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Cotton and Wool Outlook

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U.S. Cotton Export Share of Demand Stable in 2004/05

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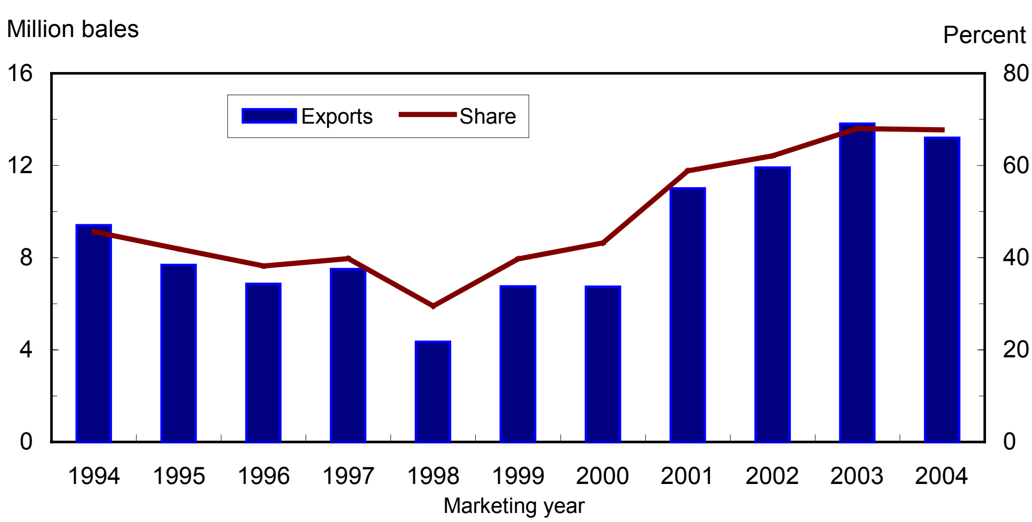
The next release is April 11, 2005

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board.

The latest U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) cotton forecast for 2004/05 projects U.S. cotton exports at 13.2 million bales, up from a month ago but still below the 2003/04 record of 13.8 million; the lower exports this season are attributable to competition from a record foreign cotton crop. Nevertheless, the U.S. export share of demand is about unchanged from last season as U.S. mill use experiences its seventh season of decline. In 2004/05, the U.S. export share of demand is expected to remain near 68 percent, well above most years of the past decade.

U.S. cotton exports are being sustained this season by the increased foreign consumption that has exceeded production in each of the past nine seasons. Foreign cotton use in 2004/05 is forecast at a record 99.9 million bales, resulting in considerable foreign imports despite the record crop. China continues to propel the consumption growth, with use there forecast at 37.5 million bales and imports projected at 9 million, both records.

Figure 1
U.S. cotton exports and share of total demand



Source: USDA.

Domestic Outlook

U.S. Cotton Supply Unchanged; Demand Revised Upward

The 2004/05 U.S. cotton crop remains estimated at 23 million bales (upland at 22.3 million and extra-long staple (ELS) at 736,000 bales), compared with about 18.3 million in 2003/04. The USDA will release final production estimates on May 12th. Based on the current production estimate and beginning stocks of 3.5 million bales, this season's U.S. cotton supply totals nearly 26.6 million bales, 12 percent above last season and the largest in nearly four decades.

Note: Record U.S. cotton crop pushes supply to its highest since 1966/67.

While supply was unchanged, 2004/05 U.S. cotton demand was increased in March to 19.5 million bales, still about 4 percent below last season but the third highest on record. The U.S. export forecast was raised 200,000 bales to 13.2 million, as recent sales data and the expectation of future foreign import needs—particularly from China—led to the revised forecast. The U.S. share of world trade is estimated at 39 percent, below 2003/04's 42 percent but similar to 2002/03.

Note: Strong foreign import demand provides boost to U.S. cotton exports in 2004/05.

U.S. cotton mill use continues to trend lower, accounting for less than one-third of total U.S. cotton demand as competition from imported products continues. However, mill use was unchanged this month at 6.3 million bales. U.S. cotton mill use has remained fairly stable over the past 12 months, averaging more than 6.3 million bales on a seasonally adjusted annual rate for the first half of 2004/05.

