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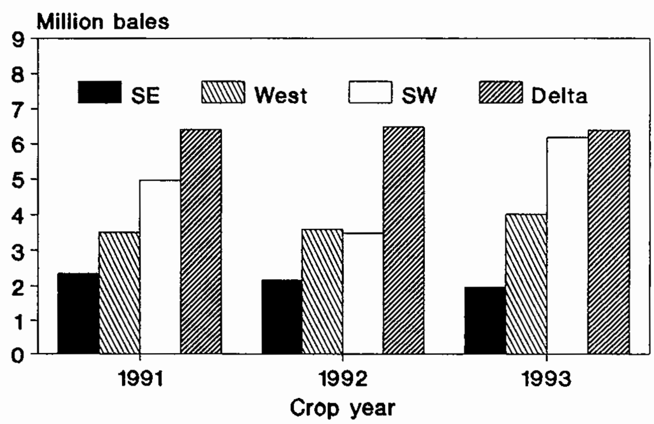
August 1993

Cotton and Wool

Situation and Outlook Report

Larger Southwest Crop To Push
U.S. Production Higher



1993 based on August estimate.

Cotton and Wool Situation and Outlook. Commodity Economics Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, August 1993, CWS-73.

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The *Cotton and Wool Situation and Outlook* report is published four times a year and is supplemented by eight newsletters. See back cover for subscription information.

Summary

Based on August 1 crop conditions, U.S. cotton production in 1993 is estimated at 18.5 million bales, up 14 percent from 1992. Planted area rose 3 percent this season to 13.7 million acres. The higher acreage reflects lower acreage reduction requirements for upland cotton program participants and an increase in 1993 cotton base. In addition, producers expect to harvest 13.3 million acres, up 20 percent from 1992. Cotton acreage abandonment is lower this season primarily due to the excellent growing weather in Texas. The national average cotton yield is forecast at 668 pounds per harvested acre, down 31 pounds from last year but the third highest on record.

U.S. mill use of cotton in 1993/94 is projected at 10.3 million bales, up slightly from last season and the largest use since 1950. Larger cotton supplies with competitive prices are likely to keep mill use near last season. Stronger cotton textile exports will also help support the domestic consumption.

U.S. cotton export sales (including outstanding old-crop sales) for delivery during the 1993/94 season reached 6.5 million bales by the start of the current season, 75 percent above last year. Boosted by early-season sales, shipments are projected at 6.3 million bales, 1.1 million above 1992/93. Larger exportable supplies, along with more competitive prices, will help lift the U.S. share of world trade 2 percentage points to a more normal 23 percent.

Despite the projected increase in 1993/94 cotton use, near-record production, if realized, will push stocks to the highest level since 1988/89. The ending stock projection of 6.6 million bales equal close to 40 percent of estimated use this season.

World and U.S. cotton prices followed similar patterns in 1992/93. The potential for a large cotton crop pressured prices early in the season, but as prospects declined, prices rose slightly. However, abundant stocks, as well as the troubled foreign textile industry, forced prices lower as export competition remained intense. The U.S. spot price averaged 54 cents per pound in 1992/93, while the adjusted world price (AWP) averaged 44 cents.

With the start of the 1993/94 marketing year, U.S. cotton prices have become more competitive with foreign offerings. During August, the A and B Indexes averaged about 55 and 51 cents per pound, respectively. The U.S. quote (Memphis Territory) appears in the Index and is about 3 cents above the low quote. Similarly, the Orleans/Texas quote is in the B Index and very competitively priced with the Central Asian quote.

World cotton production is forecast to rise 3.5 percent in 1993/94, with the U.S. accounting for most of the increase. Foreign production is estimated at 66.8 million bales, 500,000 higher than last season, but 12 percent below 1991/92's record crop. Foreign cotton area declined 5 percent from the previous season as cotton producers responded to dormant international markets, large stocks, and low prices. At the same time, foreign yield increases are expected because global weather conditions are favorable this year, particularly compared with 1992/93. Among the major foreign producers, the largest year-to-year increase in production is anticipated in Pakistan, while the largest decline is expected in China.

World consumption in 1993/94 is projected to rise for the second consecutive year, with gains again concentrated in major cotton producing regions and little growth occurring in traditional importing countries. Foreign consumption will likely increase 700,000 bales to 76.8 million primarily on the strength of anticipated global economic growth and continued low fiber prices. However, no gain in consumption is expected in China, the largest global consumer. Consumption in China is likely to remain near the previous season following a 13 percent gain in 1992/93. Consumption could vary depending on the size of the current-year crop, the quality of stocks, and the impact of China's recent currency devaluation on its ability to import lint. Consumption gains are expected in Russia, Brazil, and India.

World exports are forecast to increase to 26.9 million bales in 1993/94, the first gain in 6 years. Increased trade is largely dependent on improved worldwide economic prospects. Foreign exports are expected to increase very little from the 20.0 million bales in 1992/93 to 20.6 million in 1993.

U.S. mill consumption of raw wool in the first two quarters of 1993 was almost 6-percent higher than the average of the past 2 years and the highest in 20 years. Mill use is projected at 160 million pounds in 1993, up 6 percent from 1992. With larger use, imports are expected to total 115 million pounds this year, up more than 25 percent from 1992.

Textiles and the Economy

U.S. Economy Exhibits Modest Growth

Since March 1991, the U.S. economy has continued to exhibit modest, but steady growth. For 1992, real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 2.1 percent, the economy's best performance since 1989. The rate of growth slowed during first-quarter 1993 to 0.7 percent ($9.1 billion). Preliminary estimates revealed a 1.6 percent ($19.6 billion) rise in real GDP during the second quarter. Other indicators of economic growth also suggest some weakness in the economy. The composite index of leading indicators increased 0.2 percent in June. Revised 1993 estimates indicated the index decreased 0.4 percent in May and rose 0.3 percent in April.

The growth in real GDP during 1993 was related to four major items. First, final sales, consumer durables, and plant and equipment investment were strong, which is normal in this stage of an economic recovery. Second, personal income growth was sluggish and residential investment declined almost 10 percent, which is atypical for this phase of the recovery. Third, the trade deficit, or net exports, remained at $-70 billion (real). Fourth, defense spending was at a level far below what was appropriated.

U.S. fiber consumption generally follows GDP growth, particularly changes in personal consumption expenditures. Real personal consumption expenditures rose 0.6 percent ($20.3 billion) in June, and increased $31.6 billion during the second quarter of 1993. During the previous quarter, expenditures increased by $6.6 billion (1.0 percent). Although gains in personal consumption expenditures have been achieved during the past 3 months, real disposable personal income in June fell $3.1 billion below a month earlier. Per capita disposable income in the second quarter fell slightly below a month earlier, but was 1.4 percent above a year earlier. Prospects for steady, but slow growth of GDP and personal consumption expenditures during the remainder of 1993 may limit increases in U.S. fiber consumption.

Apparel Retail Sales Remain Strong

Sales of apparel and accessories in July 1993 were $9.1 billion, 2.4 percent above June, and $300 million above a year earlier (figure 1 and table A). In addition, apparel sales during the first 7 months of 1993 totaled $62.2 billion, 4.6 percent above the same period a year earlier. Apparel inventories rose to $22.8 billion in July, 9.2 percent above a year earlier. The apparel inventory-sales ratio rose to 2.56 in July, the highest since January 1991. Broadwoven fabrics and other textile shipments in June totaled $3.6 billion, nearly 1.6 percent below May and 2.4 percent below a year earlier. However, inventories of broadwoven fabrics declined $124 million to $9.2 billion. Similarly, the inventory-shipments ratio remained at a relatively low 1.47 percent.

U.S. Textile Trade Deficit Rises

Textile imports in June reached 624.6 million pounds (raw-fiber equivalent), an increase of 140.6 million (29.0 per-

Figure 1
Apparel and Accessory Store Retail Sales Continue Higher

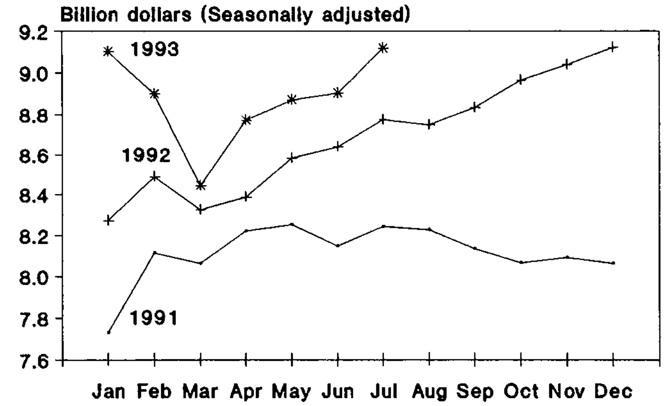


Table A--Textile and apparel market indicators 1/

Item	1993 Apr	1993 May	1993 Jun	1993 Jul	Latest month previous year
		1982-84=100			
Consumer Price Index 2/					
All urban consumers	144.0	144.2	144.4	144.4	140.5
Apparel and upkeep	136.9	135.0	131.9	129.4	129.2
Producer price index 2/					
All commodities	119.2	119.7	119.6	119.3	117.9
Textiles and apparel	118.1	118.0	118.0	118.2	127.8
		1987 dollars			
Disposable personal income per capita	14,158	14,191	14,166	NA	13,976
		Percent			
Unemployment					
All U.S. sectors	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.8	7.7
Textile mill products	9.9	8.2	7.7	5.8	9.4
Apparel products	9.7	11.2	12.3	13.6	13.2
		1987 = 100			
Industrial production					
All U.S. sectors	110.4	110.2	110.2	110.6	109.4
Textile mill products	104.2	106.8	107.4	106.7	107.1
Apparel products	92.0	91.3	91.1	91.0	99.4
		Percent			
Capacity utilization					
All U.S. sectors	81.7	81.5	81.3	81.5	79.1
Textile mill products	89.0	91.2	91.6	91.0	89.6
Apparel products	78.4	77.8	77.6	77.6	75.6
		Million dollars			
Sales					
U.S. retail	170,538	171,736	172,053	172,296	162,367
Apparel & accessory	8,770	8,871	8,904	9,117	8,803
Textile mill shipments	5,802	5,866	5,948	NA	5,902
Broadwoven fabrics & other textiles	3,652	3,627	3,570	NA	3,656
Inventories					
Textile mill 3/	9,279	9,308	9,184	NA	8,990
Inventory/shipments	1.60	1.59	1.54	NA	1.52
Broadwoven fabrics & other textiles 3/	5,358	5,377	5,249	NA	5,332
Inventory/shipments	1.47	1.48	1.47	NA	1.46
Apparel & accessory	22,380	22,590	22,811	NA	20,898
Inventory/sales	2.55	2.55	2.56	NA	2.37
		1,000 pounds			
Textile trade 2/ 4/					
Total imports	496,207	484,045	624,604	NA	640,763
Cotton imports	260,505	257,960	342,402	NA	333,097
Total exports	208,510	211,828	216,921	NA	178,354
Cotton exports	79,699	80,691	83,897	NA	64,876

NA = Not available.
1/ Seasonally adjusted unless stated otherwise. 2/ Not seasonally adjusted. 3/ Includes materials and supplies, work in progress, and finished goods. 4/ Raw-fiber equivalent.

cent) from May. Imports expanded in each major end-use category, with nearly three-fourths of the gain coming from the apparel category. About 60 percent of June's import rise came from cotton textiles, which rose 32.7 percent (84.4 million pounds) to 342.4 million. Compared with June 1992, textile imports were 2.5 percent lower. However, cotton imports were 9.3 million pounds, or 2.8 percent higher than a year ago.

Although textile imports are rising, exports rose above month-earlier and year-earlier as well. June textile exports were 216.9 million pounds, up 5.1 million (4.4 percent) from May and 38.6 million (21.6 percent) higher than June 1992. Similar to imports, apparel categories led the increase. Cotton textiles accounted for nearly 63 percent of the monthly increase in total exports, rising 3.2 million pounds.

Overall, the textile trade deficit for the first 6 months of 1993 totaled 1.9 billion pounds, 55 percent higher than the same period in 1992. The cotton textile trade deficit, which accounts for a significant portion of the total deficit was 920 million pounds. Although the cotton trade deficit is 13.4 percent higher than the first 6 months of 1992, cotton's share of the total deficit has fallen from 66 to 48 percent due to stronger export demand for cotton textiles. Rising U.S. cotton textile exports will likely continue to support domestic mill use this season.

U.S. Cotton Situation and Outlook

Upland Cotton Situation

Overview

In 1992, U.S. upland cotton production equaled 15.7-million 480-pound bales, down 9 percent from the 1991 crop. Harvested area last season totaled only 10.9 million acres because of extensive abandonment in Texas. Consequently, the average yield per harvested acre climbed to 693 pounds, only 9 pounds below the 1987 record.

U.S. upland production in 1993 is projected at 18.1 million bales, which if realized, would be the second highest on record. Planted area totaled 13.5 million acres, with a yield per harvested acre forecast at 664 pounds. Total 1993 upland supply is projected at 22.5 million bales, up 17 percent from last season and the largest since 1966.

Mill use of upland cotton in 1992 was 10.1 million bales, 6 percent above the 9.5 million consumed during 1991. In 1993/94, however, mill consumption is projected at 10.2 million bales. Also, with an abundant U.S. cotton supply estimated, U.S. exports are expected to improve from last season's 4.9 million bales to 6 million. With the production projection more than offsetting use estimates, ending stocks are anticipated to be the highest since 1987/88.

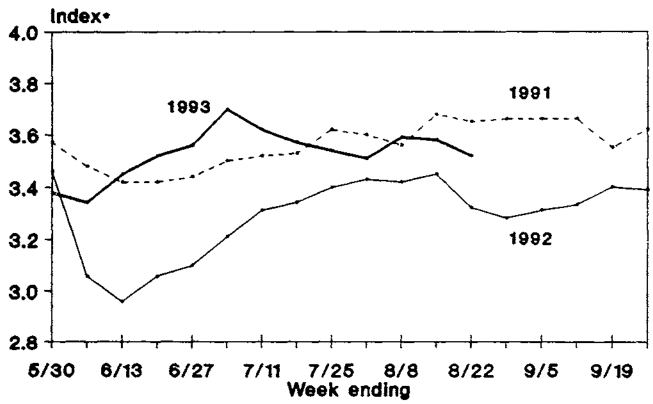
Cotton Conditions Remain Favorable

The 1993 cotton crop weathered a setback in July as much-needed rain fell in the Southeast during the first week of August (figure 2). In addition, excellent growing weather, including timely rains in Texas, has helped keep U.S. crop conditions above those in 1992. However, conditions have deteriorated since early August. As of late August, cotton remains rated mostly in the fair to good range, with 5 percent of the acreage in the excellent category.

Based on August 1 conditions, 1993 upland production is projected at 18.1 million bales, 15 percent above 1992 (table B). During the past 10 years, five initial forecasts were above and five below final production. Past differences between the August and the final production estimates indicate that chances are two out of three that the 1993 crop will range between 16.8 and 19.5 million bales.

Upland production in the Southwest and West is expected to rise above last year and reach 6.1 and 3.7 million bales, respectively. If realized, Southwest production would increase 76 percent above 1992, with the West only slightly

Figure 2
U.S. Cotton Crop Conditions Decline, But Remain Above 1992/93



* 1=very poor, 2=poor, 3=fair, 4=good, and 5=excellent.

Table B--Estimated 1993 and actual 1992 upland cotton acreage, yield, and production 1/

Region	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production
	---1,000 acres---		Lbs./ac.	1,000 bales
Southeast 2/				
1993	1,661	1,635	578	1,968
1992	1,524	1,504	689	2,160
Delta 3/:				
1993	4,300	4,203	729	6,380
1992	4,200	4,138	752	6,486
Southwest 4/				
1993	6,082	5,872	500	6,121
1992	5,873	3,886	429	3,475
West 5/				
1993	1,420	1,414	1,248	3,675
1992	1,380	1,355	1,272	3,590
Total:				
1993	13,463	13,123	664	18,144
1992	12,977	10,883	693	15,710

1/ Based on August Crop Production report. 2/ Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. 3/ Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee. 4/ Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. 5/ Arizona, California, and New Mexico.

higher. On the other hand, Delta and Southeast outturn is expected to decline slightly to 6.4 and 2.0 million bales, respectively.

More Acreage; Lower Yield

Planted acreage in 1993 totaled 13.5 million acres, nearly 500,000 above the previous year, partially due to an increase in upland cotton base and the lower acreage reduction program requirement. Harvested area is forecast at 13.1 million acres, which suggests an abandonment rate of only 2.5 percent. If indeed this rate is realized, it would be the smallest since 1947.

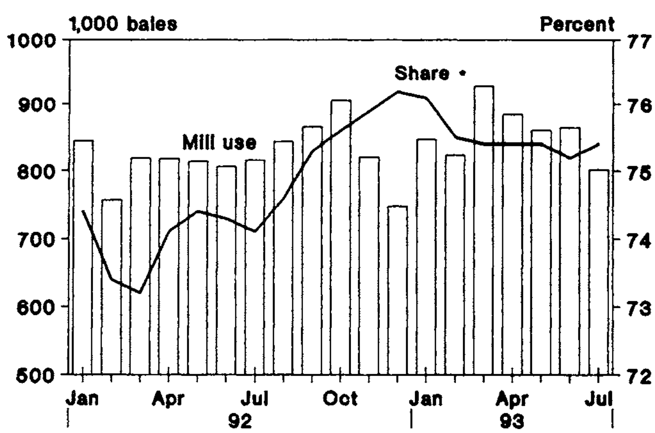
The national average upland cotton yield in 1993 is forecast at 664 pounds per harvested acre, down 29 pounds from last season's second highest yield, but above the previous 5-year average of 640 pounds. Based on data from the last 15 years, the August yield estimate has been below final yields 11 times. Although early in the harvest season, six States' yields are expected above 1992 levels with the Texas yield anticipated to equal a record 506 pounds.

USDA's program enrollment report indicated that 90 percent of the upland cotton base participated in the 7.5-percent acreage reduction program this season. The 1993 upland base expanded 234,000 acres to 15.1 million. The report also estimated planting flexibility for 1993/94. Upland producers participating in the program "flexed" 388,000 acres to other crops, with more than one-third going into soybeans. Producers also shifted 531,000 acres of other-program crop base to upland cotton. These acreage shifts indicate a net gain to cotton of 143,000 acres. Upland cotton remains the only program crop to show a net gain.

Mill Use Jumps in 1992/93

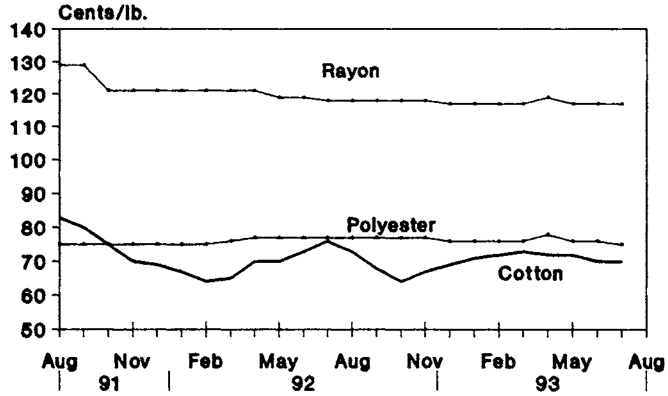
On August 25, 1993, the Department of Commerce released its preliminary July and revised June consumption data. U.S. mills consumed 802,000 480-pound bales of upland cotton during July and 864,000 bales in June (figure 3). These monthly consumption rates equate to seasonally adjusted annual rates of 10.3 and 10.2 million bales, respectively. Since major revisions occurred in the June report issued in July, upland cotton mill use is not likely to vary significantly from the current total. For 1992/93, upland consumption climbed to 10.2 million bales, up 7 percent from a year ago and the largest since 1950.

Figure 3
Upland Share Ends Season Strong



• Cotton's share of total fibers used on the cotton system.

Figure 4
Cotton Fiber Prices
Continue Advantage



Cotton's share of fibers used on the cotton system in 1992/93 ranged between 74.6 and 76.2 percent. In July, the upland share was 75.4 percent. The large share in 1992/93 reflects the strong consumer demand for cotton fiber, both domestically and as textile exports, and the competitive price advantage which cotton enjoyed all season.

Mill-delivered cotton prices have inched higher recently as they reversed a 3-month decline. In July, prices of strict-low middling 1-1/16 inch cotton averaged near 63 cents per pound (70 cents on a raw-fiber-equivalent basis) (figure 4). However, prices of polyester staple have dropped several cents since April, averaging 75 cents per pound (raw-fiber-equivalent) in July, the lowest since February 1992. Despite this weakening, cotton still maintains its price advantage.

Abundant supplies, along with weaker cotton prices (compared with a year ago), and healthy textile exports are likely to keep mill consumption near 1992/93 levels. Despite some reports of possible mill slowdowns, the current USDA upland cotton mill use estimate is 10.2 million bales, similar to last season.

Exports To Improve in 1993/94

Upland exports totaled 4.9 million bales in 1992/93, the lowest since 1985/86. Abundant foreign exportable supplies, as well as higher priced comparable U.S. styles, kept U.S. cotton at home last season. In 1993/94, upland shipments are expected to rise over 1 million bales to 6 million.

