# BEST EXPORT MARKETS

# FOR

# U.S. COTTON, 2004

**Best Export Markets for U.S Cotton** was compiled by Erika Martinez and edited by Quoc Thai, under the supervision of Maurice Kogon, .Director of the El Camino College Center for International Trade Development (CITD) in Hawthorne, California.

The report is based largely on 2003/2004 Country Commercial Guides (CCGs) prepared by U.S Agricultural Attaches and staff stationed in the reporting countries. All CCGs include a standard chapter "Leading Sectors for U.S. Exports." This report drew from those CCGs which specifically recommended Cotton as a best prospect for U.S exports, based on near-term growth potential or large market receptivity to additional U.S. suppliers.

The entire report is also available as a Word document, in print or electronically, for $25.00. To order, contact the El Camino College CITD at: 310-973-3173 or **mkogon@elcamino.edu**.

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT
13430 Hawthorne Blvd, Hawthorne, California 90250 USA
http://elcamino.citd.org

Phone: (310) 973-3173 Fax: (310) 973-3132 E-mail: mkogon@elcamino.edu

**BEST EXPORT MARKETS**

**FOR**

**U.S. COTTON, 2004**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

# I. EXPORT MARKET OVERVIEW

## HTS 5201: COTTON, NOT CARDED OR COMBED

This Product Market Brief provides an overview of the world market for U.S Cotton, based on an analysis of the latest trade statistics and market research.

**Export Growth:** U.S exports of Cotton rose from $968.2 million to 1999 to $2.04 billion in 2002, an increase of 108.1% over the four- year period.

**Leading foreign Markets:** The leading markets for U.S Cotton in 2002 (all valued above $100 million) were: Mexico (17.9% total); Turkey (13.4% total); Indonesia (10.9%); China (7.7%); Thailand (6.9%). Other mayor markets (above $60 million) were: Japan (5.5%); Pakistan (5.1%); India (4.8%); Canada (4.4%).

**Fastest growing Markets:** Of the major, large-volume markets, those-showing-the highest three-year growth rates for U.S Cotton (1999-2002) were: Turkey (414%); Indonesia (141.2%) and Thailand (335.3%). Other (smaller-volume) high-growth markets over the three-year period were: India (1147%); Pakistan (693.9%); Taiwan (100%); and Bangladesh (131.2%).

**Best Market Prospects:** The markets listed below appear to be particularly promising for U.S exports of Cotton over the next two years. Specific U.S exports statistics on Cotton are available from the CITD for all countries, including those listed below (Source: U.S Census Bureau). The CITD also has access to relevant trade contacts, trade opportunities and market research on each.

| | |
|---|---|
| Argentina | El Salvador |
| Bangladesh | India |
| Brazil | Indonesia |
| Bulgaria | Pakistan |
| China | Turkey |
| Ecuador | Vietnam |