Based on this supply and demand outlook, U.S. cotton ending stocks for 2004/05 are forecast at 7.1 million bales, more than double last season's level. As a result, the stocks-to-use ratio will rise considerably in 2004/05 from 17 percent in 2003/04 to over 36 percent this season.

Record Textile Imports in Calendar 2004

Total 2004 textile imports reached a record 17.6 billion (raw-fiber equivalent) pounds, 935 million (6 percent) above 2003. Textile exports also rose in 2004 to 5.0 billion pounds, 218 million (5 percent) higher than in 2003. As a result, the 2004 trade deficit reached 12.6 billion pounds, compared with 11.9 billion in 2003 and 10.5 billion in 2002. Cotton accounted for 56 percent (7.1 billion pounds) of the deficit; manmade fibers contributed 33 percent, while 3 percent came from wool textiles. Silk and linen accounted for the remaining 8 percent.

Note: The total textile and apparel trade deficit reached a record 12.6 billion pounds in 2004.

For December 2004, U.S. textile imports totaled 1.3 billion pounds, 8 percent below November but 5 percent above a year ago. Lower imports of cotton, wool, and manmade fiber products more than offset slight gains in linen and silk textiles compared with a month earlier. Apparel imports, at 844 million pounds, declined sharply in December. Shipments of home furnishing were also lower in December. Cotton textile imports declined 7 percent to 720 million pounds. Lower imports of cotton apparel accounted for most of the December decline.

Note: Cotton textile and apparel imports rose to a record 19.8 million bale-equivalents in 2004, while exports were the second largest at 4.9 million.

December textile exports, at 382 million pounds, were 1 percent below a month earlier, but 17 percent above a year ago. Export declines occurred in cotton and linen textiles and for home furnishing and yarn, thread, and fabric end-use categories. Cotton textile exports declined to 165 million pounds, 10 percent below a month earlier and the lowest monthly shipment during 2004.

World Cotton Production Almost 1 Million Bales Higher This Month

World cotton production in 2004/05 is forecast almost 1 million bales higher than in February, at 117.7 million bales. Consumption is forecast 360,000 bales higher, at 106.4 million bales. World trade is forecast 300,000 bales higher—at 33.6 million bales—and ending stocks are forecast 819,000 bales higher—at 47.6 million bales.

The largest production change this month is in Brazil, up 450,000 bales. A survey by Brazil's agriculture ministry indicated higher area than previously expected in both 2003/04 and 2004/05. Assuming normal yields for each producing state, the new area estimate suggests a crop of 6.3 million bales. Mato Grosso accounted for most of the upward revision in 2003/04 area, in turn increasing expected 2004/05 area in Brazil's highest yielding state. USDA's attaché reports that Brazilian farmers purchased their crop inputs early, avoiding the impact of rising oil prices this year, and sustaining prospects for normal yields.

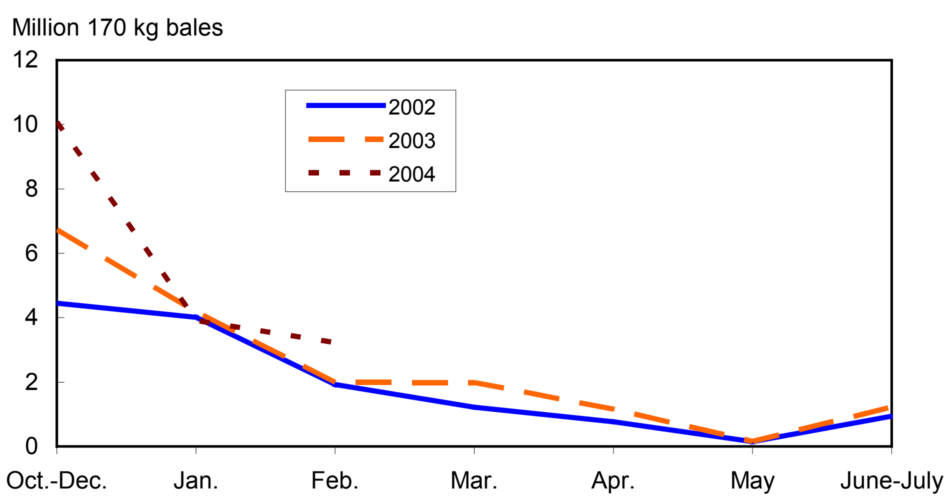
Note: Brazil's February 2005 agricultural forecasts can be found at: http://www.conab.gov.br/download/safra/3levantamentoPlantio.pdf

