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Report Highlights:

The U.S. is the largest supplier of cotton for the Hong Kong market. In MY 2004, the U.S. exported \$60 million worth of cotton to Hong Kong, occupying a volume market share of 77 percent. However, between August 2005 and March 2006, the import market share of U.S. cotton was drastically reduced to 51 percent. There were two primary reasons. First, U.S. cotton shipment deliveries were greatly affected by hurricanes in the U.S. last year and second, India has had abundant price competitive cotton readily available for export. U.S. cotton may face a great challenge in the Hong Kong market in the near future because of the expected increase in India cotton exports to Hong Kong in MY 2005 and MY 2006 and the elimination of Step-2 program. Hong Kong spinners may find it difficult to afford higher priced U.S. cotton because of the prevailing low cotton yarn prices, which result from severe competition of cotton yarn supplies throughout the region. As such, U.S. cotton exports to Hong Kong in MY 2005 and MY 2006 are forecast at 40,000 MT and 50,000 MT respectively, lower than the import level of 53,479 MT in MY 2004. Due to the relocation of local weaving plants, cotton consumption is expected to remain in the range of 66,000 MT of 300,000 bales in the coming years.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
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Situation & Outlook

Hong Kong's cotton imports for marketing year 2004 reached \$82 million (69,202 MT) representing a jump of 20 percent from the \$68 million import value (45,414 MT) in MY 2003. The significant increase was due to the low base in MY 2003 when Hong Kong suffered from SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome). During the SARS period, many textile and garment orders were diverted to other Asian countries like India and Pakistan, thus the demand for cotton was greatly reduced. The rebound in MY 2004, however, could not reach the pre-SARS level, i.e. \$101 million of import value in MY 2002. Actually, Hong Kong's cotton demand has gradually contracted over the years. Cotton consumption was about 500,000 bales (109,952 MT) in MY 2000 and declined over the years gradually to 300,000 bales (65,330 MT) in MY 2004. The major reason was that many remaining weaving plants have moved to China in early 2000 in anticipation of the termination of textile quota system effective January 1, 2005. People in the industry are expecting cotton consumption in Hong Kong will remain in the region of 300,000 bales in the coming years.

The U.S. is still the largest supplier of U.S. cotton for Hong Kong. In MY 2004, Hong Kong imported 53,479 MT (\$60 million worth) of U.S. cotton, accounting for 77 percent of the import volume. The import market share, however, declined to 51 percent for Aug 2005 – March 2006. In contrast, Hong Kong's import share of Indian cotton jumped tremendously from 1 percent in MY 2004 to 26 percent during Aug 2005 – March 2006. Indian cotton has had a large surplus for export. According to the representative of an Indian cotton trading firm, the Indian government has imposed no restrictions on the export and import of cotton with a view to supporting farmers. Due to competitive pricing and abundant supply, people in the industry forecast that Indian cotton will be able to expand the market share even more in Hong Kong.

Hong Kong cotton buyers learned that the U.S. Step-2 program will end by July 31, 2006. They are expecting that some other form of subsidy will take the place of this program. For the time being, many cotton buyers take a wait and see attitude and may hold off on any buying decision, particularly if they now have enough Indian cotton stocks.

In short, Hong Kong's cotton consumption in the coming years is expected to remain in the region of 300,000 bales. U.S. cotton, without Step-2 payment, will have a big challenge in maintaining the market share, particularly with increased supplies from India.

Production & Consumption

Hong Kong has four spinning mills left. There is no cotton production. The supply of cotton relies entirely on imports.

Cotton consumption used to be around 500,000 bales in the late 1990's and early 2000. It has gradually dropped to the 300,000 bales level. Cotton consumption is expected to remain steady at 300,000 bales in coming years. It is unlikely to rise significantly. The reason is that the four cotton spinning mills have a big challenge to maintain their number of clients. First, some of their clients have moved their plants to China. In the anticipation of the removal of the textile quota, effective January 2005, many remaining weaving plants in Hong Kong had relocated to China since early 2000. Most made the move to lower their operation costs as textile products would no longer require "Hong Kong quota" to be exported to the U.S. and E.U. Hence, in MY 2004, cotton consumption dropped significantly compared to MY 2002. (Cotton consumption was extra ordinarily low in MY 2003 due to SARS).