# II. MARKET POTENTIAL INDICATORS

## A. U.S EXPORT STATISTICS

### Top 30 U.S Export Markets 1999-2002
### (Values in $ Thousands)
### HTS 5201: COTTON, NOT CARDED OR COMBED

| Country | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | Percent Change 1999-2002 | Percent Change 2001-2002 | Percent Share 2002 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mexico | 285,352 | 476,237 | 473,628 | 319,403 | 11.93% | 32.60% | 15.71% |
| Turkey | 46,371 | 208,764 | 172,854 | 238,778 | 414.90% | 38.10% | 11.74% |
| Indonesia | 80,454 | 155,697 | 194,056 | 194,067 | 141.20% | 0.00% | 9.54% |
| China | 16,961 | 46,456 | 42,863 | 137,986 | 7.10% | 221.90% | 6.79% |
| Thailand | 28,143 | 66,861 | 102,986 | 122,516 | 335.30% | 19.00% | 6.03% |
| Taiwan | 57,083 | 107,118 | 124,784 | 114,649 | 100.80% | -8.10% | 5.64% |
| Korea | 65,326 | 96,088 | 160,529 | 103,073 | 57.80% | -35.80% | 5.07% |
| Japan | 96,148 | 135,255 | 110,047 | 98,487 | 2.40% | -10.50% | 4.84% |
| Pakistan | 11,532 | 27,933 | 60,550 | 91,549 | 693.90% | 51.20% | 4.50% |
| India | 6,927 | 29,429 | 194,228 | 86,382 | 1147.00% | -55.50% | 4.25% |
| Canada | 61,917 | 100,270 | 99,493 | 77,709 | 25.50% | -21.90% | 3.82% |
| Bangladesh | 28,514 | 49,241 | 75,988 | 65,913 | 131.20% | -13.30% | 3.24% |
| Hong Kong | 26,240 | 65,608 | 74,179 | 63,115 | 140.50% | -14.90% | 3.10% |
| Peru | 13,342 | 19,196 | 30,257 | 35,181 | 163.70% | 16.30% | 1.73% |
| Colombia | 17,747 | 26,234 | 30,599 | 35,139 | 98.00% | 14.80% | 1.73% |
| Vietnam | 4,232 | 14,883 | 28,670 | 27,439 | 548.37% | -4.30% | 1.35% |
| Brazil | 5,954 | 52,753 | 3,534 | 25,750 | 332.48% | 628.50% | 1.35% |
| Philippines | 9,931 | 13,427 | 15,844 | 22,252 | 124.07% | 40.40% | 1.09% |
| Belgium | 9,882 | 18,752 | 14,215 | 20,839 | 110.88% | 46.60% | 1.02% |
| Italy | 10,195 | 31,824 | 22,067 | 19,926 | 95.45% | -9.70% | 1.02% |
| Ecuador | 8,667 | 25,641 | 20,360 | 17,333 | 99.99% | -14.90% | 0.85% |
| Guatemala | 9,072 | 25,962 | 16,467 | 16,173 | 78.27% | -1.80% | 0.80% |
| El Salvador | 10,618 | 21,562 | 20,965 | 14,540 | 36.94% | -30.06% | 0.72% |
| Germany | 9,350 | 13,238 | 11,290 | 13,677 | 46.28% | 21.10% | 0.67% |
| Bahrain | 0 | 299 | 5,689 | 9,973 | N/A | 75.30% | 0.49% |
| Switzerland | 6,769 | 6,340 | 3,576 | 9,827 | 45.18% | 174.80% | 0.48% |
| Malaysia | 8,588 | 6,588 | 15,295 | 6,047 | -29.59% | -60.05% | 0.30% |
| Ireland | 5,712 | 0 | 0 | 5,283 | -7.51% | N/A | 0.26% |
| Chile | 47 | 5,600 | 309 | 4,745 | 9995.74% | 1434.80% | 0.23% |
| Venezuela | 1,629 | 83,388 | 8,922 | 4,309 | 164.52% | -51.70% | 0.21% |
| **Sub Total Top 30** | **943,512** | **1,886,038** | **2,137,199** | **2,033,301** | **115.50%** | **-4.90%** | **99.23%** |
| **Sub Total Other** | **25,523** | **28,852** | **30,197** | **15,870** | **-37.82%** | **-47.40%** | **0.77%** |
| **Total to World** | **969,035** | **1,914,890** | **2,167,396** | **2,049,171** | **111%** | **-5.50%** | **100.00%** |

## B. MARKET SIZES FOR COTTON

The Best Markets Matrix (below) provides comparative market size data on 13 countries considered “best prospects” for U.S exports of Cotton. The countries are listed in alphabetical order, not in rank order. The data on total market, import market, and imports from the U.S. are based on local sources and reflect the best estimates of the reporting officers in each country.

Statistical accuracy and comparability to other sources (e.g., “USDOC Bureau of Census”) are affected by a number of factors; including lack of published figures in certain markets, variances in data collection techniques, sources of data, and industry definitions.