India's 2004/05 production estimate is 400,000 bales higher this month. India's cotton arrivals have fluctuated significantly this season, but were quite strong in February. Through December, arrivals were 51 percent above year-earlier levels, but were 5 percent lower compared with a year earlier in January. Arrivals surged again in February, rising 56 percent above year-earlier levels. The rest of the year is expected to see arrivals average 20 percent below year-earlier levels; USDA's attaché reports sources in India expect arrivals to end at least one month earlier than last year.

Note: India's 2004/05 cotton yield is forecast 32 percent higher than in 2002/03 boosted by improved weather, the introduction of hybrid cotton varieties into Northern India, and the adoption of Bt cotton for between 6 to 17 percent of India's planted area. Bt cotton plantings were widespread even before their legalization. Trade in Bt seeds between states is widespread, as are sales of seeds by unauthorized dealers. This makes estimates inexact.

World cotton production in 2004/05 is now forecast 22.6 million bales higher than the year before. China and the United States account for half of this increase, and India accounts for an additional 11 percent.

Figure 2
Indian cotton arrivals



Source: East India Cotton Association.

Mill Use Resilient in Developed Countries in 2004/05

USDA's 2004/05 consumption forecasts are higher this month for 14 countries and lower for six countries. The largest single change is a 175,000-bale decline for Thailand. Careful examination of Thailand's trade data suggests October 2001 import volume was significantly overstated, and Thailand's consumption estimates are reduced an average of 75,000 bales each year between 2001/02 and 2003/04. Imports have fallen short of their expected pace during 2004/05, suggesting consumption is unlikely to rise from the year before, contrary to earlier expectations. On the other hand, data from India's Textile Commissioner support a 150,000-bale increase in India's 2004/05 forecasted cotton consumption, the largest increase for March. However, most of these other changes in the cotton consumption estimates this month stemmed from examination of these countries' import trends. In lieu of authoritative information on mill use, trade is a useful indicator for importing countries.

Note: Thailand's 2001/02 imports are revised downwards 174,000 bales. There are no changes to estimated imports in 2002/03 or 2003/04, but 2004/05 imports are revised downwards 300,000 bales.

Interestingly, consumption in the 25 countries of the European Union (EU) in 2004/05 is forecast 150,000 bales higher this month, despite a 50,000-bale decrease in the forecast for Greece. While the end of the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA) would be expected to reduce prospects for the EU's textile industry, Germany and Belgium are now expected to consume more cotton in 2004/05 than during the year before, and Italy's consumption is expected to be the same as the year before. Total EU cotton consumption is expected to fall 7 percent, but prospects are better in these high-income countries.

Japan's consumption is revised upwards 50,000 bales this month, and Japan's 2004/05 cotton consumption is now expected to fall only 3 percent from the year before, its smallest decline in 5 years. U.S. mill use is also forecast to fall only 3 percent in 2004/05, its smallest decline in 5 years.

The end of the MFA undoubtedly accounts for much of 2004/05's cotton consumption boom in China, India, and Pakistan. Consumption in these countries is expected to grow by 5.5 million bales, 1.3 million bales, and 600,000 bales, respectively. However, the resilience of cotton consumption in the developed world suggests other factors are important as well. Cotton prices recently reached some of their lowest levels, with respect to polyester, seen in at least a decade, and world economic growth remains forecast at above-average levels. China's 37-percent increase in January cotton textile exports from the year before highlights the importance of the end of the MFA to world cotton markets, but other forces bear watching as well.

Note: Together China, India, and Pakistan account for 94 percent of the world's expected increase in mill use in 2004/05. The biggest decline foreseen for any country is 189,000 bales in the United States.