Export sales, including rollover for delivery this season, totaled 6.3 million bales at the start of 1993/94, due primarily to the export subsidy program (table C). Although near the level of sales needed historically to meet the export forecast, nearly 2.5 million bales remain sold to unknown desti-

Table C--Preseason upland export sales, carryover sales, and actual exports

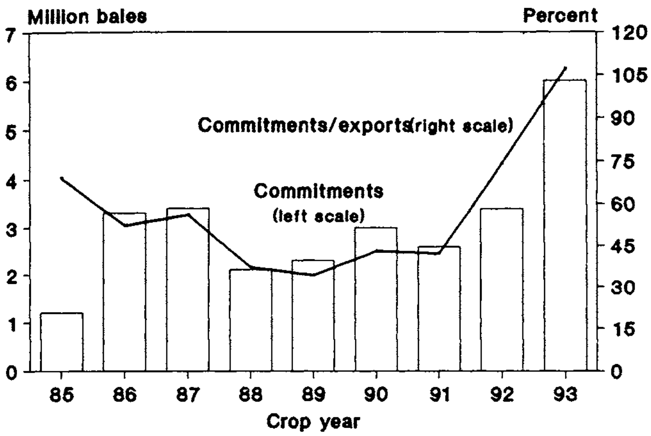
Crop year	Preseason sales 1/	Carryover 2/	Total	Crop year exports
	Million bales			
1988	3.0	.4	3.4	5.9
1989	1.7	.6	2.3	7.2
1990	2.3	.7	3.0	7.4
1991	2.2	.3	2.5	6.3
1992	3.0	.6	3.6	4.9 3/
1993	5.6	.7	6.3	6.0 4/

1/ New-crop sales as of July 31. 2/ Undelivered old-crop sales as of July 31. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Projected.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Figure 5

Upland Cotton Commitments Surge



nations. The level of commitments at the start of the marketing year jumped dramatically this season due to the large quantity of sales to unknown destinations. Based on the current export estimate, the commitment-to-export share this season jumped to 107 percent (figure 5). On the other hand, if the sales to unknown destinations are ignored, the share equaled 63 percent. The latter 1993/94 commitment-to-export share is above last season's adjusted level and the highest since 1985/86.

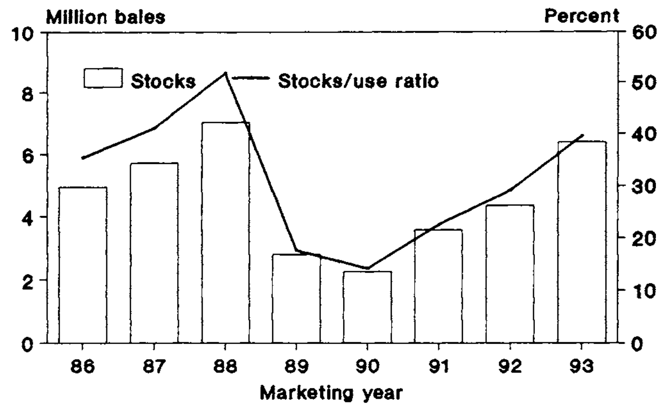
A decline in foreign stock levels, as well as an improvement in foreign consumption, accounts for much of the increase in upland export prospects for 1993/94. During 1992/93, the U.S. share of world cotton trade dropped to 21 percent, the lowest since 1988/89. This season, however, the U.S. share is expected to climb to the 5-year average of 23 percent (table D). Although the share to several countries may increase from last year, actual shipments may be lower. Shipments are expected to decline for Japan, Korea, and Taiwan. In contrast, Russia, China, and Mexico are projected to lead the way with higher U.S. imports.

Upland Stocks To Surge

Based on early-season projections of supply and use, upland stocks on July 31, 1994, are estimated at 6.4 million bales, 2 million above beginning stocks (figure 6). Supplies are expected to total 22.5 million bales, up 17 percent (3.2 million) from 1992/93. Use is also forecast higher at

Figure 6

Upland Stocks, Stocks-to-Use Ratio To Jump in 1993/94



Estimated 1992 and projected 1993.

Table D--U.S. cotton export shares to selected countries

Country	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94 1/
	Percent				
Japan	50	49	41	44	45
Korea	67	57	55	57	58
Taiwan	25	24	26	22	22
Hong Kong	20	30	34	10	10
Italy	29	28	17	12	13
France	3	2	1	1	1
Germany	36	17	11	7	6
Portugal	6	7	7	4	4
Indonesia	39	38	45	22	22
Thailand	31	20	25	10	11
China	36	56	48	3	38
World	25	26	23	21	23

1/ Based on estimates as of August 1993.

16.2 million bales, due primarily to a return to a more normal export level. At the end of 1992/93, the upland stocks-to-use ratio equaled 0.291, the largest since 1988/89. The current supply/use projections place the 1993/94 ratio even higher at 0.395.

Lower Prices Increase Loan Entries

U.S. cotton prices exhibited a seasonal decline during most of the 1992/93 harvest (table E). Spot prices fell about 8 cents per pound to 50 cents in November, while the adjusted world price (AWP) decreased about 7 cents to 39 cents. World prices followed a similar pattern, before moving up as world production prospects declined. However, abundant stocks, as well as the sluggish foreign textile activity, forced prices lower as export competition remained intense.

For the 1992/93 season, the U.S. spot price averaged 54.1 cents per pound, nearly 3 cents below the previous season. The AWP averaged 43.8 cents, down from 47.2 cents. Similarly, the A Index fell to 57.6 cents, 5.5 cents below 1991/92. With cotton prices declining this past season, entries into the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) loan increased (table F). Producers placed 8.3 million bales under loan in 1992/93, 2 million above 1991/92 but well below the 11.2-million-bale record of 1988/89. By July 31, 1993, however, 93 percent of the loans had been redeemed with only 556,000 bales outstanding.

U.S. prices for the 1993/94 season have declined substantially and become more competitive with foreign growths. The Memphis Territory (MT) quotation has declined 5 cents since the new marketing year began and is currently near 55 cents. Although the MT quote is included in the A Index, it remains one of the highest prices in the Index. The Central Asian quote remains the lowest, but is only 3 cents below the U.S. offering.

Similarly, the Orleans/Texas (O/T) quote moved lower and is currently near 50 cents per pound. Only three styles are offered at this time, but the O/T quote remains very competitive with the Central Asian and Pakistani quotes.

Upland Program Announcements

On August 4, USDA introduced a proposal listing upland cotton qualities eligible for the coarse count adjustment in 1993/94 and subsequent marketing years. The new CCC loan premiums and discounts schedule for upland cotton expresses the "grade" as separate color, grade, and leaf components, beginning this season. The list of qualities eligible for the coarse count adjustment must be revised to conform with the new standards. CCC proposes to make the qualities eligible under the old grading system eligible under the new system.

USDA also proposed revising the formula for determining liquidated damages when cotton contracted for export under the user marketing certificate program is not shipped within the user-agreement time frame. In addition, the proposal will eliminate the possibility of exporters locking in a payment rate on an optional origin contract and, if a higher rate occurs later, shipping foreign cotton on the lower rate and U.S. cotton on the higher rate.

On August 16, USDA's Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) proposed a rule to allow the issuance of electronic cotton warehouse receipts. These receipts would be maintained by private providers licensed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Providers would be required to give access to warehouse receipt records to anyone who has a direct interest in the receipt. In addition, any party would have access to the receipts in the central filing system, but on a read-only basis.

ELS Cotton Situation

Smaller U.S. Acreage and Production Forecast

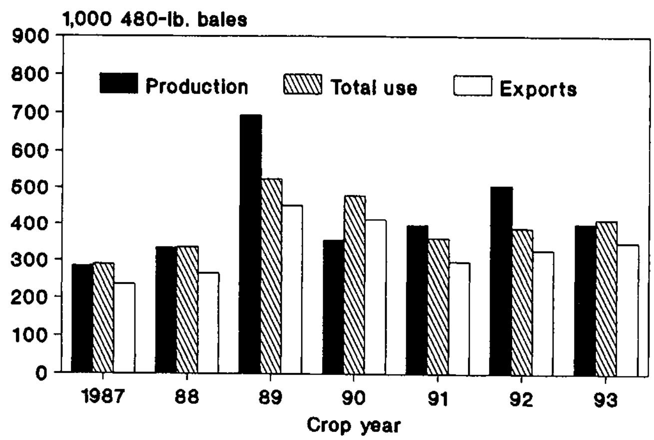
U.S. plantings of extra-long staple (ELS) cotton are projected at 197,000 acres in 1993/94, down 25 percent from last season and the smallest acreage since 1988/89 (table G). The largest decline is expected in Arizona where planted acreage is forecast at 62,000 acres, compared with 103,000 last year. However, acreage declines are forecast

Table E--World and U.S. cotton prices 1992/93

Month	Northern Europe 1/ A Index	Northern Europe 1/ B Index	United States 2/ Spot price	United States 2/ Futures price	Adjusted world price 3/
August	59.20	53.93	57.56	60.91	45.84
September	56.28	51.50	53.49	58.07	42.74
October	52.94	48.90	49.47	55.44	39.34
November	52.63	48.71	49.98	59.70	39.00
December	54.33	50.15	51.85	59.24	40.56
January	57.44	53.08	53.72	60.22	43.51
February	60.76	56.04	55.38	61.87	46.75
March	61.40	57.41	56.45	61.80	47.90
April	60.90	57.50	56.17	61.76	47.49
May	60.03	56.73	56.37	59.95	46.23
June	58.53	55.34	54.38	57.78	44.30
July	57.99	55.22	54.35	60.29	43.20

1/ A = Northern Europe price for middling, 1-3/32 inch; B= Northern Europe coarse count price. Monthly prices are average of Thursday quotes. 2/ Monthly average spot and December 1993 futures for SLM, 1-1/16 inch. 3/ Average of weekly prices.

Figure 7
1993 ELS Use To Exceed Production



1993 is based on August estimate.

Table F--Cotton loan statistics 1/

Region	Loans made 1990	Loans made 1991	Loans made 1992	Loans repaid 1990	Loans repaid 1991	Loans repaid 1992	Loans outstanding 1990	Loans outstanding 1991	Loans outstanding 1992	Loans forfeited 1990	Loans forfeited 1991	Loans forfeited 1992
	1,000 bales											
Southeast 2/	104.6	462.4	434.3	104.5	460.8	377.7	0.0	0.1	56.6	0.0	1.5	0.0
Delta 3/	1,306.2	3,499.0	4,787.0	1,305.9	3,494.6	4,450.5	0.0	0.2	336.5	0.3	4.2	0.0
Southwest 4/	981.6	1,006.0	1,021.6	981.3	1,004.2	929.9	0.0	0.5	91.5	0.3	1.3	0.2
West 5/	812.8	1,343.5	2,059.0	812.8	1,341.6	1,987.2	0.0	1.1	71.7	0.0	0.8	0.1
United States	3,205.1	6,310.9	8,301.9	3,204.5	6,301.2	7,745.3	0.0	1.9	556.3	0.6	7.8	0.2

1/ Producer and cooperative loans through July 31, 1993. 2/ Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. 3/ Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee. 4/ Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. 5/ Arizona, California, and New Mexico.

Table G--Estimated 1993 and actual 1992 ELS cotton acreage, yield, and production 1/

State	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production
	----1,000 acres---		Lbs./acre	1,000 bales
Arizona:				
1993	62.0	62.0	898	116.0
1992	103.0	102.0	649	138.0
Texas:				
1993	34.0	33.0	756	52.0
1992	37.0	35.0	775	56.5
New Mexico:				
1993	11.0	11.0	602	13.8
1992	13.0	12.8	739	19.7
California:				
1993	90.0	90.0	1,173	220.0
1992	110.0	110.0	1,282	293.7
Mississippi:				
1993	NA	NA	NA	NA
1992	0.4	0.4	480	0.4
Total:				
1993	197.0	196.0	984	401.8
1992	263.4	260.2	938	508.3

NA = Not available.

1/ Based on August Crop Production report.

for all ELS-producing States. California is expected to plant the largest area of 90,000 acres, 20,000 below last season, and the first decline in 6 years.

Based on August 1 conditions, the national-average ELS cotton yield in 1993 is forecast at 984 pounds per harvested acre, up 46 pounds from 1992, and the second highest national yield on record. However, all of the projected yield increase is attributable to Arizona. Arizona is the only State showing a higher yield than last year, which was adversely affected by weather and whitefly.

ELS production is forecast at 401,800 bales, down 21 percent from 1992's output (figure 7). Lower production is expected in all States. California's crop is progressing well and is rated mostly good to excellent, but development is slightly behind due to a cool, wet spring that delayed plantings. Some whitefly infestation began in Arizona, while the Texas crop was progressing very well.

In 1993/94, domestic mill use of ELS cotton is projected at 65,000 bales, 5,000 above the previous season. Exports are expected to reach 350,000 bales, up 20,000 from last year, and third only to the 1989 and 1990 seasons. As of August 12, 110,000 bales (including 61,000 rolled over from 1992/93) have been sold for delivery during this season. Total ELS export commitments this season are slightly ahead of year-ago sales. Despite larger offtake and lower production, ending stocks are expected to decline slightly (23,000 bales) to 211,000. The implied stocks-to-use ratio, 51 percent, is expected to remain very high.

Larger Stocks Dominate 1992/93 Marketing Year

Based on preliminary data, total 1992/93 offtake of ELS cotton was 390,000 bales. Continued weakness in major foreign ELS markets and large foreign supplies resulted in U.S. exports of 330,000 bales, slightly above the previous season, but well below the record shipments of 452,000 in 1989/90. Mill use of ELS cotton, at 59,000 bales was 9 percent below last season's consumption. With 1992/93 ELS production over 100,000 bales above offtake, ending stocks on July 31, 1993, were estimated at 234,000 bales, the largest carryover since 1966/67.

ELS spot prices averaged just below 90 cents per pound at the start of the 1992/93 season. ELS prices declined each month in 1992, averaging 75.2 cents in December. During 1993, ELS prices climbed to 93 cents in July. Higher ELS prices may allow cotton placed under CCC loan to be redeemed. As of August 3, loans outstanding totaled about 140,000 bales. The majority of these loans will mature next November. If prices weaken, forfeitures are likely to occur.

Table H--ELS cotton supply and use in foreign producing countries, 1991-1995

Year beginning August 1	1991	1992 est.	1993 proj.	1994 proj.	1995 proj.
		1,000 480-lb. bales			
Beginning stocks:					
Egypt, L. stpl.	70	45	179	83	106
India	396	436	363	239	161
Israel	35	0	0	5	5
Peru	45	17	9	5	5
PRC	165	212	83	23	18
Sudan	160	78	78	51	41
Central Asia 1/	92	145	188	83	119
Others	35	54	37	28	32
Subtotal	998	987	937	517	487
Egypt, ELS	102	103	110	124	142
Total	1,100	1,090	1,047	641	629
Production:					
Egypt, L. stpl.	909	1,205	1,038	1,148	
India	817	1,001	951	1,001	
Israel	10	23	28	32	
Peru	82	29	37	37	
PRC	230	51	60	92	
Sudan	58	79	64	69	
Central Asia 1/	1,283	937	625	652	
Others	77	57	51	64	
Subtotal	3,466	3,382	2,854	3,095	
Egypt, ELS	412	419	487	491	
Total	3,878	3,801	3,341	3,586	
Consumption:					
Egypt, L. stpl.	889	1,053	1,116	1,102	
India	781	1,050	1,052	1,052	
Israel	1	1	0	0	
Peru	65	30	32	32	
PRC	119	101	73	55	
Sudan	16	16	14	14	
Central Asia 1/	127	124	129	133	
Others	51	56	41	37	
Subtotal	2,049	2,431	2,457	2,425	
Egypt, ELS	360	350	400	381	
Total	2,409	2,781	2,857	2,806	
Exports:					
Egypt, L. stpl.	45	20	18	18	
India	0	25	23	23	
Israel	44	20	23	32	
Peru	45	10	9	9	
PRC	69	83	55	46	
Sudan	124	65	73	60	
Central Asia 1/	1,104	770	602	482	
Others	39	44	46	46	
Subtotal	1,470	1,037	849	716	
Egypt, ELS	52	60	73	92	
Total	1,522	1,097	922	808	

1/ Represents the former Soviet Union.

Source: International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington, D.C.

Lower Foreign ELS Production, Higher Use Projected

According to the International Cotton Advisory Committee's (ICAC) August estimates, 1993 foreign production of ELS cotton is projected down 12 percent to 3.3 million bales (table H). Reduced area in Central Asia and lower yields in Egypt account for most of the decline. Egypt's long-staple crop is projected to decline by 170,000 bales, while ELS production is projected up 16 percent to 487,000 bales. Production in Central Asia is expected to decline 33 percent to 625,000 bales.

Total 1993/94 ELS fiber use by foreign producing countries is expected to increase nearly 3 percent to 2.9 million bales. Increased consumption in Egypt more than offsets stable or declining use elsewhere. Foreign ELS exports are projected at 922,000 bales, down 16 percent from last season. The Central Asia republics are expected to account for most of the decline. With lower production and larger consumption, stocks in foreign producing countries are projected down 39 percent to 641,000 bales. The implied stocks-to-use (mill use plus exports) ratio is expected to fall to 17.0 percent, the tightest ratio since the 1988/89 season.

The United States is expected to continue as a major exporter of ELS cotton in 1993/94. When U.S. ELS exports are included with foreign exports, world trade is expected to total 1,272,000 bales. The U.S. market share of world ELS exports is projected at 27.5 percent, up 4 percent from last season.

Foreign Cotton Situation and Outlook

Consumption To Exceed Production

Global cotton stocks will return to more normal levels in 1993 as world consumption again exceeds world production (table I). The world stocks-to-use ratio is also expected to fall slightly from 44 percent in 1992/93 to 41 percent at the end of 1993/94.

After last year's crop was damaged by unusually high incidences of disease, insects, and inclement weather, overall weather for the current year to date has been very favorable and foreign production should rise 1 percent to 66.8 million bales. Foreign consumption will rise for the second consecutive year, reaching 76.8 million bales. Foreign ending stocks are projected to shrink 4 million bales to 29.2 million by the end of the season.

Prices Remain Low

High carryover stocks from past seasons continue to pressure cotton prices. World prices, as measured by the Cotlook A Index, maintained a seasonal average of 58 cents per pound in 1992/93, down from 1991/92's 63 cents. While the A Index remained low for the marketing year, it rose from a November low of 53 cents per pound to 58 cents in July. A mid-July rally, caused by reports of excessive moisture in India and yet another subpar production total from China, stalled when it was learned that information concerning China could be overstated.

Production Forecast To Increase With Improved Conditions

Foreign cotton area for 1993/94 has contracted slightly from the previous season as cotton producers responded to dormant international markets, large stocks, and low prices by reducing area devoted to cotton production. But, at the same time, foreign production is expected to rise by over 500,000 bales to 66.8 million. Increased foreign lint outturn is expected because so far this year global weather conditions are favorable and much better than for the 1992/93 crop. A yield of 543 kilograms per hectare is currently expected; well above the 512 kilograms per hectare in 1992/93.

Pakistan's cotton production is expected to return to normal this season after last year's battle with leaf curl virus (LCV) and early fall flooding. Farmers in Pakistan have planted varieties resistant to LCV and have been instructed to destroy diseased plants immediately. Pakistan consumption and exports are also expected to increase with the

Table I--World cotton supply and use 1/

	Production	Imports	Consumption	Exports	Ending stocks
	1,000 480-lb. bales				
World					
1991/92	95,973	29,299	84,485	28,308	40,821
1992/93	82,499	25,877	85,947	25,227	37,805
1993/94	85,373	26,833	87,058	26,932	35,803
Foreign					
1991/92	78,359	29,285	74,872	21,662	37,117
1992/93	66,281	25,877	75,747	20,027	33,205
1993/94	66,828	26,833	76,758	20,632	29,203
China					
1991/92	26,100	1,630	19,000	602	14,484
1992/93	20,700	275	21,500	700	13,259
1993/94	19,000	800	21,500	700	10,859
Pakistan					
1991/92	10,000	18	6,482	2,059	2,976
1992/93	7,100	23	6,800	1,300	1,901
1993/94	8,700	0	7,100	1,500	1,901
India					
1991/92	9,430	271	8,674	60	2,734
1992/93	10,500	0	9,200	1,250	2,784
1993/94	10,200	0	9,400	1,000	2,584
EC					
1991/92	1,451	4,611	5,230	808	1,714
1992/93	1,327	4,300	5,015	868	1,621
1993/94	1,286	4,240	4,830	830	1,482
Japan					
1991/92	0	2,705	2,783	0	575
1992/93	0	2,130	2,315	0	390
1993/94	0	2,000	2,000	0	390
Korea					
1991/92	1	1,801	1,920	0	569
1992/93	1	1,725	1,650	0	645
1993/94	1	1,470	1,470	0	646
Thailand					
1991/92	198	1,640	1,699	28	465
1992/93	103	1,470	1,750	25	263
1993/94	85	1,565	1,800	25	88

1/ August 1993 estimates.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

higher production. Pakistan will maintain its position as a large supplier of cotton yarn to Asian textile manufacturers.