### HIGH POTENCIAL EXPORT MARKETS FOR U.S COTTON
### MARKET SIZE BY COUNTRY

| | TOTAL MARKET | | | TOTAL IMPORTS | | | IMPORTS FROM THE U.S | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COUNTRY | 2001 | 2003 | % Change | 2001 | 2003 | % Change | 2001 | 2003 | % Change |
| Argentina * | 72 | 80 | 11% | 4 | 10 | 150% | 0 | 4 | N/A |
| Bangladesh * | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 66 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Brazil ** | 830 | 780 | -6% | 55 | 120 | 118% | 9 | 45 | 400% |
| China ** | 8537 | 8385 | -2% | 89 | 800 | 799% | 42 | 400 | 852% |
| Colombia ** | 88 | 105 | 19% | 56 | 64 | 14% | 25 | 35 | 40% |
| Ecuador ** | 102 | 103 | 1% | 91 | 93 | 2% | 75 | 85 | 13% |
| El Salvador ** | 20 | 31 | 55% | 21 | 31 | 48% | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Guatemala * | 25.9 | 16.8 | -35% | 25.9 | 16.8 | -35% | 16.5 | 16.8 | 2% |
| India ** | 2.7 | 2.5 | -7% | 0.35 | 0.27 | -23% | 0.21 | 0.12 | -43% |
| Indonesia * | 194 | 195 | 1% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Pakistan ** | 2093 | 1877 | -10% | 243 | 185 | -24% | 900 | 100 | -89% |
| Turkey ** | 1300 | 1400 | 8% | 500 | 500 | 0% | 288 | 300 | 4% |
| Vietnam ** | 108 | 130 | 20% | 103 | 120 | 17% | 14 | 25 | 79% |

* In millions of U.S dollars
** Thousands of metric Tons

## III. BEST-PROSPECT MARKET ASSESMENTS

Following are overviews of "best prospect" markets for U.S Cotton, based on observations of U.S agricultural officers in each country. The countries appear in alphabetical order. For more detailed market research on Cotton in these and other specific markets, see relevant reports listed in chapter IV. For general commercial and economic information on individual countries, see the relevant Country Commercial Guides (CCGs).

### ARGENTINA

Argentine spinners will need to import good quality cotton in 2002 and 2003 because of a short domestic output and scarcity of good quality lint. After the devaluation, local spinners have become very competitive and are increasing exports of textiles. Moreover, imported textiles, which came in large quantities, have now become very expensive and will be substituted by domestic products. Cotton imports will come primarily from Brazil, but U.S. cotton has great potential due to its quality and financial facilities.

### BANGLADESH

The U.S. has been the second major supplier of raw cotton to Bangladesh, providing 19% of total cotton imports (216,000 metric tons) in FY2002. Cotton imports have been increasing at about 10% per year since 1995. The countries comprising the former Soviet Union have emerged as the principal cotton suppliers to Bangladesh in terms of export volumes. If U.S. cotton prices remain competitive, American cotton could increase to 30% of Bangladesh's total cotton imports. U.S. raw cotton exports to Bangladesh in 2002 totaled $66.5 million.

Bangladesh is a growing market for ELS and superior quality cotton. Approximately 30% of cotton imports are destined for export oriented spinning mills. These mills regularly import U.S. Pima and Upland cotton, preferring U.S. quality, consistency and better ginning, and are willing to pay reasonably higher prices for it. However, high freight costs and longer delivery periods often lead Bangladeshi importers to source their cotton from non-American suppliers. In addition to retaining price competitiveness, export credit programs and direct contact between Bangladeshi buyers and U.S. suppliers through exchange visits and trade shows could help increase U.S. cotton exports to Bangladesh.

In the early 1990s, export-oriented woven, hosiery, and knitwear garments were entirely dependent on imported fabrics and yarns. Export bonuses at a rate of 25% for locally manufactured garments played a key role in enhancing the private textile mills' ability to supply yarns and fabrics for export garments. Recently, however, the BDG reduced cash incentives for the export oriented textile sector to 15% until June 2003. In FY2004, this will be reduced to 10% and in FY2005 to 5%. The country only produces about 210 million kilograms of yarn, although there is domestic demand for 500 million kg. While 25% of yarn requirements for garment exports is met from domestic production, the shortfall is typically met through bonded imports. Most of the bonded yarns are imported from India, which protects domestic producers by keeping raw cotton prices for domestic mills around 20% cheaper than the export price of raw cotton. As India does not produce short and long staple cotton, Bangladeshi mills can compete with India in spinning lower and higher counts of yarn.

