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## Cotton and Wool

## Situation and Outlook Report



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tronically. For details, call (202) 720-5505 The Cotton and Wool Situation and Outlook report is published four times a year and is supplemented by eight newsletters. See back page for subscription information.

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## Summary

Based on August 1 crop conditions, U.S. cotton production in 1994 is forecast at a record 19.2 million bales, up 19 percent from 1993. Planted area rose 4 percent this year to 14 million acres, reflecting gains in both upland cotton base and flex acreage. Producers expect to harvest 13.3 million acres, also up 4 percent from 1993. Acreage abandonment is forecast near last season's relatively low 5 percent. The national average cotton yield is estimated at 690 pounds per harvested acre, 84 pounds above last season and the third highest on record.
U.S. mill consumption of cotton in 1994/95 is projected at 11 million bales, up nearly 6 percent from last season and the largest use since 1942. Strengthening demand, coupled with larger cotton supplies and competitive prices, are boosting mill use. In addition, stronger cotton textile exports should help support the rise in consumption.
U.S. cotton export sales (including outstanding old-crop sales) for delivery during 1994/95 reached only 1.6 million bales by the start of the current season, well below last season's extraordinarily large preseason sales. Despite the limited preseason sales, large exportable supplies, of competitively priced U.S. cotton, as well as an improvement in foreign consumption, are projected to lift shipments above last season. U.S. exports are forecast at 7.3 million bales, 300,000 above 1993. With larger world trade expected, the U.S. share is estimated to remain near 1993's 26 percent.

Despite the projected increase in total U.S. cotton use in 1994/95, record production, if realized, will push stocks 1 million bales above beginning levels. The ending stock projection of 4.5 million bales, however, represents only 25 percent of estimated use this season, and remains below the farm legislation target of 30 percent.
U.S. and world cotton prices began the 1993/94 season at relatively low levels, but when prospects for a large 1993 crop diminished, prices jumped dramatically. With world production down significantly and use relatively stable, stocks continued to move lower, creating strong competition for the limited cotton supplies. Prices turned lower late in the season, however, as new crop prospects were building. The U.S. spot price averaged 66 cents per pound in 1993/94, while the adjusted world price (AWP) averaged 56 cents.
ith the start of the 1994/95 marketing year, U.S. cotton prices have seen only a slight decline and have become more competitive with foreign offerings. Both U.S. quotes are near the 76 -cent level, similar to the A Index. Also, the Orleans/Texas quote is currently the lowest in the B Index.

World cotton production is forecast to rise 13 percent in 1994/95 to 85.8 million bales. Foreign output is projected at 66.6 million bales, 6.6 million above 1993's reduced crop, but well below 1991's record. Foreign cotton area increased 4 percent as producers responded to higher prices brought about by declining stocks and the hopes of an improving textile industry. At the same time, foreign yields are expected to rise, returning to more normal levels after 2 years of reduced yields. Among the major foreign producers, the largest year-to-year increases in production are anticipated in China, Pakistan, and India.

World consumption in 1994/95 is projected at a record 86.7 million bales, with most of the gains concentrated in major producing countries and little growth occurring in the traditional importing countries. Foreign consumption is expected to grow about 2 percent to 75.7 million bales in 1994/95 as improved GDP growth is expected in key countries. Although improving, foreign mill use remains below the $77-78$ million bales used in the late 1980 's.

Among the major foreign countries, China, India, and Pakistan are expected to use more cotton in 1994 than in the previous season. China, the largest consumer, is projected to use 21 million bales, while India and Pakistan are likely to consume 10.4 and 6.5 million bales, respectively. Consumption is also projected to rise slightly in Brazil, Russia, and South Korea.

World exports are expected to increase to 27.8 million bales in 1994/95, nearly 4 percent above last year. The increased trade, however, will depend heavily on the continued improvement in economic growth overseas. Foreign export prospects are forecast to rise 3 percent to 20.5 million bales this season.

World ending stocks are projected to continue declining in 1994/95, as consumption exceeds production for the third consecutive season. Carryover, estimated at 28.5 million bales, would be the lowest in 4 years and represent about 4 months of world consumption. All of the stock decline is expected to occur overseas, with China's carryover down nearly 1 million bales, or about 75 percent of the total decrease.
U.S. mill consumption of raw wool in the first two quarters of 1994 totaled 80 million pounds, almost matching last season's large usage. Mill use is projected at 155 million pounds in 1994, 1 percent below 1993. With continued strong wool demand, imports are expected to total 100 million pounds, similar to last year's level.

## Textiles and the Economy

## U.S. Economy Continues To Expand

The U.S. economy continues to strengthen significantly since late 1993. The current economic recovery, which began in the second quarter of 1991, was characterized by slow growth in the first 2 years, as real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew at an average rate of 2.4 percent. However, over the past year, real growth increased to 4 percent. The strengthening recovery during early 1994 has led to recent rapid growth in labor employment, construction spending, and consumer debt. The strongest output-related measure was employment growth, which averaged over 300,000 jobs per month during second-quarter 1994.

Industrial production and inventories modestly helped sec-ond-quarter growth but suggest lower growth for the second half of 1994. Industrial production grew 0.3 percent in July, below the 0.6 -percent increase in June (table A). Textile mill production rose 1.1 percent in July, while apparel output declined 0.7 percent. All manufacturing capacity utilization, at 83.6 percent in both June and July, was 2.6 percent above a year earlier. However, capacity utilization for textile mill products declined in June and July and remained below a year earlier. Inventories of textile and apparel products were also above year-ago levels.
U. S. fiber consumption generally follows GDP growth, particularly changes in personal consumption expenditures. Real personal consumption expenditures rose only $\$ 10.8$ billion ( 1.2 percent) during second-quarter 1994, below the previous quarter's increase of $\$ 40.1$ billion ( 4.7 percent). Total nondurable spending, which includes most textiles and apparel products, grew modestly during the second quarter. Disposable personal income rose $\$ 27.6$ billion and totaled $\$ 3,807$ billion (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in second-quarter 1994. Per capita disposable income in the second quarter rose 2 percent above first-quarter 1994. Although personal spending slowed, second-quarter increases in employment and personal disposable income and continued moderate growth of the economy are expected to support the demand for cotton and other fibers during the remainder of 1994.

## Apparel Retail Sales Decline During July

Sales of apparel and accessories in July 1994 were $\$ 8.9$ billion, 1 percent below June, but $\$ 56$ million above a year earlier (figure 1). Apparel sales during the first 7 months of 1994 totaled $\$ 61.9$ billion, up $\$ 303$ million from the same period a year earlier. Apparel inventories rose to $\$ 23.1$ billion in June, 2 percent above a year earlier. The apparel inventory-sales ratio was 2.58 in June, near the ratio of a year earlier. Textile mill and broadwoven fabric and other textile shipments rose in June, compared with a month earlier. Textile mill shipments totaled $\$ 6.2$ billion in June, up \$39.2 million (7 percent) from June 1993. However, textile mill inventories, at $\$ 9.7$ billion, have increased 5 percent from a year earlier.

Table A--Textile and apparel market indicators $1 /$

| Item | 1994 |  |  | Latest month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May | Jun | Jul | previous year |
|  |  | 1982-8 | -100 |  |
| Consumer Price Index 2/ |  |  |  |  |
| All urban consumers | 147.5 | 148.0 | 148.4 | 144.4 |
| Apparel and upkeep | 135.6 | 133.8 | 130.9 | 129.4 |
| Producer Price Index 2/ |  |  |  |  |
| Textiles and apparel | 117.9 | 118.0 | 118.1 | 118.2 |
|  |  | 1987 do | lars |  |
| Disposable personal |  |  |  |  |
| income per capita | 14.651 | 14.618 | NA | 14.317 |
|  |  | Perce |  |  |
| Unemployment |  |  |  |  |
| All U.S. sectors | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.8 |
| Textile mill products | 5.7 | 5.7 | 7.5 | 6.6 |
| Apparel products | 10.2 | 9.7 | 11.0 | 12.7 |
|  |  | 1987 - | 100 |  |
| Industrial production |  |  |  |  |
| All U.S. sectors | 116.3 | 116.9 | 117.2 | 110.9 |
| Textile mill products | 111.8 | 111.8 | 112.9 | 106.7 |
| Apparel products | 94.7 | 93.4 | 92.7 | 91.0 |
|  |  | Perc | ent |  |
| Capacity utilization |  |  |  |  |
| All U.S. sectors | 83.7 | 83.9 | 83.9 | 81.3 |
| Textile mill products | 91.7 | 90.9 | 90.5 | 91.1 |
| Apparel products | 82.1 | 82.0 | 82.1 | 80.4 |
|  |  | Million | dollars |  |
| Sales |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. retail | 183.395 | 184,877 | 184.763 | 173.249 |
| Apparel \& accessory | 8.774 | 8.950 | 8.871 | 8.815 |
| Textile mill shipments | 6.191 | 6.263 | NA | 5,844 |
| Broadwoven fabrics |  |  |  |  |
| \& other textiles | 3.841 | 3,894 | NA | 3.564 |
| Inventories |  |  |  |  |
| Textile mill 3/ | 9.681 | 9,701 | NA | 9,239 |
| Inventory/shipments | 1.56 | 1.56 | NA | 1.58 |
| Broadwoven fabrics |  |  |  |  |
| \& other textiles 3/ | 5,431 | 5.434 | NA | 5,287 |
| Inventory/shipments | 1.41 | 1.40 | NA | 1.48 |
| Apparel \& accessory | 23,053 | 23,073 | NA | 22,642 |
| Inventory/sales | 2.64 | 2.58 | NA | 2.57 |
|  |  | 1.000 | pounds |  |
| Textile trade 2/ 4/ |  |  |  |  |
| Total 1 mports | 557.574 | 663.686 | NA | 642,472 |
| Cotton imports | 281.938 | 347.257 | NA | 355.354 |
| Total exports | 241.739 | 237.489 | NA | 216.923 |
| Cotton exports | 96.081 | 96.767 | NA | 83,626 |

NA - Not avallable.
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.


## Textile Imports Rise Sharply in June

Textile imports in June reached 663.7 million pounds (rawfiber equivalent), an increase of 19 percent from May. Imports expanded in each major end-use category, with over 80 percent of the gain coming from apparel. About 60 percent of June's import rise came from cotton textiles, which rose 23 percent ( 65 million pounds) to 347.3 million. Compared with June 1993, textile imports were 3.3 percent higher. However, cotton textile imports were 8.1 million pounds or 2.3 percent lower than a year ago.

Although textile imports were up sharply in June, exports fell below a month earlier. June textile exports were 237.5 million pounds, down 4.2 million from May, but 9.4 percent higher than June 1993. Increases in apparel exports were more than offset by lower shipments of yarn and fabric, home furnishings and floor coverings. However, cotton textile exports at 96.8 million pounds, were about 1 percent above May and 16 percent above year ago shipments.

Overall, the total textile trade deficit for the first 6 months of 1994 totaled 2.0 billion pounds, 4.8 percent higher than the same period in 1993. The cotton textile trade deficit was 1.2 billion pounds. However, the cotton textile trade deficit was 9.7 percent lower than the first 6 months of 1993. In addition, cotton's share of the total deficit has fallen from 63.5 to 59.4 percent due to stronger export demand. Larger textile exports will likely continue to support domestic mill use and limit increases in the overall textile trade deficit.

## U.S. Cotton Situation and Outlook

## Upland Cotton Situation

## Overview

U.S. upland cotton production in 1994 is projected at 18.8 million bales, which if realized, would be the largest crop on record. Planted area totaled 13.8 million acres, with a yield per harvested acre forecast at 686 pounds. Total 1994 upland supply is projected at 22.1 million bales, up 9 percent from last season and the largest since 1966.

In 1993, the upland crop totaled 15.8 million bales, slightly above the previous year. Harvested area reached 12.6 million acres, indicating an abandonment rate of only 5 percent. With the below-average abandonment, yields suffered and averaged 601 pounds, the lowest since 1986.

Mill use of upland cotton in 1993 was 10.3 million bales, compared with 10.2 million used in 1992. In 1994/95, however, mill consumption is projected at 10.9 million bales, nearly 6 percent above last season. With an abundant U.S. cotton supply forecast, U.S. exports are also expected to improve from last season's 6.7 million bales to 7 million. With the production projection more than offsetting total
use estimates, ending stocks are anticipated to rise about 1 million bales.

## Record Upland Crop Forecast

Based on August 1 conditions, 1994 upland production is projected at a record 18.8 million bales, 19 percent above the 1993 crop. During the previous 10 years, the August forecast has been equally above and below final production. Past differences between the August and the final production estimates indicate that chances are two out of three that the 1994 cotton crop will range between 17.3 and 20.3 million bales.

Upland production is expected to rise in each region in 1994, with the Delta and Southeast providing the largest gains (table B). Delta production is forecast at nearly 6.4 million bales, 36 percent above last season but near the production of 1991 and 1992. In the Southeast, the crop is projected at 3.1 million bales and, if realized, would be the most abundant crop since 1951. While the Delta and Southeast are expected to jump dramatically this year, the Southwest and West are likely to experience much smaller gains. Respectively, they are forecast to produce 5.4 and 4 million bales.


Figure 2
U.S. Cotton Crop Conditions Decline, But Remain Above 1993/94


[^1]The 1994 cotton crop got off to its best start since weekly crop condition data collection began in 1986. Excellent growing weather prevailed early in the season in most areas; however, by mid-August, cotton conditions had declined to levels similar to 1993 (figure 2). As of late August, 50 percent of the cotton crop remains rated in the good category, while 6 percent of the acreage was rated excellent.

## Acreage and Yield Higher

Planted area in 1994 totaled 13.8 million acres, nearly 600,000 above the previous year, despite an increase in the acreage reduction program (ARP) requirement. The rise in acreage was attributable to gains in both upland cotton base and flex acreage. USDA's program enrollment report indicated that the 1994 upland base expanded 269,000 acres to 15.3 million. In addition, 89 percent of the upland cotton base participated in the 11 -percent ARP this season. Planting flexibility was also estimated in the enrollment report. Producers flexed 531,000 acres to upland and 175,000 out of upland for a net gain of 356,000 acres. Harvested area is forecast at 13.2 million acres, which suggests an abandonment rate near last season's 5 percent.

The national average upland cotton yield in 1994 is forecast at 686 pounds per harvested acre, up 85 pounds from last season and the third highest upland yield on record. Since it is early in the harvest season, yields can vary a great deal from the current forecasts. At this time, all cotton-producing States, with Texas and New Mexico the only exceptions, are expected to harvest more lint per acre than last year. Despite the record production forecast, only California's projected yield would be a new high at 1,371 pounds or nearly 3 bales per barvested acre.

## Mill Use Prospects Good

U.S. upland mill consumption is expected to continue climbing to its highest level in over 50 years. In 1994/95, U.S. mills are projected to use 10.9 million bales of cotton, 6 percent above 1993/94. The continued strength in consumer demand, including gains made in the cotton textile export market, must be sustained however, if this level is to be attained.

On August 24, the Department of Commerce released its preliminary July and revised June consumption data. U.S. mills used 809,000480 -pound bales of upland cotton during July and 938,000 bales during June (figure 3). Monthly consumption levels over the past several months have pushed use about 1.5 percent above 1992/93. Barring any major revisions in 1993/94 mill consumption, the final figure should be near 10.34 million bales.

Upland's share of fibers used on the cotton system in 1993/94 ranged between 75.6 and 76.8 percent, averaging about 76 percent, the highest average since the 1967 crop year. This reflects the strong consumer demand for cotton products despite the fact that mill-delivered prices for cotton were higher than polyester during the last half of the season.

Figure 3
Upland Use Strong at Season's End

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


After climbing to over 85 cents per pound in May, mill-delivered cotton prices have been declining. In July, prices for strict-low middling 1-1/16 inch cotton averaged near 76 cents per pound ( 84 cents on a raw-fiber-equivalent basis)(figure 4). However, prices for polyester staple have risen to 79 cents per pound (raw-fiber-equivalent), the highest since March 1991. Despite this, cotton prices remain a nickel above polyester.

## Exports To Improve Also

Upland exports totaled 6.7 million bales in 1993/94, the highest since 1990/91. Tight foreign supplies and competitive U.S. prices moved U.S. cotton abroad last season, well above the 4.9 million bales exported in 1992/93. In 1994/95, upland shipments are projected to increase to 7 million bales as plentiful U.S. supplies of competitively priced cotton are forecast.

Export sales, including rollover for delivery this season, totaled only 1.4 million bales at the beginning of 1994/95, well below last season's 6.3 million and the lowest since 1985/86 (table C). While the huge commitment level at the start of last season was attributable to the certificate payments available at that time, the absence of any payments this preseason kept the reported sales to a modest 500,000 bales.

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


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

Figure 5
Upland Cotton Commitments Fall


Tabie D--U.S. cotton export shares to selected countries $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Country } & 1990 / 91 & 1991 / 92 & 1992 / 93 & 1993 / 94 & 1994 / 95\end{array}$ Percent

| Japan | 49 | 41 | 44 | 48 | 53 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Korea | 57 | 55 | 57 | 61 | 57 |
| Taiwan | 24 | 26 | 22 | 29 | 27 |
| Hong Kong | 30 | 34 | 10 | 30 | 33 |
| Italy | 28 | 17 | 12 | 7 | 12 |
| Germany | 17 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 12 |
| Indonesia | 38 | 45 | 22 | 30 | 30 |
| Thailand | 20 | 25 | 10 | 18 | 16 |
| China | 56 | 48 | 3 | 89 | 75 |
| Mexico | 96 | 71 | 80 | 88 | 90 |
| World | 26 | 24 | 20 | 26 | 26 |

1/ Based on estimates as of August 1994.
The upland commitment level accounts for only 20 percent of projected shipments (figure 5). However, a continuing decline in foreign stocks, as well as an improvement in foreign consumption, accounts for much of the increase in upland export prospects this season. During 1993/94, the U.S. share of world trade reached 26 percent, equaling that of $1990 / 91$. This season, share is expected to remain near 26 percent, 2 percentage points above the 5 -year average (table D). Once again, China is projected to be a net importer of cotton, with U.S. exports accounting for 75 percent of their needs.

## Stocks To Rise

Based on these early-season projections of supply and use, upland stocks on July 31, 1995, are estimated at 4.3 million

Figure 6
Upland Stocks, Stocks-to-Use
Ratio To Rise in 1994/95


Estimated 1893 and projected 1994

bales, 1 million above beginning levels (figure 6). Supplies are expected to total 22.1 million bales, up 9 percent ( 1.9 million) from 1993/94. Total use is also forecast higher at 17.9 million bales, the highest since 1926/27. At the end of $1993 / 94$, the upland stocks-to-use ratio equaled 19 percent, well below the 30 percent target. However, with production forecast to exceed use this season, stocks and the ratio to use should increase to more comfortable levels.