Central Asian cotton production is projected to reach 10.1 million bales this year, up 725,000. Area has stabilized after recent declines and is down slightly from last year. Central Asian nations are able to maintain prices lower than many other cotton exporting countries. Uzbekistan will increase production by 285,000 bales. Although some replanting occurred, it was within a normal range and weather is significantly improved over last year's cold, damp early season. Yields are also expected to increase because farmers will be allowed to sell more of their crop on the free market. Azerbaijan and Tajikistan are expected to realize increases of 200,000 bales each with improved weather and an absence of civil conflict. Production in Turkmenistan is expected to be unchanged from the previous season.

In contrast, China's cotton production will fall further this season after last year's decline. Although planted area is expected to fall to 5.5 million hectares, production is not expected to decrease by a corresponding amount, despite continued bollworm problems. Last year's drought on the North China Plain has not been repeated. Yields in some areas are expected to approach normal, wherever bollworms are not present. China cotton production is currently projected at 19.0 million bales.

Cotton production in India will decline marginally this year after a bumper crop in 1992/93 generated by almost ideal weather conditions, especially late season rains in the central growing States. Cotton production declines are due to slightly lower expected yields and to area declines that occurred because of low prices, high stocks, and increased area planted to other crops. Consumption will continue to grow, resulting in exports falling from 1992/93 highs. However, government officials are committed to keeping India cotton exports high and consistent.

Use Expected To Rise As Global Economy Improves

World consumption in 1993/94 will rise for the second consecutive year with gains again concentrated in major cotton producing nations and little growth occurring in traditional importing countries. Foreign consumption is projected to increase 700,000 bales to 76.8 million, primarily on the strength of anticipated global economic growth and continued low fiber prices.

Pakistan and India are expected to continue increasing consumption levels as their textile industries continue to expand. Both are major suppliers of both cotton yarn and apparel products and both also sell excess cotton stocks on the world market.

Consumption in China is expected to remain at the previous season's level following a 13 percent gain in 1992/93. Consumption will vary slightly depending on the size of the current crop, the quality of stocks, and the impact of China's recent currency devaluation on lint imports.

As yarn production and exports continue to expand in major cotton producing nations, world yarn prices remain low. The price impact has been most keenly felt by traditional cotton importing nations that are high-cost producers of textiles, notably Japan, the EC-12, and Taiwan. In 1993, cotton consumption for each is expected to decline, though less than in 1992/93 (table I). Fiber demand in Taiwan and Hong Kong is also expected to fall.

After experiencing a sharp decrease in consumption in 1992/93, Russia may increase demand this year. Fiber requirements are projected to rise by over 500,000 bales to 3.3 million. However, this figure assumes that Russia will be able to obtain either adequate foreign currency or secure exchange agreements with Central Asia or other cotton exporting nations. Because of the depression induced by economic restructuring, severe fiscal restraints could limit Russia's ability to procure cotton.

Southeast Asia nations are expected to increase cotton consumption in 1993/94. These nations remain cost-efficient textile producers, which is especially important in view of current low yarn prices. Thailand is expected to consume 1.8 million bales and Indonesia 2.05 million, both above last season.

Cotton consumption is also expected to expand this year in almost every nation in the Americas. Textile industries in Brazil and Mexico are expected to experience substantial growth in the near term. Brazil is expected to provide a market for domestic and regional cotton producers by increasing fiber consumption by 250,000 bales to 3.7 million. Mexico will also be a net cotton importer as consumption grows slightly, and production declines.

Exports Forecast Higher

World exports are expected to increase for the first time in 6 years, rising to 26.9 million bales. The increased trade is largely dependent on improved worldwide economic prospects. Foreign exports are expected to increase from the 20.0 million bales of 1992/93 to 20.6 million in 1993/94. These gains, however, are subject to consumption rebounds in Southeast Asia and growth in the global economy. The U.S. share of the market is expected to be 23 percent, up from the 21 percent in 1992/93, and equal to the 5-year average.

Reviewing 1992/93

During 1992/93, world cotton output fell by 13.5 million bales and foreign production was 12.1 million lower than in 1991/92. Most of the drop resulted from poor weather. Foreign production in 1992/93 fell over 12 million bales from 1991/92 with declines in China, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Australia and Brazil.

At the same time, consumption increased by nearly 1.5 million bales from the previous year but foreign consumption rose by only 880,000 bales. Despite the increase in consumption, prices, as measured by the A Index, fell more than 5 cents from 1991/92. One reason for the lower prices on the world market was a lack of demand by importing nations. While Pakistan, India, and China experienced increases in use, major traditional importing nations saw consumption decline in 1992/93. Consumption fell by 315,000 bales in Japan and 180,000 bales in South Korea. Europe, with sluggish economic growth, saw use decline 110,000 bales in 1992/93.

With the drop in consumption occurring mostly among major importers, world import demand contracted somewhat more vigorously, falling from 29.3 million bales in 1991/92 to 25.9 million in 1992/93. Foreign exports fell from 21.7 million bales to 20.0 million over the same period. Despite the fall in foreign production, slow growth in use and the large carryin kept foreign stocks abundant.

U.S. Wool Situation and Outlook

Raw Wool Import Demand Strong

The total 1993 supply of raw wool is estimated at 212 million pounds, clean, 4.7 percent above last year (table J). Stocks at the beginning of the year totaled 48 million pounds. Estimated 1993 wool production of 42 million pounds is 5 percent below last year. U.S. raw wool imports are forecast at 115 million pounds, 29 percent above 1992.

U.S. raw wool imports in the second quarter of 1993 were 30.3 million pounds, clean, 15 percent above the first quarter and 18 percent more than a year earlier (table K). Raw wool imports of grades 48's and finer were 22.2 million pounds, 18 percent more than a year earlier, and the largest quantity since second quarter 1989. More than 94 percent came from two countries: Australia, 86 percent; and Uruguay, 8 percent. Imports of unimproved and other grades not-finer-than 46's totaled 7.3 million pounds, 7.6 percent more than a year earlier. Two countries supplied 93 percent: New Zealand, 74 percent; and the United Kingdom, 19 percent. Miscellaneous graded imports amounted to 0.74 million pounds. About 72 percent came from New Zealand and 14 percent from Australia.

The share of raw wool imports not-finer-than-46's entering through the New England and Middle Atlantic customs districts in the second quarter exceeded the share of the finer-

Table J--Wool supply and disappearance, clean content, 1989-93

Item	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 1/
	Million pounds				
Stocks,					
January 1	63.3	89.2	79.4	64.3	48
Production	47.5	46.8	46.7	44.4	42
Imports	106.9	71.7	86.5	89.3	115
Unaccounted	7.4	7.1	7.1	4.5	7
Total supply	225.1	214.8	219.7	202.5	212
Mill use	134.7	132.7	151.5	150.8	160
Exports	1.2	2.7	3.9	3.4	5
Total use	135.9	135.4	155.4	154.2	165
Stocks					
December 31	89.2	79.4	64.3	48.3	47

1/ Estimated by USDA. All projections are rounded.

Table K--U.S. imports of raw wool for consumption, clean content, 1988-93

Year	48's-and-finer 1/	Not-finer-than-46's 2/	Misc. 3/	Total
	1,000 pounds			
Jan-Dec:				
1988	72,323	24,418	NA	96,741
1989	77,003	29,889	48	106,940
1990	50,328	21,355	33	71,716
1991	68,242	18,166	47	86,456
1992	65,457	23,802	26	89,285
Jan-Mar:				
1988	26,763	6,753	NA	33,516
1989	20,166	8,815	1	28,982
1990	14,466	6,697	33	21,195
1991	18,375	4,605	5	22,986
1992	19,565	6,060	0	25,625
1993	20,206	5,244	1,006	26,456
Apr-Jun:				
1988	19,150	5,965	NA	25,115
1989	22,507	9,265	17	31,789
1990	10,962	7,070	0	18,032
1991	16,422	4,545	0	20,967
1992	18,733	6,854	0	25,587
1993	22,198	7,377	743	30,317
Jul-Sep:				
1988	9,940	6,141	NA	16,081
1989	15,328	5,500	30	20,859
1990	9,607	4,275	0	13,882
1991	16,426	4,148	42	20,616
1992	10,298	5,461	19	15,778
Oct-Dec:				
1988	16,470	5,558	NA	22,028
1989	19,002	6,309	0	25,312
1990	15,293	3,314	0	18,607
1991	17,018	4,868	0	21,887
1992	16,861	5,426	7	22,294

NA = Not available. Numbers may not add due to rounding.
1/ Formerly "Dutiable." 2/ Formerly "Duty-free."
3/ Raw wool, not carded or combed, but processed beyond the degreased condition, e.g. dyed. The grade is not identified, Harmonized TSUSA 5101.21.6000, 5101.29.6000, and 5101.30.6000.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table L--Raw wool imports by region, 1990-93 1/

Region	Not-finer-than-46's					48's-and-finer					Total				
	1990	1991	1992	1Q 1993	2Q 1993	1990	1991	1992	1Q 1993	2Q 1993	1990	1991	1992	1Q 1993	2Q 1993
	Percent														
New England	23	25	22	4	20	11	9	11	7	12	14	13	14	6	14
Middle Atlantic	44	30	34	66	45	1	1	2	3	2	14	7	11	15	12
South Atlantic and other 2/	33	45	44	30	35	88	90	87	90	86	72	80	75	79	74
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1/ Imports entered through customs districts in the respective regions. 2/ Includes customs districts along the Gulf Coast, Mexican border, Pacific Coast, and the Canadian border.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

than-48's (table L). In the second quarter, about 65 percent of the grades not-finer-than-46's entered through the New England and Middle Atlantic customs districts, compared with 14 percent of the 48's-and-finer. By contrast, the South Atlantic and other customs districts received 86 percent of the 48's-and-finer, compared with 35 percent of the not-finer-than-46's.

Woolen System Fabrics Popular

Total raw wool demand in 1993 is estimated to be 165 million pounds, clean, 7 percent above 1992. Exports of raw wool are forecast at 5 million pounds, up 46 percent, while domestic mill consumption is estimated at 160 million pounds, 6 percent more than last year. Strong demand for both worsted fabric and woolen system products, such as coating fabric and flannel suiting and skirting fabric, has given firm support this year for the relatively high level of raw wool consumption. Stocks at the end of 1993 are anticipated to be 47 million pounds.

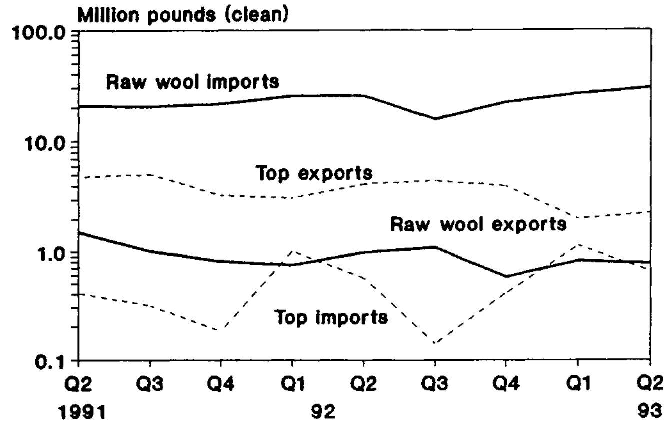
In the second quarter of 1993, raw wool mill consumption was 40 million pounds, clean, slightly above the first quarter and 3.4 percent more than a year earlier (table M). Worsted-system mill consumption was 18.9 million pounds, 2.9 percent above the first quarter but 3.6 percent below a year earlier. The woolen system used 16.9 million pounds, 1.8 percent less than the first quarter but 8 percent more than a year ago. The strength of the woolen system in the first half 1993 has resulted from the currently popular "soft" look and lightweight fabrics such as flannel in suits, slacks, and jackets, in contrast to the "hard" look of worsted fabrics. Carpet mill use was 4.3 million pounds, 2.1 percent above a year earlier.

Table M--U.S. mill consumption of raw wool, clean basis, quarterly, 1988-93

Year	Apparel wool	Carpet wool	Total
		1,000 pounds	
Jan-Dec:			
1988	117,069	15,633	132,702
1989	120,534	14,122	134,656
1990	120,622	12,124	132,746
1991	137,187	14,352	151,539
1992	136,143	14,695	150,838
Jan-Mar:			
1988	30,925	4,479	35,404
1989	33,987	3,294	37,281
1990	31,511	3,911	35,422
1991	31,582	3,085	34,667
1992	36,351	4,580	40,931
1993	35,503	4,511	40,014
Apr-Jun:			
1988	30,087	3,819	33,906
1989	31,875	3,979	35,854
1990	31,726	2,950	34,676
1991	37,111	3,118	40,229
1992	35,145	3,592	38,737
1993	35,720	4,341	40,061
Jul-Sep:			
1988	27,427	4,414	31,841
1989	27,867	3,865	31,732
1990	26,888	3,125	30,013
1991	34,578	4,561	39,139
1992	33,581	3,145	36,726
Oct-Dec:			
1988	28,630	2,921	31,551
1989	26,805	2,984	29,789
1990	30,497	2,138	32,635
1991	33,916	3,588	37,504
1992	31,066	3,378	34,444

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Figure 8
Raw Wool Exports Lower, Imports Continue Higher



Raw wool exports in the second quarter were 780,000 pounds, 5 percent below the first quarter and 20 percent below a year earlier (figure 8). This relatively high level in recent years has resulted from strong promotional efforts overseas by domestic trade associations, wholesalers, and others. Overseas shipments of shorn wool amounted to 266,000 pounds, about 51 percent went to Japan, 24 percent went to Canada, and 23 percent to Belgium. Exports of raw wool not shorn (pulled) were 89,000 pounds. About 55 percent went to India and 42 percent to Canada. Exports of carbonized wool were 426,000 pounds, about 7 percent went to the United Kingdom, 18 percent to Italy, and 9 percent to Japan.

Exports of wool top in the second quarter were 2.2 million pounds, 13 percent above the first quarter but 45 percent below a year ago. The average price was $2.27 a pound and the value of shipments totaled $5.2 million. Three countries were the destination of 92 percent: China, 52 percent; Korea, 31 percent; and Taiwan, 9 percent. Top production in the second quarter was 17.9 million pounds, 2.2 percent above the first quarter but 2.3 percent below a year earlier. Top imports in the second quarter were 658,000 pounds, 57 percent of the first quarter but 17 percent above a year earlier. About 71 percent came from Australia, 17 percent from Israel, and 7 percent from Germany.

Wool Prices Up Slightly

U.S. prices for clean, mill-delivered territory raw wool increased about 5 percent in mid-August from the second-quarter (April-June) average. The 64's rose to $1.40 from an average of $1.34, the 62's were $1.25 up from $1.19, and the 60's were $1.15, up from $1.09. For the medium grades, the 58's were $1.05 up from $1.00, and the 56's were $0.95 up from $0.93. The average (unweighted) price for raw wool, greasy basis, received by farmers in July 1993 was $0.486 per pound, compared with $0.551 in June (table N).

Table N--Average U.S. farm prices per pound for shorn wool, greasy basis, 1988-93 1/

Month	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 2/
			Cents/pound			
January	84.8	109.0	68.5	42.0	46.0	43.3
February	109.0	131.0	74.4	46.0	61.0	43.7
March	140.0	133.0	81.8	50.0	73.0	45.5
April	153.0	135.0	87.6	55.0	81.0	45.5
May	166.0	136.0	93.9	61.0	85.0	55.0
June	161.0	134.0	90.7	63.0	81.0	55.1
July	134.0	121.0	75.6	57.0	72.0	48.6
August	122.0	112.0	71.0	47.0	62.0	
September	113.0	115.0	53.2	47.0	59.0	
October	123.0	147.0	74.2	59.0	71.0	
November	119.0	102.0	55.9	49.0	60.0	
December	116.0	94.0	47.6	39.0	55.0	
Average	138.0	124.0	80.0	55.0	74.0	50.0 3/

1/ Weighted market-average price. 2/ Preliminary and unweighted prices. 3/ Forecast.

Source: Agricultural Prices, NASS, USDA.

Domestic 1993 prices for the finer grades of Australian wool reflected the increase in the Australian market indicator from the April-May average to the June average. The 80's, at $2.51, rose 18 percent. The 70's, at $2.31, rose 16 percent. The 64's, at $1.69, had no increase. The 62's, at $1.53, were down 1.6 percent. The 58's, at $1.36, were down 5.5 percent while the 56's, at $1.39, were down 4.5 percent.

Legislation Signed

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 was signed by President Clinton on August 10. It amended the National Wool Act of 1954 (Wool Act), the legislation which forms the basis for the wool and mohair price support programs. The amendments are as follows:

First, the Wool Act was extended through the 1997 marketing year--2 years beyond the period covered by the 1990 Farm Bill. Second, the per-person payment limit for future marketing years was set as follows: 1994--$125,000 (same as 1990 Farm Bill); 1995--$100,000; 1996--$75,000; and 1997--$50,000. Third, the provision requiring the withholding of a 1-percent marketing assessment from producer payments was eliminated, starting with the 1993 marketing year. Finally, beginning with the 1994 marketing year, marketing charges for commissions, coring, and grading will not be deducted when ASCS determines 1) an individual producer's net sales proceeds and 2) the national payment rate for wool and mohair.

Under current procedures, these and other marketing charges are deducted from a producer's gross proceeds to derive net proceeds. Net proceeds are then multiplied by the payment rate to calculate the individual producer payment. Net proceeds data are also used to determine the national average price received by producers. Therefore, the way in which net proceeds is calculated has a direct impact on the payment rate and, in turn, all producer payments.

The net effect of the amendments will be lower-cost price support programs for both wool and mohair. Program savings should be higher in future years as more producers are affected by the declining payment limit. In 1997, wool and mohair will be similar to other price-support commodities such as wheat, corn, rice, and cotton which have a combined-commodity deficiency/diversion payment limit of $50,000 per person. Elimination of the 1-percent marketing assessment will mean slightly higher producer payments, whereas the marketing charges provision will result in a higher national average price, a lower payment rate, and lower government outlays.

Foreign Wool Situation and Outlook

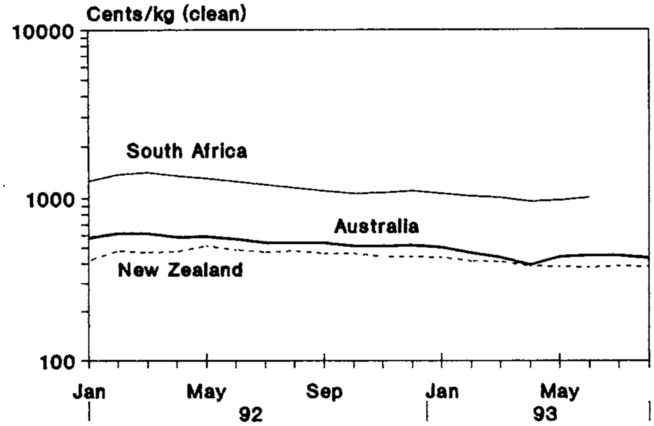
World Wool Demand Down

Lower prices during the 1992/93 wool season reflected the depressed demand in the wool consuming countries and the recession in other countries. The Australian wool market indicator (a weighted-average index of 15 wool categories) averaged A488¢ per kilogram during the past season, more than 12 percent below the 1991/92 season (figure 9). Sheep shorn, 174 million, were almost 4 percent fewer than in the 1991/92 season. Total Australian wool production in the 1992/93 season was estimated at 1.90 billion pounds, greasy, 1.3 percent below the previous season. Increased fleece yields nearly offset the smaller sheep numbers. The percent of the 1992/93 offering that was sold was 88.1 percent compared with 88.5 percent in the 1991/92 season.

The 1992/93 closing Australian stockpile under the control of the Australian Wool Realization Committee was 3.95 million bales, almost 3 percent below the end of last season and 17 percent below the record high of January 1991 (figure 10). In addition, unofficial stocks held back on farms and at brokers' stores have been estimated to range between 500,000 and 700,000 bales.

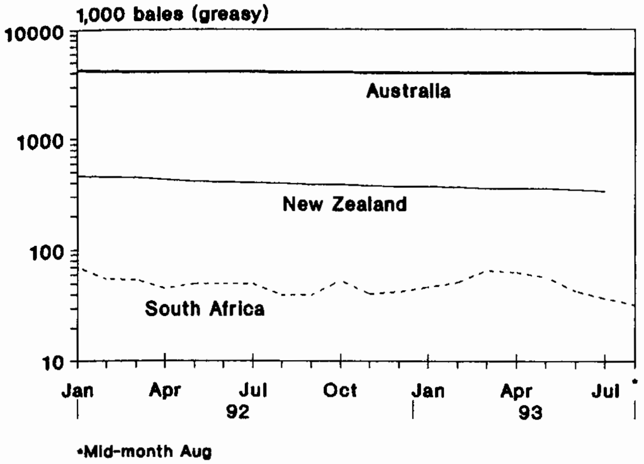
The Australian market indicator by mid-August had declined 4 percent to A430¢ from the first week's A448¢. This downward trend mirrored the depressed textile demand in Western Europe and the Far East. During the first

Figure 9
Australian Market Indicator Weakens



•Late-month Aug 1993

Figure 10
South African Stockpile Declines



4 weeks of the new season the percent of the offering sold averaged 86 percent. The stockpile at mid-August contained 3,906 million bales, 1.1 percent below the end of last season.

The Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics has forecast a stronger wool demand during the 1993/94 season. The market indicator is projected to average A520¢, an increase of more than 6 percent above last season. Sheep inventory on March 31, 1994 will number 137 million, almost 3 percent below a year earlier. Australian wool production this season is expected to total almost 1.72 billion pounds, 10 percent less than last year. A gradual economic recovery is expected later in 1993 in Japan and in 1994 in Western Europe. In addition, a smaller wool production and a possible resolution of foreign exchange problems with major consuming countries should result in a stronger wool market.

New Zealand Prices Expected To Rebound

The New Zealand wool market also exhibited a downward trend during the 1992/93 season. The first quarter was fairly strong with the market indicator averaging NZ469¢/kilogram. The market weakened each quarter with the fourth quarter averaging NZ382¢. However, the average for the year was NZ433¢, down 1 percent from the 1991/92 season. The principal reason for this decline was the weaker demand in Western Europe and Japan. It was not offset by the relatively strong economy in the United States and the United Kingdom. In addition, the stockpile declined more than 15 percent, ending the season at 342,700 bales. A year earlier the stockpile had declined more than 28 percent.

In 1992/93, wool production was down 13 percent to 425 million pounds compared with the previous season. This decline was due to a severe winter and smaller sheep numbers. New Zealand raw wool exports fell 20 percent in the 1992/93 season, from 494 million pounds to 398 million pounds, reflecting weaker demand in all major markets.

The outlook for the New Zealand wool market in the 1993/94 season is for some recovery. The market indicator is expected to range between NZ425¢ and NZ400¢. The average of the fourth quarter last season was NZ382¢. Raw wool production is expected to increase to 440 million pounds, an increase of 3.6 percent over last season. A higher clip per head, reflecting good growing conditions in the last nine months of last season, is expected to offset still lower sheep numbers.

Drought and Recession Depress South African Market

Shorn wool production in South Africa during the 1992/93 season was 153 million pounds, 10.6 percent less than in the previous season and the lowest in 70 years. This decline reflected the devastating drought in most sheep growing areas. About 80 percent of the raw wool offered to trade during the 1992/93 season was sold, compared with 84 percent the previous season. The South African 1992/93 wool market paralleled the trend of the Australian market. The season had a strong beginning with the market indicator at SA1,109¢ in the first quarter. The market weakened each successive quarter, with the fourth quarter reaching SA981¢. The average for the season was SA1,004¢, 21 percent below the 1991/92 season. The stockpile closed the season at 44,960 bales, 2.6 percent below a year earlier. The stockpile peaked during the 1992/93 season in April at 65,283 bales.

The drought is expected to continue in the 1993/94 season and will result in wool production of about 140 million pounds, almost 9 percent below last season. Many farmers are switching to raising mutton sheep to improve their cashflow position. The market indicator is expected to average SA1,158¢ during the current season. This 15-percent increase will likely result from a weakening of the rand against other currencies.

Mohair

Mohair Market Inactive

U.S. mohair stocks at the beginning of 1993 were 4.73 million pounds, clean (table O). Domestic production is estimated to be 11 million pounds, clean (14.5 million pounds, greasy). Total supply is placed at 16.25 million pounds. Mill use is expected to be 3.4 million pounds and exports 7.5 million, for a total use of 10.9 million, and leaving ending stocks at 5.35 million pounds.

Mohair exports in the second quarter of 1993 were 0.96 million pounds, clean (1.25 million, greasy), 40 percent below the previous quarter and 57 percent below the shipments of a year earlier. The average export price received was $0.94 per pound, compared with $1.05 the previous quarter and $1.39 a year earlier. Two countries were the destinations of 91 percent of the second quarter exports: the United Kingdom, 85 percent; and India, 6 percent.

Table O--U.S. mohair supply and disappearance, clean content, 1989-93

Item	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 1/
	1,000 pounds				
Stocks, January 1	921	2,026	2,320	3,622	4,734
Production	13,110	12,400	12,400	11,800	11,000
Imports	3	1	9	19	1
Unaccounted	492	493	493	493	515
Total supply	14,526	14,920	15,222	15,934	16,250
Mill use	1,000	1,000	3,500	3,500	3,400
Exports	11,500	11,600	8,100	7,700	7,500
Total use	12,500	12,600	11,600	11,200	10,900
Stocks, December 31	2,026	2,320	3,622	4,734	5,350

1/ Estimated by USDA. All projections are rounded.

Table P--World mohair production

Country	----Production---- 1992	1993
	Million lbs., greasy	
South Africa	15.21	12.79
U.S.	15.00	14.55
Turkey	2.65	2.20
Argentina	1.32	1.10
Australia	1.10	1.10
Lesotho	1.10	0.88
New Zealand	0.66	0.33
World Total	37.04	32.95

NA = Not available. 1993 projected.

Mohair top exports are included in the Harmonized Schedule B category: "Fine Animal Hair, carded and combed." About 493,000 pounds were exported in the second quarter compared with 876,000 pounds in the first quarter and 326,000 pounds a year earlier. Second quarter export prices averaged $2.17 per pound, 23 percent below the first quarter. More than 86 percent of these exports went to three countries: India, 43 percent; Belgium, 31 percent; and Taiwan, 12 percent.

World Mohair Output Down

The latest data from the International Mohair Association (Ilkely, UK) indicate that world mohair production in 1993 will be about 33 million pounds, greasy, down about 11 percent from last year (table P). South African and Lesotho mohair production in 1993 is expected to be 13.7 million pounds, 16 percent below last year. This decline is due to the prolonged drought in South Africa and depressed world demand. U.S. production is expected to fall to 14.5 million pounds, about 7 percent below 1992 due principally to the distressed world demand. South Africa and the United States are the source of more than 80 percent of the world's mohair supply. Depressed world demand and more economically attractive uses of the land has discouraged significant Angora goat production in other countries.

The cumulative clearance rate of the just completed South African summer mohair selling season (February-June 1993) averaged 75 percent compared with an average of 48 percent during the winter season (September-December 1992). This higher clearance rate reflects a greater desire of Angora goat owners this year to sell their mohair, believing prices will continue to decline.

Manmade Fibers

Manmade Fiber Output High

The manmade fiber business in second-quarter 1993 was the best in several years. Production, at 2.37 billion pounds, was the highest since second quarter 1989 (appendix table 26). It was 5 percent above first-quarter 1993 and 3 percent more than a year earlier. Shipments by fiber producers, almost 2.39 billion pounds, were the largest since fourth quarter 1988 shipments. They were 3.6 percent above a year earlier and 5.8 percent more than first-quarter 1993.

The latest data indicate that the planned capacity of all manmade fibers will expand at the annual average of 2.7 percent through 1995. Filament fiber capacity will expand at an annual average of 4.3 percent while staple fiber capacity will expand at 0.9 percent. Producers' fiber manufacturing plants operated at an average of 86 percent of capacity in second-quarter 1993, compared with 82 percent in the first quarter and 83 percent a year earlier.

Filament Output Record High

Second-quarter 1993 domestic shipments of non-cellulosic filament fibers was the largest on record, in excess of 1.14 billion pounds. Olefin filament fiber second quarter 1993 domestic shipments were the largest on record. Polyester filament fiber movement was the largest since fourth-quarter 1983 and nylon filament was the largest since fourth-quarter 1980. The second-quarter 1993 domestic shipments of noncellulosic staple fibers, slightly more than 1.06 billion pounds, were the largest since second-quarter 1989. Olefin staple shipments were the largest on record while nylon and acrylic staple both were the highest since second-quarter 1990. Polyester staple shipments were the largest since second-quarter 1989.

The carpet market continues to consume more fiber in facing and backing uses than any other fiber market (appendix table 27). In first-quarter 1993, this market took 797 million pounds, 2 percent below the fourth quarter and 26 percent more than a year earlier. Noncellulosic carpet use accounted for almost 39 percent of total domestic shipments. Nylon dominates the carpet market, constituting 57 percent of the total first quarter use of noncellulosic carpet fibers. Conversely, nylon carpet fibers were 74 percent of nylon domestic shipments. Nylon staple carpet fibers were 93 percent of nylon staple domestic shipments while nylon filament carpet fibers were 63 percent of nylon filament domestic shipments.

Preliminary data for second-quarter 1993 indicate that about 493 million pounds of nylon were used in carpets, more than 9 percent above the first quarter and the largest quantity on record. The second-quarter nylon-filament-fiber use in carpets, 268 million pounds, was 8 percent above the first quarter and a quarterly record high. Second-quarter nylon-staple-fiber use in carpets was 225 million pounds, more than 10 percent above the first quarter and the highest in 3 years. Olefin fiber use (carpet backing and face fibers) in the first quarter was 278 million pounds, slightly less than the first quarter but almost 4 percent above the quarterly 1992 average. Carpeting is the largest end use for olefin fibers, taking more than 56 percent of first quarter olefin domestic shipments. The carpet market took almost 63 percent of olefin filament fibers and almost 32 percent of olefin staple fibers.

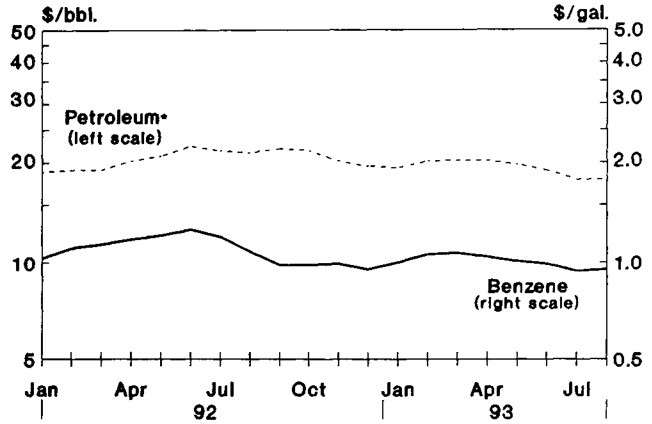
Woven textile products remain the second largest market for manmade fibers, taking more than 23 percent of domestic fiber shipments. The woven market used 479 million pounds in the first quarter, 1.6 percent less than the average quarter of the previous 3 years. More than 83 percent of this market is made up of polyester and olefin, comprising 59 and 24 percent, respectively.

The knit market took 336 million pounds of manmade fibers in the first quarter, almost 3 percent more than the average quarter of the previous 3 years. Domestic shipments of manmade fibers to knit markets in the first quarter were more than 16 percent of total domestic shipments. Dominating the knit market were polyester, at 213 million pounds constituted 63 percent; acrylic, at 63 million pounds was almost 19 percent; and nylon, at 59 million pounds was more than 17 percent.

Chemical Prices Mixed

The price decline of benzene (a precursor to many chemicals) that began last winter continued into August. From $1.09 per gallon in February, the price dropped every month to an average of $0.94 in July due to an excess supply. By mid-August the price reached the low $0.90's (table Q and figure 11). The price of cyclohexane, a basic chemical used in nylon production, is tied to the price of benzene. Its price declined from $1.10-$1.15 per gallon in

Figure 11
Petroleum and Benzene Prices Stable



* West Texas intermediate crude (Cushing).

the second quarter to $1.08-$1.13 in the third quarter reflecting the lower benzene price.

The price of para-xylene, a precursor to polyester fibers, increased slightly in the third quarter to $0.2125 per pound from $0.21 in the second quarter. The list price of caprolactam, a precursor to nylon fibers, remained at $0.89 per pound. Because of the excess supply, price discounting of as much as 25 percent has been reported.

The price of propylene, a precursor for acrylonitrile (a raw material for acrylic fibers) and olefin fibers, rose in June to $0.1425 per pound from $0.1325 in May. There has been a strong demand for its use in gasoline formulations. However, reported over-production may cause the price to soften this summer. Acrylonitrile prices in the third quarter continued in the $0.30-$0.35 range. The price of ethylene glycol (a raw material used to make polyester fibers) has remained at $0.24 per pound since last fall.

Table Q--Reported prices of raw materials for manmade fibers, 1992/93

Product	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
	1992							
Para-xylene 1/	19.75	21	21	21	22-23	22	22	20.5
Propylene 1/	15	15.5	15.0	15.3	15.5	15.3	15.0	14.5
Ethylene glycol 1/	24	24	22	22	22	22	24	24
Cyclohexane 2/	1.19-1.24	1.23-1.28	1.29	1.29-1.34	1.38-1.43	1.21-1.26	1.21-1.26	1.05-1.10
Acrylonitrile 1/	29-32	29-32	29-32	29-35	29-35	30-32	30-32	30-32
Caprolactam 1/	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
Benzene 2/	1.11-1.17	1.15-1.20	1.21	1.26	1.30	1.20	1.10	.90
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
		1993						
Para-xylene 1/	20.5	20.5	20.5	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.25	21.25
Propylene 1/	14.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.75	14.25	14.25
Ethylene glycol 1/	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Cyclohexane 2/	1.05-1.10	1.12-1.17	1.17-1.22	1.17-1.22	1.10-1.15	1.10-1.15	1.12-1.17	1.08-1.13
Acrylonitrile 1/	30-32	29-31	29-31	30-33	30-35	30-35	30-35	30-35
Caprolactam 1/	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
Benzene 2/	0.95	1.03-1.04	1.08-1.10	1.06-1.08	1.01-1.05	0.99	0.95-1.00	0.91-0.95

NA = Not available.
1/ Cents per pound. 2/ Dollars per gallon.

Source: Chemical Marketing Reporter.

Text Tables

Appendix Tables

Appendix table 1--Cotton acreage, production, and yield, by State, 1988-93

Type and State	Planted acres					Harvested acres					Lint yield per harvested acre					Production				
	Average 1988-92	1990	1991	1992	1993 1/	Average 1988-92	1990	1991	1992	1993 1/	Average 1988-92	1990	1991	1992	1993 1/	Average 1988-92	1990	1991	1992	1993 1/
	1,000 acres										Pounds					1,000 480-lb. bales				
Upland:																				
Alabama	385	380	410	415	435	378	378	405	408	430	587	476	655	731	569	462	375	553	621	510
Arizona	325	350	360	325	330	324	348	359	323	329	1,170	1,119	1,201	1,077	1,240	790	811	898	725	850
Arkansas	815	770	1,000	1,000	1,030	796	750	980	980	1,000	752	692	772	823	782	1,247	1,081	1,576	1,681	1,630
California	1,096	1,100	980	1,000	1,030	1,087	1,090	977	995	1,025	1,200	1,204	1,252	1,359	1,288	2,717	2,734	2,548	2,817	2,750
Florida	39	37	50	50	53	38	36	49	50	52	649	640	719	701	740	51	48	73	72	80
Georgia	372	355	430	460	560	362	350	427	456	550	685	555	812	783	611	517	405	722	744	700
Kansas	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	292	280	347	120	256	1	1	1	0	1
Louisiana	791	810	875	890	890	749	790	820	870	875	731	715	828	717	768	1,141	1,177	1,414	1,299	1,400
Mississippi	1,221	1,230	1,245	1,350	1,380	1,201	1,220	1,230	1,345	1,350	770	728	888	761	729	1,927	1,850	2,275	2,131	2,050
Missouri	274	248	332	335	350	267	235	327	328	338	668	641	630	792	710	372	314	429	541	500
New Mexico	66	69	69	55	60	58	62	65	37	60	641	735	465	616	600	78	95	63	48	75
North Carolina	256	201	460	380	390	254	200	457	377	385	622	631	672	596	586	329	263	640	468	470
Oklahoma	404	380	440	370	380	372	370	380	335	370	338	496	303	301	415	262	382	240	210	320
South Carolina	166	155	211	197	200	163	154	210	192	195	594	452	786	565	441	202	145	344	226	179
Tennessee	554	525	620	625	650	546	515	610	615	640	543	461	552	651	600	618	495	701	834	800
Texas	5,510	5,500	6,300	5,550	5,700	4,600	5,000	5,400	3,550	5,500	439	477	419	441	506	4,205	4,965	4,710	3,265	5,800
Virginia	10	5	18	22	23	10	5	18	22	23	660	562	765	621	600	14	6	28	28	29
Total Upland	12,286	12,117	13,802	12,977	13,463	11,206	11,505	12,716	10,883	13,123	640	632	650	693	664	14,931	15,147	17,216	15,710	18,144
ELS:																				
Arizona	141	125	106	103	62	140	124	103	102	62	847	751	860	649	898	247	194	184	138	116
California	44	26	64	110	90	44	26	64	110	90	1,178	1,080	1,097	1,282	1,173	108	57	146	294	220
New Mexico	20	19	20	13	11	20	19	19	13	11	624	609	470	739	602	26	25	19	20	14
Texas	56	60	60	37	34	54	57	57	35	33	676	682	404	775	756	76	81	48	56	52
Total ELS	262	231	250	263	197	258	227	244	260	196	852	758	784	938	984	458	359	398	508	402
United States	12,548	12,348	14,052	13,240	13,660	11,464	11,732	12,960	11,143	13,319	644	634	652	699	668	15,389	15,506	17,614	16,218	18,545

1/ Crop Production report, August 1993.

Appendix table 2--U.S. cotton supply and use, by type, 1986/87-1993/94

Crop year	Area: Planted	Area: Harvested	Area: Yield	Supply: Beginning stocks 1/	Supply: Production 2/	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total	Disappearance: Mill use 3/	Disappearance: Exports	Disappearance: Total	Unaccounted 4/	Ending stocks	Farm price 5/
	--1,000 acres--		Lbs./ acre	--1,000 480-lb. bales--									Cents/ lb.
All types:													
1986	10,045	8,468	552	9,348	9,731	3	19,082	7,452	6,684	14,136	80	5,026	52.4
1987	10,397	10,030	706	5,026	14,760	2	19,788	7,617	6,582	14,199	182	5,771	64.3
1988	12,515	11,948	619	5,771	15,411	5	21,187	7,782	6,148	13,930	-165	7,092	56.6
1989	10,587	9,538	614	7,092	12,196	2	19,290	8,759	7,694	16,453	163	3,000	66.2
1990	12,348	11,732	634	3,000	15,505	4	18,509	8,657	7,793	16,450	285	2,344	67.1
1991	14,052	12,960	652	2,344	17,614	13	19,971	9,613	6,646	16,259	-8	3,704	58.1
1992 6/	13,240	11,143	699	3,704	16,218	2	19,924	10,200	5,200	15,400	76	4,600	7/ 54.6
1993 8/	13,660	13,319	668	4,600	18,545	2	23,347	10,300	6,300	16,600	53	6,600	9/
Upland:													
1986	9,933	8,357	547	9,289	9,525	3	18,817	7,385	6,570	13,955	80	4,942	51.5
1987	10,259	9,894	702	4,942	14,475	2	19,419	7,565	6,345	13,910	209	5,718	63.7
1988	12,325	11,759	615	5,718	15,077	5	20,800	7,711	5,883	13,594	-180	7,026	55.6
1989	10,210	9,166	602	7,026	11,504	2	18,532	8,686	7,242	15,928	194	2,798	63.6
1990	12,117	11,505	632	2,798	15,147	4	17,949	8,592	7,378	15,970	283	2,262	67.1
1991	13,802	12,716	650	2,262	17,216	13	19,491	9,548	6,348	15,896	-12	3,583	56.8
1992 6/	12,977	10,883	693	3,583	15,710	2	19,295	10,140	4,870	15,010	81	4,366	7/ 53.5
1993 8/	13,463	13,123	664	4,366	18,143	2	22,511	10,235	5,950	16,185	63	6,389	9/
Extra-long staple:													
1986	112	111	890	59	206	0	265	67	114	181	0	84	89.9
1987	138	137	1,000	84	285	0	369	52	237	289	-27	53	104.0
1988	190	189	848	53	334	0	387	71	265	336	15	66	118.0
1989	377	372	893	66	692	0	758	73	452	525	-31	202	97.1
1990	231	227	758	202	359	0	560	65	415	480	2	82	106.0
1991	250	244	784	82	398	0	480	65	298	363	4	121	97.0
1992 6/	263	260	938	121	508	0	629	60	330	390	-5	234	7/ 80.0
1993 8/	197	196	984	234	402	0	836	65	350	415	-10	211	9/

1/ Compiled from Bureau of the Census data and adjusted to an August 1, 480-lb. net-weight basis. Excludes preseason ginnings. 2/ Includes preseason ginnings. 3/ Adjusted to August 1-July 31 marketing year. 4/ Difference between ending stocks based on Census data and preceding season's supply less disappearance. 5/ Marketing-year average price. 6/ Estimated. 7/ Average to April 1, 1993, with no allowance for unredeemed loans. 8/ Forecast. 9/ USDA is prohibited by law from publishing cotton price forecasts.

