textile exports, by fiber

Item	2002 Jan.	2002 Feb.	2002 Mar.	2001 Mar.
	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric	214,372	222,779	252,688	267,109
Cotton	83,149	89,056	101,509	109,450
Linen	5,741	4,745	5,438	7,782
Wool	2,807	2,421	2,812	3,945
Silk	5,302	5,239	5,535	3,145
Manmade	117,372	121,318	137,394	142,786
Apparel	118,879	126,004	130,984	172,313
Cotton	66,810	72,576	75,373	96,690
Linen	1,547	1,604	1,933	2,142
Wool	7,770	8,127	8,775	12,359
Silk	3,110	3,202	3,619	6,842
Manmade	39,641	40,495	41,284	54,280
Home furnishings	6,000	6,103	6,011	7,314
Cotton	3,789	3,687	3,751	4,725
Linen	106	146	135	182
Wool	43	60	46	49
Silk	34	48	67	62
Manmade	2,029	2,162	2,010	2,296
Floor coverings	21,211	21,245	23,566	32,950
Cotton	1,599	1,860	1,957	2,850
Linen	872	961	1,022	1,609
Wool	1,955	1,739	2,241	2,658
Silk	37	48	36	74
Manmade	16,747	16,637	18,309	25,760
Total exports 2/	360,621	376,344	413,566	479,980
Cotton	155,395	167,244	182,671	213,799
Linen	8,270	7,462	8,537	11,724
Wool	12,584	12,362	13,891	19,029
Silk	8,483	8,537	9,258	10,123
Manmade	175,889	180,738	199,209	225,305

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Includes headgear.

Note: 2001 data are revised.

Last update: 6/13/02

Table 9--U.S. cotton textile imports, by country

Item	2002 Jan.	2002 Feb.	2002 Mar.	2001 Mar.
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	190,450	226,150	251,068	290,365
Canada	19,558	21,996	24,821	27,072
Costa Rica	6,244	9,479	9,293	10,247
Dominican Republic	9,307	17,468	20,431	22,417
El Salvador	20,301	21,412	24,264	28,454
Guatemala	15,342	16,554	17,800	18,733
Haiti	2,463	3,066	3,905	4,380
Honduras	26,661	36,097	39,518	46,164
Jamaica	1,239	1,912	2,328	2,417
Mexico	83,875	92,688	103,155	124,099
Nicaragua	5,270	5,267	5,243	5,998
South America	11,790	13,984	15,190	15,269
Brazil	5,202	7,036	7,009	6,621
Colombia	2,415	2,862	3,469	4,243
Peru	3,589	3,259	4,008	3,682
Europe	44,914	44,083	44,039	45,308
Italy	3,726	4,261	4,274	4,608
Portugal	2,485	2,004	2,612	2,238
Russia	4,075	3,834	4,320	3,747
Turkey	22,044	21,420	21,268	23,372
Asia	364,177	282,002	271,451	271,384
Bahrain	3,421	3,428	3,350	3,548
Bangladesh	26,454	22,244	20,570	20,318
Burma	3,525	3,321	3,083	3,974
Cambodia	10,941	8,471	9,148	8,787
China	56,400	38,230	35,787	25,923
Hong Kong	36,563	22,336	16,411	22,261
India	39,587	33,261	33,880	31,939
Indonesia	19,124	13,013	14,208	14,521
Israel	4,265	3,423	3,600	3,769
Macao	7,021	5,637	4,305	3,911
Malaysia	6,499	5,254	5,019	5,275
Pakistan	55,427	46,746	43,145	47,654
Philippines	14,335	9,750	11,700	11,081
Singapore	2,725	2,086	1,675	1,988
South Korea	12,199	10,222	11,221	9,531
Sri Lanka	12,174	9,683	10,164	9,516
Taiwan	13,005	10,442	10,101	10,632
Thailand	18,792	14,515	13,180	13,246
U Arab Em	3,446	3,561	3,746	4,740
Oceania	2,803	2,257	1,637	3,097
Australia	1,629	1,075	753	2,005
Africa	24,966	19,709	21,272	22,081
Egypt	10,015	8,136	8,171	9,588
Lesotho	4,333	3,270	4,518	3,461
South Africa	2,084	1,158	1,920	2,423
World 2/	639,100	588,184	604,657	647,494

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

Note: 2001 data are revised.

Last updated: 6/13/02

Table 10--U.S. cotton textile exports, by country

Item	2002 Jan.	2002 Feb.	2002 Mar.	2001 Mar.
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	142,052	151,256	167,488	186,756
Bahamas	81	59	149	89
Canada	26,576	26,013	27,049	28,805
Costa Rica	4,775	6,075	7,930	7,319
Dominican Republic	13,540	15,206	19,418	17,504
El Salvador	9,937	12,253	11,740	13,360
Guatemala	5,708	6,410	7,677	6,439
Haiti	2,181	2,800	2,824	2,540
Honduras	24,682	27,079	30,101	28,703
Jamaica	1,062	1,835	1,826	2,239
Mexico	52,659	52,343	57,352	78,297
Nicaragua	472	644	911	544
Panama	165	278	181	439
South America	2,366	2,228	1,865	4,910
Argentina	25	98	39	110
Brazil	166	137	128	714
Chile	289	95	179	1,521
Colombia	593	883	944	1,384
Ecuador	614	165	71	133
Peru	51	68	66	62
Venezuela	470	580	293	825
Europe	5,240	6,716	5,776	13,447
Belgium	1,718	3,332	2,107	3,030
France	198	188	202	304
Germany	559	372	531	785
Italy	165	317	295	368
Netherlands	646	703	314	6,114
Turkey	27	84	50	43
United Kingdom	1,065	944	1,111	1,366
Asia	5,014	6,228	6,665	7,485
China	445	648	609	367
Hong Kong	905	938	986	821
Israel	200	288	107	255
Japan	1,696	2,333	2,382	3,058
Malaysia	88	96	61	60
Philippines	207	208	314	174
Saudi Arabia	124	224	459	418
Singapore	142	155	225	282
South Korea	412	241	393	318
Sri Lanka	187	161	72	329
Taiwan	82	134	167	221
U Arab Em	73	117	111	123
Oceania	310	451	411	473
Australia	243	356	265	339
Africa	413	366	468	729
Morocco	105	42	23	64
World 2/	155,395	167,244	182,671	213,799

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

Note: 2001 data are revised.

Last update: 6/13/02