Based on Hong Kong spinners experience, relocated weaving plants might continue to buy yarns from Hong Kong spinners in the beginning. However, it's expected many gradually will

start to buy yarns produced by other countries such as China, India and Pakistan after years of relocation.

Additionally, the four Hong Kong spinning mills could not maintain their core client base because some of their clients have ceased operation in face of severe competition of imported fabric from China, Pakistan and Taiwan.

Cotton Consumption

Marketing Year	Bales (480 lbs/bale)	
	MT	
2000/2001	109,952	505,000
2001/2002	103,420	474,999
2002/2003	95,800	440,001
2003/2004	50,077	229,999
2004/2005	65,330	300,000

Hong Kong is taking the trend of shifting yarn production from open-end to ring production. The share of ring production has been increasing over the years. It rose 14 percent between 2004 and 2005, presenting a market share of 27 percent and 34 percent respectively (Table 6). Open-end yarn is of lower value and of lower profit margin. Hong Kong spinners try to focus on the high-end ring spun yarns in order to avoid direct competition with suppliers from China and other countries, whose competitive edge is mainly with open end yarns. Hong Kong spinners try to develop more patterns of slub effects and produce ring slub yarns, which are used to manufacture high quality denim. On the whole, the local spinning industry has strength in accommodating order requests in short notice and meeting tailor-made or specialized items.

About 72 percent of the yarn manufactured in Hong Kong is supplied to the domestic market, the rest is largely exported to China. In 2005, domestic exports of local cotton yarn to China increased tremendously by 53 percent (Table 7) while retained for domestic use declined by 17 percent. These figures reflected the fact that some of the clients of local spinners were relocated to China in early 2005 after the elimination of quota. Local spinners indicated that the high domestic export of cotton yarn will not be able to sustain in 2006 as they foresee that some of their relocated clients will also shift to buy yarns from China instead.

In 2005, Hong Kong consumed 118,825 MT of cotton yarn. Local yarn production only met 37 percent of local demand while 63 percent were supplied by imports. The table below will indicate the increasing competition that the local spinning industry is facing.

	2004	2005	% share 2004	% share 2005
Retained local cotton yarns	53,381	44,218	45%	37%
Retained cotton yarn imports	65,455	74,607	55%	63%
Total	118,836	118,825	100%	100%

Trade

The U.S. continued to be the largest supplier of cotton for the Hong Kong market. However, the market share declined from 77 percent during MY 2004 to 51 percent between August 2005 – March 2006. Last year when the southern part of the U.S. suffered from the hurricanes, the delivery of cotton shipments had been very unreliable. The U.S. terminal facilities were used for relief delivery as the priority. One of the spinning plants indicated that one shipment was delayed as long as for 2 months. Meanwhile, Indian cotton has had

large surplus for export at very competitive prices. As such, Hong Kong spinners have bought Indian cotton. India is very competitive for the short to medium staple cotton. The price of Indian cotton is almost cheaper by one-third of the U.S. prices, when quality of both cotton are comparable. On the other hand, U.S. cotton suppliers are not willing to lower their prices. Since there are abundant yarn supplies in the region resulting in low yarn prices, local spinners could not afford the expensive U.S. cotton. Consequently, there provides an opportunity for Indian cotton to expand the market share. The trend may continue in MY 2006.

Local spinners have learned that the U.S. Step-2 payment will end by July 31, 2006. They generally believe that the U.S. government will have some other form of subsidy. Meanwhile, local spinners hold off on making future procurements. Nonetheless, they are ready to buy some approach shipments from the U.S. if prices are attractive. (According to traders' information, in order to utilize the Step-2 payment before July 31, many U.S. exporters have sent out cotton to the region where storage cost is low, even without confirmed orders. These so-called approach shipments offer very good competitive prices.)

Given the increased supply of Indian cotton and the elimination of Step-2 payment, it could be a big challenge for U.S. cotton to increase cotton exports to Hong Kong or increase the market share. It is forecast that U.S. cotton exports to Hong Kong in MY 2005 and MY 2006 may be in the region of 40,000 MT and 50,000 MT respectively, both lower than the import level of MY 2004. Nonetheless, U.S. cotton is very competitive as there is a variety of grades and products that are of high quality. Compared to U.S. cotton, Indian cotton are very price competitive but the trash content is relatively higher particularly for the short staple grade.