Appendix table 3--U.S. cotton supply and disappearance of all kinds, by month, 1991/92-1992/93 1/

Date	Supply: Beginning stocks 2/: At mills	Beginning stocks 2/: Public storage 3/	Beginning stocks 2/: Other 4/	Beginning stocks 2/: Total	Ginnings 5/	Imports	Total supply	Disappearance: Mill use 6/	Exports	Total use	Unaccounted	Ending stocks 7/
	1,000 480-lb. bales											
1991/92:												
Aug-Sep	603	1,781	(40)	2,344	2,547	9	4,900	1,615	351	1,966		2,934
Oct-Dec	593	2,315	26	2,934	13,785	3	16,722	2,285	1,630	3,915		12,807
Jan	602	11,497	708	12,807	899	0	13,706	850	875	1,725		11,982
Feb	618	10,710	654	11,982	331	0	12,313	761	754	1,515		10,797
Mar	604	9,581	612	10,797	52	0	10,849	825	837	1,662		9,188
Apr	657	8,007	524	9,188	0	0	9,188	824	710	1,534		7,653
May	663	6,534	456	7,653	0	1	7,654	820	567	1,387		6,267
Jun	654	5,271	342	6,267	0	0	6,267	811	576	1,387		4,880
Jul	667	3,872	341	4,880	0	0	4,880	822	347	1,169	(8)	3,704
Season	603	1,781	(40)	2,344	17,614	13	19,971	9,613	6,646	16,259	(8)	3,704
1992/93: 8/												
Aug	691	2,924	89	3,704	463	0	4,167	849	301	1,149		3,017
Sep	663	2,320	34	3,017	1,255	0	4,272	871	267	1,137		3,135
Oct	579	2,496	60	3,135	6,080	0	9,215	911	272	1,183		8,032
Nov	536	6,804	692	8,032	5,136	0	13,168	825	403	1,228		11,940
Dec	540	10,421	979	11,940	2,408	1	14,349	752	581	1,332		13,017
Jan	623	11,710	684	13,017	617	0	13,634	853	545	1,397		12,237
Feb	652	10,531	1,054	12,237	259	0	12,496	828	491	1,319		11,177
Mar	665	9,477	1,035	11,177	0	0	11,177	934	633	1,567		9,610
Apr	709	8,031	870	9,610	0	0	9,610	890	537	1,427		8,183
May	726	6,834	623	8,183	0	0	8,183	865	423	1,288		6,895
Jun	730	5,795	370	6,895	0	0	6,895	878	377	1,255		5,640
Jul	719	4,660	261	5,640	0	0	5,640					

1/ Compiled from Bureau of the Census data and adjusted to 480-lb. net-weight basis. 2/ August stocks adjusted to an August 1 basis, excluding preseason ginnings. 3/ Adjusted to 480-lb. bales by use of monthly conversion factors for mill stocks. 4/ Primarily cotton on farms and in transit. Estimated by subtracting public storage and mill stocks from total stocks. 5/ August data include preseason ginnnings. 6/ Adjusted to a calendar month. 7/ Supply less disappearance. End-of-season stocks adjusted by Bureau of the Census data. Differences primarily reflect varying bale weights. Monthly data are rounded. 8/ Preliminary and estimated.

Appendix table 4--U.S. Upland cotton exports by country of destination

Country	1990/91 Staple length: 1-inch and under	1990/91: 1-inch to 1-1/8 inch	1990/91: 1-1/8 inch and over	1990/91: Total	1991/92 Staple length: 1-inch and under	1991/92: 1-inch to 1-1/8 inch	1991/92: 1-1/8 inch and over	1991/92: Total	1992/93 August-June Staple length: 1-inch and under	1992/93: 1-inch to 1-1/8 inch	1992/93: 1-1/8 inch and over	1992/93: Total
	1,000 480-lb. bales											
Asia & Oceania:												
Bangladesh	4.6	37.4	--	42.0	6.8	7.0	--	13.8	1.3	7.7	0.7	9.7
China	18.3	1,172.5	42.1	1,232.9	77.0	608.7	106.1	791.8	0.7	0.5	--	1.2
Hong Kong	35.7	267.6	2.2	305.5	18.2	314.9	2.3	335.4	3.7	92.6	1.5	97.8
Indonesia	36.9	500.0	8.9	545.8	192.0	497.3	36.4	725.7	81.5	221.0	84.4	386.9
Japan	183.5	1,135.1	--	1,318.6	311.3	678.1	75.7	1065.1	131.1	322.3	267.4	720.8
Korea	71.0	1,005.7	46.8	1,123.5	246.4	633.0	26.3	905.7	198.8	425.4	291.7	915.9
Philippines	18.6	113.6	--	132.2	20.7	155.1	5.2	181.0	3.8	90.7	19.6	114.1
Taiwan	83.2	265.7	0.4	349.3	182.1	191.9	3.2	377.2	150.7	90.4	14.4	255.5
Thailand	19.8	281.3	8.9	310.0	82.0	269.6	12.2	363.8	51.0	66.1	14.5	131.6
European Community:												
Belgium	7.2	35.7	4.0	46.9	0.1	6.6	1.6	8.3	0.6	2.7	8.3	11.6
France	5.4	6.4	0.6	12.4	0.9	3.4	1.2	5.5	1.6	1.0	0.4	3.0
Germany	8.1	120.0	44.1	172.2	3.4	42.7	32.4	78.5	3.4	13.9	32.9	50.2
Ireland	3.2	25.6	3.9	32.7	1.8	14.2	0.4	16.4	0.5	5.4	--	5.9
Italy	31.5	266.5	49.7	347.7	26.4	162.7	24.9	214.0	29.1	54.2	26.5	109.8
Portugal	10.6	36.5	4.0	51.1	2.5	36.3	--	38.8	0.8	19.4	0.2	20.4
Spain	2.6	86.7	13.5	102.8	3.0	38.9	9.5	51.4	8.8	6.8	8.4	24.0
United Kingdom	0.8	28.3	4.4	33.5	1.1	52.4	3.8	57.3	0.1	55.4	3.2	58.7
Other Europe:												
Poland	--	24.3	--	24.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sweden	3.0	19.3	--	22.3	1.7	15.9	0.4	18.0	1.0	17.6	0.2	18.8
Switzerland	1.9	29.2	--	31.1	22.5	5.1	0.3	27.9	16.3	7.2	--	23.5
Turkey	27.8	51.0	4.7	83.5	15.9	46.1	9.4	71.4	39.5	61.8	3.0	104.3
Yugoslavia	--	11.2	4.2	15.4	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.3	--	--	--	--
Western Hemisphere:												
Canada	11.8	135.6	43.6	191.0	5.7	131.5	43.4	180.6	2.7	99.8	43.5	146.0
Mexico	38.0	138.6	25.2	201.8	2.3	202.3	6.7	211.3	54.4	375.7	85.1	515.2
Africa:												
Egypt	--	211.0	31.6	242.6	296.0	--	42.8	338.8	156.0	14.2	--	170.2
Ghana	--	11.9	--	11.9	--	4.7	--	4.7	--	0.8	--	0.8
Morocco	--	30.9	1.6	32.5	0.3	14.6	2.7	17.6	--	5.7	0.5	6.2
Algeria	--	71.4	0.1	71.5	--	35.8	--	35.8	--	15.8	--	15.8
Other	28.9	238.4	23.7	291.0	44.6	144.0	23.3	211.9	94.1	438.0	80.0	612.1
Total	652.4	6,357.4	368.2	7,378.0	1,565.6	4,313.0	470.4	6,349.0	1,031.5	2,512.1	986.4	4,530.0

-- = No exports.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 5--American pima exports by country of destination

Country	Marketing year 1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
	1,000 480-lb. bales					
European Community:	113.4	103.2	183.2	139.7	74.0	58.5
Belgium	5.4	4.0	11.3	4.7	5.0	2.8
France	1.7	1.2	0.9	--	0.4	0.5
Germany	67.5	53.1	83.4	41.8	32.4	19.8
Greece	3.2	0.2	1.2	6.0	--	--
Ireland	--	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.1
Italy	27.6	35.7	69.5	77.6	31.6	29.7
Portugal	3.3	4.4	9.7	4.4	2.5	4.1
Spain	4.2	4.1	4.6	2.4	1.8	0.4
Other Europe:	25.2	35.2	89.0	56.1	26.7	46.7
Austria	1.7	1.6	4.7	1.3	0.7	1.8
Czechoslovakia	--	1.9	21.6	3.8	--	0.5
Romania	--	--	19.3	10.4	0.1	12.6
Switzerland	15.8	20.2	32.7	32.0	21.2	24.4
Turkey	1.0	0.7	1.4	2.8	3.5	5.9
Yugoslavia	6.5	11.0	9.5	5.8	0.6	--
Asia and Oceania:	89.3	120.1	169.2	209.1	189.9	211.7
Bangladesh	2.4	3.2	7.1	13.4	14.1	24.4
China	--	2.2	0.1	--	--	--
Indonesia	2.2	3.0	5.8	15.6	13.2	22.5
Japan	53.1	81.2	96.4	118.5	118.5	81.3
Korea	22.1	22.3	40.5	44.3	30.5	49.6
Pakistan	2.5	1.7	5.4	1.3	1.8	6.6
Taiwan	0.5	0.1	5.6	8.4	5.5	7.9
Thailand	1.7	0.9	4.7	7.4	2.8	9.5
Africa:	1.3	5.0	4.8	6.7	2.6	4.9
Algeria	--	5.0	--	6.0	2.3	3.8
South Africa	1.3	--	0.4	0.4	--	--
Morocco	--	--	4.4	0.2	0.3	--
Western Hemisphere:	7.8	0.9	5.7	4.0	4.5	10.0
Argentina	0.5	--	0.7	--	0.8	1.2
Brazil	--	--	3.8	4.0	2.5	6.4
Chile	0.6	0.8	0.7	--	--	--
Mexico	--	--	0.1	--	0.9	0.9
Peru	--	--	--	--	0.2	1.5
Total	237	265	452	415	298	330

-- = No exports.

Sources: Computed from U.S. Export Sales, FAS, USDA.

Appendix table 6--U.S. raw cotton imports by country of origin

Country	Marketing year 1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	Aug-Jun 1992/93
	480 lb. bales												
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	4	19	--	--	--	--	--	--
Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	88	--
Canada	2	--	6	--	--	--	4	--	--	174	--	--	--
China	--	--	--	--	162	49	17	--	9	603	--	--	--
Egypt	715	3,016	4,928	2,978	3,286	--	219	--	--	58	56	--	3
Germany	--	370	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guatemala	1,047	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
India	--	--	18	89	37	--	446	116	158	115	107	395	801
Mexico	25,635	17,214	11,777	5,818	19,520	32,438	1,726	1,372	--	--	2,063	9,504	1
Pakistan	80	--	155	769	702	402	189	81	825	706	232	225	167
Peru	21	2,983	773	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,225	--
Former USSR	--	2,008	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,287	--	1,056	503	--
Singapore	--	153	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sudan	--	430	2,359	2,365	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	93	--	--	--
Other 1/	--	1	3	--	--	1	--	--	3	--	--	4	56
World total	27,500	26,175	20,019	12,019	23,709	32,894	2,620	1,569	5,282	1,749	3,514	12,945	1,028

-- = No imports.
1/ Argentina, France, Italy, Switzerland, Taiwan, Israel, and Japan.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 7--Index of prices of selected cotton growths and qualities, and price per pound of U.S. cotton, c.i.f. Northern Europe, 1986/87-1992/93 1/

Year beginning August 1	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Average
						Cents/pound							
A-Index: 2/													
1986	37.16	43.50	51.23	52.81	59.17	65.68	65.85	63.09	66.21	76.60	79.30	83.24	61.99
1987	86.60	83.61	76.19	75.83	75.29	72.19	67.49	66.34	65.75	65.58	68.78	63.43	72.26
1988	57.74	56.75	57.64	58.61	61.26	63.13	62.96	66.02	73.75	77.34	78.82	83.01	66.42
1989	82.97	81.45	82.10	82.13	77.30	74.92	76.92	79.21	83.01	86.85	90.30	90.88	82.34
1990	80.97	81.41	81.51	82.72	83.60	83.36	85.16	83.65	83.24	84.37	83.76	80.70	82.87
1991	72.90	69.94	67.62	63.00	61.77	59.31	56.34	55.28	58.18	60.99	64.35	65.15	62.90
1992	59.20	56.28	52.94	52.63	54.33	57.44	60.76	61.41	60.90	60.03	58.53	57.99	56.87
Memphis: 3/													
1986	37.75	44.69	52.35	54.25	62.08	65.31	64.75	62.56	65.30	75.06	76.19	81.75	61.84
1987	87.38	83.06	76.75	76.44	74.95	72.75	69.81	70.75	72.38	75.31	79.95	76.56	76.34
1988	60.75	60.45	62.13	63.94	65.81	67.19	68.06	69.95	74.06	76.88	77.85	82.75	69.15
1989	85.15	82.56	83.31	82.10	76.34	75.19	77.12	80.15	84.56	88.90	92.69	95.88	83.57
1990	80.50	81.69	82.44	83.20	84.00	85.50	93.75	94.69	96.75	99.30	NQ	NQ	88.18
1991	75.50	73.13	70.30	65.38	64.33	61.50	60.31	59.81	62.65	63.56	67.69	71.30	66.29
1992	62.88	60.31	58.00	60.56	61.85	63.38	66.13	66.56	66.30	65.13	63.00	62.90	62.46
Calif./Ariz.: 3/													
1986	36.69	45.44	54.55	57.00	65.75	69.25	68.44	64.69	67.65	78.75	80.63	86.65	64.62
1987	91.81	87.81	80.95	79.19	78.25	76.25	73.50	74.80	76.13	78.63	81.80	76.75	79.66
1988	64.19	64.10	65.94	66.13	67.31	69.13	69.94	72.10	76.56	80.50	82.40	86.19	72.04
1989	87.00	84.38	85.31	84.10	79.42	79.50	81.12	84.10	88.19	92.20	95.38	95.13	86.25
1990	85.45	87.31	88.00	88.30	89.00	90.15	97.13	96.75	97.75	NQ	NQ	NQ	91.09
1991	78.50	75.94	72.45	67.56	66.75	64.25	63.06	63.75	67.31	NQ	NQ	NQ	68.84
1992	65.50	62.56	58.45	57.88	59.60	62.19	65.06	64.31	63.80	63.13	60.50	60.40	61.94
B-Index: 4/													
1986	27.46	32.55	40.19	43.95	52.32	60.88	61.41	58.00	61.33	71.40	72.90	76.96	54.95
1987	81.55	78.44	70.77	71.73	71.08	68.15	64.21	62.69	61.30	59.50	62.73	57.88	67.50
1988	52.76	51.75	53.24	53.28	56.18	58.45	57.55	61.64	67.56	71.89	74.56	77.15	61.33
1989	78.64	76.70	77.08	77.19	73.49	71.20	73.01	74.98	77.14	80.55	83.21	84.39	77.30
1990	77.58	77.44	76.98	77.70	78.25	76.72	78.56	78.24	77.86	79.13	77.05	75.65	77.60
1991	70.72	68.28	64.58	60.24	59.05	55.24	52.14	51.04	52.95	54.75	55.88	55.80	58.39
1992	53.93	51.50	48.90	48.71	50.15	53.08	56.04	57.41	57.50	56.73	55.34	55.22	53.71
Orleans/Texas: 5/													
1986	27.44	32.56	41.55	44.81	53.17	59.13	60.81	57.50	60.10	68.94	70.56	75.40	54.33
1987	80.94	77.44	71.40	70.69	69.65	68.19	65.56	66.95	67.38	69.88	72.30	66.25	70.55
1988	54.56	53.30	54.50	55.56	57.88	59.94	60.81	62.40	67.19	71.31	73.35	76.63	62.29
1989	79.15	76.31	76.88	75.90	72.92	72.19	73.62	75.50	78.87	82.65	84.50	84.69	77.68
1990	76.20	77.56	77.75	77.50	75.83	76.40	82.19	81.25	81.13	81.70	76.75	78.58	78.58
1991	70.15	68.31	64.80	61.75	61.50	59.30	56.31	55.50	57.55	58.13	62.31	64.30	61.66
1992	58.25	56.19	53.20	54.56	55.05	56.75	61.38	61.50	60.95	59.44	56.75	56.60	57.55

1/ All prices are based on Thursday quotes. 2/ The A-Index is an average of the five lowest priced types of SLM 1-3/32 inch staple length cotton offered on the European market. 3/ The Memphis and California/Arizona territories are based on middling 1-3/32 inch. 4/ The B-Index is based on coarse grades of cotton varying in staple length from 1 to 1-3/32 inch. 5/ Based on SLM 1-inch cotton.

Source: Cotton Outlook, Cotlook Limited.

Appendix table 8--C.i.f. Northern Europe price quotations for principal growths of A-type cotton, weekly, January 1993 to date

Month & week		California/ Arizona	Memphis territory	Central Asian	China	Africa	Central America	Australia	Turkey	Paraguay	Mexico	Pakistan	Indian	Tanzania	A-Index 1/
		U.S. cents/lb.													
Jan.	7	61.25	63.50	51.00	62.50	53.50	NQ	63.50	NQ	61.50	NQ	58.00	56.00	63.00	55.95
	14	62.50	63.75	51.75	63.75	54.50	NQ	65.00	NQ	63.00	NQ	59.50	57.00	64.00	57.05
	21	64.50	65.50	53.25	64.00	56.00	NQ	67.00	NQ	64.00	NQ	61.00	59.75	65.50	58.80
	28	60.50	61.00	53.00	61.75	56.00	NQ	64.00	NQ	62.00	NQ	NQ	59.25	62.50	57.95
Feb.	4	62.75	63.50	54.00	62.50	57.00	NQ	65.50	NQ	63.50	NQ	NQ	59.75	63.50	59.20
	11	66.25	67.00	55.00	64.75	58.00	NQ	67.50	NQ	66.00	NQ	NQ	61.00	67.50	60.95
	18	65.75	67.00	55.50	64.50	58.75	NQ	67.00	NQ	66.00	NQ	NQ	61.75	68.00	61.25
	25	65.50	67.00	55.50	65.50	59.50	NQ	67.25	NQ	67.50	NQ	NQ	62.25	68.50	61.65
Mar.	4	62.25	66.75	56.00	65.50	59.50	NQ	67.50	NQ	66.75	NQ	NQ	62.25	68.00	61.70
	11	66.50	68.50	56.75	66.00	60.00	NQ	68.50	NQ	67.75	NQ	NQ	62.25	68.50	62.30
	18	62.50	65.50	55.75	65.00	59.00	NQ	66.50	NQ	66.00	NQ	NQ	61.75	67.00	60.80
	25	63.00	65.50	56.50	63.50	60.00	NQ	65.75	NQ	66.00	NQ	NQ	61.25	66.50	60.85
Apr.	1	63.25	65.75	56.25	63.50	59.50	NQ	65.00	NQ	66.25	NQ	NQ	61.00	66.00	60.70
	8	64.25	66.75	56.75	63.25	59.50	NQ	65.00	NQ	67.50	NQ	NQ	61.25	65.50	61.00
	15	64.75	67.25	57.25	63.75	60.00	NQ	65.75	NQ	68.00	NQ	NQ	61.25	65.00	61.40
	22	64.50	67.00	56.75	64.00	60.50	NQ	65.25	NQ	68.25	NQ	NQ	61.00	65.00	61.35
	29	62.25	64.75	55.75	62.50	59.50	NQ	63.50	NQ	69.00	NQ	NQ	60.25	64.00	60.05
May	6	63.25	65.75	55.50	62.00	60.25	NQ	64.50	NQ	70.50	NQ	NQ	59.75	64.00	60.15
	13	63.75	66.25	56.00	62.50	60.50	NQ	64.50	NQ	72.00	NQ	NQ	60.25	64.00	60.60
	20	63.25	63.75	55.00	61.50	60.00	NQ	63.75	NQ	72.00	NQ	NQ	60.25	62.50	59.85
	27	62.25	64.75	54.75	61.00	59.75	NQ	62.50	NQ	72.00	NQ	NQ	60.00	62.00	59.50
Jun	3	62.50	65.00	55.00	61.25	60.00	NQ	62.00	NQ	73.50	NQ	NQ	62.00	62.00	60.05
	10	60.25	62.75	54.25	59.75	58.50	NQ	59.75	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	61.00	58.50
	17	60.25	62.75	54.25	59.50	58.25	NQ	59.00	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	60.50	58.25
	24	59.00	61.50	53.25	58.00	58.25	NQ	58.00	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	59.50	57.30
Jul	1	58.75	61.25	53.25	57.50	58.50	NQ	58.00	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	59.50	57.20
	8	58.75	61.25	53.50	57.00	58.00	NQ	58.00	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	59.00	57.05
	15	60.50	63.00	54.50	58.50	58.50	NQ	59.50	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	60.00	58.20
	22	62.75	65.25	55.75	59.75	59.50	NQ	60.00	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	60.50	59.10
	29	61.25	63.75	55.00	59.00	58.50	NQ	59.50	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	60.00	58.40
Aug	5	58.50	58.50	52.50	NQ	55.00	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	55.75	NQ	59.00	55.95
	12	56.75	56.75	52.00	NQ	55.00	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	55.50	NQ	57.25	55.15
	19	56.50	56.25	52.00	NQ	55.00	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	55.25	NQ	57.25	54.95
	26	58.00	57.75	53.00	NQ	55.75	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	56.50	NQ	58.00	56.05

NQ = No quotes.
1/ The A-index is an average of the five lowest priced types of SLM 1-3/32 inch staple cotton offered on the European market.