## Higher Prices Decreased Loan Entries

U.S. cotton prices jumped dramatically during the 1993/94 season as world supplies tightened (table E). Spot prices rose from 53 cents per pound in August to over 79 cents in May. Similarly, the adjusted world price (AWP) advanced 30 cents to over 71 cents. In June, however, U.S. and world prices turned lower as new crop expectations were building.

For the $1993 / 94$ season, the U.S. spot price averaged 66.1 cents per pound, 12 cents above a year ago. The AWP averaged 56.4 cents, up from 43.8 cents. Similarly, the A and B Indexes rose to near 71 and 68 cents per pound, respectively. With cotton prices rising early in the season, entries into the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) loan declined from 1992/93 (table F). Producers placed 7.7 mil-

| Region | -----Loans made--..-.-. |  |  | ------Loans repaid-.... |  |  | - Loans outstanding-- |  |  | ---Loans forfeited-- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 |
| 1,000 bales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Southeast 21 | 462.4 | 434.3 | 360.8 | 460.9 | 434.0 | 307.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 53.1 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Delta 3/ | 3.499 .0 | 4.786.8 | 3,822.1 | 3,494.6 | 4.780.1 | 3.721 .9 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.1 | 4.4 | 6.0 | 0.1 |
| Southwest 4/ | 1.006 .0 | 1.021.6 | 1.226.0 | 1.004 .5 | 1.019.2 | 1.216 .7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.2 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 0.1 |
| West 5/ | 1.343.5 | 2.059 .0 | 2.312.1 | 1.342 .7 | 2,057.8 | 2.297 .0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 15.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.0 |
| United States | 6,310.9 | 8,301.6 | 7.721.0 | 6.302 .7 | 8.291.1 | 7.542.9 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 177.9 | 8.2 | 9.4 | 0.2 |
| 1/ Producer Carolina. and | and cooperative loans through July 31, 1994. 2/ Alabama. Florida. Georgia, North Carolina. South Virginia. 3/ Arkansas, Louisiana. Mississippi. Missouri, and Tennessee. 4/ Kansas, Oklahoma, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

lion bales under loan in 1993/94, or about half of the upland crop produced. By July 31, 1994, however, 98 percent of the loans had been repaid with only 178,000 bales outstanding.
U.S. prices for the 1994/95 season have declined only slightly since the new marketing year began. Both U.S. quotes are near the 76 -cent level, similar to the A Index. Currently, seven of the 14 styles are offered in the A Index, with the African Franc Zone being the cheapest. Similarly, the Orleans/Texas quote remains in the B Index, where four of the eight styles are offered at this time. The U.S. quote is currently the cheapest in the B Index.

## ELS Cotton Situation

## Smaller U.S. Acreage and Production Forecast

U.S. plantings of extra-long staple (ELS) cotton are projected at 175,000 acres in 1994/95, down 8 percent from last season and the smallest acreage since 1987/88 (table G). Acreage declines in Arizona and California more than offset slight increases in Texas and New Mexico. California, (accounting for 46 percent of the ELS acreage), is expected to remain the dominant ELS producing State with 80,000 acres.

Based on August 1 conditions, the national-average ELS cotton yield is forecast at 1,015 pounds per harvested acre, up 48 pounds from 1993, and the highest national yield on


record. Yield forecasts are up in all States except New Mexico. However, New Mexico's yield forecast, at 814 pounds per harvested acre, is only 2 pounds under the record established last season. A 116-pound recovery in Arizona's yields to 850 pounds is also projected.

ELS production is forecast at 367,000 bales, down 4 percent from 1993's output (figure 7). The 1994 crop has progressed well after a slow start from adverse weather. Califomia's crop was in good to excellent condition as hot weather during June and July speeded recovery from a cool, wet spring.

In 1994/95, domestic mill use of ELS cotton is projected at 70,000 bales, matching last season's consumption. Exports are expected to reach 335,000 bales, up 28,000 bales from last year. As of August 18, 143,000 bales (including 28,000 rolled over from 1993/94) have been sold for delivery during the season. Total ELS export commitments this season are 35 percent ahead of year-ago sales. With larger exports and lower production, ending stocks are expected to decline nearly 50,000 bales to 152,000 . However, the implied stocks-to-use ratio, 37.5 percent, still represents over a 4 -month supply.

## Large Stocks, Weak Demand During 1993/94 Season

Based on preliminary data, total 1993/94 offtake of ELS cotton was 377,000 bales, slightly below a year earlier. Continued weakness in major foreign ELS markets and large foreign supplies resulted in U.S. exports of 307,000
bales, 8 percent below 1992/93 shipments. Domestic mill use of ELS cotton, at 70,000 bales, was nearly 17 percent above the previous season. Ending stocks on July 31, 1994 were estimated at 200,000 bales, only 6,000 below the beginning level.

ELS spot prices averaged 95 cents per pound in July, rising nearly 13 cents from season lows established last November. Farm prices during the first 8 months of the 1993/94 marketing year averaged only 83 cents per pound. About 40 percent ( 147,000 bales) of 1993 ELS production was placed under CCC loan. Through August 2, 1994, only 11,000 bales ( 7 percent) have been redeemed, leaving loans outstanding of 136,000 bales. The majority of these loans will mature in November. If ELS prices weaken, forfeitures are likely to occur. Nearly 90 percent of the 150,000 bales of the 1992 crop was acquired by CCC and sold last season.

| Table H--ELS cotton countries. | supply and use in foreign producing 1992-1996 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year beginning | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
| August 1 |  | est. | proj. | proj | proj. |
|  |  | 1.00 | 480-16 | bales |  |
| Beginning stocks: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Egypt, L. stpl. | 77 | 356 | 50 | 110 | 138 |
| Egypt. EL.S | 103 | 62 | 157 | 98 | 115 |
| India | 156 | 80 | 49 | 95 | 126 |
| Israel | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Peru | 33 | 22 | 16 | 4 | 7 |
| China (Mainland) | 207 | 132 | 88 | 42 | 42 |
| Sudan | 78 | 78 | 19 | 27 | 26 |
| Central Asia 1/ | 144 | 64 | 108 | 109 | 94 |
| Other producers | 54 | 34 | 26 | 27 | 32 |
| Total | 857 | 833 | 518 | 517 | 585 |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Egypt, L. stpl. | 1.207 | 1.331 | 1,364 | 1.544 |  |
| Egypt, ELS | 418 | 558 | 194 | 246 |  |
| India | 635 | 593 | 781 | 781 |  |
| Israel | 22 | 25 | 28 | 34 |  |
| Peru | 33 | 29 | 23 | 24 |  |
| China (Mainland) | 67 | 130 | 138 | 138 |  |
| Sudan | 81 | 38 | 61 | 61 |  |
| Central Asia 1/ | 814 | 524 | 450 | 370 |  |
| 0 ther producers | 50 | 43 | 52 | 70 |  |
| Total | 3.325 | 3.269 | 3.090 | 3.270 |  |
| Consumption : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Egypt. L. stpl. | 1.138 | 1.250 | 1,110 | 1,148 |  |
| Egypt, ELS | 166 | 275 | 115 | 115 |  |
| India | 578 | 662 | 689 | 735 |  |
| Israel | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |
| Peru | 39 | 45 | 45 | 40 |  |
| China (Mainland) | 119 | 118 | 92 | 92 |  |
| Sudan | 16 | 12 | 13 | 13 |  |
| Central Asia 1/ | 121 | 128 | 133 | 133 |  |
| 0 ther producers | 51 | 31 | 31 | 33 |  |
| Total | 2,232 | 2.522 | 2.229 | 2.287 |  |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Egypt. L. stpl. | 39 | 387 | 294 | 367 |  |
| Egypt, ELS | 43 | 188 | 138 | 138 |  |
| India | 137 | 16 | 46 | 16 |  |
| Israel | 26 | 23 | 26 | 33 |  |
| Peru | 5 | 3 | 5 | 12 |  |
| China (Mainland) | 23 | 55 | 92 | 46 |  |
| Sudan | 65 | 85 | 40 | 50 |  |
| Central Asia $1 /$ | 770 | 352 | 315 | 250 |  |
| Other producers | 46 | 40 | 41 | 52 |  |
| Total | 1.154 | 1.148 | 997 | 965 |  |
| 1/ Represents the former Soviet Union. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Source: Internation <br> Committee. | nal Cot Washi | on Ad ton. | sory |  |  |

## Lower Foreign ELS Production and Use Projected

According to the International Cotton Advisory Committee's (ICAC) August estimates, 1994 foreign production of ELS cotton is projected down 5 percent to 3.1 million bales (table H). Egypt's fine count cotton production, at $1.6 \mathrm{mil}-$ lion bales, is down nearly 8 percent from the 1993 crop. Production in Central Asia is also expected to decline 14 percent to 450,000 bales. However, India is forecast to increase ELS production to 781,000 bales, the largest since the 1990 season.

Total 1994/95 ELS fiber use by foreign producing countries is expected to decline 12 percent to 2.1 million bales. Egypt is expected to account for most of the decline. Continued weak import demand is expected again this season. Foreign exports, at 1.0 million bales, are projected down 13 percent from last season, and the lowest shipments in 4 years. Egypt and the United States are projected to remain the dominant exporters of fine count cotton. The U.S. market share of world trade is forecast at 25 percent, up 4 percent from last season.

Ending stocks in foreign producing countries are estimated at 517,000 bales, unchanged from the beginning level. Although stocks are expected to remain near 500,000 bales, the implicit stocks-to-use ratio is up 2 percent to 16 percent because of reduced mill use and exports in 1994/95. However, the stock level represents only a 2 -month supply at this season's disappearance rate.

## Foreign Cotton Situation and Outlook

## Foreign Production and Consumption Cutting World Stocks

As foreign consumption and production both improve in 1994/95, global ending stocks are expected to fall for the third consecutive year while world trade rises slightly. The biggest change expected is in production, a 9.7 -million-bale increase from 1993/94's low outturn. While a smaller gain is expected for global consumption, the 2.4 percent increase would bring consumption to its highest ever, just above 1989's record 86.6 million bales (table I).

Yields in 1993/94 were among the worst in a decade, so with crop conditions in major foreign producers returning closer to average, and given the response to prices by other producers, world production should return much closer to consumption in 1994/95. While 1993/94's large price gain-a 54-percent increase in Cotton Outlook's A Index during the course of the marketing year--has spurred efforts to produce cotton in China and Pakistan, inevitably there will be some concern about a recurrence of their earlier problems. Even with improved production, global ending stocks are likely to contract again in 1994/95, and Cotton Outlook's A Index for the current marketing year as of mid-August was more than 20 cents per pound higher than a year earlier.

|  | Production | Imports | Consumption | Exports | Ending stocks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $1.000480-1 \mathrm{~b}$. bales |  |  |  |  |
| World $1.000480-1 \mathrm{l}$. bales |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1991/92 | 95.992 | 29.321 | 84.507 | 28,120 | 40.192 |
| 1992/93 | 82.709 | 26.254 | 85.512 | 25,444 | 37.531 |
| 1993/94 | 76.124 | 28.045 | 84.663 | 26,859 | 29.675 |
| 1994/95 | 85.793 | 27.656 | 86.731 | 27.829 | 28.451 |
| Foreign |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1991/92 | 78.378 | 29,308 | 74.894 | 21.474 | 36.488 |
| 1992/93 | 66.491 | 26.253 | 75.262 | 20.243 | 32.869 |
| 1993/94 | 59,979 | 28.040 | 74.263 | 19.889 | 26.175 |
| 1994/95 | 66,598 | 27.654 | 75.731 | 20.529 | 23.951 |
| China |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1991/92 | 26.100 | 1.630 | 19.000 | 602 | 14.184 |
| 1992/93 | 20.700 | 242 | 21.500 | 684 | 12.342 |
| 1993/94 | 17.200 | 1.200 | 20.700 | 600 | 9.142 |
| 1994/95 | 19.500 | 1.200 | 21.000 | 600 | 8.242 |
| Pakistan |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1991/92 | 10.000 | 20 | 6.482 | 2.059 | 2.976 |
| 1992/93 | 7.073 | 24 | 6.634 | 1.175 | 2.164 |
| 1993/94 | 6.024 | 350 | 6.250 | . 336 | 1.852 |
| 1994/95 | 7.300 | 125 | 6.500 | 500 | 2,227 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1991/92 | 9.430 | 273 | 8.674 | 60 | 2.734 |
| 1992/93 | 10.931 | 90 | 9.761 | 1.075 | 2.919 |
| 1993/94 | 9,400 | 155 | 10.000 | 300 | 2.174 |
| 1994/95 | 10.400 | 150 | 10.350 | 400 | 1.974 |
| EC |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1991/92 | 1.376 | 4.611 | 5.230 | 808 | 1.714 |
| 1992/93 | 1.517 | 4.342 | 4.952 | 835 | 1.781 |
| 1993/94 | 1.605 | 4.570 | 5.105 | 825 | 2.021 |
| 1994/95 | 1.696 | 4.470 | 5.170 | 1.040 | 1.972 |
| Japan |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1991/92 | 0 | 2.705 | 2.783 | 0 | 575 |
| 1992/93 | 0 | 2.228 | 2.315 | 0 | 502 |
| 1993/94 | 0 | 2.020 | 2.060 | 0 | 462 |
| 1994/95 | 0 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 0 | 462 |
| Korea |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1991/92 | 1 | 1.801 | 1.919 | 0 | 569 |
| 1992/93 | 1 | 1.711 | 1.650 | 0 | 658 |
| 1993/94 | 1 | 1.625 | 1.600 | 0 | 684 |
| 1994/95 | 1 | 1.675 | 1,675 | 0 | 685 |
| Thail and |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1991/92 | 197 | 1.641 | 1,699 | 29 | 465 |
| 1992/93 | 103 | 1,522 | 1.562 | 20 | 498 |
| 1993/94 | 28 | 1,450 | 1.600 | 25 | 351 |
| 1994/95 | 60 | 1.520 | 1.650 | 40 | 241 |

1/ August 1994 estimates.
Source: USDA. Foref gn Agricultural Service.

## Higher Production Expected for Most Major Producers

China is expected to turn its production around in 1994/95, beginning a recovery from a 9 -million-bale crop decline over the last 2 years. Production is expected to jump 2.3 million bales to 19.5 million this year with higher area and more normal yields. After a 2 -year free-fall in production that culminated in large imports during a time of high prices, China's government undertook measures to improve incentives to cotton producers. The government raised procurement prices, augmented input subsidies and bounties to some producers, and added bonuses for administrative and procurement officials. While the government has sought to reassert the primacy of the state procurement system-cotton is the only major crop with a prohibition on any private sales-a parallel private market exists nonetheless, with prices above those paid by the government. Despite high urban inflation, real incentives for farmers should be higher in 1994/95.

Offsetting these incentives are good prices for other, less la-bor-intensive crops, and the potential for another bollworm outbreak. As a result, China's area rose in 1994/95, but lagged the government's target of 6 million, reaching only 5.6 million hectares. Unusually cold weather during November 1993 is now widely credited with reducing the bollworm population, and generally favorable weather since planting also suggests better yields than during the last 2 years.

India's prospects resemble China's in that area rather than yield is primarily responsible for 1994/95's anticipated rebound in production. Responding to last year's higher harvest prices, farmers are forecast to increase plantings by 5 percent, to 7.7 million hectares. Production in India dipped last year in part because of whitefly damage in the North. The Punjab suffered the largest production decline of any state, largely due to late season pest attacks. Assuming more normal conditions in the Punjab, and favorable monsoon conditions over the rest of India, yields could grow slightly faster than their long-term rate of 3 percent. Higher area and yield is forecast to raise India's production about 1 million bales to its third highest level ever, 10.4 million bales.

Pakistan's production is also expected to rebound in 1994/95, up 21 percent to 7.3 million bales. However, unlike China and India, none of the forecast increase in production stems from area; higher prices and stricter pest control measures are expected to result in one of Pakistan's largest ever annual yield increases. Although agricultural and trade policies in Pakistan usually shield local prices from world price changes, last year dramatically tightening supplies drove prices in Pakistan 250 percent higher. Cotton consumption fell as a result, despite the importance of Pakistan's textile industry for employment and foreign exchange. This crucial role of cotton in the economy is expected to encourage greater efforts to combat whitefly infestations and better enforcement of the ban on cotton varieties susceptible to leaf-curl virus.

Uzbekistan's yields are expected to benefit from quite favorable early season weather, but reduced area may drive output lower nonetheless. Cotton area shrank in Uzbekistan in 1994/95--for the seventh consecutive year--due to continued concerns over environmental damage and food self-sufficiency. In recent years, Uzbekistan had sought to ensure that expansion of grain area did not come at the expense of cotton, focusing instead on new area and other crops. However, efforts to increase grain production now have such a high priority that some cotton area has been shifted into grains.

With Uzbekistan's production projected to be down 300,000 bales to 5.9 million, production unchanged in Turkmenistan, and slightly higher production in some of the other, smaller Central Asian producers, production in the region is expected to total 9.5 million bales, about the same as a year earlier. However, after exporting increasing amounts during the last 2 years, the region's beginning stocks have fallen more than 1 million bales since 1993/94.

Reduced supplies are expected to result in lower exports, a 500,000 -bale decline to 9.5 million.

In Latin America, higher production and higher net exports are forecast for 1994/95. Gains exceeding 1 million bales are forecast in each case, springing from changes in economic policies in producing countries and favorable prices. Mexico's cotton area rebounded strongly this year-more than tripling--after having fallen for several years in the face of policies strongly favoring corn. Under Mexico's PROCAMPO policy, announced in October 1993, corn production will be supported through payments to producers rather than price supports, reducing the incentives for corn to many farmers. With bigher production, Mexico's cotton imports are expected to fall 300,000 bales in 1994/95, their first decline since 1987/88.

Higher production and lower imports are also forecast for Brazil in 1994/95. The principal factors encouraging cotton include weaker prospects for world soybean and corn prices and a farm plan that supports cotton more than soybeans. The expected increase in agricultural credit will encourage cotton producers to switch to cotton rather than plant soybeans. Planting gets underway in September, with area forecast 350,000 hectares above 1993/94's reduced level, and production nearly half a million bales higher, at 2.3 million bales.

## Consumption Depends on 1995 Economic Recovery

World consumption has fallen in 3 out of the last 4 years, but a 2.1 -million bale increase is expected this year, to 86.7 million bales (figure 8). Conditions are favorable for a year-to-year increase in consumption in part because much of last year's 900,000 bale-reduction was driven by localized supply conditions. Two years of contracting supplies in China and Pakistan closed mills in 1993/94. Improved newcrop supplies are expected to help expand cotton consumption 300,000 bales in China and 250,000 bales in Pakistan.