Presently Bangladesh has 158 spinning mills, 151 weaving mills, and 282 dying/finishing mills, 300 knitting, knit dying and finishing plants, and 3,000 ready-made garments plants. This industrial base is capable of supplying around 90% of the knitwear fabrics and 30-35% of the woven fabrics for the country's export oriented ready-made garment sector. Industry sources estimate that the country needs a total of 229 spinning mills (25,000 spindles each), 322 weaving mills (10 million meters per year) and 317 dyeing/finishing mills (10 million meters per year) to meet the current level of domestic and export demands for hosiery, knitwear and garments. The textile industry forecasts a 10-15% annual increase in raw cotton imports to prepare for increased competition in 2005.

**BRAZIL**

Domestic cotton consumption for MY 2002/03 has been revised downward to 780,000 MT, lint cotton, down 50,000 MT from MY 2001/02. Major factors causing a reduction in consumption include the significant retraction in the retail market due to decreased purchasing power of Brazilian consumers and high unemployment rates.

For the domestic MY 2003/04, cotton consumption is forecast at 800,000 MT, lint cotton, up 20,000 MT from current season, assuming that Brazilian macroeconomic variables improve in the near future. According to ABIT, domestic cotton consumption for calendar year (CY) 2001 is 872,400 MT, down 101,800 MT, lint cotton, from 2000.

Cotton imports for MY 2002/03 are estimated at 120,000 MT, based on updated information from SECEX. According to SECEX, cotton imports during the August 2002 - April 2003 period are 84,567 MT lint cotton. Total MY 2003/04 cotton imports are projected at 70,000, down 41% from MY 2002/03, assuming the expected increase in domestic production. The tables below show cotton imports by country of destination for MY 2001/02 and 2002/03, as reported by SECEX.

**CHINA**

Demand for cotton is forecast to remain strong in 2004 and consumption is forecast to increase 4.5% as compared with the 11% growth that is expected to occur in 2003. Imports are forecast to increase to 800,000 MT from a projected 2003 import estimate of 570,000 MT. High cotton prices are expected to motivate China's farmers to plant 17.5% more cotton in 2004 than in 2003. The additional planted area is expected to come out of corn and wheat in areas where such planting flexibility exists.

Yields in 2004 are forecast to remain consistent with 2003. Ending stocks in 2003 are estimated to decline to 1.8 million MT. In 2004, even with substantially increased production and imports, consumption is forecast to outstrip supplies and lead to further reductions in stocks. This optimistic import forecast could be negatively affected if the United States decides to exercise its rights to impose safeguard duties on Chinese textiles.

**COLOMBIA**

Colombia, traditionally a net exporter of cotton, has become a net importer as a result of declines in domestic production. Colombia began to import significant quantities of cotton in 1991/92, and its import dependence has grown rapidly.

Colombia's cotton production is estimated to increase to 30,200 tons in 2002/03 and is projected to further increase to 33,500 tons in the 2003/04 marketing year. The increase in production is largely due to higher world prices and a rapid devaluation of the peso, which have improved the prices paid to producers in pesos. Domestic demand has also increased as a result of stronger demand from the local textile industry, which is increasing production and exports due to the zero duty trade preferences provided by the US under the Andean Trade Preference and Drug Eradication Act (ATPDEA).

The Colombian Government approved the commercial planting of biotech BT cotton for the first time in April 2003, which is expected to reduce production costs for Colombian cotton. The approval follows successful test plantings, which resulted in a sharp reduction in the number of pesticide applications Biotech cotton is expected to represent approximately 20% of cotton area for the 2003/2004 marketing year.

The main factor in increased cotton demand in Colombia is undoubtedly the duty free access to the US market for Colombian textiles and garments under the ATPDEA. Duty free access was granted starting in October 2002 and will continue through 2006. The textile industry is expanding its plant capacity to meet the new demand from a widespread increase in garment production. Colombian clothing factories are generally considered to be high quality producers and international clothing brands have shown an interest in increasing purchases. Demand for fabric is reportedly in excess of local production capacity, because of the limited production capacity of textile producers.

The textile industry is expanding in particular the production of "denim" which uses 1 inch or less staple cotton. This type of cotton is not produced in Colombia, which provides an opportunity for increased exports from the US.

Total cotton imports for the marketing year 2002/03 are expected to be 63,700 tons (15% higher than a year before) and imports are forecast to grow another 10% during the 2003/04 marketing year. Imports from the US have been increasing due to the quality and freight advantages for US cotton. The US supplied 79% of the total cotton imports by Colombia.