Source: Cotton Outlook, Cotlook Limited.

Appendix table 9--C.i.f. Northern Europe price quotations for principal growths of coarse count cotton, weekly, January 1993 to date.

Month & week	Orleans/ Texas	Pakistan	China	Central Asia	Turkey	Southern Brazil	Argentina	Indian	B-Index 1/
				Cents/lb.					
Jan. 7	55.75	55.00	NQ	48.25	53.50	NQ	58.00	52.50	51.40
14	56.75	56.50	NQ	49.00	54.75	NQ	59.00	54.00	52.60
21	58.50	58.00	NQ	50.50	56.00	NQ	60.00	56.75	54.40
28	56.00	57.50	NQ	50.25	55.50	NQ	58.00	56.50	53.90
Feb. 4	58.50	57.75	NQ	51.25	56.00	NQ	61.00	57.00	54.75
11	62.50	59.75	NQ	52.25	57.00	NQ	63.50	58.25	55.85
18	62.00	59.75	NQ	52.75	57.50	NQ	63.50	59.00	56.40
25	62.50	60.25	NQ	52.75	59.25	NQ	64.00	59.50	57.15
Mar. 4	62.00	59.75	NQ	53.25	59.50	NQ	64.00	59.00	57.25
11	63.00	60.50	NQ	54.00	60.00	NQ	65.00	59.00	57.65
18	60.50	60.50	NQ	53.00	59.50	NQ	64.00	59.00	57.15
25	60.50	NQ	NQ	53.75	60.00	NQ	64.00	59.00	57.60
Apr. 1	60.50	NQ	NQ	53.50	60.00	NQ	64.00	58.75	57.40
8	61.50	NQ	NQ	54.00	60.00	NQ	65.00	59.00	57.65
15	62.00	NQ	NQ	54.50	60.00	NQ	65.50	59.00	57.85
22	61.50	NQ	NQ	54.00	60.50	NQ	65.75	58.75	57.75
29	59.25	NQ	NQ	53.00	61.00	NQ	66.25	58.25	56.85
May 6	59.75	NQ	NQ	52.75	61.00	NQ	67.25	57.75	56.75
13	60.00	NQ	NQ	53.25	61.75	NQ	67.50	58.25	57.15
20	59.50	NQ	NQ	52.50	61.25	NQ	67.50	58.25	56.75
27	58.50	NQ	NQ	52.25	61.25	NQ	67.50	58.00	56.25
Jun 3	58.75	NQ	NQ	52.50	61.50	NQ	68.50	58.00	56.40
10	56.25	NQ	NQ	52.00	61.50	NQ	68.50	57.50	55.25
17	56.50	NQ	NQ	52.00	61.50	NQ	NQ	57.50	55.35
24	55.50	NQ	NQ	51.00	60.00	NQ	NQ	56.50	54.35
Jul 1	55.00	NQ	NQ	51.00	59.50	NQ	NQ	56.00	54.00
8	55.25	NQ	NQ	51.25	59.50	NQ	NQ	56.00	54.15
15	56.75	NQ	NQ	52.25	61.50	NQ	NQ	56.75	55.25
22	58.75	NQ	NQ	53.50	62.00	NQ	NQ	58.25	56.85
29	57.25	NQ	NQ	52.75	62.00	NQ	NQ	57.50	55.85
Aug 5	52.25	52.50	NQ	50.25	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	51.65
12	50.25	52.25	NQ	49.75	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	50.75
19	50.25	52.00	NQ	49.75	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	50.65
26	51.00	53.25	NQ	50.75	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	51.65

NQ = No quotes.
1/ The B-Index is based on coarse grades of cotton varying in staple length from 1 inch to 1-3/32 inch. It is an average of the three cheapest types of eight styles, so marked.

Source: Cotton Outlook, Cotlook Limited.

Appendix table 10--Strict low middling spot prices in designated U.S. markets, loan rates, and prices received by farmers for upland cotton, 1988/89-1992/93

Year beginning August 1	Average spot-market prices per pound (net weight) 1/ 15/16 inch	1 inch	1-1/32 inch	1-1/16 inch	1-3/32 inch	1-1/8 inch	Prices received by farmers (net weight) 2/
				Cents/lb.			
1988/89	49.02	52.32	53.99	57.67	58.14	59.51	3/ 55.6
1989/90	60.73	64.89	66.62	69.78	70.23	71.69	3/ 63.6
1990/91	62.49	69.15	71.52	74.80	75.38	77.31	3/ 67.1
1991/92	50.10	53.23	54.15	56.68	57.07	57.38	3/ 56.8
1992/93:							
August	51.19	55.15	55.41	57.56	57.96	59.86	53.8
September	46.72	50.65	51.70	53.49	53.88	54.73	52.6
October	43.32	47.25	47.56	49.47	49.99	50.68	52.7
November	43.81	48.04	48.38	49.98	50.65	51.62	51.0
December	46.29	50.17	50.01	51.85	52.49	53.50	54.2
January	47.82	51.75	51.87	53.72	54.43	55.33	52.7
February	49.75	53.49	53.61	55.38	56.09	57.07	52.9
March	51.54	55.22	54.86	56.45	57.23	58.31	55.5
April	50.99	54.67	54.58	56.17	56.95	58.24	54.3
May	51.87	55.55	54.98	56.37	57.15	58.12	53.2
June	50.55	54.23	53.10	54.38	55.16	55.73	53.0
July	49.65	53.33	52.96	54.35	55.13	56.13	52.6
Loan rate 4/	46.05	48.25	49.95	52.35	52.80	52.90	

1/ 1991/92 spot-market loan rates and prices are for cotton with micronaire readings of 3.5-3.6 and 4.3-4.9 and strength of 24-25 gpt. 2/ Prices do not include an allowance for loans outstanding and Government purchases. 3/ Weighted market average. U.S. prices based on U.S. monthly prices weighted by monthly marketings from August through the following July. 4/ SLM 1-1/16 inch average location.

Sources: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Agricultural Marketing Service, and National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Appendix table 11--Fiber prices: Landed Group B mill point, cotton prices, and manmade staple fiber prices, f.o.b. producing plants, actual and estimated raw fiber equivalent, 1987-93

Calendar year	Cotton 1/		Rayon 2/		Polyester 3/		Price ratios 4/	
	Actual	Raw-fiber equivalent 5/	Actual	Raw-fiber equivalent 5/	Actual	Raw-fiber equivalent 5/	Cotton/ rayon	Cotton/ polyester
	Cents/lb.						Percent	
1987	73	81	81	84	66	69	.96	1.18
1988	65	72	91	94	74	77	.77	.94
1989	72	80	110	114	86	89	.70	.90
1990	79	88	120	125	83	86	.71	1.03
1991	79	88	122	127	74	77	.69	1.15
1992:								
January	60	67	116	121	72	75	.55	.89
February	57	64	116	121	72	75	.53	.85
March	59	65	116	121	73	76	.54	.86
April	63	70	116	121	74	77	.58	.91
May	63	70	114	119	74	77	.59	.91
June	65	73	114	119	74	77	.61	.94
July	69	76	113	118	74	77	.65	.99
August	65	73	113	118	74	77	.62	.94
September	61	68	113	118	74	77	.58	.89
October	58	64	113	118	74	77	.54	.83
November	60	67	113	118	74	77	.57	.86
December	62	69	112	117	73	76	.59	.90
Average	62	69	114	119	74	77	.58	.90
1993:								
January	64	71	112	117	73	76	.61	.94
February	65	72	112	117	73	76	.62	.95
March	65	73	112	117	73	76	.62	.96
April	65	72	114	119	75	78	.61	.93
May	65	72	112	117	73	76	.62	.95
June	63	70	112	117	73	76	.60	.92
July	63	70	112	117	72	75	.60	.93

1/ SLM 1-1/16" at Group B mill points, net weight. 2/ 1.5 and 3.0 denier, regular rayon staple. 3/ Reported average market price for 1.5-denier polyester staple for cotton blending. 4/ Raw fiber equivalent. 5/ Actual prices converted to estimated raw-fiber equivalent as follows: cotton, divided by 0.90; rayon and polyester, divided by 0.96.

Sources: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA and trade reports.

Appendix table 12--Upland cotton and manmade staple fibers: Mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spindles

Year beginning August 1	Cotton	Manmade			Total fibers	Cotton's share of total
		Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic	Total		
	1,000 lbs.					Percent
1987/88	3,631,397	268,426	1,484,369	1,752,795	5,384,192	67.5
1988/89	3,701,212	286,610	1,402,201	1,688,811	5,390,023	68.7
1989/90	4,169,112	282,826	1,349,137	1,631,963	5,801,075	71.9
1990/91	4,124,396	255,468	1,227,497	1,482,965	5,607,361	73.6
1991/92	4,583,161	243,190	1,359,348	1,602,538	6,185,699	74.1
1992/93:						
August	404,728	19,718	118,394	138,112	542,840	74.6
September	415,544	18,604	117,987	136,591	552,135	75.3
October	434,732	19,496	120,525	140,021	574,753	75.6
November	394,040	18,114	107,108	125,222	519,262	75.9
December	358,873	16,867	95,209	112,076	470,949	76.2
January	406,737	18,766	108,969	127,735	534,472	76.1
February	395,182	18,532	109,400	127,932	523,114	75.5
March	445,684	22,327	123,345	145,672	591,356	75.4
April	424,786	21,738	116,988	138,726	563,512	75.4
May	413,049	21,459	113,187	134,646	547,695	75.4
June	414,895	21,754	115,141	136,895	551,790	75.2
July 1/	384,966	21,060	104,816	125,876	510,842	75.4

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 13--Cotton spindles in place and active, and hours operated, 1992-93

Date	Spindles In place	Spindles Active	Percentage of active spindles used on 100-percent cotton	100-percent manmade	Other fibers and blends	Daily average spindle hours operated Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Total fiber spun per spindle hour
	1,000		Percent			Milliion hours		Lbs.
1992:								
January	9,246	8,814	42.7	15.1	42.2	233	236	.100
February	9,141	8,747	42.8	15.3	41.9	241	236	.107
March	9,126	8,727	43.1	15.3	41.6	236	233	.104
April	9,054	8,695	43.6	15.6	40.9	237	229	.102
May	9,025	8,730	43.3	15.8	40.9	240	230	.089
June	8,964	8,598	43.5	15.8	40.7	226	224	.105
July	8,941	8,540	43.4	16.0	40.6	212	244	.109
August	8,899	8,508	43.2	16.0	40.8	231	218	.113
September	8,903	8,461	42.1	15.7	42.2	221	213	.115
October	8,804	8,391	41.9	15.6	42.6	233	215	.113
November	8,731	8,306	41.6	15.8	42.6	214	212	.116
December	8,690	8,240	42.1	16.0	41.9	182	219	.114
1993:								
January	8,605	8,177	41.9	15.9	42.2	216	218	.119
February	8,584	8,154	41.9	16.0	42.1	222	216	.119
March	8,480	8,081	42.1	16.0	41.9	217	213	.120
April	8,472	8,086	42.1	16.1	41.8	213	205	.121
May	8,435	8,011	41.0	16.3	42.7	219	208	.120
June	8,398	8,012	41.4	16.4	42.2	205	205	.123
July 1/	8,379	7,954	41.4	16.3	42.2	186	214	.124

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 14--Mill consumption of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers, quarterly, 1989-93

Year		Cotton	Wool	Cellulosic	Noncellulosic	Total manmade	Total fibers	Cotton's share of total
		Million lbs.						Percent
1989	1Q	949.9	37.3	165.8	2,174.2	2,340.0	3,327.2	28.5
	2Q	1,033.3	35.9	159.9	2,234.0	2,393.9	3,463.1	29.8
	3Q	1,054.1	31.7	140.9	2,134.5	2,275.4	3,361.2	31.4
	4Q	1,008.7	29.8	134.2	2,074.1	2,208.3	3,246.8	31.1
Total		4,046.0	134.7	600.8	8,616.8	9,217.6	13,398.3	30.2
1990	1Q	1,056.6	35.4	141.5	2,088.1	2,229.6	3,321.6	31.8
	2Q	1,071.1	34.7	144.7	2,163.0	2,307.7	3,413.5	31.4
	3Q	1,037.6	30.0	159.2	2,089.4	2,248.6	3,316.2	31.3
	4Q	950.0	32.6	153.5	2,107.6	2,261.1	3,243.7	29.3
Total		4,115.3	132.7	598.9	8,448.1	9,047.0	13,295.0	31.0
1991	1Q	1,032.9	34.7	128.3	1,898.1	2,026.4	3,094.0	33.4
	2Q	1,109.5	40.2	141.1	2,173.1	2,314.2	3,463.9	32.0
	3Q	1,108.3	39.1	145.8	2,244.0	2,389.8	3,537.2	31.3
	4Q	1,096.8	37.5	141.3	2,230.6	2,371.9	3,506.2	31.3
Total		4,347.5	151.5	556.5	8,545.8	9,102.3	13,601.3	32.0
1992	1Q	1,169.2	40.9	140.7	2,207.2	2,347.9	3,558.0	32.9
	2Q	1,178.7	38.7	144.4	2,320.1	2,464.5	3,681.9	32.0
	3Q	1,219.6	36.7	140.3	2,323.5	2,463.8	3,720.1	32.8
	4Q	1,194.1	34.5	132.3	2,334.2	2,466.5	3,695.1	32.3
Total		4,761.6	150.8	557.7	9,185.0	9,742.7	14,655.1	32.5
1993	1Q	1,255.1	40.0	145.1	2,313.4	2,458.5	3,753.0	33.4
	2Q	1,264.0	40.1	159.7	2,455.1	2,614.8	3,918.9	32.3

Sources: Bureau of the Census, and Fiber Organon.

Appendix table 15--U.S. fiber consumption: Total and per capita, by type of fiber, 1989-92

Fiber and year	U.S. mill use	Percent of fibers	Textile trade 1/ Exports	Textile trade 1/ Imports	Total domestic consumption 2/	Percent of fibers	Per capita 3/ Mill use	Per capita 3/ Domestic consumption
	Million lbs.	Percent	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Percent	Lbs.	Lbs.
Cotton:								
1989	4,046.0	29.8	507.4	2,353.9	5,892.5	35.1	16.4	23.8
1990	4,115.3	30.6	664.8	2,416.4	5,866.9	35.9	16.5	23.5
1991	4,347.5	31.7	722.9	2,592.9	6,217.5	37.3	17.2	24.6
1992	4,761.6	32.3	844.9	3,193.2	7,109.9	38.1	18.6	27.8
Wool:								
1989	134.7	1.0	66.3	222.3	290.7	1.7	0.5	1.2
1990	132.7	1.0	59.6	205.8	278.9	1.7	0.5	1.1
1991	151.5	1.1	63.3	210.9	299.1	1.8	0.6	1.2
1992	150.8	1.0	72.2	237.4	316.0	1.7	0.6	1.2
Manmade fibers:								
1989	9,217.6	68.0	1,060.5	1,715.7	9,872.8	58.7	37.3	39.9
1990	9,047.0	67.3	1,339.3	1,750.4	9,458.1	57.9	36.2	37.8
1991	9,102.3	66.3	1,400.1	1,769.0	9,471.2	56.8	36.0	37.5
1992	9,742.7	66.0	1,418.8	2,126.5	10,450.4	56.5	38.1	40.9
Flax and silk:								
1989	160.5	1.2	74.5	665.5	751.5	4.5	0.6	3.0
1990	149.9	1.1	91.5	667.7	726.1	4.4	0.6	2.9
1991	122.3	0.9	93.4	647.9	676.8	4.1	0.5	2.7
1992	107.2	0.7	90.8	653.4	669.8	3.6	0.4	2.6
All fibers:								
1989	13,558.8	100.0	1,708.7	4,957.4	16,807.5	100.0	54.8	68.0
1990	13,444.9	100.0	2,155.2	5,040.3	16,330.0	100.0	53.8	65.3
1991	13,723.6	100.0	2,279.7	5,220.7	16,664.6	100.0	54.3	65.9
1992	14,762.3	100.0	2,426.7	6,210.5	18,546.1	100.0	57.8	72.6

NA = Not available.
1/ Raw-fiber-equivalent of imports and exports of textile products. 2/ Total domestic consumption is U.S. mill consumption plus net textile product trade balance. 3/ July 1 population for 1987=242.8 million, 1988=245.0 million, 1989=247.3 million, 1990=249.9 million, 1991=252.7 million, and 1992=255.5 million.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 16--U.S. raw wool imports by country of origin, clean yield

Country	Unimproved and other grades not-finer-than-46's 1990	1991	1992	Jan-Jun 1993	48's-and-finer 1990	1991	1992	Jan-Jun 1993
	1,000 lbs.							
Argentina	820.0	749.1	687.9	288.3	37.3	574.7	55.6	24.0
Austria	--	--	--	--	112.6	--	--	--
Australia	337.7	392.4	276.2	212.2	42,989.2	59,461.5	55,007.6	36,099.0
Belgium	--	34.4	19.6	--	184.6	43.2	--	--
Brazil	--	--	66.5	--	--	--	149.9	49.6
Canada	102.5	163.9	307.0	37.3	182.5	379.4	1,053.0	707.8
Chile	--	--	--	--	406.6	395.3	379.7	270.8
Falkland Islands	26.6	--	--	--	921.6	412.0	--	--
France	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.8	--
Ireland	115.8	--	--	165.6	--	--	13.5	--
Italy	36.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.1
Lesotho	--	--	--	--	15.2	--	--	--
Mexico	--	--	--	--	694.9	705.7	770.3	459.3
New Zealand	16,726.1	14,205.9	17,866.6	9,282.1	2,699.9	3,511.2	3,188.0	753.4
Pakistan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saudi Arabi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56.6
South Africa	--	43.4	45.2	39.7	--	271.8	952.8	759.9
Spain	--	2,396.5	--	--	17.4	2.4	--	--
Switzerland	--	--	119.6	60.3	--	--	--	--
United Kingdom	3,121.4	133.7	4,196.9	2,493.9	318.0	217.2	331.0	95.6
Uruguay	68.4	--	75.4	--	1,703.6	1,705.2	3,157.7	3,121.5
Former USSR	--	--	--	--	--	296.2	2.4	4.7
West Germany	--	15.2	140.7	--	27.5	27.6	383.8	--
Other	0.0	31.9	0.1	41.6	0.0	238.7	0.1	0.0
Total	21,355.2	18,166.4	23,801.7	12,621.0	50,327.8	68,242.1	65,457.2	42,403.2

-- = Not available.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 17--U.S. raw wool exports by country of destination, clean yield

Country	Shorn wool 1990	Shorn wool 1991	Shorn wool 1992	Shorn wool Jan-Jun 1993	Unshorn wool 1990	Unshorn wool 1991	Unshorn wool 1992	Unshorn wool Jan-Jun 1993	Carbonized wool 1990	Carbonized wool 1991	Carbonized wool 1992	Carbonized wool Jan-Jun 1993
	1,000 lbs.											
Australia	--	--	--	6.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Canada	25.3	58.0	75.7	103.5	92.4	157.0	113.9	57.2	--	--	4.8	18.3
Belgium	--	172.3	100.4	60.0	--	--	45.9	7.9	--	--	--	--
Czecho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.6	--
China M	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.4	87.7	--	--	--	--
Dominican Rep.	--	--	181.1	--	--	--	15.4	--	--	--	--	--
Guatemala	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.0	--	--	--	--	--
Hong Kong	--	--	29.1	--	9.7	100.0	111.5	123.5	--	43.2	--	--
India	--	206.4	77.1	69.4	--	--	49.2	48.5	--	--	--	--
Iraq	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Italy	--	36.4	--	--	--	79.2	44.3	--	--	--	11.8	127.4
Japan	588.2	511.7	581.4	286.4	9.4	71.2	75.2	--	--	6.9	--	76.0
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.7	--	--	--	--	--
Korea	--	185.5	--	--	4.3	--	--	--	3.1	2.2	--	--
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	31.3	--	--	--	--	--
Mexico	92.7	195.3	182.4	--	946.2	67.1	4.2	3.7	83.3	--	--	4.8
New Zealand	--	--	7.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pakistan	--	--	--	30.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Portugal	--	--	27.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.7	--
Spain	--	50.3	--	--	--	14.6	13.2	--	--	--	--	43.0
Taiwan	19.9	61.0	97.8	--	--	243.1	--	--	--	2.6	--	--
Thailand	--	--	--	--	--	96.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
United Kingdom	--	314.2	301.5	--	165.6	201.4	175.8	--	--	9.0	4.3	446.8
West Germany	662.0	873.5	724.6	--	57.3	135.0	283.9	--	--	--	--	--
Other	--	14.4	0.0	0.0	63.3	22.9	0.0	2.7	--	40.9	0.1	0.0
Total	1,388.1	2,679.0	2,386.5	555.9	1348.1	1188.0	1026.9	331.2	86.4	104.8	35.3	716.3

-- = No exports.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 18--U.S. trade in wool tops 1/