Highlight

U.S. Domestic Cotton Consumption Expands for Third Consecutive Year

U.S. domestic cotton consumption (mill use plus net textile trade) in calendar year 2004 continued its upward trend that was briefly interrupted by the 2001 U.S. recession when consumer demand for textile and apparel products diminished. The 2004 increase resulted from the continued expansion of imported cotton products, as U.S. cotton fiber mill use declined once again. In contrast, the U.S. spinning industry managed to slightly increase its use of manmade fibers in calendar 2004, although mill use of all fibers was about unchanged.

Note: The U.S. spinning industry consumed 13.4 billion pounds of fiber in 2004, similar to 2003 but 3 billion pounds below 1997's high.

U.S. domestic consumption of cotton reached nearly 10.3 billion pounds in 2004, 1 percent above calendar 2003 and a record. Despite this increase, cotton's share of domestic consumption of all fibers declined in 2004 to 39.5 percent, or about 1 percentage point below the previous 5-year average. While domestic consumption of manmade fibers also rose in 2004, the share of total domestic consumption remained at 55 percent. Surprisingly, however, linen and silk experienced a dramatic gain in 2004 and captured the share lost by cotton.

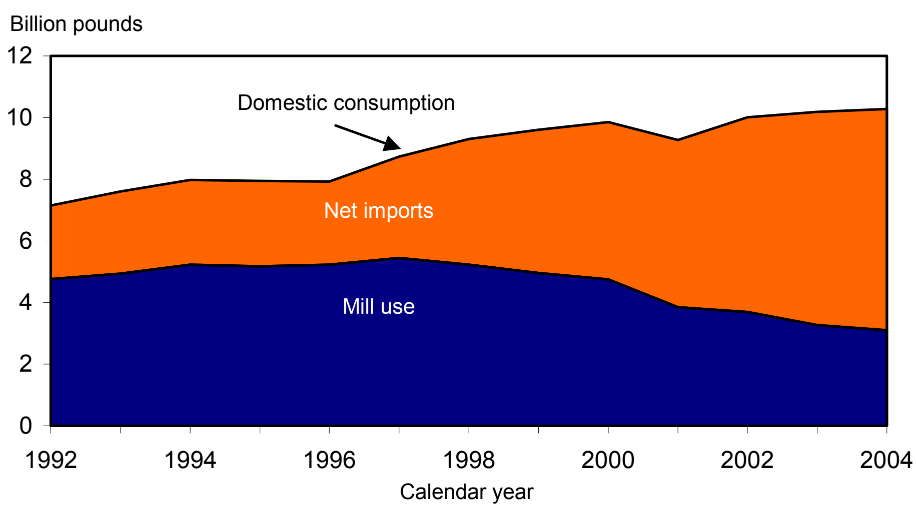
Note: On a per capita basis, U.S. domestic consumption of cotton remained at 35 pounds in 2004. However, the percentage spun by U.S. mills fell below 11 pounds.

U.S. cotton mill use declined for a seventh consecutive year in 2004, accounting for only 3.1 billion pounds, or 30 percent of total domestic consumption of cotton, as net imports of textile and apparel products continued to expand. In 2004, net cotton product imports surpassed 7 billion pounds—a record—and have risen more than 3 billion pounds in just 6 years. In 1998, net imports accounted for only 44 percent of domestic cotton consumption; now they contribute 70 percent of the total.

The import growth is due mainly to the preferential trade agreements that the United States has with various countries and the removal of quotas on imported products over the last several years as required by the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing. The last of the quotas were removed at the end of 2004, marking the beginning of a new era perhaps for U.S. cotton textile and apparel trade in 2005.

Note: U.S. cotton textile and apparel imports have nearly doubled since 1997 to 9.5 billion pounds.

Figure 3
U.S. domestic consumption of cotton



Source: Compiled by USDA from Census Bureau reports.

Contacts and Links

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Data

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

Recent Reports

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

China: A Study of Dynamic Growth. China's rapid economic growth has been driven by high rates of investment, gains in productivity, and liberalized foreign trade and investment. China's growth is likely to continue, but the Chinese economy faces some possibly unsustainable pressures. This report is available at http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/WRS0408/.