Growth in imports has been particularly strong for 1-inch long staple, all of which comes from the US. Data from the textile industry shows imports of 4,611 tons of US one-inch staple cotton during the first quarter of 2003. This amount represents 72% of the total imports of the 2002 year. The industry expects demand to remain strong for this cotton.

**ECUADOR**

The Ecuadorian textile industry has focused on developing new export markets in recent years. Cotton imports are rising somewhat as a result of increased textile exports and decreased local cotton production, which has been hit hard by unfavorable weather conditions. In addition, white fly disease has hurt the competitiveness of Ecuadorian cotton farmers. Ecuador's textile industry has been encouraged to incorporate cotton in quality textile products for export to the U.S. market, where they enter duty-free under the Andean Trade Preference and Drug Eradication Act (ATPDEA). The U.S. cotton export industry has an agreement with local producers using U.S. cotton to place the "Cotton USA" label on textile products, which has boosted U.S. exports to Ecuador.

**EL SALVADOR**

Cotton production in El Salvador, having completely vanished in the mid-1980s, restarted at a low scale in 1998/99, with a production of 4,000 metric tons. Cotton consumption has increased as a result of growth in the maquila sector and is expected to reach 28,312 metric tons in marketing year 2002/2003. The country produced less than 1000 metric tons in 2001/2002 and imported the rest. The United States supplies virtually all of El Salvador's cotton import needs. Total cotton imports from the U.S. amounted to $14.5 million in 2002. Local textile companies attribute this to high quality standards and delivery reliability. Recent CAFTA negotiations could have a positive impact on cotton consumption if Salvadoran textile exporters can obtain greater access to the U.S. market.

**INDIA**

India is a growing import market for extra long staple (ELS) cotton and high quality long staple cotton (28-32 mm). Imports of medium staple cotton occur when local supplies are tight and/or when world prices are favorable. Although India is typically a price sensitive market, there has been an increasing demand for quality in recent years.

Cotton was the single largest agricultural export item from the United States to India in 2001 and 2002, valued at $194 million and $86 million, respectively. The United States has emerged as the largest cotton supplier to India with a market share of nearly 50% due to highly competitive prices of U.S. cotton vis-à-vis cotton from other origins.

Other major suppliers are West Africa, Australia, CIS countries, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, and South America. Most mills using ELS are familiar with U.S. Pima and its superior fiber characteristics. Many mill owners importing U.S. upland cotton are appreciative of its quality and higher spinning out turn.

## INDONESIA

Cotton is the second-leading U.S. agriculture export to Indonesia, and Indonesia is one of the world's largest cotton importers. Demand for U.S. cotton hinges on the performance of the local textile industry, which continues to recover following the 1997/98 regional financial crises. As the local textile industry rebounded in the last five years, U.S. cotton sales to Indonesia have similarly revived. As Indonesia's textile manufacturing industry continues to restructure, demand for U.S. cotton should grow.

## PAKISTAN

Pakistan is a leading market for US Pima and upland cotton. U.S. market share accounts for more than 50% of Pakistan's total cotton imports. Progressive textile mills focus on producing better quality products, particularly for the export market. Domestic consumption is forecast to increase nearly 5%. As a result of local lint contamination problems, mills find it increasingly attractive to import upland cotton, especially for finishing higher quality products directed at the export market. The United States, Central Asia, and Australia are the major cotton suppliers.

## TURKEY

Turkey's has become the second largest market for U.S. cotton in the world. Turkey's textile industry remains important to the economy. U.S. cotton has a very good reputation in Turkey, and strong U.S. exports in the current year reflected this. Competitive, low prices also helped the U.S. to capture a larger share of the market. Turkey is expected to remain a significant importer as some farmers continue to shift into more profitable commodities like wheat.

## VIETNAM

Vietnam has a rapidly growing and vibrant textile industry, mostly based on imported or synthetic fiber. Textiles are one of Vietnam's top foreign exchange earners with over $2.5 billion in export sales. Cotton spinning is expanding, as export markets demand higher-value garments and products. There has been investment both to replace existing out-dated spindles and to add capacity, a development that improves prospects for U.S. cotton. Local cotton production, although expanding, meets only about 12-15% of demand. Marketing efforts are directed by the Cotton Council's International Regional Office in Hong Kong, and U.S. technical information is provided by Cotton Incorporated's Regional Office in Singapore.