Also favorable was the apparent stabilization of Russia's cotton consumption during 1993/94. Two years ago Russia's consumption fell nearly 3 million bales, but only a 100,000 -bale decline is estimated for $1993 / 94$. Most of the

Figure 8
Foreign Cotton Consumption To Rise, Stocks To Decline

global weakness in world cotton production since 1989 is attributable to the collapse in Russian mill use, so stabilization there is crucial to a global resumption of growth. Eastern Europe's consumption also fell about 50 percent after the mid-1980's, and its recent stabilization has also been beneficial.

The most broadly favorable factor driving increased cotton consumption in 1994/95 is improved economic growth overseas. In 1993, GDP stagnated in the overseas developed markets, but 1.5-2.0 percent growth is expected in 1994, and nearly 3 percent in 1995. As Europe and Japan emerge from their worst recession since the 1970's, demand for textile goods will encourage mill use and imports, just as it has already in the United States. Developing countries are expected to maintain GDP growth rates well in excess of 5 percent, on average, for both 1994 and 1995.

## Trade Remains Strong

World trade grew in 1993/94 for the first time in 5 years and is expected to remain strong in 1994/95. While better crops in Pakistan, India, and Latin America will cut import needs in these regions, Southeast Asia will import more cotton, as will Korea, Russia, and some of Eastern Europe.

The U.S. share of world trade is also expected to remain strong in 1994/95 at about 26 percent. The United States is likely to increase its exports for the second consecutive year as competitors' exportable supplies remain relatively low. After reaching 7 million bales in 1993/94, U.S. cotton exports are expected to increase 300,000 bales. Africa's Franc Zone, Argentina, and Paraguay are also expected to export about 850,000 more bales of cotton in 1994/95. Uzbekistan and Australia are the only major U.S. competitors not likely to increase exports in 1994/95.

## U.S. Wool Situation and Outlook

## Wool Demand Continues Strong

The total 1994 U.S. supply of raw wool is estimated at 192 million pounds, clean, 2 percent below last year (table J). Stocks at the beginning of 1994 totaled 37 million pounds. Estimated 1994 wool production, 35 million pounds, is 15 percent below last year. U.S. raw wool imports are projected to match last year's 100 million pounds.
Table J--Wool supply and disappearance. clean content. 1990-94

| Item | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 1/ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Million pounds |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, |  |  |  |  |  |
| January 1 | 89.2 | 79.4 | 64.3 | 48.0 | 37 |
| Production | 46.8 | 46.7 | 44.1 | 41.2 | 35 |
| Imports | 71.7 | 86.5 | 89.3 | 100.3 | 100 |
| Unaccounted | 7.1 | 7.1 | 4.5 | 7.0 | 20 |
| Total supply | 214.8 | 219.7 | 202.2 | 196.5 | 192 |
| Mill use | 132.7 | 151.5 | 150.8 |  | 155 |
| Exports | 132.7 | 155.9 | 153.4 | 15.5 | ${ }^{3}$ |
| Total use | 135.4 | 155.4 | 154.2 | 159.3 | 158 |
| Stocks <br> December 31 | 79.4 | 64.3 | 48.0 | 37.2 | 34 |

Table K--U.S. imports of raw wool for consumption. ciean content. 1988-94

| Year | $\begin{gathered} 48^{\circ} \mathrm{s}- \\ \text { and-finer } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Not-fin } \\ & \text { than-46 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} M 1 \mathrm{sc} \\ 3 / \end{gathered}$ | 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 | 86.455 |
| 1992 | 65.457 | 23.802 | 26 | 89,285 |
| 1993 | 76.001 | 21.876 | 2.434 | 100,311 |
| Jan-Mar: |  |  |  |  |
| 1989 | 26,763 20,166 | 6,753 8,815 | NA | 33,516 |
| 1990 | 14,466 | 6,697 | 33 | 21,196 |
| 1991 | 18,375 | 4,605 | 5 | 22.985 |
| 1992 | 19,565 | 6.060 | 0 | 25,625 |
| 1993 | 20,206 | 5.244 | 1.006 | 26,456 |
| 1994 | 17,505 | 6.996 | 633 | 25.134 |
| 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 | 30.318 |
| Jul-Sep: 0.402 |  |  |  |  |
| 1988 | 9.940 | 6,141 | NA | 16.081 |
| 1989 1990 | 15.328 9.607 | 5,500 4,275 | 30 | 20.858 13.882 |
| 1991 | 16.426 | 4.148 | 42 | 20,616 |
| 1992 | 10.298 | 5.461 | 19 | 15.778 |
| 1993 | 14,675 | 5,287 | 277 | 20,239 |
| Oct-Dec: |  |  |  |  |
| 1988 1989 | 16.470 19.002 | 5,558 | NA 0 | 22.028 25.311 |
| 1990 | 15.293 | 3,314 | 0 | 18,607 |
| 1991 | 17,018 | 4,868 | 0 | 21,886 |
| 1992 | 16.861 | 5.426 | 7 | 22.294 |
| 1993 | 18,923 | 3,968 | 410 | 23,301 |

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.
U.S. raw wool imports in the second quarter of 1994 were 28 million pounds, clean, 11 percent above the first quarter but 8 percent below a year earlier (table K). Imports of 48 's-and- finer were 21.5 million pounds, 23 percent above the first quarter, but 3 percent below a year earlier. More than 90 percent came from two countries: Australia, 83 percent; and Uruguay, 8 percent. Imports of unimproved and other grades not- finer-than-46's totaled 5.9 million pounds, 16 percent below the first quarter and 20 percent below a year earlier. Two countries supplied 95 percent: New Zealand, 76 percent; and the United Kingdom, 19 percent. Miscellaneous graded imports amounted to 0.62 million pounds, with almost all coming from New Zealand.

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-than-48's (table L). In the second quarter, about 66 percent of the grades not-finer-than-46's entered through the New England and Middle Atlantic customs districts, compared with 15 percent of the 48 's- and-finer. By contrast, the South Atlantic and other customs districts received 85 percent of the 48 's-and-finer, compared with 34 percent of the not-finer-than-46's.

Total U.S. raw wool demand in 1994 is estimated to be 158 million pounds, clean, 1 percent below 1993. Exports of raw wool are forecast at 3 million pounds, 20 percent above 1993. Domestic mill consumption is estimated at 155 million pounds, 1 percent below last year. Strong demand for both worsted fabric and woolen system products, such as coating fabric, 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 1994 are anticipated to be 34 million pounds.

In the second quarter of 1994 , raw wool mill consumption was 39.1 million pounds, 4 percent below the first quarter and 3 percent less than a year earlier (table M). Worstedsystem mill consumption was 19.4 million pounds, 0.4 percent below the first quarter but 2.7 percent above last year. The woolen system used 16.2 million, 4 percent below the first quarter and 5 percent less than a year earlier. Carpet mill use was 3.4 million pounds, 22 percent less than the first quarter and 21 percent below a year ago. Top production in the second quarter was 18.1 million pounds, 2 percent below the first quarter but 1 percent above a year earlier.

Raw wool exports in the second quarter were 1.0 million pounds, 33 percent above the first quarter and 31 percent above a year earlier. Overseas shipments of shorn wool amounted to 0.67 million pounds. About 36 percent went to Mexico, 30 percent to Korea, and 24 percent to Japan. Exports of raw wool not shorn (pulled) were 0.12 million pounds. About 52 percent went to Canada and 27 percent to Mexico. Exports of carbonized wool were 0.22 million pounds; about 44 percent went to Italy and 25 percent to Korea.

Exports of wool top in the second quarter were 3.7 million pounds, 99 percent above the first quarter and 63 percent

Table L--Raw wool imports by region, 1991-94 1/

|  | Not-finer-than-46's |  |  |  |  | 48's-and-finer |  |  |  |  | Total |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Region | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ 1994 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ 1994 \end{gathered}$ | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ 1994 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ 1994 \end{gathered}$ | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 10 194 | 20 1994 |
|  | Percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New England Middle At lantic South Atlantic and other 2 ) | 25 | 22 | 18 | 13 | 19 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 14 |
|  | 30 | 34 | 48 | 58 | 47 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 11 | 12 | 17 | 11 |
|  | 45 | 44 | 34 | 29 | 34 | 90 | 87 | 86 | 86 | 85 | 80 | 75 | 75 | 71 | 75 |
| 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.

| Year | Apparel wool | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Carpet } \\ & \text { wool } \end{aligned}$ | Tota 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1.000 pounds |  |  |
| Jan-Dec: $\quad 120.534$ |  |  |  |
| 1990 | 120.622 | 12,124 | 132.746 |
| 1991 | 137.187 | 14,352 | 151.539 |
| 1992 | 136.143 | 14,695 | 150.838 |
| Jan-Mar: |  |  |  |
| 1989 | 33.987 | 3.294 | 37,281 |
| 1990 | 31.511 | 3.911 | 35.422 |
| 1991 | 31.582 36.351 | 3.085 4.580 | 34.667 40.931 |
| 1993 | 35.549 | 4,513 | 40,062 |
| 1994 | 36,452 | 4.380 | 40,832 |
| Apr-Jun: |  |  |  |
| 1989 1990 | 31,875 31,726 | 3.979 | 35,854 |
| 1991 | 37.111 | 3.118 | 40.229 |
| 1992 | 35,145 | 3,592 | 38.737 |
| 1993 | 35.910 | 4,343 | 40,253 |
| ${ }^{1994}$ | 35.639 | 3,414 | 39,053 |
| Jul-Sep: |  |  |  |
| 1989 1990 | 27.867 26.888 | 3.865 | 31.732 30.013 |
| 1991 | 34,578 | 4,561 | 39,139 |
| 1992 | 33,581 | 3.145 | 36.726 |
| 1993 | 35,502 | 2,650 | 38.152 |
| Oct-Dec: |  |  |  |
| 1990 | 30.497 | 2,138 | 32,635 |
| 1991 | 33.916 | 3,588 | 37.504 |
| 1993 | 34,419 | 3,925 | 34,3444 |

Source: Bureau of the Census.
more than a year ago. The average price was $\$ 2.24$ a pound and the value of shipments totaled $\$ 8.3$ million. Three countries were the destination of more than 93 percent: Korea, 51 percent; China, 39 percent; and Hong Kong 3 percent. Top imports in the second quarter were 1.0 million pounds, 5 percent above the first quarter and 55 percent above a year earlier. Three countries were the origin of 96 percent: Australia, 44 percent; Mexico, 30 percent; and Germany 22 percent.
U.S. prices for clean, mill-delivered territory raw wool, finer grades, 64's and 62's, increased about 5-8 percent by mid-August from the second-quarter (April-June) average. In contrast, prices of the 60's and medium grades were unchanged. The 64's rose to $\$ 2.30$ per pound from an average of $\$ 2.19$, the 62 's were $\$ 1.90$, up from $\$ 1.85$. The 60 's were unchanged at $\$ 1.60$. The 58's and 56 's remained at $\$ 1.43$ and $\$ 1.28$, respectively.

Early season domestic 1994/95 prices for the finer grades of Australian raw wool, reflecting the increases in the Australian market, rose from the April-June average. The 80's, at $\$ 4.27$ per pound, were up 8 percent. The 70 's, at $\$ 3.71$, were up 5 percent. The following grades did not increase: the 64's were $\$ 2.43$; the 62 's were $\$ 1.99$; the 58 's were $\$ 1.90$; and the 56 's were $\$ 1.84$.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Commodity Credit Corporation, on July 8, announced that support prices for wool and mohair for the 1994 marketing year will be $\$ 2.09$ per pound for shorn wool and $\$ 4.739$ per pound for mohair.

Mohair is being supported at 85 percent of the percentage of parity at which shorn wool is being supported. Wool on
unshorn lambs will be supported, as in the past, at a level determined by formula based on the hundredweight of live, unshorn lambs marketed.

In accordance with Public Law 193-130, the 2-year phaseout of the wool and mohair programs begins with the 1994 marketing year. Payments for 1994 will be calculated using the support prices announced July 8, but producers will receive only 75 percent of the calculated payment.

# Foreign Wool Situation and Outlook 

## Strong 1994 Demand

The supply of world wool in the 1993/94 season is estimated at nearly 5 billion pounds, clean, down 2.3 percent from the previous season. Production, at 3.63 billion pounds, clean, ( 6.27 billion, greasy) is 2.4 percent below the 1992/93 season, reflecting the recent trend of smaller sheep numbers. Carry-in supplies were 1.37 billion pounds, down 2 percent from a year earlier and accounted for almost 27 percent of the world's wool supply.

The latest Australian estimate for the 1993/94 season places the number of sheep on March 3, 1994, at 132 million, 5.7 percent below the previous season. Wool production was forecast at 1.79 billion pounds, greasy, 6.3 percent below the 1992/93 season. Shorn wool production was 1.68 billion pounds and pulled wool was 0.11 billion.

The global demand for wool increased each quarter during the 1992/93 season. The Australian market indicator (a weighted-average index of 15 categories) average for the first quarter was A429 cents per kilogram, A476 cents in the second quarter (up 11 percent), A528 cents in the third quarter (up 11 percent), and A600 cents in the fourth quarter (up 14 percent)(figure 9). The market indicator average for June 1994, A626 cents, was the highest monthly average since January 1991 (A706 cents). This upturn reflected a strong demand by wool interests in the Far East and Europe. At the end of the season, the Australian stockpile


was less than 3.64 million bales, 8 percent below the 1992/93 season's ending level and 24 percent below the January 1991 peak of 4.766 million bales (figure 10 ).

The Australian Wool Production Forecasting Committee, in late August, forecast Australian shom wool production for the 1994/95 season at 1.62 billion pounds, greasy, down 3.5 percent from the $1993 / 94$ season. The prospect of unseasonably dry weather in the next 3 months was a key factor in the reduction. The high level of uncertainty attached to weather predictions caused the committee to forecast production within a 66 -million pound range, 1.58 to 1.65 billion pounds. The Committee said that the major impact from dry weather is likely to be felt in the latter part of the 1994/95 season and into 1995/96.

The South African 1993/94 wool clip was estimated to be 0.09 billion pounds, clean, ( 0.16 billion pounds, greasy), down about 5 percent from the previous season, reflecting the drought through 1993 and a shift to pure mutton breeds.

The strong demand for South African wool during the 1993/94 season was reflected in the growth of the South African indicator: it averaged SA1,080 cents in the second quarter, up 10 percent from the first; averaged SA1,292 cents in the third, up 20 percent from the second; and averaged SA1,538 cents in the fourth, 19 percent above the third. During the last week of the season, June 3, the indicator rose to SA1,695 cents, the highest weekly level in 4 years. The South African stockpile reached a record-low 1,000 bales at the end of May. This stockpile level was 2 percent of the level at the end of the 1992/93 season.

New Zealand wool markets experienced a slower growth than the Australian wool market during the 1993/94 season. The New Zealand average market indicator for the second quarter, NZ410 cents, rose 7 percent above the first quarter. The third quarter average, NZA28 cents, was 4.4 percent above the second. The average of the fourth quarter, NZ467 cents, was 9 percent over the third and the highest in 4 years. The New Zealand stockpile at the end of the season was 173,030 bales, 50 percent of the level of a year earlier and 73 percent below the recent high in January 1994.

As a result of good growing conditions, New Zealand, wool production during the 1993/94 season, 441 million pounds, clean, ( 637 million, greasy), was 13 percent above the previous season. Despite a rather static sheep population, the larger wool output resulted from an increase in the yield of wool per sheep to a 15 -year high.

## Mohair

## Mohair Supply Down, Demand Up

U.S. mohair stocks at the beginning of 1994 were 4.44 million pounds, clean (table N). Domestic production in 1994 is estimated to be 9.9 million pounds. Mill use is expected to be 3.0 million pounds and exports 7.0 million for a total use of 10.0 million pounds, leaving year-end stocks at a relatively low 2.33 million pounds.

Mohair exports in the second quarter of 1994 were 1.43 million pounds, clean, ( 1.87 million greasy), 17 percent below the first quarter but 50 percent above a year earlier. The average export price was $\$ 2.00$ per pound, compared with $\$ 1.22$ the previous quarter and $\$ 0.94$ a year earlier. Three countries were the destination of 92 percent of the second quarter exports: The United Kingdom, 82 percent; China, and India, 5 percent each.

Mohair top exports are included in the Harmonized Schedule B category: "Fine Animal Hair, carded and combed." About 0.43 million pounds were exported in the second quarter, compared with 0.50 million in the first quarter and 0.49 million a year earlier. Second-quarter export prices averaged $\$ 3.00$ a pound, 17 percent above the first quarter.
About 90 percent of these exports went to 3 countries: Taiwan, 40 percent; India, 33 percent; and Spain, 17 percent.

During the second quarter, the price of South African mohair rose sharply from last winter. In the last summer season sale (June 7), adult hair reached an average of R22.2 per kilogram, more than double the price during last winter's (September-December 1993) sale and the highest in more than 7 years. Its principal use is in machine knitting

| Item | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 1/ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocks. $\quad 1.000$ pounds |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 4.734 | 4.435 |
| Production | 12.400 | 12.400 | 11.800 | 11.300 | 9.900 |
| Imports | ${ }_{403}^{1}$ | 493 | 19 | -2.000 |  |
| Unaccounted | 493 | 493 | 493 | -2,000 | -2,001 |
| Total supply | 14.920 | 15,222 | 15,934 | 14.035 | 12.335 |
| Mill use | 11,000 11.600 | 3.500 8.100 | 3.500 7.700 | $3.000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.000 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total use | 12.600 | 11.600 | 11,200 | 9.600 | 10.000 |
| Stocks, December 31 | 2.320 | 3.622 | 4.734 | 4.435 | 2.335 |
| 1/ Estimated by USDA. All projections are rounded. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sources: USD | and Bur | u of | Ce |  |  |

Table 0--World mohair production

| Country | 1992 | duct | 1994 1/ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Million lbs., greasy |  |  |
| South Africa | 15.21 | 12.79 | 14.00 |
| U.S. | 15.00 | 14.55 | 12.00 |
| Turkey | 2.65 | 2.20 | 1.00 |
| Argentina | 1.32 | 1.10 | 0.75 |
| Australia | 1.10 | 1.10 | 0.30 |
| Les otho | 1.10 | 0.88 | 0.50 |
| New Zealand | 0.66 | 0.33 | 0.20 |
| World Total | 37.04 | 32.95 | 28.75 |

1/ 1994 projected.
Source: International Mohair Growers* Association.
yarns for sweaters. Fine kid hair averaged R46.4 per kilogram at the June 7 sale, more than double the level of the previous season and the highest since March-April 1992 (R53-55). Its main use is in fine suiting fibers. The cumulative clearance rate of all grades of South African mohair sold during the seven sales of the just completed summer season (March-June) was more than 96 percent, compared with an average of 79 percent during the last season and an average of 55 percent during the previous 10 seasons (5 years).