Related Websites

WASDE, http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/wasde/latest.pdf
Cotton Briefing Room, http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/cotton/

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

Item	2003/04	2004/05 Jan.	2004/05 Feb.	2004/05 Mar.
		Million acres		
Upland:				
Planted	13.301	13.409	13.409	13.409
Harvested	11.826	12.809	12.809	12.809
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	723	835	835	835
		Million 480-lb bales		
Beginning stocks	5.140	3.428	3.428	3.428
Production	17.823	22.270	22.270	22.270
Total supply 1/	22.966	25.703	25.708	25.708
Mill use	6.424	6.135	6.235	6.235
Exports	13.221	12.075	12.350	12.500
Total use	19.645	18.210	18.585	18.735
Ending stocks 2/	3.428	7.541	7.171	7.021
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	17.4	41.4	38.6	37.5
Extra-long staple:		1,000 acres		
Planted	179	250	250	250
Harvested	177	248	248	248
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	1,169	1,425	1,425	1,425
		1,000 480-lb bales		
Beginning stocks	245	78	78	78
Production	432	736	736	736
Total supply 1/	719	849	844	844
Mill use	65	65	65	65
Exports	538	625	650	700
Total use	603	690	715	765
Ending stocks 2/	78	159	129	79
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	13.0	23.1	18.0	10.3

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

Last update: 3/11/05.

Table 2--World cotton supply and use estimates

Item	2003/04	2004/05 Jan.	2004/05 Feb.	2004/05 Mar.
	Million 480-lb bales			
Supply:				
Beginning stocks				
World	38.14	35.61	35.55	35.77
Foreign	32.75	32.10	32.04	32.27
Production				
World	95.08	115.64	116.72	117.71
Foreign	76.82	92.64	93.71	94.71
Imports				
World	33.91	32.91	33.56	33.79
Foreign	33.86	32.87	33.52	33.75
Use:				
Mill use				
World	98.38	104.43	105.80	106.16
Foreign	91.89	98.23	99.50	99.86
Exports				
World	33.03	32.60	33.28	33.58
Foreign	19.27	19.90	20.28	20.38
Ending stocks				
World	35.77	47.12	46.74	47.55
Foreign	32.27	39.42	39.44	40.45
Stocks-to-use ratio	Percent			
World	36.4	45.1	44.2	44.8
Foreign	35.1	40.1	39.6	40.5

Based on USDA estimates.

Last update: 3/11/05.

Table 3--U.S. fiber supply

Item	2004 Nov.	2004 Dec.	2005 Jan.	2004 Jan.
Cotton:	1,000 480-lb bales			
Ginnings	6,145	4,399	2,286	727
Imports since August 1	4.3	5.3	NA	25.2
Stocks, beginning	9,494	14,376	17,065	16,265
At mills	317	284	270	337
Public storage	7,838	12,860	15,639	14,915
CCC stocks	2,479	6,763	10,221	5,737
Manmade:	Million pounds			
Production	733.7	697.1	702.1	702.4
Noncellulosic	733.7	697.1	702.1	702.4
Cellulosic	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total since January 1	8,072.4	8,769.5	702.1	702.4

Item	2004 Oct.	2004 Nov.	2004 Dec.	2003 Dec.
	Million pounds			
Raw fiber imports	126.0	132.5	145.3	131.7
Noncellulosic	120.0	126.6	137.8	126.8
Cellulosic	6.0	5.9	7.5	4.9
Total since January 1	1,349.4	1,481.9	1,627.1	1,651.2
Wool and mohair:	1,000 pounds			
Raw wool imports, clean	2,400.3	1,856.4	1,205.5	1,210.7
48s-and-finer	460.3	673.9	394.2	504.1
Not-finer-than-46s	1,940.0	1,182.6	811.4	706.6
Total since January 1	19,596.9	21,453.3	22,658.8	20,827.5
Wool top imports	568.3	522.9	664.8	89.7
Total since January 1	3,556.4	4,079.3	4,744.1	3,737.0
Mohair imports, clean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total since January 1	6.9	6.9	6.9	13,223.2

NA = Not available.