Hong Kong also buys cotton from Brazil and Australia. According to traders, Brazil is able to provide very fine long staple cotton. Australian cotton is expensive but quality is very good.

In the first eight months of MY 2005, Hong Kong's imports of cotton rose by 33 percent and retained imports by 18 percent. The increase in retained imports have been ascribed largely to increased stocks rather than increased cotton demand. Hong Kong spinners felt that prices in the past few months were attractive, so on average they have 3 months' stock. Thus, the cotton imports for the second half of MY 2005 will not probably be able to sustain the high level earlier.

As a result of the implementation of the free trade agreement between Hong Kong and China (Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement – CEPA) since January 1, 2004, certain cotton yarn products made in Hong Kong are allowed to export to China duty free. The categories list of duty free cotton yarn products were further expanded effective January 1, 2005. However, the people in the industry explained that the 53 percent increase in domestic export of cotton yarn to China in 2005 (Table 7) was not due to CEPA effects but rather due to the relocation of their clients – weaving plants to China. In any case, imported cotton yarns to China will be exempted from duty payments as long as the end products are for exports. As such, CEPA does not have any significant impact on local's yarn export businesses to China.

In addition to the four spinning mills in Hong Kong, there are a number of cotton and textile trading firms, providing cotton and textile supplies to clients in the region. Cotton is directly exported from the supplying country to the destination countries without passing through Hong Kong, therefore, import and export figures do not reflect any business transaction generated by trading firms stationed in Hong Kong. Certain spinning plants in Hong Kong own production plants in China and Indonesia, therefore Hong Kong cotton re-export figures are recorded as a result of the shipments of cotton between Hong Kong and China or

Indonesia. The re-exports of cotton to China and Indonesia account for about 9 percent of total imports.

Transgenic Cotton

Hong Kong at present does not have any restrictions or documentation requirements for the import or export trade of transgenic agricultural products. However, the Hong Kong government has announced its intention to implement the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

Hong Kong at present is not a party of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. Hong Kong is a Special Administrative Region of China. The application of international agreements to Hong Kong for agreements to which China is a party will be decided by China in accordance with the circumstances and needs of Hong Kong, after seeking the views of the Hong Kong government. China is a party to the Convention and the Protocol since 1993 and 2005 respectively. The Hong Kong government has obtained the agreement-in-principle of China to extend the application of both the Convention and the Protocol to Hong Kong when it is adequately prepared.

With this background, the Hong Kong government first announced its intention to apply for the extension of the Cartagena Protocol in late 2003. To implement the regulatory controls over the trans-boundary movement of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) stipulated under the Protocol, the Hong Kong government is preparing to enact a new legislation without providing any deadline for completion. It is understood that the draft bill has been completed and is under internal review. The Hong Kong government has revealed that the legislation in the future will be complying with the requirements stated in the Protocol.

According to the Protocol, the exporting party is required to give advance notification to the competent authority of the importing country and seek its approval before it can export LMOs which are intended for introduction to the environment. Hong Kong does not have any significant agricultural production, nor any production of biotech crops. U.S. exports of agricultural products carrying LMOs for intentionally released to the environment are negligible if any. However, it is still possible that the Hong Kong government is expecting to see some documentations accompanying products containing LMOs if they are to be imported into or re-exported through Hong Kong, even though they are simply for end consumption. If this becomes the case, future importation of transgenic cotton into Hong Kong may need to fulfill certain documentation requirements.

At this stage, the Hong Kong government has not yet decided whether to require these documents be provided by the exporting country or by the Hong Kong government itself upon application.