The latest data from this year's International Mohair Growers' Association indicate that world mohair production in 1994 will be slightly less than 29 million pounds, greasy, down about 13 percent from 1993 (table O). South Africa and Lesotho mohair production in 1994 is expected to be about 14.5 million pounds, 6 percent above last year, reflecting the cessation of the drought there. South Africa, Lesotho, and the United States are the source of more than $85-90$ percent of the world's mohair supply.

## Manmade Fibers

## Manmade Fiber Output High

The manmade fiber business in the second quarter of 1994 improved from both the first quarter and a year earlier. Pro-
duction, at 2.43 billion pounds, was the highest on record (appendix table 26). It was 1.3 percent above the first quarter and 2.7 percent above a year earlier. Domestic shipments by fiber producers, 2.38 billion pounds, were the highest on record. They were 3.6 percent above the first quarter and 4.4 percent more than a year earlier.

Second-quarter 1994 domestic shipments of non-cellulosic filament fibers were the largest on record, almost 1.25 billion pounds. Domestic shipments of both nylon filament, 433 million pounds, and olefin filament, 464 million, were the highest on record. Polyester filament domestic shipments were the largest since third-quarter 1981. Secondquarter 1994 domestic shipments of noncellulosic staple fibers, 1.02 billion pounds, were the largest since secondquarter 1989. Olefin staple shipments, 130 million pounds, were the largest on record. Nylon staple shipments, 240 million pounds, were the largest since second-quarter 1993. Polyester staple shipments, 565 million pounds, were the largest since fourth-quarter 1991. Acrylic staple shipments, 86 million pounds, were the largest since third-quarter 1993.

The carpet market continues to consume more fiber in facing and backing uses than any other fiber market (appendix table 27). In first-quarter 1994, this market took almost 882 million pounds, 8 percent above the fourth quarter and 2 percent more than a year earlier. These quarterly shipments were the largest on record. Non-cellulosic carpet use accounted for 39 percent of total domestic shipments. Nylon dominates the carpet market, constituting 56 percent of the total first quarter use of noncellulosic carpet fibers. Nylon carpet fibers were 75 percent of nylon domestic shipments. Nylon staple carpet fibers were 93 percent of nylon staple domestic shipments, while nylon filament carpet fibers were 65 percent of nylon filament domestic shipments. Preliminary data for the second quarter indicate that about 511 million pounds of nylon were used in carpets, 3 percent above both the first quarter and the second quarter last year. The use of olefin fibers in carpet backing and facing in the first quarter was 317 million pounds, 8 percent above the fourth quarter and 5 percent more than a year earlier. Olefin fibers constitute 36 percent of the noncellulosic fi-

| Product | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Ju 1 | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1993 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Para-xylene 1/ | 21.0 | 21.0 | 21.0 | 21.25 | 21.25 | 21.2 | 21.2 |  |  |
| Propylene 1/ | 13.5 | 13.5 | 13.75 | 14.25 | 14.25 | 14.5 | 14.5 | $13.75$ | $13.75$ |
| Ethylene giycol 1/ | 24. | 24 | $24$ | 24.2 | $24$ | $24$ | $24$ | $24$ | $24$ |
| Cyclohexane 21 | 1.17-1.22 | 1.10-1.15 | 1.10-1.15 | 1.12-1.17 | 1.08-1.13 | 1.13-1.16 | 1.13-1.16 | 1.13-1.16 | $1.14-1.16$ |
| Acrylonitrile $1 /$ | 30-33 | 30-35 | 30-35 | 30-35 | 30-35 | 30-35 | 30-35 | $30-35$ | $30-35$ |
| Caprolactam 1/ | $89$ | 89 | 89 | $89$ | 89 | 89 | $89$ | $89$ | $89$ |
| Benzene $2 /$ | 1.06-1.08 | 1.01-1.05 | 0.99 | 0.95-1.00 | 0.91-0.95 | 0.94 | 0.90 | 0.88-0.90 | 0.89 |
|  | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug |
|  |  | 1994 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Para-xylene 1/ | 21 | 21.75 | 21.75 | 21 | 22.25 | 22.25 | 22.25 |  | 24 |
| Propylene 1/ | $13.75$ | 13.75 | 12.75 | $13.25$ | $13.25$ | $13.25$ | $13.25$ | $13.25$ | $13.25$ |
| Ethylene glycol 1/ | $24$ | $24$ | $24$ | $24$ | $24$ | $24$ | $24$ | $24$ | $24$ |
| Cyclohexane 21 | $1.14-1.16$ | $\frac{1}{30} .04$ | $\frac{1}{30} .09$ | $\frac{1}{30} \cdot 10-1.17$ | $\frac{1}{30} .17-1.22$ | $\frac{1}{30-35-1.30}$ | $\frac{1}{32} \cdot 22$ | $\frac{1}{32} .24$ | $1.30$ |
| Acrylonitrile $1 /$ | 30-35 | 30-35 | 30-35 | 30-35 | 30-35 | 30-35 | 32-35 | 32-35 | 32-35 |
| Caprolactam 1/ | 89 | 89 | 65 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 |  |  |
| Benzene 21 | 0.84-0.85 | 0.85 | 0.89-0.96 | 1.04-1.05 | 1.10-1.12 | 1.05-1.06 | 1.00 | 1.06-1.20 | 1.23-1.42 |

1/ Cents per pound. 2/ Dollars per gallon.
Source: Chemical Marketing Reporter.

Figure 11
Benzene Prices Move Higher

bers used in carpets. Carpeting is the most important use for olefin fibers.

Woven textile production remained the second largest market for manmade fibers, taking almost 26 percent of the first quarter domestic shipments. The woven market used 580 million pounds, 13 percent above the fourth quarter and 12 percent more than a year earlier. Two fibers made up 84 percent of this market: polyester, 63 percent; and olefin 21 percent.

The knit market took 293 million pounds in the first quarter, 1 percent below the fourth quarter and 15 percent below a year earlier. Domestic shipments of manmade fibers
to the knit markets were 13 percent of total domestic shipments. Three fibers dominated the knit market: polyester, at 176 million pounds, constituted 60 percent; acrylic, at 59 million pounds, was 20 percent; and nylon, at 55 million pounds, was 19 percent.

The price of benzene (a precursor to many chemicals) in June eased to an average of $\$ 1.00$ per gallon, then rose to $\$ 1.20$ in late July due to higher fieldstock prices and lower benzene inventories (table P) (figure 11). By mid-August, the price averaged \$1.22-1.23 per gallon.

The price of cyclohexane, a basic chemical used in nylon production, rose in July to $\$ 1.24$ per gallon and $\$ 1.30$ in August. The price of para-xylene, a precursor to polyester fibers, increased to $\$ 0.24$ per pound in July and August compared with $\$ 0.22$ in June due to a lower supply. The list price of caprolactam, a precursor to nylon fibers, remained at $\$ 0.96$ per pound, although some discounting has been reported.

The list price of polymer grade propylene, a precursor for acrylonitrile (a raw material for acrylic fibers) and olefin fibers, remained at $\$ .1325$ per pound in June and July. There were some reports of attempts to raise the price to $\$ 0.1425$ in August. Acrylonitrile's prices remained unchanged in the $\$ 0.32$ per pound range. The price of ethylene glycol (a raw material used to make polyester fibers) remained listed at $\$ 0.24$ per pound, although most producers discount 15 percent.

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Appendix table 1--Cotton acreage, production, and yield, by State, 1989-94
Planted acres Harvested acres
Lint yield per harvested acre
Production

|  | Planted acres |  |  |  |  | Harvested acres |  |  |  |  | Lint yield per harvested acre |  |  |  |  | Production |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type and State | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { 1989-93 } \end{aligned}$ | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | Average 1989-93 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | Average 1989-93 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | Average 1989-9 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 |
|  |  |  |  | 00 ac |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | oun |  |  | -- | -1,0 | 480- | . bale |  |
| Upland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama | 395 | 410 | 415 | 443 | 470 | 389 | 405 | 408 | 430 | 460 | 591 | 655 | 731 | 524 | 715 | 480 | 553 | 621 | 469 | 685 |
| Arizona | 318 | 360 | 325 | 316 | 315 | 317 | 359 | 323 | 315 | 314 | 1.179 | 1.201 | 1.077 | 1.204 | 1.223 | 773 | 898 | 725 | 790 | 800 |
| Arkansas | 874 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 990 | 950 | 855 | 980 | 980 | 970 | 930 | 703 | 772 | 823 | 541 | 800 | 1.257 | 1.576 | 1.681 | 1.094 | 1.550 |
| California | 1.036 | 980 | 1,000 | 1.050 | 1,090 | 1.029 | 977 | 995 | 1.045 | 1.085 | 1.277 | 1.252 | 1,359 | 1.340 | 1.371 | 2.736 | 2.548 | 2,817 | 2,918 | 3.100 |
| Florida | 43 | 50 | 50 | 54 | 70 | 43 | 49 | 50 | 54 | 68 | 663 | 719 | 701 | 696 | 706 | 60 | 73 | 72 | 78 | 100 |
| Georgia | 425 | 430 | 460 | 615 | 850 | 419 | 427 | 456 | 600 | 850 | 673 | 812 | 783 | 586 | 734 | 589 | 722 | 744 | 733 | 1.300 |
| Kansas | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 239 | 347 | 120 | 206 | 480 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Louisiana | 822 | 875 | 890 | 890 | 900 | 795 | 820 | 870 | 875 | 885 | 708 | 828 | 717 | 606 | 786 | 1.173 | 1.414 | 1.299 | 1.105 | 1.450 |
| Mississippi. | 1,241 | 1,245 | 1,350 | 1.330 | 1.300 | 1.223 | 1.230 | 1.345 | 1,300 | 1.310 | 736 | 888 | 761 | 572 | 769 | 1.872 | 2.275 | 2.131 | 1,550 | 2.100 |
| Missouri | 295 | 332 | 335 | 345 | 380 | 287 | 327 | 328 | 335 | 350 | 644 | 630 | 792 | 539 | 727 | 386 | 429 | 541 | 376 | 530 |
| New Mexico | 62 | 69 | 55 | 54 | 60 | 54 | 65 | 37 | 49 | 55 | 657 | 465 | 616 | 769 | 742 | 73 | 63 | 48 | 78 | 85 |
| No. Carolina | 309 | 460 | 380 | 390 | 490 | 306 | 457 | 377 | 385 | 487 | 610 | 672 | 596 | 535 | 631 | 388 | 640 | 468 | 429 | 640 |
| Oklahoma | 386 | 440 | 370 | 370 | 400 | 355 | 380 | 335 | 350 | 365 | 343 | 303 | 301 | 370 | 381 | 255 | 240 | 210 | 270 | 290 |
| So. Carolina | 177 | 211 | 197 | 202 | 210 | 174 | 210 | 192 | 198 | 216 | 585 | 786 | 565 | 495 | 689 | 215 | 344 | 226 | 204 | 310 |
| Tennessee | 572 | 620 | 625 | 625 | 560 | 563 | 610 | 615 | 615 | 555 | 517 | 552 | 651 | 425 | 631 | 610 | 701 | 834 | 545 | 730 |
| Texas | 5.500 | 6,300 | 5,500 | 5.550 | 5,800 | 4.550 | 5,400 | 3.550 | 5.050 | 5,200 | 439 | 419 | 441 | 484 | 471 | 4.181 | 4.710 | 3.265 | 5.095 | 5.100 |
| Virginia | 14 | 18 | 22 | 23 | 42 | 14 | 18 | 22 | 23 | 42 | 616 | 765 | 621 | 634 | 650 | 19 | 28 | 28 | 30 | 57 |

 ELS:

|  | 127 | 106 | 103 | 57 | 48 | 126 | 103 | 102 | 57 | 48 | 823 | 860 | 649 | 734 | 850 | 216 | 185 | 138 | 87 | 85 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Arizona | 62 | 64 | 110 | 91 | 80 | 62 | 64 | 110 | 91 | 80 | 1.182 | 1,097 | 1,282 | 1,192 | 1,233 | 153 | 146 | 294 | 226 | 205 |
| California | 19 | 20 | 13 | 11 | 15 | 19 | 19 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 639 | 470 | 739 | 816 | 814 | 25 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 20 |
| New Mexico | 54 | 60 | 37 | 31 | 35 | 51 | 57 | 35 | 30 | 34 | 684 | 404 | 775 | 784 | 805 | 73 | 48 | 57 | 49 | 57 |
| Texas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ELS | 262 | 250 | 263 | 190 | 178 | 258 | 244 | 260 | 189 | 174 | 868 | 784 | 938 | 967 | 1,015 | 468 | 398 | 509 | 381 | 367 |

United States $12,7314,05213,24013,43914,06711,63212,96011,14412,78313,346 \quad 641 \quad 652 \quad 699 \quad 606 \quad 69015,53517,61316,21916,14519,195$
1/ Crop Production report. August 1994.

| Crop year | Area |  |  | Supply |  |  |  | Di sappearance |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Planted | Harvested | Yield | Beginning stocks 1/ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Produc- } \\ & \text { tion } \\ & 2 / \end{aligned}$ | Imports | Total | Mill use 3/ | Exports | Total | Unac counted 4/ | Ending stocks | Farm price 5/ |
|  | --1,000 | acres-- | Lbs. $/$ acre |  |  |  | 1.000 | 480-1b. | bales |  |  |  | Cents/ lb. |
| All types: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 13.240 | 11.143 | 699 | 3.704 | 16.218 | 1 | 19.923 | 10,250 | 5.201 | 15,451 | 190 | 4,662 | 54.9 |
| 1993 6/ | 13.444 | 12,783 | 606 | 4.662 | 16.145 | 5 | 20.812 | 10.400 | 6.970 | 17.370 | 58 | 3.500 | 59.0 |
| 1994 7/ | 13.984 | 13.346 | 690 | 3.500 | 19,195 | 2 | 22.697 | 10.970 | 7.335 | 18,305 | 108 | 4,500 | $8 /$ |
| Upland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 12.977 | 10,883 | 693 | 3.583 | 15.710 | 1 | 19.294 | 10.190 | 4.869 | 15.059 | 221 | 4.456 | 53.7 |
| 1993 6/ | 13.254 | 12,594 | 601 | 4,456 | 15,764 | 5 | 20,225 | 10.330 | 6.663 | 16.993 | 68 | 3,300 | 58.5 |
| 1994 7/ | 13,809 | 13,173 | 686 | 3.300 | 18,828 | 2 | 22.130 | 10.900 | 7.000 | 17.900 | 118 | 4,348 | 81 |
| Extra-long staple: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 263 | 260 | 938 | 121 | 508 | 0 | 629 | 60 | 332 | 392 | -31 | 206 | 78.8 |
| 1993 6/ | 190 | 189 | 967 | 206 | 381 | 0 | 587 | 70 | 307 | 377 | -10 | 200 | 83.0 |
| 1994 7/ | 175 | 174 | 1.015 | 200 | 367 | 0 | 567 | 70 | 335 | 405 | -10 | 152 | 81 |

1/ Compiled from Bureau of the Census data and adjusted to an August 1. 480-1b. net-weight basis. Excludes preseason ginnings. 2/ Includes preseason ginnings. 3/ Adjusted to August 1-Juiy 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/ Forecast. 8/ USDA is prohibited by law from publishing cotton price forecasts.

Appendix table 3--U.S. cotton supply and disappearance of all kinds, by month. 1992/93-1993/94 1/
Supply Disappearance

| Beginning stocks 2 / |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mill |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Date | At | Public storage | Other <br> 4) | Total | Ginnings | Imports | Total | use | Exports | Total use | Unaccounted | stocks |


| 1992/93: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 |
| 0 ct | 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 | 870 | 377 | 1.246 |  | 5,648 |
| Jul | 720 | 4.649 | 279 | 5.648 | 0 | 0 | 5,648 | 803 | 373 | 1.177 | 190 | 4,662 |
| Sea son | 691 | 2.924 | 89 | 3.704 | 16,218 | 1 | 19.923 | 10.250 | 5.201 | 15,451 | 190 | 4,662 |
| 1993/94: | 81 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aug | 724 | 3.740 | 198 | 4.662 | . 447 | 0 | 5,109 | 919 | 287 | 1. 205 |  | 3,903 |
| Sep 0 ct | 655 658 | 3.161 3.276 | 87 282 | 3.903 4.216 | 1.442 6.356 | 0 | 5.345 10.572 | 881 | 248 346 | 1.129 1.210 |  | 4,216 9.362 |
| NoV | 603 | 7.495 | 1.264 | 9.362 | 5.335 | 1 | 14.698 | 836 | 405 | 1.241 |  | 13.457 |
| Dec | 598 | 11,491 | 1.368 | 13.457 | 2.134 | 0 | 15,591 | 744 | 571 | 1,316 |  | 14.276 |
| Jan | 645 | 12.367 | 1.264 | 14.276 | 261 | 0 | 14,537 | 811 | 738 | 1.549 |  | 12.987 |
| Feb | 678 | 11.260 | 1.049 | 12.987 | 170 | 1 | 13.158 | 818 | 512 | 1.330 |  | 11.828 |
| Mar | 687 | 9.817 | 1.324 | 11.828 | 0 | 1 | 11,829 | 955 | 743 | 1.699 |  | 10,131 |
| Apr | 710 | 8.352 | 1,069 | 10.131 | 0 | 1 | 10.132 | 880 | 761 | 1.640 |  | 8.491 |
| May | 709 | 6.895 | 887 | 8.491 | 0 | 0 | 8.491 | 949 | 854 | 1.803 |  | 6.689 |
| Jun | 687 | 5.399 | 603 | 6.689 | 0 | 1 | 6.690 | 945 | 770 | 1,715 |  | 4,975 |
| Jul | 680 | 3,772 | 523 | 4.975 | 0 | 0 | 4.975 | 814 |  |  |  |  |

1/ Complled from Bureau of the Census data and adjusted to 480-1b. net-weight basis. $2 /$ August stocks adjusted to an August 1 basis, excluding preseason ginnings. 3/ Adjusted to $480-1 \mathrm{~b}$. 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 date include preseason ginnings. 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/ Estimated.