Last update: 3/11/05.

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

	2004		2005	2004
Item	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.
Cotton:	1,000 480-lb bales			
All consumed by mills 1/	526	471	496	555
Total since August 1 1/	2,161	2,632	3,129	3,215
SA annual rate 2/	6,352	6,409	6,153	6,687
SA daily rate 2/	24.4	24.7	23.7	25.6
Daily rate	23.9	20.5	23.6	25.2
Upland consumed by mills 1/	521	466	490	550
Total since August 1 1/	2,141	2,607	3,097	3,179
SA daily rate 2/	24.2	24.4	23.4	25.4
Daily rate	23.7	20.3	23.3	25.0
	1,000 spindles/hours			
Spindles in place	2,306	2,236	2,221	2,350
Active spindles	2,178	2,142	2,130	2,207
Spindle hours (1,000)	1,088	1,224	1,108	1,198
	Percent			
Cotton's share of fibers	82.4	80.8	81.7	82.3
Manmade:	1,000 pounds			
Total consumed by mills 1/	53,760	53,728	53,366	57,375
Total since August 1 1/	226,717	280,445	333,811	332,208
Daily rate	2,444	2,336	2,541	2,608
Noncellulosic staple	2,376	2,272	2,468	2,520
Cellulosic staple	68	64	73	88

1/ Adjusted to calendar month. 2/ SA = seasonally adjusted.
Last update: 3/11/05.

Table 5--U.S. fiber exports

Item	2004 Oct.	2004 Nov.	2004 Dec.	2003 Dec.
Cotton:		1,000 480-lb bales		
Upland exports	497	633	1,115	1,285
Total since August 1	1,323	1,955	3,070	3,558
Sales for next season	24	36	68	46
Total since August 1	194	230	297	366
Extra-long staple exports	46.0	105.5	125.2	140.5
Total since August 1	76.2	181.6	306.8	340.0
Sales for next season	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total since August 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Manmade:		Million pounds		
Raw fiber exports	103.7	83.2	85.7	79.5
Noncellulosic	102.5	82.1	84.6	78.3
Cellulosic	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
Total since January 1	922.4	1,005.7	1,091.4	1,017.8
Wool and mohair:		1,000 pounds		
Raw wool exports, clean	839.6	722.0	1,191.8	557.0
Total since January 1	9,254.2	9,976.2	11,168.0	11,143.9
Wool top exports	264.9	224.6	341.6	876.1
Total since January 1	3,189.3	3,413.9	3,755.6	8,230.5
Mohair exports, clean	330.0	255.4	251.6	704.4
Total since January 1	2,842.6	3,098.0	3,349.6	4,555.6

Last update: 3/11/05.

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

Item	2004 Dec.	2005 Jan.	2005 Feb.	2004 Feb.
	Cents per pound			
Domestic cotton prices:				
Adjusted World Price	33.54	36.07	36.65	60.47
Upland spot 41-34	41.68	43.21	42.90	63.35
Pima spot 03-46	93.10	112.85	138.68	107.37
Avg. price received by upland producers	40.70	39.60	38.10	61.90
Mill delivered:				
Cotton				
Actual	48.38	50.30	49.79	71.58
Raw fiber equivalent	53.76	55.89	55.32	79.53
Rayon staple				
Actual	110.00	111.00	113.00	87.00
Raw fiber equivalent	114.58	115.63	117.71	90.63
Polyester staple				
Actual	68.00	68.00	68.00	61.00
Raw fiber equivalent	70.83	70.83	70.83	63.54
Price ratios				
Cotton/rayon	46.9	48.3	47.0	87.8
Cotton/polyester	75.9	78.9	78.1	125.2
	Cents per pound			
Northern Europe cotton quotes:				
A Index	48.59	51.50	52.10	73.60
Memphis Territory	52.45	55.75	54.06	74.63
California/Arizona	57.80	62.19	61.31	78.75
B Index	46.91	49.26	49.08	71.35
Orleans/Texas	48.45	50.63	48.31	71.06
	Dollars per pound			
Wool prices (clean):				
U.S. 56s	1.48	NQ	NQ	1.49
Australian 56s 1/	2.08	2.06	2.06	2.42
U.S. 60s	1.80	NQ	NQ	2.06
Australian 60s 1/	2.48	2.55	2.52	2.75
U.S. 64s	2.30	2.30	2.15	2.39
Australian 64s 1/	2.71	2.73	2.71	2.94

1/ In bond, Charleston, SC.