Country	U.S. imports 1990	U.S. imports 1991	U.S. imports 1992	U.S. imports Jan-Jun 1993	U.S. exports 1990	U.S. exports 1991	U.S. exports 1992	U.S. exports Jan-Jun 1993
	1,000 lbs.							
Argentina	--	--	10.5	--	--	3.2	--	1.1
Australia	54.0	752.4	1,443.1	913.8	199.1	--	--	--
Belgium	--	--	71.1	--	46.3	--	--	--
Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Canada	--	--	0.3	--	651.4	565.8	349.5	147.2
Chile	100.2	66.9	22.3	66.6	--	--	--	--
China	--	--	--	--	1,782.6	7,707.5	5,394.1	1,665.6
Colombia	--	--	--	--	--	--	42.2	--
Ecuador	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
France	10.9	0.3	107.4	42.6	154.9	26.7	--	--
Hong Kong	--	--	--	--	213.9	546.9	933.6	213.9
India	--	--	51.9	202.6	--	--	472.7	--
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	--	167.3	--
Israel	27.5	--	58.1	333.1	--	--	--	--
Italy	0.2	0.7	0.5	--	110.7	175.3	290.8	34.9
Japan	--	--	--	--	4,472.4	1,909.6	859.9	2.6
Mexico	--	--	65.7	98.6	44.1	1.4	8.6	--
Netherlands	--	--	--	--	6.0	--	--	--
New Zealand	1.0	0.8	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Peru	22.9	0.7	1.0	--	--	--	--	--
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2
South Africa	--	--	187.6	29.6	--	--	--	--
South Korea	--	--	--	--	1,341.0	3,380.7	4,910.5	1,657.4
Taiwan	--	--	--	--	636.5	1,354.0	843.9	276.5
Turkey	--	--	--	--	299.5	--	--	--
United Kingdom	82.9	40.0	77.3	59.1	43.1	228.2	1.9	--
Uruguay	58.9	--	--	11.0	--	8.5	--	--
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	262.1	856.1	976.0	203.9
West Germany	--	90.1	29.9	52.7	43.9	62.5	479.0	86.5
Other	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.5	0.0	1.2
Total	358.3	952.1	2,127.2	1,809.9	10,308.1	16,824.7	15,730.0	4,291.9

-- = No imports or exports.
1/ Raw wool, not carded or combed, but processed beyond the degreased condition, e.g. dyed. Grade is not identified.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 19--Sheep population, wool production, and wool exports, major producing foreign countries, 1988/89-1992/93

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 1/
			Million head		
Sheep numbers:					
Australia	165	175	167	151	141
USSR	141	139	135	120	117
China	111	114	113	111	111
New Zealand	61	58	55	53	50
Argentina	29	29	28	26	26
Uruguay	25	25	26	27	25
South Africa	26	26	24	23	22
World	1,173	1,173	1,165	1,124	1,108
Wool production:					
Australia	1,380	1,598	1,541	1,254	1,237
USSR	474	476	467	414	375
China	245	262	265	265	273
New Zealand	560	514	503	489	439
Argentina	216	196	181	161	150
Uruguay	128	143	139	126	121
South Africa	126	130	139	108	97
World	4,120	4,332	4,266	3,807	3,668
Wool exports: 2/					
Australia	1,095	948	860	1,171	827
New Zealand	524	406	401	478	288
Argentina	75	83	74	59	52
Uruguay	44	64	47	46	18
South Africa	58	65	67	60	52
Total	1,796	1,566	1,449	1,814	1,197

-- = Not available. 1/ Estimated. 2/ July thru March 1992/93.

Source: International Wool Textile Organization in Succession to the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Appendix table 20--Wool sales, and Government-owned stocks, major foreign exporters

	Australia			New Zealand			South Africa		
Year	Auction offerings	Sold to trade	AWRC ending stocks	Auction offerings	Sold to trade	NZWB ending stocks	Auction offerings	Sold to trade	SAWB ending stocks
	1,000 bales	Percent	---1,000 bales---		Percent	----1,000 bales----		Percent	1,000 bales
1987/88	4,286	96.1	8	1,560	85.0	94	592	99	17
1988/89	4,601	88.5	189	1,406	85.1	100	618	94	60
1989/90	5,716	46.3	3,065	1,307	56.6	490	661	70	242
1990/91	5,450	63.1	4,624	1,293	80.3	558	690	54	164
1991/92	4,512	89.5	4,070	1,263	92.2	401	534	84	46
1992/93	4,277	88.1	3,950	1,256	82.0	342	450	80	45

Source: International Wool Textile Organization in Succession to the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Appendix table 21--International wool prices

Year	Australia: Market indicator 1/	Australia: Minimum floor price 2/	New Zealand: Market indicator 1/	New Zealand: Minimum floor price	South Africa: Market indicator 1/
	A cents/kg, clean		NZ cents/kg, clean		SA cents/kg, clean
1987/88	1,003	645	600	476	1,664
1988/89	990	870	672	500	2,093
1989/90	870	870	589	525	1,790
1990/91	627	3/	423	3/	1,268
1991/92					
July	553		419		N.S.
August 4/	530		417		1,187
September	495		390		1,162
October	472		393		1,084
November	553		408		1,294
December	580		399		1,363
January	576		419		1,259
February	616		480		1,381
March	613		471		1,415
April	581		476		1,356
May	588		516		1,313
June	566		487		N.S.
Season	557		435		1,277
1992/93					
July	539		471		N.S.
August	537		479		N.S.
September	538		461		1,109
October	514		460		1,067
November	516		443		1,070
December	517		440		1,103
January	504		438		1,066
February	467		415		1026
March	438		414		1008
April	399		387		959
May	440		382		975
June	449		380		1,008
Season	488		431		1,039

N.S. = No sales.
1/ Weighted average of all types offered. 2/ The guaranteed minimum floor price was reduced to A 700 cents per kg for the last 4 weeks of 1989/90 season. 3/ All sales were suspended for the month and minimum floor price was eliminated. 4/ New Australian market indicator beginning August 1991.

Source: International Wool Textile Organization in Succession to the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Appendix table 22--World wool supply and disappearance, 1987/88-1992/93 1/

Year	Sheep population	Production (greasy)	Production (clean)	Consumption (clean)	Exports (greasy)	Beginning stocks (clean)
	Million head	Million lbs.				
1987/88	1,145	6,905	3,997	3,867	2,584	212
1988/89	1,173	7,105	4,120	3,976	2,441	165
1989/90	1,173	7,425	4,332	3,836	2,131	291
1990/91	1,165	7,308	4,251	3,356	1,937	1,162
1991/92	1,124	6,601	3,807	3,658	2,431	1,594
1992/93	1,008	6,363	3,668	3,646	2,098	1,391

-- = Not available.
1/ Sheep population during April-June of the second year indicated for most countries. Consumption data are on a calendar year basis for the second year indicated for most countries. Stocks are for countries that are major producers and exporters.

Source: International Wool Textile Organization in Succcession to the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Appendix table 23--World wool trade by major importing and exporting countries, 1988/89-1991/92

Country	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92
	Mil. lbs., greasy			
Wool exports:				
Australia	1,591	1,369	1,224	1,663
New Zealand	606	463	450	542
Argentina	95	112	97	78
South Africa	90	102	106	91
Uruguay	59	85	60	57
World	2,823	2,364	2,908	2,989
Wool imports:				
Japan	381	315	337	321
China	223	70	229	339
France	278	219	280	269
USSR	283	115	118	112
United Kingdom	242	194	204	225
Italy	240	262	303	318
West Germany	165	149	191	214
Belgium	152	120	115	120
United States	107	72	86	89
Taiwan	99	69	135	118
South Korea	76	76	81	85
World	2,792	2,182	2,607	2,685

NA = Not available.
1/ Estimated.

Source: International Wool Textile Organization in succession to the Commonwealth Secretariat

Appendix table 24--U.S. mohair exports by country of destination, 1989-93

Country	1989	1990	1991	1992	Jan-Jun 1993
	1,000 lbs., clean				
Belgium	218.0	347.8	354.9	524.0	30.5
China	85.0	--	--	6.2	58.4
France	526.9	317.2	554.0	437.8	--
Hong Kong	--	15.0	--	--	--
India	1,559.1	928.7	1,164.8	739.0	90.2
Ireland	--	26.6	--	--	--
Italy	382.0	274.0	392.1	484.0	107.7
Japan	179.2	13.5	--	--	--
Mexico	24.1	16.4	13.8	15.0	27.8
Netherlands	--	47.4	--	--	--
South Africa	--	--	--	--	543.2
Spain	556.4	71.8	26.4	--	--
Switzerland	193.7	--	27.6	--	--
Taiwan	30.8	12.5	322.7	465.6	33.0
Turkey	--	--	--	--	23.8
United Kingdom	7,649.2	9,211.3	5,081.2	5,053.2	1,655.4
Former USSR	--	150.9	--	--	--
West Germany	85.2	128.5	164.0	--	--
Other	7.7	1.4	2.2	0.0	0.0
Total	11,497.3	11,563.0	8,103.7	7,724.8	2,569.9

-- = No exports.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 25--World textile fiber production

Year	Rayon and acetate	Noncellulosic fibers	Cotton	Wool (clean)	Silk	Flax	Hemp (soft)	Total fibers
	Million lbs.							
1980	7,147	23,095	31,195	3,662	123	1,389	569	67,180
1981	7,064	23,869	30,352	3,706	126	1,347	492	66,956
1982	6,493	22,368	32,069	3,643	121	1,437	459	66,590
1983	6,457	24,418	32,885	3,746	121	1,733	406	69,766
1984	6,605	26,023	33,132	3,818	123	1,512	443	71,656
1985	6,462	27,533	36,927	3,803	150	1,642	481	76,998
1986	6,304	28,499	39,732	3,911	139	1,605	485	80,675
1987	6,229	30,293	40,365	3,997	139	2,108	474	83,605
1988	6,385	31,784	40,911	4,120	141	2,039	465	85,845
1989	6,468	32,514	41,580	4,332	146	1,799	397	87,236
1990	6,078	32,862	41,084	4,251	146	1,585	454	86,460
1991	5,545	33,631	41,141	3,807	148	1,599	452	86,323
1992	5,117	35,358	41,602	3,668	148	--	--	85,893

-- = Not available.

Sources: International Wool Textile Organization in succession to the Commonwealth Secretariat, and USDA.

Appendix table 26--Manmade fiber production and capacity, 1991-95 1/

Fiber	Annual 1991	1992 1Q	1992 2Q	1992 3Q	1992 4Q	1992 Year	1993 1Q	1993 2Q	1993 3Q	1993 4Q	1993 Year	1994 1Q	1994 2Q	1994 3Q	1994 4Q	1994 Year	Annual planned capacity 1995	Average annual change 1993-95
	Million lbs.																	Percent
Grand total, 2/																		
Capacity	10,500	2,702	2,769	2,771	2,772	11,014	2,763	2,753	2,782	2,811	11,109	2,847	2,884	2,893	2,900	11,524	11,712	+2.7
Production	8,783	2,201	2,303	2,293	2,300	9,097	2,255	2,367										
Percent	84	81	83	83	83	83	82	86										
Total staple--																		
Capacity	5,079	1,311	1,344	1,342	1,341	5,338	1,322	1,305	1,309	1,314	5,250	1,320	1,329	1,331	1,332	5,312	5,339	+0.9
Production	4,257	1,075	1,116	1,094	1,113	4,398	1,087	1,132										
Percent	84	82	83	82	83	82	82	87										
Total filament-- 3/																		
Capacity	5,421	1,391	1,425	1,429	1,431	5,676	1,441	1,448	1,473	1,497	5,859	1,527	1,555	1,562	1,568	6,212	6,373	+4.3
Production	4,526	1,126	1,187	1,199	1,187	4,699	1,168	1,235										
Percent	83	81	83	84	83	83	81	85										
Polyester total:																		
Capacity	3,962	1,057	1,120	1,120	1,119	4,416	1,103	1,088	1,093	1,099	4,383	1,122	1,144	1,150	1,155	4,571	4,711	+3.7
Production	3,411	885	892	888	911	3,576	896	907										
Percent	86	84	80	79	81	81	81	83										
Staple--																		
Capacity	2,598	686	721	720	719	2,846	701	684	686	689	2,760	692	695	699	702	2,788	2,812	+0.9
Production	2,203	580	575	573	579	2,307	581	575										
Percent	85	85	80	80	81	81	83	84										
Filament--																		
Capacity	1,364	371	399	400	400	1,570	402	404	407	410	1,623	430	449	451	453	1,783	1,899	+8.2
Production	1,208	305	317	315	332	1,269	315	332										
Percent	89	82	79	79	83	81	78	82										
Nylon total:																		
Capacity	3,141	786	786	778	770	3,120	760	750	762	773	3,045	778	783	783	782	3,126	3,131	+1.4
Production	2,535	614	660	655	626	2,555	628	681										
Percent	81	78	84	84	81	82	83	91										
Staple--																		
Capacity	1,135	282	279	277	275	1,113	271	268	269	269	1,077	269	270	268	266	1,073	1,065	-0.005
Production	869	199	243	229	233	904	222	251										
Percent	77	71	87	83	85	81	82	94										
Filament--																		
Capacity	2,006	504	507	501	495	2,007	489	482	493	504	1,968	509	513	515	516	2,053	2,066	+2.5
Production	1,666	415	417	426	393	1,651	406	430										
Percent	83	82	82	85	79	82	83	89										
Olefin total:																		
Capacity	2,343	592	595	604	614	2,405	628	641	651	662	2,582	666	672	675	677	2,690	2,725	+2.8
Production	1,866	465	503	508	518	2,000	497	533										
Percent	80	79	85	84	84	83	79	83										
Staple--																		
Capacity	546	139	139	140	142	560	143	144	143	144	574	143	144	144	144	575	578	+0.3
Production	458	120	118	113	122	473	107	122										
Percent	84	86	85	81	86	84	75	85										
Filament--																		
Capacity	1,797	453	456	464	472	1,845	485	497	508	518	2,008	523	528	531	533	2,115	2,147	3.4
Production	1,408	345	385	395	402	1,527	390	416										
Percent	78	76	84	85	85	83	80	84										
Other fibers:																		
Capacity	32	8	8	8	8	32	8	8	8	8	32	8	8	8	8	32	32	0.0
Production	31	8	8	8	8	32	8	8										
Percent	97	100	100	100	100	100	100	100										
Acrylic staple:																		
Capacity	476	123	124	124	123	494	122	121	122	123	488	123	124	124	124	495	499	+1.1
Production	454	109	110	111	109	439	109	109										
Percent	95	89	89	90	89	89	89	90										

See footnotes at end of table.

continued--

Appendix table 26--Manmade fiber production and capacity, 1991-95 1/--continued

Fiber	Annual 1991	1992 1Q	1992 2Q	1992 3Q	1992 4Q	1992 Year	1993 1Q	1993 2Q	1993 3Q	1993 4Q	1993 Year	1994 1Q	1994 2Q	1994 3Q	1994 4Q	1994 Year	Annual planned capacity 1995	Annual change 1993-95
	Million lbs.																	Percent
Noncellulosic total 2/																		
Capacity	9,954	2,566	2,633	2,634	2,634	10,467	2,621	2,608	2,636	2,665	10,530	2,697	2,731	2,740	2,746	10,914	11,098	+2.7
Production	8,297	2,081	2,173	2,170	2,178	8,602	2,130	2,238										
Percent	83	81	83	82	83	82	82	86										
Staple--																		
Capacity	4,755	1,230	1,263	1,261	1,259	5,013	1,237	1,217	1,220	1,225	4,899	1,227	1,233	1,235	1,236	4,931	4,954	+0.6
Production	3,984	1,008	1,046	1,026	1,043	4,123	1,019	1,057										
Percent	84	82	83	81	83	82	82	87										
Filament-- 3/																		
Capacity	5,199	1,336	1,370	1,373	1,375	5,454	1,384	1,391	1,416	1,440	5,631	1,470	1,498	1,505	1,510	5,983	6,144	+4.5
Production	4,313	1,073	1,127	1,144	1,135	4,479	1,111	1,178										
Percent	83	80	82	83	83	82	80	85										
Cellulosic staple:																		
Capacity	324	81	81	81	82	325	85	88	89	89	351	93	96	96	96	381	385	+4.8
Production	273	67	70	68	70	275	68	75										
Percent	84	83	86	84	85	85	80	85										
Cellulosic filament:																		
Capacity	222	55	55	56	56	222	57	57	57	57	228	57	57	57	58	229	229	+0.2
Production	213	53	60	55	52	220	53	57										
Percent	96	96	109	98	93	99	93	100										

1/ Capacity data as of May 1993. 2/ Glass fibers are not included. 3/ Includes saran and spandex.

Source: Fiber Organon.

Appendix table 27--Domestic shipments of fibers by major category, 1990-93 1/

Fiber type	1990 1Q	1990 2Q	1990 3Q	1990 4Q	1991 1Q	1991 2Q	1991 3Q	1991 4Q	1992 1Q	1992 2Q	1992 3Q	1992 4Q	1993 1Q	1993 2Q
	Million lbs.													
Woven products:														
Total	455.0	500.8	495.9	482.5	429.6	485.9	504.5	509.0	481.2	501.4	494.9	494.0	478.9	NA
Polyester	267.5	286.7	283.1	281.4	256.7	279.6	295.5	307.6	285.8	293.4	295.9	301.8	281.4	NA
Rayon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Olefin	100.2	120.6	118.8	111.0	96.6	117.0	116.8	110.7	105.6	112.3	113.9	113.5	113.7	NA
Nylon	39.3	41.5	40.4	36.9	30.8	32.3	34.2	34.6	33.9	34.7	35.8	32.3	33.5	NA
Acetate	34.6	38.3	42.0	41.2	34.6	42.9	43.8	45.0	41.1	47.6	43.4	42.3	42.5	NA
Acrylic	13.4	13.7	11.6	12.0	10.9	14.1	14.2	11.1	14.8	13.4	5.9	4.1	7.8	NA
Knit products:														
Total	317.5	331.3	306.7	301.1	292.3	323.8	328.5	344.2	354.5	361.4	346.0	312.6	336.3	NA
Polyester	185.0	199.4	187.3	186.2	173.9	196.8	205.8	223.9	228.1	230.9	222.4	200.4	212.7	NA
Nylon	53.4	61.2	57.8	60.7	60.0	58.9	61.3	65.1	60.5	59.0	61.9	55.7	58.7	NA
Acrylic	73.5	65.8	58.2	51.2	54.5	63.4	59.0	53.1	63.9	68.9	59.9	54.9	63.3	NA
Acetate	5.3	4.7	3.1	2.7	3.9	4.7	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	NA
Rayon	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carpets:														
Total	753.4	740.6	734.6	718.7	588.6	739.7	789.9	733.3	734.0	806.2	797.4	812.8	796.7	NA
Nylon	469.8	460.0	456.0	459.7	339.6	438.6	474.5	410.9	427.6	462.9	454.2	461.5	450.9	2/ 493.0
Olefin	235.6	240.5	238.2	221.0	210.8	242.3	254.9	249.5	235.5	278.0	277.8	278.4	277.8	NA
Polyester	48.0	40.1	40.4	38.0	38.2	58.8	60.5	72.9	70.9	65.3	65.4	72.9	68.0	68.1
Rayon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA = Not available.
1/ Filament plus staple. 2/ Data only available for carpets: nylon (estimated) and polyester.

Source: Fiber Organon.