|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1991 \\ \text { Staple } \end{gathered}$ | $1 / 92$ <br> length |  |  | Staple | $\begin{aligned} & 92 / 93 \\ & \text { e length } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1993 / 9 \\ \text { Stapl } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94 \text { Aug-J } \\ & \text { le lengt } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1-inch | 1-inch 1 | 1-1/8 inch |  | 1-inch | 1-inch | 1-1/8 in |  | 1-inch | 1 -inch 1 | 1-1/8 in |  |
| Country | and under | $\begin{aligned} & \text { to } \\ & 1-1 / 8 \text { inch } \end{aligned}$ | and over | Total | and under | $\text { to } \begin{aligned} & \text { to } \\ & 1-1 / 8 \text { inch } \end{aligned}$ | and over | Total | and under | $\begin{gathered} \text { to } \\ 1-1 / 8 \text { inch } \end{gathered}$ | and over | Total |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,000 480- | 1b. bale |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asia \& Oceania: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bangladesh | 6.8 | 7.0 |  | 13.8 | 1.3 | 7.7 | 6.3 | 15.3 | 3.5 | 19.8 | 173 | 23.3 |
| China | 77.0 | 608.7 | 106.1 | 791.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | --7 | 1.2 | 256.1 | 455.9 | 173.1 | 885.1 |
| Hong Kong | 18.2 | 314.9 | 2.3 | 335.4 | 3.7 | 92.8 | 2.7 | 99.2 | 3.4 | 273.2 | 2.7 | 279.3 |
| Indonesia | 192.0 | 497.3 | 36.4 | 725.7 | 87.0 | 231.9 | 94.1 | 413.0 | 184.4 | 262.8 | 151.5 | 598.7 |
| Japan | 311.3 | 678.1 | 75.7 | 1065.1 | 138.2 | 332.5 | 307.0 | 777.7 | 185.7 | 247.0 | 218.4 | 651.1 |
| Korea | 246.4 | 633.0 | 26.3 | 905.7 | 209.6 | 457.2 | 339.5 | 1,006.3 | 134.0 | 338.4 | 402.7 | 875.1 |
| Philippines | 20.7 182.1 | 155.1 | 5.2 3.2 | 181.0 377.2 | 3.9 162.4 | 92.6 92.8 | 20.9 21.1 | 117.4 276.3 | 5.3 150.2 | 126.0 131.1 | 29.4 38.8 | 160.7 320.1 |
| Thailand | 82.0 | 269.6 | 12.2 | 363.8 | 53.1 | 71.2 | 21.8 | 146.1 | 68.6 | 104.9 | 68.9 | 242.4 |
| European Community: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Belgium | 0.1 | 6.6 | 1.6 | 8.3 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 6.0 | 9.3 | 0.8 | 6.7 | 15.3 | 22.8 |
| France | 0.9 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 5.5 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 3.9 |
| Germany | 3.4 | 42.7 | 32.4 | 78.5 | 3.8 | 14.9 | 12.9 | 31.6 | 11.0 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 25.5 |
| Ireland | 1.8 | 14.2 | 0.4 | 16.4 | 0.5 | 6.0 | -- | 6.5 | -- | 4.2 | 1.0 | 5.2 |
| Italy | 26.4 | 162.7 | 24.9 | 214.0 | 30.0 | 57.6 | 16.1 | 103.7 | 25.5 | 32.1 | 29.0 | 86.6 |
| Portugal | 2.5 | 36.3 | -- | 38.8 | 0.8 | 19.4 | -- | 20.2 | 0.5 | $\frac{1.6}{3}$ | 0.7 | 2.8 |
| Spain Kingdo | 3.0 | 38.9 | 9.5 | 51.4 | 9.5 | 6.8 | 8.6 | 24.9 | 2.2 | 38.2 | 14.3 | 19.7 |
| United Kingdom | 1.1 | 52.4 | 3.8 | 57.3 | 0.1 | 60.8 | 3.3 | 64.2 | 0.1 | 58.1 | 1.9 | 60.1 |
| Other Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden | 1.7 | 15.9 | 0.4 | 18.0 | 1.1 | 19.0 | 1.0 | 21.1 | 1.7 | 9.9 | 0.2 | 11.8 |
| Switzerland | 22.5 | 5.1 | 0.3 | 27.9 | 17.1 | 7.2 | - | 24.3 | 8.1 | 5.0 | - | 13.1 |
| Turkey | 15.9 | 46.1 | 9.4 | 71.4 | 39.5 | 68.8 | 4.6 | 112.9 |  | 47.1 | 2.3 | 49.4 |
| Yugoslavia | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.3 | -- | -- |  |  | -- |  |  |  |
| Western Hemisphere: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada | 5.7 2.3 | 131.5 202.3 | 43.4 6.7 | 180.6 211.3 | 2.7 56.1 | 105.6 409.8 | 45.5 87.0 | 153.8 552.9 | 10.2 46.3 | 105.3 381.2 | 37.7 184.0 | 153.2 611.5 |
| Africa: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Egypt | 296.0 | --7 | 42.8 | 338.8 | 156.0 | 14.2 | -- | 170.2 | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Ghana | 296.0 | 4.7 | , | 4.7 |  | 0.8 | --7 | 0.8 | -- | $\cdots$ | -- | -7 |
| Morocco | 0.3 | 14.6 | 2.7 | 17.6 | -- | 6.9 | 0.5 | 7.4 | -- | 0.7 | -- | 0.7 |
| Algeria | -- | 35.8 | -- | 35.8 | -- | 15.8 | 0.1 | 15.9 | -- | 21.3 | -- | 21.3 |
| Other | 44.6 | 144.0 | 23.3 | 211.9 | 96.2 | 567.8 | 29.9 | 693.9 | 41.4 | 732.0 | 53.4 | 826.8 |
| Total | 1.565 .6 | 4,313.0 | 470.4 | 6,349.0 | 1.075 .5 | 2.764 .3 | 1.029 .2 | 4.869 .0 | 1,140.9 | 3.375 .6 | 1.433 .7 | 5.950 .2 |

-- - No exports.
Source: Bureau of the Census.

| Marketing year |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | 1988/89 | 1989/90 | 1990/91 | 1991/92 | 1992/93 | 1993/94 |
|  |  | ----- | 000 480- | bales- |  |  |
| European Union: | 103.2 | 183.2 | 139.7 | 74.0 | 58.5 | 41.0 |
| Belgium | 4.0 | 11.3 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 2.8 | 3.3 |
| France | 1.2 | 0.9 | -- | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Germany | 53.1 | 83.4 | 41.8 | 32.4 | 19.8 | 24.6 |
| Greece | 0.2 | 1.2 | 6.0 | -- | - | . |
| Ireland | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Italy | 35.7 | 69.5 | 77.6 | 31.6 | 29.7 | 8.2 |
| Portugal | 4.4 | 9.7 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 4.1 | 1.1 |
| Spain | 4.1 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| Other Europe: | 35.2 | 89.0 | 56.1 | 26.7 | 46.7 | 26.3 |
| Austria | 1.6 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 0.2 |
| Czechoslovakia | 1.9 | 21.6 | 3.8 | -- | 0.5 | -- |
| Romania | -- | 19.3 | 10.4 | 0.1 | 12.6 | 1.4 |
| Switzerland | 20.2 | 32.7 | 32.0 | 21.2 | 24.4 | 20.1 |
| Turkey | 0.7 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 5.9 | 3.6 |
| Yugoslavia | 11.0 | 9.5 | 5.8 | 0.6 | -- | -- |
| Asla and Oceania: | 120.1 | 169.2 | 209.1 | 189.9 | 211.7 | 211.2 |
| Bangladesh | 3.2 | 7.1 | 13.4 | 14.1 | 24.4 | 25.0 |
| China | 2.2 | 0.1 | ${ }_{15} \cdot$ | $\cdots$ | -- | -- |
| Indonesia | 3.0 | 5.8 | 15.6 | 13.2 | 22.5 | 23.1 |
| Japan | 81.2 | 96.4 | 118.5 | 118.5 | 81.3 | 104.1 |
| Korea | 22.3 | 40.5 | 44.3 | 30.5 | 49.6 | 29.7 |
| Pakistan | 1.7 | 5.4 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 6.6 | 1.6 |
| Taiwan | 0.1 | 5.6 | 8.4 | 5.5 | 7.9 | 19.4 |
| Thail and | 0.9 | 4.7 | 7.4 | 2.8 | 9.5 | 5.9 |
| Africa: | 5.0 | 4.8 | 6.7 | 2.6 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| Algeria | 5.0 | -- | 6.0 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 4.4 |
| South Africa | -- | 0.4 | 0.4 | $\therefore$ | 3.8 | 0.5 |
| Morocco | -- | 4.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | -- | -- |
| Western Hemisphere: | 0.9 | 5.7 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 10.0 | 23.6 |
| Argentina | -- | 0.7 | $\cdots$ | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.3 |
| Brazil | $\cdots$ | 3.8 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 6.4 | 5.5 |
| Chile | 0.8 | 0.7 | - - | -- | $\cdots$ | 1.2 |
| Mexico | -- | 0.1 | -- | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.1 |
| Peru | -- | -- | -- | 0.2 | 1.5 | 14.1 |
| Total | 265 | 452 | 415 | 298 | 332 | 307.0 |

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

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

| Country | 1981/82 | 1982/83 | 1983/84 | 1984/85 | 1985/86 | 1986/87 | 1987/88 | 1988/89 | 1989/90 | 1990/91 | 1991/92 | 1992/9 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug-Jun } \\ & 1993 / 94 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | -480 | 1b. ba |  |  |  |  |  | -------- |
| Barbados | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | 19 | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- |
| 8razil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .- | -- | -- | - | 88 | -- | -- |
| Canada | -- | 6 | -- | - | -- | 4 | -- | -- | 174 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| China | -- | - | -- | 162 | 49 | 17 | -- | 9 | 603 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Egypt | 3,016 | 4.928 | 2,978 | 3,286 | -- | 219 | -- | - | 58 | 56 | -- | 3 |  |
| Germany | 370 | -- | - | - | -- | -- | -- | - |  | , | -- | - |  |
| India | -- | 18 | 89 | 37 | - -- | 446 | 116 | 158 | 115 | 107 | 395 | 801 | 2.029 |
| Mexico | 17.214 | 11.777 | 5.818 | 19.520 | 32,438 | 1.726 | 1.372 | -- | -- | 2.063 | 9.504 | 1 | - |
| Pakistan. | 17.21- | 155 | 769 | 702 | 402 | 189 | 81 | 825 | 706 | 232 | . 225 | 167 | 267 |
| Peru | 2.983 | 773 |  |  | -- | -- | - - | - | - - | -- | 2.225 | -- | -- |
| Former USSR | 2.008 |  | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | 4,287 | -- | 1.056 | 503 | -- | 1.035 |
| Singapore | 153 | 2350 | . 365 | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | , | -- | -- | -- |
| Sudan | 430 | 2.359 | 2,365 | 2 | - | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | 1,695 |
| Venezuela | -- |  | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 93 | -- | -- | -* | - |
| Other 1/ | 1 | 3 | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | 4 | 56 | 60 |
| World total | 26.175 | 20.019 | 12.019 | 23,709 | 32,894 | 2,620 | 1,569 | 5,282 | 1.749 | 3,514 | 12,944 | 1,028 | 5.086 |

-.- No imports.
1/ Argentina, France, Italy. United Kingdom, Switzerland, Taiwan, Israel, and Japan.
Source: Bureau of the Census.

| Year beginning August 1 | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Ju 1 | Average |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cents/pound |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-Index: $2 /$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| 1993 | 55.53 | 55.09 | 54.68 | 55.11 | 59.84 | 69.34 | 80.54 | 82.06 | 83.94 | 86.09 | 85.10 | 81.68 | 70.75 |
| Memphis: 3/ 8738 83.06 $76.75 \quad 76.44 \quad 74.95 \quad 72.75 \quad 69.81 \quad 70.75 \quad 72.38 \quad 75.31 \quad 79.95 \quad 76.56 \quad 76.34$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 85 | 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 | NO | NO | 88.18 |
| 1991 1992 | 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 1993 | 62.88 57.31 | 60.31 56.95 | 58.00 56.94 | 60.56 58.56 | 61.85 64.55 | 63.38 73.19 | 66.13 82.50 | 66.56 83.75 | 66.30 86.81 | 65.13 90.63 | 63.00 86.10 | 62.90 79.94 | 62.46 73.10 |
| Calif./Ariz.: 3/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | NO | NO | NO | 91.09 |
| 1991 | 78.50 | 75.94 | 72.45 | 67.56 | 66.75 | 64.25 | 63.06 | 63.75 | 67.31 | NQ | NO | NO | 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 |
| 1993 | 57.44 | 57.10 | 56.94 | 57.94 | 63.25 | 72.56 | 82.25 | 83.60 | 86.69 | 89.75 | 86.00 | 79.94 | 72.79 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 78.64 | 51.75 76.70 | 53.24 77.08 | 53.28 77.19 | 56.18 73.49 | 58.45 71.20 | 57.55 73.01 | 61.64 74.98 | 67.56 77.14 | 81.89 | 74.56 83.21 | 77.15 84.39 | 61.33 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 |
| 1993 | 51.93 | 50.80 | 50.88 | 51.99 | 57.27 | 64.42 | 78.42 | 79.01 | 81.00 | 83.73 | 83.42 | 80.30 | 67.76 |
| Orl eans/Texas: 5/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| 1993 | 50.94 | 50.70 | 50.94 | 52.81 | 57.70 | 66.38 | 78.81 | 81.15 | 84.38 | 87.63 | 85.05 | 79.38 | 68.82 |

1/ All prices are based on Thursday quotes. 2/ The A-Index is an average of the five lowest priced types of 1-3/32 inch staple length cotton offered on the European market. 3/ The Memphis and California/Arizona territories are based on midding 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.


| Jan | 6 | 68.00 | 69.50 | 61.50 | 69.50 | 64.25 | No | N0 | 70.00 | NO | NO | NO | NQ | 70.00 | 63.50 | 65.35 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 13 | 71.25 | 71.75 | 63.00 | 72.25 | 67.00 | NO | 71.00 | 72.00 | 72.50 | NO | NO | NO | 72.00 | 65.50 | 67.55 |
|  | 20 | 74.50 | 74.75 | 66.50 | 75.50 | 70.00 | NO | 74.00 | 76.00 | 75.25 | N0 | NO | NO | 75.50 | 68.50 | 70.70 |
|  | 27 | 76.50 | 76.75 | 70.50 | 77.50 | 74.00 | NO | 77.50 | NQ | 78.00 | NO | NO | NO | 79.50 | 71.00 | 73.75 |
| Feb | 3 | 79.75 | 80.00 | 75.50 | 80.50 | 78.50 | No | 80.75 | No | 80.50 | NQ | No | NO | 82.00 | 78.00 | 78.35 |
|  | 10 | 82.25 | 82.50 | 77.00 | 83.25 | 79.25 | NO | 83.00 | NO | 81.50 | NO | NO | NO | 84.75 | ${ }^{\mathrm{NO}}$ | 80.50 |
|  | 17 | 82.00 | 82.25 | 77.50 | 83.50 | 80.25 | NO | 83.00 | NO | 81.50 | No | NO | NO | 84.75 | NO | 80.70 |
|  | 24 | 95.00 | 86.25 | 78.00 | N0 | 81.25 | NO | 85.25 | NO | 83.50 | NO | NO | NO | 86.00 | NO | 82.60 |
| Mar | 3 | 83.25 | 83.50 | 77.50 | NO | 81.25 | NO | 83.75 | NO | 82.50 | NO | NO | NO | 86.00 | NO | 81,60 |
|  | 10 | 83.75 | 84.00 | 77.25 | NO | 82.00 | NQ | 84.00 | NO | 82.75 | NO | NO | NO | 86.00 | NO | 81.95 |
|  | 17 | 83.00 | 83.25 | 76.75 | NQ | 82.25 | NO | 83.50 | NO | 82.25 | NQ | NO | NO | 85.00 | NO | 81.50 |
|  | 24 | 83.75 | 83.75 | 77.00 | NO | 83.75 | NO | 83.75 | NO | 84.00 | NO | NO | NO | 85.50 | NO | 82.40 |
|  | 31 | 84.25 | 84.25 | 77.00 | NO | 84.00 | NO | 84.75 | NO | 84.75 | NO | NO | NO | 85.50 | NO | 82.85 |
| Apr | 7 | 83.75 | 83.75 | 76.00 | NO | 83.50 | NO | 83.50 | NO | 84.00 | NO | NO | NO | 86,50 | NO | 82,10 |
|  | 14 | 87.25 | 87.25 | 76.50 | NO | 85.00 | NO | 86.00 | NO | 87.50 | NO | NO | NO | 88.00 | NO | 84.40 |
|  | 21 | 88.25 | 88.25 | 77.50 | NO | 85.00 | NO | 87.25 | NO | 85.75 | NO | NO | NO | 89.00 | NO | 84.75 |
|  | 28 | 87.50 | 88.00 | 78.50 | NQ | 83.50 | NQ | 86.50 | NO | 86.50 | NQ | NO | NO | 89.50 | NO | 84.50 |
| May |  |  |  | 80.00 | NQ | 84.50 | NO | 89.00 | NO | 86.50 | NO | NO | NO | 92.50 | NO | 86.15 |
|  | 12 | 88.25 | 89.25 | 81.00 | NO | 85.50 | NO | 88.00 | NO | 85.75 | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | 85.70 |
|  | 19 | 88.75 | 89.75 | 81.00 | NO | 85.50 | NO | 87.50 | NO | 85.75 | No | NO | NO | NO | NO | 85.70 |
|  | 26 | 91.25 | 92.25 | 81.50 | NQ | 89.00 | NO | 89.00 | NO | 86.25 | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | 86.80 |
| Jun | 2 | 89.75 | 90.25 | 82.00 | Na | 86.00 | NQ | 88.00 | NO | 86.75 | No | No | NO | NO | NO | 86.50 |
|  | 9 | 88.00 | 88.00 | 82.00 | NO | 87.00 | NO | 87.00 | NO | 87.00 | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | 86.20 |
|  | 16 | 88.50 | 88.50 | 82.00 | NO | 87.00 | NQ | 87.00 | NO | 87.50 | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | 86.40 |
|  | 23 | 83.75 | 83.75 | 81.50 | NO | 86.25 | NO | 85.50 | NO | 87.00 | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | 84.15 |
|  | 30 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 80.75 | NO | 85.75 | NQ | 84.75 | NO | 86.50 | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | 82.25 |
| Jul | 7 | 78.75 | 78.75 | 79.25 | NQ | 85.75 | NO | 83.75 | NO | 86.50 | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | 81.25 |
|  | 14 | 78.50 | 78.50 | 77.50 | NO | 85.25 | NO | 82.25 | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | 80.40 |
|  | 21 | 80.25 | 80.25 | 77.25 | NQ | 86.25 | NQ | 84.50 | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | 81.70 |
|  | 28 | 82.25 | 82.25 | 79.00 | NO | 86.75 | NO | 86.50 | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | 83.35 |
| Aug | 4 | 77.75 | 78.25 | 77.75 | NQ | 78.00 | NQ | 79.75 | NO | NO | 83.00 | NO | NO | NO | 78.00 | 77.95 |
|  | 11 | 78.00 | 78.50 | 78.00 | NO | 77.75 | NO | 80.00 | NO | NO | 83.00 | NO | NO | NO | 78.00 | 78.05 |
|  | 18 | 75.25 | 75.75 | 75.00 | NO | 75.00 | NO | 76.50 | NO | NO | 80.75 | NO | NO | NO | 75.00 | 75.20 |
|  | 25 | 77.00 | 76.50 | 75.00 | NO | 75.00 | NQ | 77.00 | NO | NO | 81.25 | NO | NO | NO | 75.00 | 75.70 |

Q - No quotes.
1/ The A-index is an average of the five lowest priced types of M 1-3/32 inch staple cotton offered on the European market
Source: Cotton Outlook, Cotlook Limited.