NQ = No quote.

Last update: 3/11/05.

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

Item	2004 Oct.	2004 Nov.	2004 Dec.	2003 Dec.
	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric	257,603	259,849	266,828	266,299
Cotton	88,789	90,801	91,498	96,021
Linen	22,281	22,952	34,063	34,512
Wool	3,917	3,532	3,598	3,580
Silk	1,267	1,278	1,195	1,190
Manmade	141,349	141,286	136,474	130,997
Apparel	1,088,327	938,256	843,879	797,980
Cotton	626,220	570,067	524,858	502,067
Linen	28,049	27,612	24,401	19,332
Wool	44,077	24,660	13,874	14,210
Silk	20,059	18,775	20,856	17,929
Manmade	369,921	297,142	259,889	244,443
Home furnishings	199,461	177,939	155,788	148,800
Cotton	108,291	98,359	89,219	86,026
Linen	1,194	1,137	1,108	1,101
Wool	439	395	337	626
Silk	458	468	436	433
Manmade	89,078	77,581	64,687	60,615
Floor coverings	62,478	59,976	61,621	55,068
Cotton	8,110	8,227	8,469	8,109
Linen	13,843	12,196	11,908	9,772
Wool	14,610	15,707	17,619	15,582
Silk	1,240	1,369	1,908	1,274
Manmade	24,676	22,477	21,718	20,330
Total imports 2/	1,620,504	1,447,761	1,338,971	1,278,434
Cotton	836,682	773,171	720,393	698,196
Linen	65,609	64,296	72,004	65,047
Wool	63,577	44,650	35,596	34,167
Silk	23,034	21,893	24,400	20,827
Manmade	631,602	543,752	486,579	460,198

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Includes headgear.

Last update: 3/11/05.

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

Item	2004 Oct.	2004 Nov.	2004 Dec.	2003 Dec.
	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric	311,758	265,735	247,502	220,818
Cotton	152,644	131,311	116,320	103,254
Linen	7,723	7,245	7,216	5,467
Wool	5,833	4,167	4,588	3,181
Silk	2,743	2,150	2,342	1,748
Manmade	142,815	120,862	117,036	107,168
Apparel	99,809	85,163	98,467	75,257
Cotton	50,933	44,407	42,228	42,983
Linen	1,459	952	950	1,258
Wool	4,099	3,690	3,828	3,112
Silk	2,984	2,494	2,626	1,801
Manmade	40,333	33,620	48,836	26,104
Home furnishings	6,214	6,317	6,254	4,664
Cotton	3,430	3,749	3,683	2,853
Linen	274	185	204	184
Wool	370	69	74	69
Silk	69	43	49	66
Manmade	2,072	2,270	2,243	1,492
Floor coverings	34,675	28,922	29,116	25,393
Cotton	2,866	2,430	2,283	1,958
Linen	1,503	1,397	1,255	1,033
Wool	2,058	1,970	2,208	1,702
Silk	59	76	59	40
Manmade	28,188	23,049	23,311	20,659
Total exports 2/	452,697	386,336	381,558	326,324
Cotton	209,946	181,959	164,574	151,118
Linen	10,966	9,786	9,631	7,947
Wool	12,381	9,907	10,711	8,072
Silk	5,855	4,764	5,076	3,654
Manmade	213,549	179,921	191,566	155,533

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Includes headgear.

Last update: 3/11/05.