Appendix table 28--Raw-cotton equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of cotton-containing textile manufactures, 1992-93

Year and month	Yarn, thread, and fabric: Yarn, thread, cordage, and rope	Broad-woven fabric 100%	Broad-woven fabric blends	Knit fabric	Narrow, industrial, and misc. fabric	Total	Apparel: Tops	Bot-toms	Suits and coats	Sweat-ers	Other apparel	Total	Headgear: Total
	1,000 lbs.												
1992	115,578	540,495	194,145	31,143	23,358	904,719	980,834	681,697	128,988	72,863	112,873	1,977,254	24,331
1993: 1/													
Jan	9,408	45,699	20,725	2,661	1,685	80,177	79,814	55,996	10,628	3,237	13,070	162,745	3,304
Feb	8,314	43,256	15,935	2,726	1,760	71,991	84,005	60,319	3,438	2,424	10,632	160,818	1,994
Mar	10,488	51,853	21,821	3,005	2,268	89,435	92,151	63,595	2,325	1,184	10,136	169,391	2,515
Apr	10,055	49,619	21,083	3,236	2,207	86,199	80,258	52,779	2,720	1,702	9,048	146,508	2,544
May	9,208	45,997	22,711	3,455	2,155	83,526	76,475	56,812	3,508	3,292	8,863	148,950	2,212
Jun	10,929	57,478	25,568	4,258	2,198	100,431	107,915	80,739	6,305	8,226	11,560	214,745	2,702

Year and month	House furnishings: Blan-kets	Bed-sheets, pillow-cases, etc.	Table-cloths, placemats, napkins, etc.	Bath-room and kitchen toweling	Curtains, drapes, etc.	Bed-spreads, quilts, and misc.	Total	Floor coverings: Knot-ted	Woven	Tufted	Felt, tile, etc.	Misc.	Total
	1,000 lbs.												
1992	6,114	51,163	21,585	121,893	4,370	34,300	239,426	4,118	42,061	961	---	294	47,435
1993: 1/													
Jan	535	2,196	1,482	12,302	542	4,544	21,601	335	2,917	37	---	20	3,309
Feb	492	1,869	1,592	11,143	377	4,440	19,912	253	2,954	61	---	26	3,294
Mar	294	2,645	2,552	12,497	527	5,552	24,067	327	5,010	84	---	29	5,450
Apr	282	2,522	2,084	11,204	453	4,226	20,771	352	4,056	48	---	26	4,483
May	277	2,605	1,624	10,585	384	3,285	18,759	387	4,039	53	---	34	4,513
Jun	361	4,265	2,077	10,219	424	3,704	21,050	280	3,096	57	---	41	3,474

--- = An absence of trade.
1/ Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 29--Raw-cotton equivalent of U.S. exports of cotton-containing textile manufactures, 1992-93

Year and month	Yarn, thread, and fabric: Yarn, thread, cordage, and rope	Broad-woven fabric 100%	Broad-woven fabric blends	Knit fabric	Narrow, industrial, and misc. fabric	Total	Apparel: Tops	Bot-toms	Suits and coats	Sweat-ers	Other apparel	Total	Headgear: Total
	1,000 lbs.												
1992	36,659	75,688	90,312	67,233	69,410	339,302	180,220	173,718	17,354	2,698	41,831	415,821	NA
1993: 1/													
Jan	2,751	7,233	8,714	4,518	6,166	29,382	15,465	13,577	1,120	221	3,823	34,207	41
Feb	3,431	6,346	8,432	4,027	6,688	28,925	18,571	15,248	1,147	285	3,498	38,749	37
Mar	3,329	7,782	8,646	4,852	7,271	31,880	19,955	18,094	1,311	226	3,964	43,550	56
Apr	3,086	6,127	7,810	5,625	8,155	30,802	20,846	17,226	1,054	195	3,522	42,843	42
May	3,389	7,010	9,874	4,689	7,044	32,006	18,710	18,750	1,089	168	3,420	42,136	50
Jun	4,063	6,786	8,832	5,871	5,625	31,177	20,893	19,070	1,232	194	3,742	45,132	45

Year and month	House furnishings: Blan-kets	Bed-sheets, pillow-cases, etc.	Table-cloths, placemats napkins, etc.	Bath-room and kitchen toweling	Curtains, drapes etc.	Bed-spreads, quilts, and misc.	Total	Floor coverings: Knot-ted	Woven	Tufted	Felt, tile, etc.	Misc.	Total
	1,000 lbs.												
1992	3,555	14,754	637	16,812	1,075	1,708	38,541	616	9,612	27,761	---	13,276	51,264
1993: 1/													
Jan	176	1,004	18	1,363	61	150	2,773	45	620	1,787	---	1,262	3,713
Feb	201	672	34	1,268	84	102	2,360	35	793	1,323	---	1,148	3,299
Mar	214	1,206	59	1,591	92	139	3,300	64	591	1,194	---	1,244	3,093
Apr	221	950	58	1,044	74	428	2,775	60	827	1,097	---	1,254	3,237
May	234	981	78	1,542	89	112	3,037	88	856	1,514	---	1,004	3,462
Jun	199	1,293	86	1,462	114	103	3,258	56	1,225	1,510	---	1,223	4,013

NA = Not available. --- = An absence of trade.
1/ Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 30--Raw-linen equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of linen-containing textile manufactures, 1992-93

Year and month	Yarn, thread, and fabric: Yarn, thread, cordage, and rope	Broad-woven (inc. pile) fabric	Knit fabric	Narrow, industrial, and misc. fabric	Total	Apparel: Tops	Bot-toms	Suits and coats	Sweat-ers	Other apparel	Total	Headgear: Total
	1,000 lbs.											
1992	187,340	131,133	5	1,845	320,325	25,947	29,647	15,208	120,373	1,612	192,787	1,222
1993: 1/												
Jan	28,986	13,828	0	160	42,975	2,282	3,835	1,999	4,637	277	13,031	65
Feb	14,105	13,229	3	202	27,539	1,920	3,584	2,120	2,216	74	9,915	32
Mar	36,875	12,142	0	188	49,204	2,056	3,157	1,635	1,150	133	8,130	44
Apr	30,372	12,649	0	277	43,298	2,196	2,418	1,241	2,640	93	8,590	90
May	13,902	8,225	2	191	22,321	2,121	2,144	845	6,472	164	11,745	88
Jun	9,458	9,379	0	277	19,114	2,799	2,234	1,105	12,710	136	18,984	69

Year and month	House furnishings: Blan-kets	Bed-sheets, pillow-cases, etc.	Table-cloths placemats, napkins etc.	Bath-room and kitchen toweling	Curtains, drapes, etc.	Bed-spreads, quilts, and misc.	Total	Floor coverings: Knot-ted	Woven	Tufted	Felt, tile, etc.	Misc.	Total
	1,000 lbs.												
1992	4	9	307	144	65	1,082	1,611	411	19,501	1,602	---	1,363	22,877
1993: 1/													
Jan	0	0	15	7	1	1	24	32	1,771	112	---	57	1,972
Feb	0	0	32	3	1	3	40	28	1,421	111	---	116	1,676
Mar	0	1	25	57	0	8	92	35	1,603	169	---	43	1,850
Apr	0	0	20	8	0	4	33	36	1,851	132	---	141	2,160
May	0	2	21	11	0	2	36	35	2,171	127	---	173	2,506
Jun	0	2	17	60	1	4	85	29	2,060	145	---	175	2,409

--- = An absence of trade. 0 = Levels of trade less than 1,000 lbs.
1/ Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 31--Raw-linen equivalent of U.S. exports of linen-containing textile manufactures, 1992-93

Year and month	Yarn, thread, and fabric: Yarn, thread, cordage, and rope	Broad-woven (inc. pile) fabric	Knit fabric	Narrow, industrial, and misc. fabric	Total	Apparel: Tops	Bot-toms	Suits and coats	Sweat-ers	Other apparel	Total	Headgear: Total
	1,000 lbs.											
1992	9,513	6,979	---	14,264	30,755	4,166	2,148	6,893	146	1,525	14,878	NA
1993: 1/												
Jan	637	534	---	1,195	2,366	413	118	536	14	101	1,183	8
Feb	603	614	---	1,270	2,487	393	319	713	18	70	1,513	8
Mar	523	573	---	1,318	2,413	492	175	821	11	140	1,638	12
Apr	830	591	---	1,231	2,652	460	146	628	15	89	1,338	9
May	1,371	612	---	1,308	3,292	473	131	607	9	96	1,315	10
Jun	881	579	---	1,088	2,547	614	117	902	11	126	1,771	9

Year and month	House furnishings: Blan-kets	Bed-sheets, pillow-cases, etc.	Table-cloths placemats, napkins etc.	Bath-room and kitchen toweling	Curtains, drapes, etc.	Bed-spreads, quilts, and misc.	Total	Floor coverings: Knot-ted	Woven	Tufted	Felt, tile, etc.	Misc.	Total
	1,000 lbs.												
1992	862	1,232	27	146	694	313	3,274	122	509	12,174	---	2,626	15,431
1993: 1/													
Jan	9	144	1	2	60	8	225	9	8	962	---	250	1,228
Feb	14	121	0	3	11	29	179	7	15	994	---	227	1,244
Mar	16	92	1	2	48	26	185	13	64	969	---	246	1,291
Apr	20	112	3	5	35	56	230	12	115	1,143	---	248	1,518
May	14	136	2	2	36	18	208	17	54	1,035	---	199	1,305
Jun	17	107	3	24	48	29	228	11	16	1,061	---	242	1,330

NA = Not available. --- = An absence of trade. 0 = Levels of trade less than 1,000 lbs.
1/ Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 32--Raw-wool equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of wool-containing textile manufactures, 1992-93

Year and month	Yarn, thread, and fabric: Noils and waste	Yarn, thread, cordage, and rope	Broad-woven (inc. pile) fabric	Knit fabric	Narrow, industrial, and misc. fabric	Total	Apparel: Tops	Bot-toms	Suits and coats	Sweat-ters	Other apparel	Total	Headgear: Total
	1,000 lbs.												
1992	13,162	6,245	13,470	163	6,513	39,553	41,266	24,782	34,996	29,183	4,220	134,447	3,488
1993: 1/													
Jan	729	696	902	12	510	2,848	3,069	1,265	1,530	659	347	6,869	185
Feb	988	872	867	14	513	3,255	2,517	1,187	1,311	337	160	5,512	216
Mar	1,777	967	1,233	14	641	4,631	2,927	1,179	1,768	310	190	6,375	254
Apr	1,778	947	1,475	26	816	5,042	2,651	1,043	2,089	434	172	6,389	278
May	1,379	697	1,248	10	551	3,884	2,694	1,553	2,659	995	200	8,102	323
Jun	1,084	538	1,517	47	715	3,901	4,156	2,788	4,146	2,070	413	13,573	403

Year and month	House furnishings: Blan kets	Bed-sheets, pillow-cases, etc.	Table-cloths, placemats, napkins, etc.	Bath-room and kitchen toweling	Curtains, drapes, etc.	Bed-spreads, quilts, and misc.	Total	Floor coverings: Knot-ted	Woven	Tufted	Felt, tile, etc.	Misc.	Total
	1,000 lbs.												
1992	381	4	---	---	---	342	727	31,601	15,479	9,485	2,002	610	59,176
1993: 1/													
Jan	14	1	---	---	---	33	48	2,397	1,165	992	0	48	4,602
Feb	17	1	---	---	---	34	53	2,163	912	889	12	63	4,039
Mar	22	0	---	---	---	32	54	2,646	1,288	819	21	52	4,827
Apr	39	2	---	---	---	21	62	2,760	1,378	1,090	37	63	5,327
May	64	0	---	---	---	31	95	2,661	1,389	979	86	86	5,201
Jun	12	0	---	---	---	52	64	2,193	1,311	1,133	64	75	4,775

--- = An absence of trade. 0 = Levels of trade less than 1,000 lbs.
1/ Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 33--Raw-wool equivalent of U.S. exports of wool-containing textile manufactures, 1992-93

Year and month	Yarn, thread, and fabric: Noils and waste	Yarn, thread, cordage, and rope	Broad-woven (inc. pile) fabric	Knit fabric	Narrow, industrial, and misc. fabric	Total	Apparel: Tops	Bot-toms	Suits and coats	Sweat-ers	Other apparel	Total	Headgear: Total
	1,000 lbs.												
1992	5,285	1,204	5,547	840	18,567	31,444	1,031	6,467	9,792	2,325	3,373	22,988	NA
1993: 1/													
Jan	337	223	451	57	945	2,012	52	447	736	200	327	1,762	21
Feb	434	169	524	22	895	2,043	70	618	827	200	311	2,027	16
Mar	383	128	603	33	1,206	2,354	97	756	1,033	226	257	2,368	37
Apr	494	127	719	31	1,368	2,739	94	956	1,617	214	336	3,217	22
May	541	122	724	23	1,573	2,983	46	963	1,471	216	328	3,024	36
Jun	480	159	761	39	1,641	3,079	100	991	1,431	312	453	3,286	23

Year and month	House furnishings: Blan-kets	Bed-sheets, pillow-cases, etc.	Table-cloths, placemats, napkins, etc.	Bath-room and kitchen toweling	Curtains, drapes, etc.	Bed-spreads, quilts, and misc.	Total	Floor coverings: Knot-ted	Woven	Tufted	Felt, tile, etc.	Misc.	Total
	1,000 lbs.												
1992	1,189	---	7	---	---	271	1,466	811	1,671	692	656	12,443	16,273
1993: 1/													
Jan	18	---	0	---	---	8	26	48	107	109	84	1,183	1,530
Feb	27	---	0	---	---	27	54	82	52	33	128	1,076	1,372
Mar	29	---	1	---	---	23	53	76	79	30	197	1,166	1,547
Apr	45	---	1	---	---	50	96	115	130	61	124	1,175	1,606
May	15	---	0	---	---	15	30	235	267	28	61	941	1,532
Jun	40	---	1	---	---	26	68	59	133	35	38	1,146	1,411

NA = Not available. --- = An absence of trade. 0 = Levels of trade less than 1,000 lbs.
1/ Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 34--Raw-silk equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of silk-containing textile manufactures, 1992-93

Year and month	Yarn, thread, and fabric: Yarn, thread, cordage and rope	Broad-woven (inc. pile) fabric	Knit fabric	Narrow, industrial, and misc. fabric	Total	Apparel: Tops	Bot-toms	Suits and coats	Sweat-ers	Other apparel	Total	Headgear: Total
						1,000 lbs.						
1992	317	7,033	2	212	7,564	36,360	15,872	21,022	23,139	8,678	105,071	20
1993: 1/												
Jan	12	617	0	16	645	5,433	2,705	2,449	1,044	973	12,605	2
Feb	34	616	1	17	666	4,574	2,323	2,429	511	896	10,733	0
Mar	31	647	0	25	703	7,057	2,586	2,126	281	1,059	13,109	1
Apr	63	612	0	28	703	6,821	2,218	1,718	473	1,343	12,575	5
May	26	499	0	29	554	5,643	1,702	1,478	1,175	937	10,936	3
Jun	85	624	0	30	739	6,284	1,332	1,444	2,405	1,043	12,507	3

Year and month	House furnishings: Blan-kets	Bed-sheets, pillow-cases, etc.	Table-cloths, place-mats, napkins, etc.	Bath-room and kitchen toweling	Curtains, drapes, etc.	Bed-spreads, quilts, and misc.	Total	Floor coverings: Knot-ted	Woven	Tufted	Felt, tile, etc.	Misc.	Total
							1,000 lbs.					
1992	4	8	262	13	7	94	388	83	1,068	421	---	---	1,572
1993: 1/												
Jan	1	3	0	2	1	1	7	7	83	9	---	---	99
Feb	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	107	17	---	---	132
Mar	0	0	2	0	0	3	5	14	97	25	---	---	136
Apr	---	1	1	0	---	5	7	3	88	9	---	---	100
May	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	3	96	13	---	---	111
Jun	0	0	1	1	0	14	17	3	137	13	---	---	153

--- = An absence of trade. 0 = Levels of trade less than 1,000 lbs.
1/ Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 35--Raw-silk equivalent of U.S. exports of silk-containing textile manufactures, 1992-93

Year and month	Yarn, thread, and fabric: Yarn, thread, cordage, and rope	Broad-woven (inc. pile) fabric	Knit fabric	Narrow, industrial, and misc. fabric	Total	Apparel: Tops	Bot-toms	Suits and coats	Sweat-ers	Other apparel	Total	Headgear: Total
						1,000 lbs.						
1992	1,458	3,379	---	8,298	13,134	6,140	716	356	916	3,388	11,786	NA
1993: 1/												
Jan	91	209	---	583	883	538	53	28	87	222	927	---
Feb	88	375	---	632	1,094	586	91	26	88	259	1,049	---
Mar	80	218	---	630	928	666	80	25	68	344	1,182	---
Apr	69	287	---	739	1,095	567	64	36	69	271	1,006	---
May	90	244	---	635	969	558	44	14	58	288	962	---
Jun	80	369	---	554	1,003	572	45	16	104	300	1,037	---

Year and month	House furnishings: Blan-kets	Bed-sheets, pillow-cases, etc.	Table-cloths, placemats, napkins, etc.	Bath-room and kitchen toweling	Curtains, drapes, etc.	Bed-spreads, quilts, and misc.	Total	Floor coverings: Knot-ted	Woven	Tufted	Felt, tile, etc.	Misc.	Total
							1,000 lbs.					
1992	---	1,057	305	19	---	206	1,587	---	---	---	---	---	---
1993: 1/												
Jan	---	132	17	1	---	6	155	---	---	---	---	---	---
Feb	---	109	25	1	---	19	155	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mar	---	83	63	1	---	17	163	---	---	---	---	---	---
Apr	---	97	65	2	---	39	202	---	---	---	---	---	---
May	---	127	8	1	---	12	148	---	---	---	---	---	---
Jun	---	99	39	2	---	20	159	---	---	---	---	---	---

NA = Not available. --- = An absence of trade.
1/ Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 36--Raw-manmade-fiber equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of manmade-fiber-containing textile manufactures, 1992-93

Year and month	Yarn, thread, and fabric: Yarn, thread, cordage, and rope	Broadwoven fabric 100%	Broadwoven fabric blends	Knit fabric	Narrow, industrial, and misc. fabric	Total	Apparel: Tops	Bottoms	Suits and coats	Sweaters	Other apparel	Total	Headgear: Total
	1,000 lbs.												
1992	308,583	131,439	123,914	31,059	77,688	672,684	594,823	320,188	230,604	68,067	78,175	1,291,857	33,573
1993: 1/													
Jan	16,179	11,446	11,863	2,320	6,906	48,715	45,330	28,044	15,195	1,004	6,466	96,038	3,170
Feb	19,462	9,530	9,795	2,321	6,554	47,662	44,166	26,935	10,958	926	5,639	88,623	2,674
Mar	21,298	12,761	13,070	3,326	8,088	58,543	49,665	26,801	9,679	1,003	5,892	93,038	3,257
Apr	19,104	14,028	11,680	3,173	7,152	55,137	42,156	21,577	13,154	1,142	5,434	83,464	2,919
May	20,872	14,223	11,882	3,511	7,913	58,401	41,583	22,446	16,747	3,443	5,394	89,613	3,016
Jun	24,007	16,786	13,147	4,036	8,009	65,986	57,705	31,239	23,281	6,226	6,642	125,093	3,361

Year and month	House furnishings: Blankets	Bedsheets, pillowcases etc.	Tablecloths, placemats, napkins, etc.	Bathroom and kitchen toweling	Curtains drapes, etc.	Bedspreads, quilts and misc.	Total	Floor coverings: Knotted	Woven	Tufted	Felt, tile, etc.	Misc.	Total
	1,000 lbs.												
1992	12,092	17,638	17,481	10,144	11,448	6,263	75,065	866	15,762	33,079	485	3,169	53,361
1993: 1/													
Jan	647	1,193	1,071	991	1,078	513	5,494	118	857	2,393	85	135	3,588
Feb	534	1,180	1,112	879	1,037	372	5,112	99	759	2,344	62	259	3,522
Mar	698	1,419	1,341	1,020	1,080	497	6,055	73	855	3,510	229	338	5,005
Apr	683	952	1,231	880	1,144	481	5,370	105	873	2,809	121	245	4,153
May	483	1,056	1,169	861	1,020	482	5,072	23	789	2,691	270	302	4,074
Jun	723	1,278	1,428	870	1,222	603	6,124	105	1,029	3,084	323	302	4,843

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 37--Raw-manmade-fiber equivalent of U.S. exports of manmade fiber-containing textile manufactures, 1992-93

Year and month	Yarn, thread, and fabric: Yarn, thread, cordage, and rope	Broadwoven fabric 100%	Broadwoven fabric blends	Knit fabric	Narrow, industrial, and misc. fabric	Total	Apparel: Tops	Bottoms	Suits and coats	Sweaters	Other apparel	Total	Headgear: Total
	1,000 lbs.												
1992	436,646	124,238	56,835	49,290	257,602	924,610	112,191	30,475	29,275	1,884	35,109	208,934	NA
1993: 1/													
Jan	22,448	9,707	5,046	3,810	21,240	62,251	9,333	2,737	2,392	182	3,341	17,984	213
Feb	20,901	10,290	5,205	3,884	21,530	61,811	10,130	2,761	2,119	180	2,653	17,843	173
Mar	26,171	10,948	5,797	5,187	24,875	72,978	11,409	3,279	2,133	150	3,115	20,087	328
Apr	19,096	11,157	5,734	5,080	23,365	64,432	12,333	3,026	2,307	143	2,867	20,676	239
May	23,286	10,549	6,034	4,786	25,138	69,793	12,399	3,025	2,294	138	2,703	20,559	229
Jun	22,197	10,893	6,025	4,876	24,370	68,361	14,209	3,116	2,306	215	3,101	22,947	239

Year and month	House furnishings: Blankets	Bedsheets, pillowcases, etc.	Tablecloths, placemats, napkins, etc.	Bathroom and kitchen toweling	Curtains, drapes, etc.	Bedspreads, quilts, and misc.	Total	Floor coverings: Knotted	Woven	Tufted	Felt, tile, etc.	Misc.	Total
	1,000 lbs.												
1992	8,200	9,200	885	1,806	2,300	1,989	24,381	8,450	7,935	226,917	3,075	14,482	260,859
1993: 1/													
Jan	362	708	36	188	160	137	1,591	629	624	18,269	217	1,377	21,115
Feb	249	472	53	155	155	133	1,217	448	581	19,315	866	1,253	22,462
Mar	316	823	118	174	209	166	1,806	886	555	18,903	462	1,357	22,163
Apr	293	595	67	116	184	672	1,928	785	692	22,564	397	1,368	25,806
May	436	630	90	147	171	128	1,601	1,100	496	19,997	453	1,095	23,141
Jun	282	959	80	143	259	178	1,901	784	695	20,530	553	1,334	23,896

NA = Not available.
1/ Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

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