## IV. TRADE EVENTS

## COTTON

Trade events, such as trade shows, trade missions and catalog shows, offer excellent opportunities for face-to-face interaction with foreign buyers and distributors. Of the many U.S. and international events held throughout the year, some are vertical (single industry theme) and some horizontal (many industries represented). The events organized or approved by the U.S. Departments of Commerce or Agriculture can be especially useful for first-time or infrequent participants – they require less lead time to register and typically involve more handholding.

The Trade-Event Scheduling Web sites listed below allow selective searches for upcoming events by industry, location, type and date. They typically provide the event organizer, event descriptions and costs, and people to contact for more information.

To find upcoming events for Cotton, use search terms relating to cotton, crops, agriculture, and the like.

### Schedules for U.S. Government Organized or Sponsored Events

Domestic USDOC Events: http://www.export.gov/comm_svc/us_event_search.html

International USDOC Events: http://www.export.gov/comm_svc/intl_event_search.html

USDA (Food & agriculture) Events: http://www.fas.usda.gov/scripts/agexport/EventQuery.asp

### II. Schedules for Commercially Organized Events

**Expo 24-7** (http://www.expo24-7.com/default.asp)
**TSNN** (http://www.tsnn.com/)
**ExpoWorldNet** (http://www.expoworld.net/)
**Exhibition Center - Foreign Trade Online** (http://www.foreign-trade.com/exhibit.htm)

# V. AVAILABLE MARKET RESEARCH
# COTTON

All reports listed below are in depth, country-specific surveys of the market for cotton, written by U.S agricultural staff in these countries.

All the reports can be obtained in print or electronically for $25.00 from:

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT
13430 Hawthorne Blvd, Hawthorne, California 90250 USA
Phone (310) 973-3173 Fax (310) 973-3132 E-mail: mkogon@elcamino.edu