NQ - No quotes.
$1 /$ The $B$-Index is based on coarse grades of cot ton 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. 1990/91-1993/94


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 monthiy marketings from August through the foliowing 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 mili-delivered manmade staple prices, actual and estimated raw fiber equivalent, 1989-94 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cotton $1 /$ |  | Rayon $2 /$ |  | Polyester 3/ |  | Price ratios 4/ |  |
| Calendar year |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Actua 1 | Raw-fib equiva 5/ |  |  | Actua 1 | Raw-fiber equivalent 5/ | Actua 1 | Raw-fiber equivalent 5/ | Cotton/ rayon | Cotton/ polyester |
|  |  |  | - | ts/lb. |  |  | ---P | cent-. -- |
| 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 | 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 | 112 | 117 | 73 | 76 | . 62 | . 95 |
| 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 |
| August | 58 | 64 | 112 | 117 | 72 | 75 | . 55 | . 86 |
| September | 57 | 64 | 112 | 117 | 72 | 75 | . 55 | . 85 |
| October | 55 | 61 | 112 | 117 | 72 | 75 | . 53 | . 82 |
| November | 56 | 63 | 112 | 117 | 72 | 75 | . 54 | . 84 |
| December | 65 | 72 | 112 | 117 | 72 | 75 | . 62 | . 96 |
| Average | 62 | 69 | 112 | 117 | 73 | 76 | . 59 | . 91 |
| 1994: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 72 | 79 | 112 | 117 | 72 | 75 | . 68 | 1.06 |
| February | 80 | 88 | 112 | 117 | 71 | 74 | . 76 | 1. 20 |
| March | 79 | 88 | 112 | 117 | 71 | 74 | . 76 | 1.19 |
| April | 81 | 90 | 112 | 117 | 72 | 75 | . 78 | 1.21 |
| May | 85 83 | 95 | 111 | 116 | 76 | 79 79 | - 82 | 1.20 |
| June | 83 76 | 92 84 | 111 | 116 116 | 76 76 | 79 79 | .79 .73 | 1.16 1.07 |

1/ SLM 1-1/16" at Group B mfll 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: cot ton. 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 the cotton-system, 1989/90-1993/94

| Manmade |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year beginning August 1 |  |  |  |  |  | Cotton's |
|  | Cotton | Rayon and acetate | Non- <br> llulosic | Total | Total fibers | share of total |
|  |  |  | . 000 lbs |  |  | Percent |
| 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 | 382,988 | 20.314 | 105,869 | 126.183 | 509.171 | 75.2 |
| Total | 4,891.238 | 237,689 | 1,352,122 | 1,589,811 | 6,481,049 | 75.5 |
| 1993/94: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August | 438.370 | 22.066 | 119,084 | 141,150 | 579.520 | 75.6 |
| September | 420.569 | 21,017 | 114.634 | 135,651 | 556.220 | 75.6 |
| October | 412.206 | 21.008 | 111,084 | 132.092 | 544.298 | 75.7 |
| November | 399.166 | 19,550 | 106.605 | 126,155 | 525,321 | 76.0 |
| December | 355.501 | 18,820 | 95,002 | 113,822 | 469.323 | 75.7 |
| January | 386.399 | 19.311 | 103.462 | 122.773 | 509.172 | 75.9 |
| February | 389.315 | 18.386 | 104.957 | 123.343 | 512.658 | 75.9 |
| March | 454,984 | 20.429 | 123.860 | 144.289 | 599.273 | 75.9 |
| April | 418.730 | 19,260 | 115,216 | 134.476 | 553.206 | 75.7 |
| May | 451.450 | 19,557 | 124,783 | 144.340 | 595.790 | 75.8 |
| June | 450,200 | 17,975 | 121,318 | 139,293 | 589.492 | 76.4 |
| July 1/ | 388,341 | 14,187 | 103,024 | 117.211 | 505.552 | 76.8 |

1/ Preliminary.

| Date | Spindles |  | Percentage of active spindles used on |  |  | Daily average spindle hours operated |  | Tota 1 fiber spun per spindle hour |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $100-$ | $100-$ | Other |  |  |  |
|  | In place | Active | percent cotton | percent manmade | fibers and blends | Actual | Seasonally adjusted |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ----1, | ----- |  | ercent |  | -----M | 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: 0.177216 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 8,605 | 8.177 | 41.9 | 15.9 | 42.2 | 216 | 216 | .119 |
| February | 8.584 | 8,154 | 41.9 | 16.0 | 42.1 | 222 | 215 | . 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 | 207 | . 120 |
| June | 8.398 | 8.012 | 41.4 | 16.4 | 42.2 | 205 | 203 | . 123 |
| July | 8.423 | 7.959 | 41.8 | 16.1 | 42.1 | 187 | 219 | . 123 |
| August | 8.334 | 7.865 | 41.7 | 16.5 | 41.9 | 210 | 198 | . 126 |
| September | 8.264 | 7.807 | 41.6 | 16.7 | 41.7 | 197 | 193 | . 130 |
| October | 8,181 | 7.732 | 41.5 | 16.6 | 41.9 | 207 | 191 | . 126 |
| November | 8.169 | 7.660 | 42.2 | 16.9 | 41.0 | 194 | 194 | . 123 |
| December | 8,046 | 7.513 | 42.4 | 17.0 | 40.6 | 170 | 204 | . 122 |
| 1994: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 7.977 | 7.483 | 43.0 | 17.3 | 39.7 | 195 | 195 | . 125 |
| February | 7.924 | 7.429 | 43.3 | 17.1 | 39.7 | 204 | 196 | . 126 |
| March | 7.921 | 7.371 | 43.1 | 17.3 | 39.6 | 201 | 196 | . 130 |
| April | 7.838 | 7.248 | 42.5 | 17.3 | 40.2 | 201 | 194 | . 132 |
| May | 7.721 | 7.225 | 42.7 | 16.8 | 40.5 | 203 | 192 | . 135 |
| June | 7.690 | 7.206 | 42.6 | 17.2 | 40.1 | 197 | 196 | . 137 |
| July 1/ | 7,650 | 7.159 | 42.1 | 16.9 | 41.1 | 175 | 197 | . 138 |

1/ Prelíminary.
Source: Bureau of the Census.


[^2]Appendix table 15--U.S. fiber consumption: Total and per capita, by type of fiber. 1990-94

| Fiber and year | U.S. mill use | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { fibers } \end{aligned}$ | Textfle trade 1/ |  | Total domestic con sumption $2 /$ | Percent of fibers | Per capita 3/ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Exports | Imports |  |  | Mil | Domestic |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | use | consumption |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mi } 11 \text { ion } \\ & \text { lbs. } \end{aligned}$ | Percent |  | M1111 on |  | Percent | --- | Lbs. |
| Cotton: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| 1993 | 4,937.7 | 32.1 | 958.3 | 3,574.4 | 7.553.8 | 38.5 | 19.1 | 29.3 |
| 1994 4/ | 2,571.3 | 31.7 | 521.8 | 1.738 .9 | 3,788.4 | 37.3 | 9.9 | 14.5 |
| W001: 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 |
| 1993 | 156.8 | 1.0 | 77.6 | 260.5 | 339.7 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 1.3 |
| 1994 4/ | 79.9 | 1.0 | 44.7 | 125.7 | 160.9 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Manmade fibers: 0470 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| 1993 | 10.169 .4 | 66.2 | 1,388.1 | 2,221.2 | 11.002.5 | 56.1 | 39.4 | 42.6 |
| 1994 4/ | 5.406 .1 | 66.6 | 726.2 | 1.120 .7 | 5.800.6 | 57.1 | 20.7 | 22.2 |
| Flax and silk: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1990 | 149.9 122.3 | 1.1 | 91.5 | 667.7 | 726.1 | 4.4 | 0.6 | 2.9 |
| 1991 | 122.3 | 0.9 | 93.4 90.8 | 647.9 | 676.8 669.8 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 2.7 |
| 1992 | 107.2 | 0.7 0.7 | 90.8 98.3 | 653.4 711.2 | 669.8 717.8 | 3.6 | 0.4 0.4 | 2.6 2.8 |
| 1994 4/ | 59.1 | 0.7 | 50.4 | 403.8 | 412.5 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 1.6 |
| All fibers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 16,654.6 | 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 |
| 1993 | 15,368.8 | 100.0 | 2,522.3 | 6.767 .3 | 19,613.8 | 100.0 | 59.5 | 76.0 |
| 1994 4/ | 8,116.4 | 100.0 | 1,343.1 | 3,389.2 | 10,162.5 | 100.0 | 31.1 | 39.0 |

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 $1990-249.9 \mathrm{million}$. $1991=252.6 \mathrm{million}$, 1992-255.5 million, 1993-258.2 miliion, and 1994-260.9 milifon. 4/ Data for the first 6 months.
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 |  |  |  |  | 48's-and-finer |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan-Jun } \\ 1994 \end{gathered}$ | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan-Jun } \\ 1994 \end{gathered}$ |
| 1.000 lbs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argentina | 820.0 | 749.1 | 687.9 | 556.4 | 282.7 | 37.3 | 574.7 | 55.6 | 50.1 | 49.0 |
| Austria | -- | - | -790 | -- | -- | 112.6 | - | 55, $0 \cdot 7$ | -- |  |
| Australia | 337.7 | 392.4 | 276.2 | 285.3 | 6.4 | 42.989 .2 | 59.461.5 | 55,007.6 | 64,767.6 | 32.388 .7 |
| Belgium | -- | 34.4 | 19.6 | -- | -- | 184.6 | 43.2 | -- | 20.3 | -- |
| Brazil | -̇- | -- | 66.5 | -7 3 | -77 | -- | -- | 149.9 | 81.1 | -- |
| Canada | 102.5 | 163.9 | 307.0 | 114.3 | 37.4 | 182.5 | 379.4 | 1.053.0 | 1.197 .1 | 291.5 |
| Chile | -- | -- |  | -- | -- | 406.6 | 395.3 | 379.7 | 270.8 | 593.4 |
| Falkland Islands | 26.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 921.6 | 412.0 | -- | -- | 202.9 |
| France | - | -- | -- | 10.1 | 16.4 |  |  | 11.8 | $\cdots$ |  |
| Ireland | 115.8 | -- | -- | 264.5 | -- | -- | -- | 13.5 | 3 | -- |
| Italy | 36.7 | -- | -- | 6.2 | -- | -15 | -- |  | 3.5 | 21.6 |
| Les ot ho | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.2 | 05 | -- |  |  |
| Mexico |  | 14.205. | 17.8-9 |  |  | 694.9 | 705.7 | 770.3 | 554.1 | 127.1 |
| New Zealand | 16.726.1 | 14.205.9 | 17.866.6 | 15,596.5 | 9.562 .0 | 2.699 .9 | 3.511 .2 | 3.188 .0 | 1,682.6 | 898.8 |
| Pakistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |  | -- |  |
| Saudi Arabia | -- | - | -75 | -- | - | -- | 7 | -- | 56.6 | -- |
| South Africa | -- | 43.4 | 45.2 | 143.8 | 95.2 | -7 | 271.8 | 952.8 | 1,149.2 | 406.9 |
| Spain | -- | 2.396 .5 | - | - | -- | 17.4 | 2.4 | -- | 1,149.2 |  |
| Switzerland | 3-12 | --7 | 119.6 | 110.6 | 59.9 | - | -- | - | -- | -- |
| United Kingdom | 3,121.4 | 133.7 | 4.196.9 | 4,676.3 | 2.364 .5 | 318.0 | 217.2 | 331.0 | 264.3 | 630.5 |
| Uruguay | 68.4 | -- | 75.4 | 70.1 | 325.6 | 1.703 .6 | 1.705.2 | 3.157 .7 | 5.853 .1 | 3,155.4 |
| Former USSR | -- | - | -- | 41.5 | 75.9 | -7 | 296.2 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 119.0 |
| West Germany | 0.0 | 15.2 | 140.7 | -- 0 | 21.0 | 27.5 | 27.6 | 383.8 | 42.8 | -- |
| Other | 0.0 | 31.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 23.8 | 0.0 | 238.7 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 82.6 |
| Total | 21.355.2 | 18,166.4 | 23.801.7 | 21.875.6 | 12,870.8 | 50.310 .9 | 68,242.1 | 65,457.2 | 76,000.7 | 38.967 .4 |

[^3]Source: Bureau of the Census.

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

| Count ry | Shorn wool |  |  |  | Unshorn wool |  |  |  | Carbonized wool |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan-Jun } \\ 1994 \end{gathered}$ | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan-Jun } \\ 1994 \end{gathered}$ | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan-Jun } \\ 1994 \end{gathered}$ |
| 1,000 1 bs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia | -- | -- | 8.4 |  | --- | -- | -- |  |  | -- |  |  |
| Canada | 58.0 | 75.7 | 112.3 | 59.6 | 157.0 | 113.9 | 152.7 | 87.0 | -- | 4.8 | 20.2 | -- |
| Bel gium | 172.3 | 100.4 | 60.0 | -- | -- | 45.9 | 11.2 | -- | -- | -- | 36.6 | 35.2 |
| czecho | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.6 | -- | -- |
| China M | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.4 | 122.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 224.0 |
| Dominican Rep. | -- | 181.1 | -- | -- | -- | 15.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Guatemala | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | 26.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hong Kong | -- | 29.1 | -- | -- | 100.0 | 111.5 | 123.5 | -- | 43.2 | -- | -- | -- |
| India | 206.4 | 77.1 | 105.2 | -- | -- | 49.2 | 48.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Iraq | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Italy | 36.4 | -- | -- | 32.8 | 79.2 | 44.3 | -- | -- | -- | 11.8 | 173.1 | 190.8 |
| Japan | 511.7 | 581.4 | 480.0 | 190.7 | 71.2 | 75.2 | -- | -- | 6.9 | -- | 116.2 | -- |
| Kiribati | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Korea | 185.5 | -- | -- | 202.4 | -- | -- | -- | 24.2 | 2.2 | -- | -- | 54.9 |
| Luxembourg | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Mexico | 195.3 | 182.4 | -- | 363.0 | 67.1 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 33.4 | -- | -- | 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 | 61.0 | 97.8 | -- | -- | 243.1 | -- | -- | -- | 2.6 | -- | -- | -- |
| Thailand | -- | -- | -- | -- | 96.5 | -- | 3.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| United Kingdom | 314.2 | 301.5 | 30.3 | -- | 201.4 | 175.8 | 41.6 | 73.2 | 9.0 | 4.3 | 485.6 | 74.2 |
| West Germany | 873.5 | 724.6 | 272.8 | 137.7 | 135.0 | 283.9 | -- | 2.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other | 14.4 | 0.0 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 22.9 | 0.0 | 31.9 | -- | 40.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 2,679.0 | 2,386.5 | 1,110.3 | 986.2 | 1,188.0 | 1,026.9 | 539.4 | 219.9 | 104.8 | 35.3 | 879.5 | 579.1 |

-- = No exports.
Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 18--U.S. trade in wool tops, 1990-94

| Country | U.s. imports |  |  |  |  | U.S. exports |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan-Jun } \\ 1994 \end{gathered}$ | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan-Jun } \\ 1994 \end{gathered}$ |
| 1,000 lbs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argentina | -- | -- | 10.5 | -- | -- | -- | 3.2 | -- | 3.3 | -- |
| Australia | 54.0 | 752.4 | 1,443.1 | 2,005.0 | 1,065.1 | 199.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Belgium | -- | -- | 71.1 | -- | -- | 46.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Brazil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Canada | -- | -- | 0.3 | -- | -- | 651.4 | 565.8 | 349.5 | 349.8 | 121.7 |
| Chile | 100.2 | 66.9 | 22.3 | 66.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -7- | -- |
| China | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,782.6 | 7,707.5 | 5,394.1 | 5,637.7 | 1,578.6 |
| Colombia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 42.2 | -- | 42.5 |
| Ecuador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| France | 10.9 | 0.3 | 107.4 | 42.6 | 43.2 | 154.9 | 26.7 | -- | -- | -- |
| Hong Kong | -- | --- | -- | - | -- | 213.9 | 546.9 | 933.6 | 213.9 | 106.4 |
| India | -- | --- | 51.9 | 202.6 | -- | -- | -- | 472.7 | -- | -- |
| Ireland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 167.3 | -- | -- |
| Israel | 27.5 | -- | 58.1 | 377.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | - |  |
| Italy | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | -- | -- | 110.7 | 175.3 | 290.8 | 74.8 | -- |
| Japan | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | 4,472.4 | 1,909.6 | 859.9 | 28.5 | 73.5 |
| Mexico | -- | -- | 65.7 | 181.1 | 387.4 | 44.1 | 1.4 | 8.6 | 11.7 | 1.4 |
| Netherl ands | -- | - | -- | --1 | -- | 6.0 | -- | -- | -- | 11.0 |
| New Zealand | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 6.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Peru | 22.9 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.2 | -- | $\cdots$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Singapore | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.2 | -- |
| South Africa | -- | -- | 187.6 | 65.9 | 36.2 | --- | - ${ }^{-7}$ | --- | -- | - ${ }^{-}$ |
| South Korea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,341.0 | 3,380.7 | 4.910.5 | 3,285.6 | 3,376.0 |
| Taiwan | -- | $\cdots$ | -- | -- | -- | 636.5 | 1,354.0 | 843.9 | 360.6 | 173.8 |
| Turkey | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 299.5 | -- | - | -- | -- |
| United Kingdom | 82.9 | 40.0 | 77.3 | 67.4 | 12.0 | 43.1 | 228.2 | 1.9 | -- | -- |
| Uruguay | 58.9 | -- | -- | 38.6 | 30.0 | -- | 8.5 | -- | -7\% | -- |
| Venezuela | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 262.1 | 856.1 | 976.0 | 373.7 | 114.6 |
| West Germany | - | 90.1 | 29.9 | 907.8 | 413.3 | 43.9 | 62.5 | 479.0 | 110.9 | -- |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 358.3 | 952.1 | 2,127.2 | 3,956.2 | 1,996.6 | 10,308. 1 | 16,824.7 | 15,730,0 | 10,453.9 | 5,599.6 |