Statistical Tables

PS&D Table

Hong Kong Cotton (HECTARES) (MT)							
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	
Market Year Begin		08/2004		08/2005		08/2006	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0	(HECTARES)
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0	(HECTARES)
Beginning Stocks	15676	15676	13064	13064	18507	14064	(MT)
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	(MT)
Imports	69237	69202	87091	80000	0	84000	(MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	53479	0	40000	0	50000	(MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	84913	84878	100155	93064	18507	98064	(MT)
Exports	6532	6484	16329	13000	0	14314	(MT)
USE Dom. Consumption	65318	65330	65318	66000	0	67000	(MT)
Loss Dom. Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	(MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	65318	65330	65318	66000	0	67000	(MT)
Ending Stocks	13064	13064	18507	14064	0	16750	(MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	84914	84878	100154	93064	0	98064	(MT)

Trade Matrices

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Hong Kong		
Commodity	Cotton		
Time Period	Aug - Mar	Units:	MT
Imports for:	2004		2005
U.S.	33,667	U.S.	30,690
Others		Others	
India	0	India	15,726
Brazil	4,637	Brazil	3,442
Australia	445	Australia	2,810
Pakistan	108	Pakistan	1,962
Tanzania	3,643	Tanzania	1,512
Spain	0	Spain	1,116
Zimbabwe	597	Zimbabwe	973
China	204	China	250
Total for Others	9,634		27,791
Others not Listed	2,049		1,634
Grand Total	45,350		60,115

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Hong Kong		
Commodity	Cotton		
Time Period	Aug - Mar	Units:	MT
Exports for:	2004		2005
U.S.	1	U.S.	3
Others		Others	
China	2,562	China	9,020
Indonesia	0	Indonesia	633
Vietnam	19	Vietnam	14
Total for Others	2,581		9,667
Others not Listed	1		2
Grand Total	2,583		9,672

Source : Hong Kong Census & Statistics Department – World Trade Atlas

Price Tables

Country	Hong Kong		
Commodity	Cotton		
Prices in	US\$	per uom	kg
Year	2004	2005	% Change
Jan	1.64	1.15	-30%
Feb	1.74	1.09	-37%
Mar	1.55	1.09	-30%
Apr	1.5	1.07	-29%
May	1.48	1.04	-30%
Jun	1.4	1.11	-21%
Jul	1.38	1.15	-17%
Aug	1.3	1.1	-15%
Sep	1.33	1.03	-23%
Oct	1.34	1.12	-16%
Nov	1.37	1.07	-22%
Dec	1.21	1.17	-3%
Exchange Rate	7.78	Local Currency/US \$	
Date of Quote	05//08/2006	MM/DD/YYYY	

Source : Hong Kong Census & Statistics Department

Table 1: Hong Kong's Cotton Import Prices by Suppliers, Aug – July, \$/Kg

Country	- Aug 02-Jul 03	Aug 03-Jul 04	Aug 04-Jul 05
The World	1.01	1.49	1.18
United States	0.98	1.5	1.12
Brazil	1.06	1.28	1.56
Tanzania	1.02		1.23
Australia	1.11	1.58	1.3
Mexico		1.5	1.21
Chad	0.96		1.09
Zimbabwe			1.68
India	0.63	1.51	0.87
China	2	2.94	2.97

Table 2: Hong Kong's Cotton Import Prices by Suppliers, Aug – Feb, \$/Kg

Country	Aug 03-Mar 04	Aug 04-Mar 05	Aug 05-Mar 06
The World	1.52	1.23	1.14
United States	1.54	1.15	1.12
India	1.57		1.06
Brazil	1.28	1.56	1.24
Australia	1.57	1.61	1.38
Pakistan	1.57	1.29	1.16
China	3.08	2.99	3.87

Table 3: Hong Kong Marketing Year Cotton Imports by Volume, Aug – Jul, MT

Country	Aug 02-Jul 03	Aug 03-Jul 04	Aug 04-Jul 05	% change	Market Share	
					03	04
The World	100,702	45,414	69,202	52%	100%	100%
United States	81,726	36,567	53,479	46%	81%	77%
Brazil	2,507	3,904	4,637	19%	9%	7%
Tanzania	2,037	0	4,608	--	0%	7%
Australia	7,278	2,738	2,618	-4%	6%	4%
Mexico	0	103	1,644	--	0%	2%
Chad	500	0	600	--	0%	1%
Zimbabwe	0	0	597	--	0%	1%
India	0	384	394	3%	1%	1%
China	774	389	238	-39%	1%	0%