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton and Products Annual | Argentina | Jun 11 2003 |
| Argentine Cotton Use and Imports Up | Argentina | Apr 7 2003 |
| Cotton Outlook | Argentina | 2003/2004 |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Argentina | Jun 11 2002 |
| Argentine Cotton Crop | Argentina | Mar 22 2002 |
| Argentine Cotton production Down | Argentina | Jan 7 2002 |
| | | |
| Cotton Update | Australia | Nov 4 2003 |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Australia | Jun 11 2003 |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Australia | Jun 3 2003 |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Australia | Jun 6 2002 |
| Cotton Update Australia | Feb 8 2002 | |
| | | |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Bangladesh | Jun 3 2003 |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Bangladesh | Jun 18 2002 |
| | | |
| Cotton and Products Update | Brazil | Nov 4 2003 |
| Cotton and Products | Brazil | Jun 16 2003 |
| Cotton Outlook | Brazil | Feb 11 2003 |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Brazil | Jun 11 2002 |
| Cotton and Products Update | Brazil | Apr 2 2002 |
| Cotton and Products Outlook | Brazil | Feb 8 2002 |
| | | |
| Cotton and Products Annual | China | Jun 6 2003 |
| Cotton and Products Annual | China | Jun 11 2002 |
| Cotton Update | China | Feb 14 2002 |
| Cotton and products Production Outlook | China | Feb 8 2002 |
| | | |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Colombia | Jun 6 2003 |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Colombia | Jun 18 2002 |
| | | |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Cote d'Ivoire | Jun 23 2003 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton and Products Annual | Cote d'Ivoire | Jun 7 2002 |
| | | |
| Egypt's Cotton Outlook | Egypt | Nov 28 2003 |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Egypt | Jun 6 2003 |
| Egypt's Cotton Update | Egypt | Oct 31 2002 |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Egypt | Jun 3 2002 |
| Egypt's Cotton Outlook | Egypt | Feb 8 2002 |
| | | |
| Cotton and Products Annual | France | Oct 7 2003 |
| Cotton and Products Annual | France | Jul 11 2002 |
| | | |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Germany | Jun 6 2003 |
| | | |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Greece | Jun 9 2003 |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Greece | Jun 5 2002 |
| Cotton Outlook | Greece | Mar 22 2002 |
| | | |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Hong Kong | Jun 3 2003 |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Hong Kong | Jun 19 2002 |
| | | |
| Cotton and Products Update | India | Dec 9 2003 |
| Cotton and Products Update | India | Oct 10 2003 |
| Cotton and Products Update | India | Aug 1 2003 |
| Cotton and Products Annual | India | Jun 4 2003 |
| Cotton and Products Update | India | Apr 3 2003 |
| Cotton and Products Update | India | Feb 5 2003 |
| Cotton Outlook | India | Feb 11 2003 |
| Cotton and Products Update | India | Dec 6 2002 |
| Cotton and Products Update | India | Oct 9 2002 |
| Cotton and Products Update | India | Aug 8 2002 |
| Cotton and Products Update | India | Jul 2 2002 |
| Cotton and Products Annual | India | May 27 2002 |
| Cotton and Products Update | India | Feb 5 2002 |
| Cotton Outlook | India | Feb 8 2002 |
| | | |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Indonesia | Jun 20 2003 |
| Cotton Update | Indonesia | Dec 6 2002 |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Indonesia | Jun 6 2002 |
| Cotton Update | Indonesia | Jan 2 2002 |
| | | |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Italy | Jun 25 2003 |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Italy | Jan 22 2003 |
| | | |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Japan | Jun 4 2003 |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Japan | Jun 7 2002 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton and Products Annual | Korea | Jun 13 2003 |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Korea | Jun 5 2002 |
| | | |
| Cotton and Product Annual | Mexico | May 28 2003 |
| Cotton and Product Annual | Mexico | May 27 2002 |
| Preliminary Outlook for Cotton Area | Mexico | Feb 8 2002 |
| | | |
| Cotton and Product Annual | Nigeria | Jun 4 2003 |
| Cotton and Product Annual | Nigeria | Jun 10 2002 |
| | | |
| Cotton Trade Data | Pakistan | Nov 13 2003 |
| Cotton and Product Annual | Pakistan | Jun 13 2003 |
| Cotton Trade Data | Pakistan | May 8 2003 |
| Cotton Outlook | Pakistan | Feb 11 2003 |
| Cotton Product Update | Pakistan | Nov 12 2002 |
| Cotton Trade Data | Pakistan | Oct 10 2002 |
| Cotton and Product Annual | Pakistan | Jul 8 2002 |
| Cotton Trade Data | Pakistan | Jun 21 2002 |
| Cotton Outlook | Pakistan | Feb 8 2002 |
| | | |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Paraguay | Jul 28 2003 |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Paraguay | Jun 14 2002 |
| Cotton Production | Paraguay | Feb 8 2002 |
| | | |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Philippines | Jul 4 2003 |
| | | |
| Cotton Products Update | Poland | Jun 10 2003 |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Poland | Jun 13 2002 |
| | | |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Portugal | Jun 26 2003 |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Portugal | Jun 13 2002 |
| | | |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Romania | Jul 16 2003 |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Romania | Jun 21 2002 |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Romania | Jun 6 2002 |
| | | |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Russian Federation | Jun 5 2003 |
| Cotton Situation Update | Russian Federation | Feb 5 2003 |
| Cotton Situation Update | Russian Federation | Feb 27 2002 |
| | | |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Spain | Jun 4 2003 |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Spain | Jun 14 2002 |
| | | |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Syria | Jun 10 2003 |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Syria | Jun 14 2002 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton Update | Taiwan | Nov 11 2003 |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Taiwan | Jun 20 2003 |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Taiwan | Jun 21 2002 |
| | | |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Thailand | Jun 4 2003 |
| Cotton Imports | Thailand | Jul 2 2002 |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Thailand | Jun 5 2002 |
| Cotton and Products Update | Thailand | Feb 12 2002 |
| | | |
| Cotton Update | Turkey | Dec 10 2003 |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Turkey | Jun 6 2003 |
| Cotton Outlook | Turkey | Feb 11 2003 |
| Cotton Update | Turkey | Nov 6 2002 |
| Cotton Update | Turkey | Oct 4 2002 |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Turkey | Jun 10 2002 |
| New GOT requirement for U.S Cotton | Turkey | Mar 6 2002 |
| | | |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Vietnam | Aug 4 2003 |
| Cotton and Products Annual | Vietnam | Jun 27 2002 |