-- = No imports or exports.
Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 19--Sheep population, wool production, and wool exports, major producing foreign countries, 1988/89-1993/94

|  | 1988/89 | 1989/90 | 1990/91 | 1991/92 | 1992/93 | 1993/94 1/ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Million head |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sheep numbers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia | 165 | 175 | 163 | 148 | 140 | 132 |
| USSR | 141 | 139 | 135 | 130 | 123 | 116 |
| China | 111 | 114 | 113 | 111 | 110 | 116 |
| New Zealand | 61 | 58 | 55 | 53 | 50 | 51 |
| Argentina | 29 | 29 | 27 | 24 | 22 | 20 |
| Uruguay | 25 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 24 | 23 |
| South Africa | 26 | 26 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 21 |
| World | 1,143 | 1,154 | 1,133 | 1,097 | 1,069 | 1,053 |


| W001 production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Australia | 1,380 | 1,596 | 1,541 | 1,254 | 1,248 | 1,168 |
| USSR | 474 | 476 | 472 | 437 | 408 | 397 |
| China | 245 | 262 | 265 | 265 | 273 | 265 |
| New Zealand | 560 | 514 | 500 | 487 | 425 | 481 |
| Argentina | 216 | 196 | 181 | 161 | 150 | 134 |
| Uruguay | 128 | 143 | 141 | 126 | 130 | 134 |
| South Africa | 126 | 130 | 139 | 108 | 97 | 90 |
| World | 4,134 | 4,348 | 4.273 | 3,845 | 3.724 | 3,633 |
|  | Million lbs., clean |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wool exports: 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia | 1,095 | 948 | 860 | 1,171 | 1.069 | 1,076 |
| New Zealand | 524 | 406 | 401 | 478 | 383 | 481 |
| Argentina | 75 | 83 | 73 | 59 | 69 | 101 |
| Uruguay | 44 | 64 | 47 | 46 | 35 | 67 |
| South Africa | 58 | 65 | 67 | 61 | 42 | 47 |
| Total | 1,796 | 1,566 | 1,448 | 1,815 | 1,598 | 1,772 |

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

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

| Year | Aust ralia |  | Wool International | New Zealand |  |  | South Africa |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Auction offerings | Sold to trade | Ending stocks | Auction offerings | Sold to trade | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NZWB } \\ & \text { ending } \\ & \text { stocks } \end{aligned}$ | Auction offerings | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sold to } \\ \text { trade } \end{gathered}$ | SAWB ending stocks |
|  | 1,000 bales | Percent | ---1,000 | bales--- | Percent | ---1,0 | bales-- | Percent | $1,000 \mathrm{bales}$ |
| 1987/88 | 4,288 | 96.1 | 8 | 1,560 | 85.0 | 94 | 592 | 99 | 17 |
| 1988/89 | 4,609 | 88.9 | 189 | 1,406 | 85.1 | 100 | 618 | 94 | 60 |
| 1989/90 | 5,771 | 47.3 | 3,065 | 1,307 | 56.6 | 490 | 661 | 70 | 242 |
| 1990/91 | 5,471 | 61.9 | 4,624 | 1,293 | 80.3 | 558 | 690 | 54 | 164 |
| 1991/92 | 4,512 | 89.8 | 4,070 | 1,263 | 92.2 | 401 | 534 | 84 | 46 |
| 1992/93 | 4,298 | 88.1 | 3,950 | 1,164 | 82.7 | 343 | 463 | 81 | 45 |
| 1993/94 | 4,154 | 90.2 | 3,667 | 1,201 | 85.3 | 173 | 425 | 98 | 1 |

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

Appendix table 21--International wool prices

| Year | Australia |  | New Zealand |  | South Africa |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Market <br> indicator 1/ | Minimum <br> floor price $2 /$ | Market indicator $1 /$ | Minimum <br> floor price | Market <br> 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 | 557 | $3 /$ | 435 | $3 /$ | 1,277 |
| 1992/93 |  |  |  |  |  |
| July | 539 |  | 471 |  | N.s. |
| August | 537 |  | 479 |  | N.S. |
| Sept ember | 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 |  | 1,026 |
| March | 438 |  | 414 |  | 1,008 |
| April | 393 |  | 387 |  | 959 |
| May | 440 |  | 382 |  | 975 |
| June | 44.9 |  | 379 |  | 1,008 |
| Season | 488 |  | 431 |  | 1,039 |
| 1993/94 |  |  |  |  |  |
| July | 448 |  | 385 |  | N.S. |
| August | 428 |  | 380 |  | N.S. |
| September | 426 |  | 384 |  | 983 |
| October | 462 |  | 407 |  | 1,013 |
| No vember | 491 |  | 423 |  | 1.159 |
| December | 474 |  | 401 |  | 1,066 |
| January | 497 |  | 401 |  | 1,187 |
| February | 531 |  | 417 |  | 1,331 |
| March | 548 |  | 468 |  | 1,378 |
| April | 570 |  | 464 |  | 1.458 |
| May | 605 |  | 474 |  | 1,540 |
| June | 626 |  | .$^{467}$ |  | 1,695 |
| Season | 514 |  | 424 |  | 1,210 |
| 1993/94 |  |  |  |  |  |
| July | $6814 /$ |  | 487 |  | N.S. |

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/ The minimum floor price was eliminated. 4/ New updated method of calculation; on a comparable basis; the July 1993 average would be A477 cents per kilogram, clean.
'source: International wool Textile Organization in Succession to the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Appendix table 22--World wool supply and disappearance, 1987/88-1993/94 1/

| Year | Sheep population | Production (greasy) | Production (clean) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Consumption } \\ & \text { (clean) } \end{aligned}$ | Exports (greasy) | Beginning stocks (clean) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Million head |  |  | Million lbs |  |  |
| 1987/88 | 1,118 | 6,905 | 4,010 | 3,867 | 2,584 | 212 |
| 1988/89 | 1,013 | 7,105 | 4,1.34 | 3,976 | 2,441 | 165 |
| 1989/90 | 1,154 | 7,421 | 4,348 | 3,836 | 2,131 | 291 |
| 1990/91 | 1,133 | 7,333 | 4.273 | 3.356 | 1,937 | 1,162 |
| 1991/92 | 1,097 | 6,651 | 3,845 | 3,658 | 2,431 | 1,594 |
| 1992/93 | 1,069 | 6,442 | 3,724 | 3,646 | 2,140 | 1,393 |
| 1993/94 | 1.053 | 6,272 | 3,633 | 3,594 | 2,271 | 1,365 |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Source: | International Wool Textile Organization in Succession to the Commonwealth Secretariat. |  |  |  |  |  |



1/ Extra Comunity trade only. 2 / October-March.
Source: International Wool Textile Organization in succession to the Commonwealth Secretariat.

-- = 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 | 31,427 | 3,675 | 123 | 1,389 | 569 | 37,193 |
| 1981 | 7,064 | 23,869 | 30,474 | 3,719 | 126 | 1,347 | 492 | 66,969 |
| 1982 | 6,493 | 22,368 | 31,993 | 3,656 | 121 | 1,437 | 459 | 66,603 |
| 1983 | 6.457 | 24,418 | 31,560 | 3,759 | 121 | 1,733 | 406 | 69,779 |
| 1984 | 6,605 | 26,023 | 42,552 | 3.831 | 123 | 1,512 | 443 | 71,669 |
| 1985 | 6. 462 | 27,533 | 38,541 | 3.816 | 150 | 1,642 | 481 | 77,011 |
| 1986 | 6,304 | 28.499 | 33.880 | 3,924 | 139 | 1,605 | 485 | 80,688 |
| 1987 | 6,229 | 30,293 | 38,891 | 4,000 | 139 | 2,108 | 474 | 83,618 |
| 1988 | 6,385 | 31.784 | 40,514 | 4,134 | 141 | 2,039 | 465 | 85,859 |
| 1989 | 6,488 | 32,512 | 38,280 | 4,348 | 146 | 1,799 | 397 | 83,970 |
| 1990 | 6,078 | 32,877 | 41,747 | 4,273 | 146 | 1,570 | 364 | 87,055 |
| 1991 | 5,313 | 33,691 | 46,076 | 3,845 | 148 | 1,541 | 439 | 91,053 |
| 1992 | 5,044 | 35,192 | 39,730 | 3,724 | 148 | 1,484 | 432 | 85,754 |
| 1993 | 4,952 | 35,675 | 36,496 | 3,633 | 150 | -- | - - | - |

-- = Not available.
Sources: International wool Textile Organization in succession to the Commonwealth Secretariat and USDA.

| Fiber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Annual } \\ 1991 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Annual } \\ & 1992 \end{aligned}$ | 12 | 2Q | 3Q | 4Q | Year | 12 | 2 Q | 3 Q | 4Q | Year | 12 | $2 Q$ | 3 Q | 4 Q | Year | Annual planned capacity 1996 | Average annual change 1994-96 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | M | llion | pounds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percent |
| Grand total, 2/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity | 10,500 | 11,014 | 2,763 | 2,754 | 2,783 | 2,813 | 11,113 | 2,848 | 2,885 | 2,892 | 2,898 | 11,523 | 2,948 | 2,967 | 2,989 | 3,021 | 11,925 | 12,186 | +2.9 |
| Production | 8,783 | 9,097 | 2,255 | 2,371 | 2,378 | $2,296$ | 9,300 | 2,396 | 2,434 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent | 84 | 83 | 82 | $86$ |  | $82$ | 84 | 84 | 84 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total staple-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity Production | 5,079 4,257 | 5,338 4,398 | 1,322 | 1,306 | 1,309 | 1,315 | 5,252 | 1,319 | 1,327 | 1,328 | 1,330 | 5,304 | 1,329 | 1,339 | 1,358 | 1,383 | 5,409 | 5,560 | +2.4 |
| Production | 4,257 84 | 4,398 82 | 1,087 82 | 1,134 87 | 1,116 85 | 1,091 83 | 4,428 84 | 1,095 83 | 1069 81 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total filament-- 3/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity | 5,421 | 5,676 | 1,441 | 1,448 | 1,474 | 1,498 | 5,861 | 1,529 | 1,558 | 1,564 | 1,568 | 6,219 | 1,619 | 1,628 | 1,631 | 1,638 | 6,516 | 6,626 | +3.3 |
| Production | 4,526 | 4,699 | 1,168 | 1,237 | 1,262 | 1,205 | 4,872 | 1,301 | 1365 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent | 83 | 83 | 81 | 85 | 86 | 80 | 83 | 85 | 88 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity | 3,962 | 4,416 | 1,103 | 1,08.9 | 1,096 | 1,105 | 4,393 | 1,099 | 1,092 | 1,111 | 1,129 | 4,431 | 1,140 | 1,150 | 1,158 | 1,168 | 4,616 | 4,712 | +3.2 |
| Production | 3,411 | 3,576 | 896 | 907 | 888 | 866 | 3,557 | 927 | 964 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Staple-- 080 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity | 2,598 | 2,846 | 701 | 684 | 687 | 691 | 2,763 | 684 | 677 | 679 | 680 | 2,720 | 688 | 695 | 700 | 706 | 2,789 | 2,842 | +2.2 |
| Production | 2,203 | 2,307 | 581 | 575 | 560 | 558 | 2,274 | 572 | 588 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent | 85 | 81 | 83 | 84 | 82 | 81 | 82 | 84 | 87 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Filament-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production | 1,208 | 1,269 | 315 | 332 | 328 | 308 | 1,283 | 355 | 376 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent | 89 | 81 | 78 | 82 | 80 | 74 | 79 | 86 | 91 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nylon total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity | 3,141 | 3,120 | 761 | 750 | 765 | 781 | 3,057 | 783 | 785 | 787 | 788 | 3,143 | 789 | 790 | 797 | 808 | 3,184 | 3,255 | +1.8 |
| Production | 2,535 | 2,555 | 628 | 681 | 692 | 657 | 2,658 | 673 | 634 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent | 81 | 82 | 83 | 91 | 90 | 84 | 87 | 87 | 81 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Staple-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity | 1,135 869 | 1,113 904 |  | 268 | 268 248 | 268 | 1,076 958 | 260 | 252 173 | 255 | 258 | 1,025 | 258 | 258 | 265 | 275 | 1,056 | 1,089 | +3.1 |
| Production Percent | 869 77 | 904 81 | 222 82 | 251 94 | 248 93 | 237 88 | 958 89 | 223 86 | 173 69 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Filament-- 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity | 2,006 | 2,007 | 489 | 482 | 497 | 513 | 1,981 | 523 | 533 | 532 | 530 | 2,118 | 531 | 532 | 532 | 533 | 2,128 | 2,166 | +1.1 |
| Production | 1,666 | 1,651 | 406 | 430 | 444 | 420 | 1,700 | 450 | 461 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent | 83 | 82 | 83 | 89 | 89 | 82 | 86 | 86 | 86 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Olefin total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity | 2,343 | 2,405 | 628 | 642 | 647 | 652 | 2,569 | 675 | 697 | 715 | 733 | 2,820 | 736 | 740 | 744 | 749 | 2,969 | 3,039 | +3.9 |
| Production | 1,866 | 2,000 | 497 | 542 | 557 | 546 | 2,142 | 574 | 596 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent | 80 | 83 | 79 | 84 | 86 | 84 | 83 | 86 | 86 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Staple-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity | 546 | 560 | 143 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 575 | 149 | 154 | 160 | 166 | 629 | 166 | 166 | 169 | 173 | 674 | 713 | +6.7 |
| Production | 458 | 473 | 107 | 124 | 125 | 127 | 483 | 137 | 133 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent | 84 | 84 | 75 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 84 | 92 | 86 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Filament-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity | 1,797 | 1,845 | 485 | 498 | 503 | 508 | 1,994 | 526 | 543 | 555 | 567 | 2,191 | 570 | 574 | 575 | 576 | 2,295 | 2,326 | +3.1 |
| Production | 1,408 | 1,527 | 390 | 418 | 432 | 419 | 1,659 | 437 | 463 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent | 78 | 83 | 80 | 84 | 86 | 82 | 83 | 83 | 85 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other fibers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity | 32 | 32 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 32 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 32 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 34 | 34 | +3.1 |
| Production | 31 | 32 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 32 | 8 | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent | 97 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

See footnotes at end of table.


1) Capacity data as of May 1994. 2/ Glass fibers are not included. 3/ Includes saran and spandex.

Source: Fiber Organon.

Appendix table 27--Domestic shipments of fibers by major category, 1991-94 1/

| Fiber type | 1991 |  |  |  | 1992 |  |  |  | 1993 |  |  |  | 1994 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 19 | 2 Q | 32 | 4 Q | 12 | 2 Q | 3 Q | 4 Q | 12 | 2 Q | 3 Q | 4Q | 19 |  | 2 Q |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Milli | lbs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woven products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 429.6 | 485.9 | 504.5 | 509.0 | 481.2 | 501.4 | 494.9 | 494.0 | 478.9 | 519.7 | 520.6 | 514.1 | 579.9 |  | NA |
| Polyester | 256.7 | 279.6 | 295.5 | 307.6 | 285.8 | 293.4 | 295.9 | 301.8 | 281.4 | 310.7 | 297.9 | 306.9 | 362.9 |  | NA |
| Rayon | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |  | NA |
| Olefin | 96.6 | 117.0 | 116.8 | 110.7 | 105.6 | 112.3 | 113.9 | 113.5 | 113.7 | 120.5 | 128.5 | 118.9 | 124.3 |  | NA |
| Nylon | 30.8 | 32.3 | 34.2 | 34.6 | 33.9 | 34.7 | 35.8 | 32.3 | 33.5 | 33.6 | 41.4 | 34.5 | 36.9 |  | NA |
| Acetate | 34.6 | 42.9 | 43.8 | 45.0 | 41.1 | 47.6 | 43.4 | 42.3 | 42.5 | 47.4 | 45.6 | 47.0 | 46.7 |  | NA |
| Acrylic | 10.9 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 11.1 | 14.8 | 13.4 | 5.9 | 4.1 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 9.1 |  | NA |
| Knit products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 292.3 | 323.8 | 328.5 | 344.2 | 354.5 | 361.4 | 346.0 | 312.6 | 336.3 | 344.9 | 306.7 | 296.7 | 293.1 |  | NA |
| Polyester | 173.9 | 196.8 | 205.8 | 223.9 | 228.1 | 230.9 | 222.4 | 200.4 | 212.7 | 213.3 | 186.2 | 183.5 | 175.8 |  | NA |
| Nylon | 60.0 | 58.9 | 61.3 | 65.1 | 60.5 | 59.0 | 61.9 | 55.7 | 58.7 | 59.6 | 53.4 | 57.5 | 55.3 |  | NA |
| Acrylic | 54.5 | 63.4 | 59.0 | 53.1 | 63.9 | 68.9 | 59.9 | 54.9 | 63.3 | 68.7 | 62.5 | 51.6 | 59.1 |  | NA |
| Acetate | 3.9 | 4.7 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 2.9 |  | NA |
| Rayon | NA | NA | NA. | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |  | NA |
| Carpets: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 588.6 | 739.7 | 789.9 | 733.3 | 734.0 | 806.2 | 797.4 | 812.8 | 796.7 | 864.8 | 862.3 | 815.8 | 881.6 |  | NA |
| Nylon | 339.6 | 438.6 | 474.5 | 410.9 | 427.6 | 462.9 | 454.2 | 461.5 | 450.9 | 494.5 | 492.5 | 452.9 | 494.6 | $2 /$ | 510.9 |
| Olefin | 210.8 | 242.3 | 254.9 | 249.5 | 235.5 | 278.0 | 277.8 | 278.4 | 277.8 | 302.2 | 302.6 | 293.2 | 317.2 |  | NA |
| Polyester | 38.2 | 58.8 | 60.5 | 72.9 | 70.9 | 65.3 | 65.4 | 72.9 | 68.0 | 68.1 | 67.2 | 69.7 | 69.8 |  | 60.8 |
| Rayon | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |  | NA |

$N A=$ Not available
Source: Fiber Organon.