Table 4: Hong Kong's Marketing Year Cotton Imports by Value, Aug - Jul , \$M

Country	Aug 02-Jul 03	Aug 03-Jul 04	Aug 04-Jul 05	% change	Market Share	
					03	04
The World	101.39	67.89	81.72	20%	100%	100%
United States	80.46	54.85	59.99	9%	81%	73%
Brazil	2.65	4.98	7.21	45%	7%	9%
Tanzania	2.09	0.00	5.67	--	0%	7%
Australia	8.09	4.33	3.41	-21%	6%	4%
Mexico	0.00	0.15	1.98	1183%	0%	2%
Chad	0.48	0.00	0.65	--	0%	1%
Zimbabwe	0.00	0.00	1.00	--	0%	1%
India	0.00	0.58	0.34	-40%	1%	0%
China	-	1.55	1.15	-38%	2%	1%

Table 5: Hong Kong's Marketing Year Cotton Exports, Aug – Jul, MT

	Aug 02-Jul 03	Aug 03-Jul 04	Aug 04-Jul 05	% change	Market Share	
					03	04
The World	7,935	8,076	6,484	-20%	100%	100%
China	7,610	7,982	6,314	-21%	99%	97%
Indonesia	322	0	144	--	0%	2%

Table 6: Hong Kong's Local Yarn Production, MT

	2004	2005	% change	% share	
				04	05
Ring Production, based on 20 counts	18,385	20,965	14%	27%	34%
Open-end Production, based on 10 counts	49,799	40,676	-18%	73%	66%
Total	68,184	61,641	-10%	100%	100%

Table 7: Hong Kong's Domestic Export of Cotton Yarn, MT

	2003	2004	2005	% change	Market Share	
					04	05
The World	13,020	14,803	17,423	18%	100%	100%
China	9,257	9,213	14,117	53%	62%	81%
Japan	1,643	3,085	1,932	-37%	21%	11%
Malaysia	1,394	2,293	1,199	-48%	15%	7%

Table 8: Hong Kong's Import of Cotton Yarn by Major Suppliers, MT

	2003	2004	2005	% change	Market Share	
					04	05
The World	638,348	628,228	641,012	2%	100%	100%
China	388,442	352,284	358,206	2%	56%	56%
Pakistan	149,310	157,014	184,490	17%	25%	29%
India	32,655	47,698	29,341	-38%	8%	5%
Taiwan	23,197	24,397	25,594	5%	4%	4%
Indonesia	25,588	27,863	24,695	-11%	4%	4%
Korea, South	9,191	6,698	5,708	-15%	1%	1%

Table 9: Hong Kong's Import of Cotton Yarn by Major Suppliers, \$ M

Country	2003	2004	2005	% change - 05/04 -
--The World--	1,696	1,855	1,710	-8
China	1,128	1,131	1,078	-5
Pakistan	305	375	374	0
India	82	136	73	-46
Taiwan	42	50	44	-13
Indonesia	63	79	60	-24
Korea, South	31	25	19	-23
Thailand	3	9	14	58
Japan	6	10	13	35

Table 10: Hong Kong's Re-exports of Cotton Yarn, MT

	2003	2004	2005	% change	Market Share	
					04	05
The World	580,924	562,773	566,405	1%	100%	100%
China	531,223	516,035	537,587	4%	92%	95%
Bangladesh	6,894	7,522	8,373	11%	1%	1%
Thailand	4,823	4,528	3,282	-28%	1%	1%
Cambodia	2,221	3,162	3,259	3%	1%	1%

Table 11: Hong Kong's Average Import Price of Cotton Yarn, \$/Kg

Country	2003	2004	2005	% change
--The World--	2.66	2.95	2.67	-9.49%
China	2.9	3.21	3.01	-6.23%
Pakistan	2.04	2.39	2.03	-15.06%
India	2.5	2.85	2.5	-12.28%
Taiwan	1.8	2.07	1.72	-16.91%
Indonesia	2.44	2.84	2.44	-14.08%
Korea, South	3.37	3.76	3.38	-10.11%
Thailand	2.94	2.36	2.45	3.81%
Japan	10.27	9.34	10.43	11.67%
Local	2.41	3.12	2.48	-20.51%

Table 12: Hong Kong's Retained Imports of Cotton Yarn

	2003	2004	2005	% change
Imports	638,348	628,228	641,012	2%
Re-exports	580,924	562,773	566,405	1%
Retained Imports	57,423	65,455	74,607	14%