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

Item	2004 Oct.	2004 Nov.	2004 Dec.	2003 Dec.
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	270,609	271,727	259,063	249,513
Canada	20,935	18,807	14,967	17,195
Costa Rica	10,722	9,630	10,802	9,200
Dominican Republic	19,137	20,931	20,814	19,086
El Salvador	28,181	29,345	32,381	30,380
Guatemala	22,592	24,362	24,500	20,634
Haiti	8,324	9,625	10,642	6,761
Honduras	48,174	52,394	51,708	52,342
Jamaica	1,082	1,152	1,102	1,177
Mexico	101,564	95,979	84,445	86,601
Nicaragua	9,527	9,116	7,427	5,878
South America	19,459	19,856	21,341	21,316
Brazil	5,397	7,328	7,612	9,755
Colombia	7,408	6,350	5,681	6,025
Peru	4,961	4,594	5,911	4,531
Europe	54,017	44,850	40,350	51,733
Italy	3,423	3,586	3,745	4,650
Portugal	4,891	3,594	3,421	3,576
Russia	4,714	3,746	3,374	10,017
Turkey	21,087	17,930	17,429	17,537
Asia	448,772	396,210	365,161	344,024
Bahrain	3,224	3,309	4,311	3,131
Bangladesh	30,239	23,261	19,697	15,523
Cambodia	17,259	16,052	14,136	12,413
China	91,844	83,449	79,203	75,024
Hong Kong	25,288	22,020	20,383	21,132
India	49,087	39,598	38,235	34,616
Indonesia	16,525	15,600	12,650	13,630
Israel	3,708	3,809	3,247	4,806
Macao	9,090	8,682	8,185	5,599
Malaysia	6,534	5,246	5,071	5,658
Pakistan	76,237	69,261	58,453	54,947
Philippines	12,181	12,463	11,441	8,257
Singapore	2,914	3,140	2,148	1,947
South Korea	13,631	12,816	11,852	13,572
Sri Lanka	13,126	11,016	11,379	8,215
Taiwan	9,984	9,847	9,251	11,006
Thailand	19,447	18,649	17,857	16,415
United Arab Emirates	4,446	3,033	4,268	3,514
Oceania	5,323	4,763	2,336	2,973
Australia	4,104	3,608	1,254	1,820
Africa	38,502	35,765	32,143	28,638
Egypt	10,971	8,525	7,774	7,279
Lesotho	8,276	7,012	6,453	5,922
South Africa	2,093	2,327	1,601	2,813
World 2/	836,682	773,171	720,393	698,196

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

Last update: 3/11/05.

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

Item	2004 Oct.	2004 Nov.	2004 Dec.	2003 Dec.
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	194,725	168,534	151,171	137,609
Bahamas	121	118	80	191
Canada	17,701	14,887	15,196	14,724
Costa Rica	10,276	7,677	6,758	5,311
Dominican Republic	20,787	17,284	14,746	12,318
El Salvador	13,331	12,859	13,648	12,280
Guatemala	9,638	7,579	6,468	7,555
Haiti	4,038	3,050	3,372	2,233
Honduras	56,378	50,160	42,983	38,644
Jamaica	1,237	603	349	783
Mexico	59,280	52,806	46,019	42,397
Nicaragua	1,312	909	1,031	792
Panama	79	153	73	39
South America	4,843	4,191	3,183	3,888
Argentina	67	99	38	71
Brazil	243	514	416	115
Chile	222	152	137	105
Colombia	2,931	2,474	1,782	2,804
Ecuador	219	126	130	245
Peru	388	247	233	192
Venezuela	441	246	187	187
Europe	3,009	2,904	3,156	3,373
Belgium	206	444	502	488
France	120	96	91	86
Germany	246	174	357	476
Italy	229	158	171	169
Netherlands	292	308	258	188
Turkey	104	164	34	394
United Kingdom	996	817	936	677
Asia	6,338	5,187	6,014	5,087
China	593	741	902	434
Hong Kong	912	498	886	666
Israel	533	384	259	228
Japan	1,415	1,126	1,522	1,445
Malaysia	126	152	35	58
Philippines	456	231	335	154
Saudi Arabia	233	112	256	184
Singapore	242	254	291	177
South Korea	246	372	448	510
Sri Lanka	362	253	167	120
Taiwan	180	151	184	256
United Arab Emirates	290	318	323	202
Oceania	482	546	525	361
Australia	367	388	420	303
Africa	549	598	525	799
Morocco	22	65	4	31
World 2/	209,946	181,959	164,574	151,118

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

Last update: 3/11/05.