Appendix table 28--Raw-cotton equivalent of U.S. imports of cot ton-containing textile manufactures, 1992-94 $1 /$


[^4]Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 29--Raw-cotton equivalent of U.S. exports of cotton-containing textile manufactures, 1992-94 $1 /$

| Yarn, thread, and fabric |  |  |  |  |  |  | Apparel |  |  |  |  |  | Headgear |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year and month | Yarn, thread, cordage, and rope | Broadwoven fabric 100\% | Broadwoven fabric blends | Knit fabric | Narrow, industria and misc. fabric | Total | Tops | Bottoms | Suits and coats | Sweaters | Other apparel | Total | 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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| Jul | 2,443 | 6,142 | 8,350 | 4,557 | 5,795 | 27,288 | 19,775 | 17,789 | 1,516 | 198 | 3,400 | 42,678 | 66 |
| Aug | 3,049 | 6,825 | 8,803 | 5,986 | 6,599 | 31,262 | 20,875 | 17,510 | 1,332 | 297 | 3,891 | 43,904 | 57 |
| Sep | 4,487 | 6,501 | 9,361 | 4,928 | 6,752 | 32,027 | 21,016 | 18,531 | 1,583 | 314 | 3,722 | 45,165 | 54 |
| Oct | 3,995 | 6,654 | 8,512 | 6,420 | 6,700 | 32,281 | 21,015 | 21,197 | 1,541 | 410 | 3,750 | 47,914 | 44 |
| Nov | 3,594 | 6,235 | 7,477 | 3,846 | 6,085 | 27,236 | 21,095 | 19,253 | 1,376 | 449 | 3,962 | 46,135 | 72 |
| Dec | 4,248 | 6,835 | 7,400 | 4,858 | 7,450 | 30,791 | 18,243 | 15,101 | 1,241 | 372 | 3,798 | 38,756 | 44 |
| Total | 41,865 | 80,476 | 102,211 | 60,177 | 80,330 | 365,057 | 236,459 | 211,346 | 15,544 | 3,330 | 44,492 | 511,169 | 609 |
| 1994: 1/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feb | 3,771 | 5,871 | 8,135 | 4,280 | 5,095 | 27,153 | 20,646 | 15,420 | 1,043 | 311 | 3,495 | 41,114 | 31 |
| Mar | 5,836 | 7,436 | 11,351 | 5,429 | 6,625 | 36,676 | 24,456 | 18,254 | 1,484 | 266 | 5,074 | 49,534 | 38 |
| Apr | 5,987 | 7,260 | 8,839 | 5,148 | 5,341 | 32,574 | 24,357 | 17,535 | 1,523 | 596 | 4,620 | 48,632 | 52 |
| May | 6,638 | 8,718 | 10,876 | 5,235 | 6,937 | 38,404 | 25,213 | 18,856 | 1,319 | 348 | 4,312 | 50,049 | 48 |
| Jun | 6,226 | 8,570 | 10,083 | 6,225 | 5,882 | 36,985 | 25,942 | 20,751 | 1,238 | 471 | 5,096 | 53,498 | 38 |




1/ Preliminary. --- = An absence of trade. $0=$ Levels of trade less than $1,000 \mathrm{lbs}$.

[^5]Appendix table $31-$ Raw-linen equivalent of $J . S$. exports of linen-containing textile manufactures, $1992-941 /$


1/ Preliminary. NA = Not available. --- =An absence of trade. $0=$ Levels of trade less than $1,0001 b s$.
Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 32--Raw-wool equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of wool-containing textile manufactures, $1992-941 /$


1/ Preliminary. -- = An absence of trade. $0=$ Levels of trade less than 1,000 lbs.
Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 33--Raw-wool equivalent of U.S. exports of wool-containing textile manufactures, $1992-941 /$

$1 /$ Preliminary. $N A=$ Not available. --- = An absence of trade. $0=$ Levels of trade less than 1,000 lbs.
Source: Bureau of the Census.

| Yarn, thread, and fabric |  |  |  |  |  | Apparel |  |  |  |  |  | Headgear |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year and month | Yarn, thread, cordage and rope | $\begin{gathered} \text { Broad- } \\ \text { woven } \\ \text { (inc. pile) } \\ \text { fabric } \end{gathered}$ | Knit fabric | Narrow, industrial and misc. fabric | 1, | Tops | Bottoms | Suits and coats | Sweaters | Other apparel | Total | 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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 2,656 | 511 | 901 | 10,965 | 0 |  |
| Mar | 31 | 647 | 0 | 25 | 703 | 7,057 | 2,586 | 2,329 | 281 | 1,073 | 13,327 | 1 |  |
| Apr | 63 | 612 | 0 | 28 | 703 | 6,821 | 2,218 | 2,007 | 473 | 1,364 | 12,884 | 5 |  |
| May | 26 | 499 | 0 | 29 | 554 | 5,643 | 1,702 | 1,834 | 1,175 | 945 | 11,300 | 3 |  |
| Jun | 85 | 624 | 0 | 30 | 739 | 6,284 | 1,332 | 1,932 | 2,405 | 1,046 | 12,999 | 2 |  |
| Jul | 29 | 751 | 0 | 33 | 812 | 6,767 | 1,452 | 2,386 | 3,144 | 1,246 | 14,995 | 3 |  |
| Aug | 63 | 286 | 0 | 30 | 380 | 5,935 | 1,311 | 2,418 | 3,443 | 1,348 | 14,456 | 4 |  |
| Sep | 38 | 159 | 0 | 26 | 223 | 5,740 | 1,249 | 2,525 | 3,858 | 1,121 | 14,493 | 0 |  |
| Oct | 47 | 245 | 1 | 28 | 321 | 6,849 | 1,560 | 2,923 | 4,455 | 1,467 | 17,255 | 2 |  |
| Nov | 79 | 332 | 0 | 28 | 439 | 6,913 | 1,958 | 3,006 | 3,555 | 1,465 | 16,897 | 0 |  |
| Dec | 43 | 217 | 1 | 25 | 285 | 4,413 | 1,992 | 2,355 | 1,383 | 1,606 | 11,749 | 3 |  |
| Total | 549 | 5,604 | 3 | 314 | 6,470 | 72,429 | 22,390 | 28,820 | 25,729 | 14,556 | 163,924 | 24 |  |
| 1994: 1/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 61 | 610 | 0 | 24 | 695 | 6,693 | 4,043 | 2,615 | 1,645 | 2,179 | 17,175 | 1 |  |
| Feb | 19 | 560 | 0 | 33 | 612 | 6,038 | 3,360 | 2,765 | 967 | 2,004 | 15,134 | 1 |  |
| Mar | 77 | 604 | 0 | 31 | 712 | 6,030 | 3,026 | 2,394 | 540 | 1,862 | 13,852 | 1 |  |
| Apr | 46 | 582 | 0 | 25 | 652 | 5,435 | 2,146 | 1,599 | 650 | 1,128 | 10,957 | 1 |  |
| May | 93 | 667 | 1 | 50 | 811 | 5,172 | 2,206 | 1,652 | 1,303 | 875 | 11,207 | 2 |  |
| Jun | 76 | 684 | 0 | 61 | 821 | 5,260 | 1,958 | 2,305 | 2,132 | 1,091 | 12,745 | 2 |  |
| House furnishings Floor coverings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year and month | Bed-sheets,pillow-Blan- cases,kets $\quad$ etc. |  | Tablecloths, placemats, napkins, etc. |  |  | Bedspreads, quilts, and misc. Total |  | Knotted | Woven | Tufted | Felt, tile, etc. | Misc. | Total |
| 1,000 lbs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1992 | 4 | 8 | 262 | 13 | 7 | 94 | 388 | 83 | 1,068 | 421 | --- | --- | 1,572 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 2 | 5 | 14 | 97 | 25 | --- | --- | 136 |
| Apr | - | 1 | 1 | 0 | -- | 3 | 5 | 3 | 88 | 9 | --- | --- | 100 |
| May | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 96 | 13 | --- | --- | 111 |
| Jun | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 14 | 0 | 3 | 137 | 13 | --- | --- | 153 |
| Jul | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 20 | 3 | 268 | 15 | --- | --- | 286 |
| Aug | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 369 | 28 | --- | --- | 399 |
| Sep | 0 | 7 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 35 | 6 | 268 | 22 | --- | --- | 296 |
| Oct | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 16 | 8 | 278 | 28 | --- | --- | 314 |
| Nov | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 17 | 7 | 96 | 26 | - | --- | 130 |
| Dec | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 23 | 32 | 11 | 290 | 27 | -- | --- | 328 |
| Total | 5 | 17 | 32 | 11 | 14 | 90 | 169 | 75 | 2,176 | 232 | --- | --- | 2,482 |
| 1994: 1/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 203 | 5 | - | - | 210 |
| Feb | 14 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 |  | 26 | 1 | 196 | 28 | -- | --- | 224 |
| Mar | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 19 | 28 | 5 | 210 | 82 | --- | --- | 298 |
| Apr | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 15 | 3 | 288 | 93 | --- | --- | 384 |
| May | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 18 | 5 | 222 | 109 | --- | --- | 335 |
| Jun | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 21 | 11 | 286 | 59 | --- | --- | 356 |

1/ Preliminary. --- = An absence of trade. $0=$ Levels of trade less than 1,000 lbs.
Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 35--Raw-silk equivalent of U.S. exports of silk-containing textile manufactures, $1992-941 /$


1/Preliminary. $N A=$ Not available. $-\ldots=A n$ absence of trade. $0=$ Levels of trade less than $1,0001 b s$.
Source: Bureau of the Census.

| Yarn, thread, and fabric |  |  |  |  |  |  | Apparel |  |  |  |  |  | Headgear |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year and month | Yarn, <br> thread, cordage, and rope | Broadwoven fabric 100\% |  | Knit fabric | Narrow, industria and misc. fabric | Total | Tops | Bottoms | Suits and coats | Sweaters | Other apparel | Total | 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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 12,795 | 926 | 5,962 | 90,783 | 2,674 |
| Mar | 21,298 | 12,761 | 13,070 | 3,326 | 8,088 | 58,543 | 49,665 | 26,801 | 10,777 | 1,003 | 6,195 | 94,440 | 3,257 |
| Apr | 19,104 | 14, 028 | 11,680 | 3,173 | 7,152 | 55,137 | 42,156 | 21,577 | 14,328 | 1,142 | 5,712 | 84,916 | 2,919 |
| May | 20,872 | 14,223 | 11,882 | 3,511 | 7,913 | 58,401 | 41,583 | 22,446 | 18,715 | 3,443 | 5,702 | 91,889 | 3,016 |
| Jun | 24,007 | 16,786 | 13,147 | 4,036 | 8,009 | 65,986 | 57,705 | 31,239 | 26,769 | 6,226 | 6,957 | 128,897 | 3,361 |
| Jul | 23,902 | 15,780 | 11,214 | 3,813 | 8,018 | 62,727 | 69,730 | 32,406 | 31,971 | 9,252 | 8,157 | 151,515 | 3,302 |
| Aug | 22,992 | 15,283 | 11,603 | 4,495 | 8,095 | 62,468 | 68,943 | 29,867 | 35,488 | 11,096 | 9,647 | 155,041 | 3,855 |
| Sep | 24,581 | 13,016 | 9,408 | 5,377 | 8,025 | 60,407 | 63,798 | 28,720 | 31,673 | 10,189 | 9,956 | 144,336 | 3,630 |
| Oct | 24,084 | 12,375 | 9,267 | 4,888 | 8,938 | 59,553 | 60,388 | 27,643 | 24,835 | 8,433 | 8,414 | 129,713 | 3,229 |
| Nov | 20,278 | 11,615 | 8,635 | 4,723 | 8,852 | 54,103 | 53,272 | 26,422 | 17,630 | 4,131 | 6,597 | 108,052 | 3,454 |
| Dec | 18,529 | 11,617 | 9,351 | 3,339 | 8,618 | 51,454 | 44,077 | 24,338 | 14,485 | 1,102 | 6,077 | 90,079 | 3,490 |
| Total | 255,289 | 158,461 | 130,914 | 45,324 | 95,168 | 685,155 | 640,813 | 326,437 | 254,661 | 57,946 | 85,843 | 1,365,699 | 39,357 |
| 1994: 1/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 22,943 | 12,628 | 10,605 | 3,510 | 8,733 | 58,419 | 52,784 | 29,734 | 17,178 | 1,244 | 8,624 | 109,564 | 3,578 |
| Feb | 17,994 | 13,158 | 9,673 | 3,601 | 7,865 | 52,291 | 50,098 | 28,569 | 13,916 | 687 | 8,769 | 102,041 | 2,139 |
| Mar | 22,220 | 17,049 | 11,519 | 4,260 | 9,139 | 64,187 | 54,671 | 28,562 | 11,766 | 755 | 10,010 | 105,764 | 2,889 |
| Apr | 22,345 | 16,204 | 9,009 | 4,238 | 8,771 | 60,566 | 45,481 | 21,222 | 12,692 | 1,123 | 8,740 | 89,258 | 2,544 |
| May | 25,418 | 17,508 | 9,420 | 5,119 | 9,005 | 66,470 | 52,801 | 25,297 | 20,846 | 2,969 | 10,400 | 112,312 | 2,826 |
| Jun | 24,790 | 17,485 | 11,249 | 6,651 | 9,164 | 69,340 | 60,368 | 31,405 | 29,604 | 6,338 | 11,467 | 139,182 | 3,176 |
| House furnishings Floor coverings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year and month | Blankets | Bedsheets, pillowcases etc. | Tablecloths, placemats napkins, etc. | ```Bath- room and kitchen toweling``` | Curtains drapes, etc. | Bedspreads, quilts and misc | Total | Knot- <br> ted | 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: 647080 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 647 | 1,193 | 1,071 | 991 | 1,078 | 447 | 5,428 | 118 | 857 | 2,393 | 85 | 135 | 3,588 |
| Feb | 534 | 1,180 | 1,112 | 879 | 1,037 | 345 | 5,085 | 99 | 759 | 2,344 | 62 | 259 | 3,522 |
| Mar | 698 | 1,419 | 1,341 | 1,020 | 1,080 | 467 | 6,025 | 73 | 855 | 3,510 | 229 | 338 | 5,005 |
| Apr | 683 | 952 | 1,231 | 880 | 1,144 | 432 | 5,321 | 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 |
| Jul | 802 | 1,153 | 1,521 | 884 | 868 | 614 | 5,842 | 47 | 959 | 2,412 | 253 | 295 | 3,965 |
| Aug | 1,637 | 1,381 | 2,426 | 954 | 954 | 702 | 8,520 | 24 | 746 | 2,508 | 140 | 350 | 3,767 |
| Sep | 1,779 | 1,208 | 2,156 | 892 | 1,067 | 801 | 7,904 | 10 | 841 | 2,990 | 172 | 220 | 4,233 |
| Oct | 3,127 | 1,077 | 1,808 | 909 | 1,129 | 669 | 8,719 | 30 | 769 | 3,125 | 309 | 301 | 4,533 |
| Nov | 3,343 | 1,033 | 1,110 | 748 | 1,132 | 525 | 7,892 | 30 | 841 | 3,349 | 178 | 234 | 4,632 |
| Dec | 3,154 | 945 | 944 | 822 | 1,136 | 610 | 7,611 | 112 | 810 | 3,692 | 173 | 337 | 5,123 |
| Total | 17,610 | 13,877 | 17,317 | 10,709 | 13,332 | 6,697 | 79,543 | 775 | 10,126 | 34,907 | 2,313 | 3,317 | 51,438 |
| 1994: 1/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 1,031 | 1,844 | 1,113 | 1,035 | 946 | 553 | 6,523 | 56 | 813 | 3,618 | 242 | 241 | 4,969 |
| Feb | 844 | 1,787 | 1,395 | 939 | 836 | 498 | 6,299 | 46 | 889 | 3,555 | 107 | 255 | 4,852 |
| Mar | 1,064 | 1,312 | 1,349 | 1,063 | 1,099 | 630 | 6,516 | 32 | 1,063 | 4,397 | 255 | 250 | 5,996 |
| Apr | 947 | 1,254 | 1,506 | 804 | 1,146 | 437 | 6,094 | 85 | 1,081 | 4,380 | 305 | 165 | 6,016 |
| May | 1,334 1,271 | 1,533 1,658 | 1,218 | 891 | 1,369 1,410 | 606 | 6,951 7,379 | 57 64 | 1,351 1,458 | 4,329 4,276 | 287 310 | 232 210 | 6,257 6,317 |
| Jun | 1,271 | 1,658 | 1,462 | 970 | 1,410 | 608 | 7,379 | 64 | 1,458 | 4,276 | 310 | 210 | 6,317 |

1) Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

## Effects of the Uruguay Round Agreement on U.S. Agricultural Commodities



On December 15, 1993, the United States reached an historic agreement concluding the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Benefits arising from the agreement include:

- U.S. farmers will gain from the increase in world income that will arise from the Uruguay Round agreement.
- U.S. agricultural exports are expected to increase by between $\$ 1.6$ billion and $\$ 4.7$ billion in 2000 and between $\$ 4.7$ billion and $\$ 8.7$ billion in 2005.
- Increased exports mean more export-related jobs, particularly for high-value and value-added products.
- Increased exports will raise farmprices, increase farm income, and lower Government outlays on price and income support programs.
- Perhaps even more important for the future is the discipline the Uruguay Round will apply to countries that might otherwise choose closed markets, production-inducing internal supports, and subsidized exports. This agreement has important con-
sequences for our large trading partners that are currently outside the GATT: China, Taiwan, and the nations of the former Soviet Union.


## Provisions of the Agreement

The Uruguay Round (UR) Agreement is an historic effort to open world agricultural markets, prompting increased trade and dynamic growth. The agricultural agreement covers four areas implemented over a 6-year period, 1995-2000, export subsidies, market access provisions, internal supports, sanitary and phytosanitary measures.

## To Get the Full Report...

The information presented here is excerpted from Effects of the Uruguay Round Agreement on U.S. Agricultural Commoditles, Stock \# GATT-1. Price is $\$ 9.00$ (foreign orders, $\$ 11.25$ ). To order your copy, please call our order desk toll-free at 1-800-9996779. Or send your check to:

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[^1]:    -1 1 very poor, $2=$ poor. $3=$ fair. $4=$ good, and $5=0 x$ collent.

[^2]:    Sources: Bureau of the Census and Fiber Organon.

[^3]:    .- Not avallable.

[^4]:    1/ Preliminary. --- = An absence of trade.

[^5]:    Source: Bureau of the Census.