Table 13: Hong Kong's Import of Cotton Fabric, MT

	2003	2004	2005	% change	Market Share	
					2004	2005
The World	444,470	476,678	477,353	0%	100%	100%
China	343,405	366,552	380,600	4%	77%	80%
Pakistan	50,188	53,267	47,772	-10%	11%	10%
Taiwan	11,519	12,797	11,643	-9%	3%	2%
Japan	10,643	12,395	10,785	-13%	3%	2%
Indonesia	7,488	6,144	5,840	-5%	1%	1%
Italy	3,052	3,493	3,626	4%	1%	1%
Korea, South	3,694	4,210	3,518	-16%	1%	1%

Table 14: Hong Kong's Import of Cotton Fabric, \$M

Country	2003	2004	2005	% change	Market Share	
					2004	2005
--The World--	2,031	2,377	2,434	2%	100%	100%
China	1,434	1,622	1,758	8%	68%	72%
Pakistan	114	137	110	-19%	6%	5%
Taiwan	101	118	106	-10%	5%	4%
Japan	127	163	137	-16%	7%	6%
Indonesia	33	33	30	-9%	1%	1%
Italy	74	104	113	9%	4%	5%
Korea, South	43	53	48	-8%	2%	2%

Table 15: Hong Kong's Total Export of Cotton Fabric, MT

Country	2003	2004	2005	% change	Market Share	
					2004	2005
--The World--	497,735	521,107	522,045	0%	100%	100%
China	309,555	337,588	350,349	4%	65%	67%
Bangladesh	22,319	25,026	28,636	14%	5%	5%
Cambodia	22,392	20,810	19,504	-6%	4%	4%
Indonesia	14,090	14,654	15,434	5%	3%	3%
Vietnam	14,151	14,299	14,661	3%	3%	3%
Philippines	16,685	13,670	13,434	-2%	3%	3%
Sri Lanka	11,405	12,548	11,395	-9%	2%	2%

Table 16: Hong Kong's Import of Synthetic Yarn, MT

Country	2003	2004	2005	% change	Market Share	
					2004	2005
The World-	287,767	283,853	247,172	-13%	100%	100%
Taiwan	113,177	117,965	104,405	-11%	42%	42%
China	96,898	99,023	96,447	-3%	35%	39%
Korea, South	27,893	21,949	13,503	-38%	8%	5%
Japan	7,771	7,306	7,003	-4%	3%	3%
Thailand	6,853	9,582	6,700	-30%	3%	3%
Malaysia	8,140	6,267	4,520	-28%	2%	2%
Indonesia	12,027	8,064	3,188	-60%	3%	1%
Italy	3,352	2,676	1,771	-34%	1%	1%

Table 17: Hong Kong's Import of Synthetic Yarn, \$M

Country	2003	2004	2005	% change	Market Share	
					2004	2005
--The World--	1,050	1,063	957	-10%	100%	100%
Taiwan	284	318	303	-5%	30%	32%
China	365	389	403	4%	37%	42%
Korea, South	156	121	70	-43%	11%	7%
Japan	80	68	56	-17%	6%	6%
Thailand	14	20	17	-15%	2%	2%
Malaysia	14	14	12	-13%	1%	1%
Indonesia	27	27	10	-62%	3%	1%
Italy	29	26	18	-30%	2%	2%

Table 18: Hong Kong's Total Export of Synthetic Yarn, MT

	2003	2004	2005	% change	Market Share	
					2004	2005
--The World--	256,259	258,188	225,679	-13%	100%	100%
China	242,014	241,548	212,052	-12%	94%	94%
Cambodia	2,255	4,167	3,007	-28%	2%	1%
Taiwan	931	817	2,096	156%	0%	1%
Vietnam	1,890	1,016	1,325	30%	0%	1%
Bangladesh	663	1,013	1,173	16%	0%	1%

Table 19: Hong Kong's Import of Synthetic Fabric, MT

	2003	2004	2005	% change	Market Share	
					2004	2005
The World	295,773	310,971	247,208	-21%	100%	100%
China	91,660	103,210	100,922	-2%	33%	41%
Taiwan	116,311	118,459	84,731	-28%	38%	34%
Korea, South	38,746	32,660	25,868	-21%	11%	10%
Malaysia	23,484	30,458	15,133	-50%	10%	6%
Japan	8,976	9,153	7,261	-21%	3%	3%
Thailand	3,027	3,667	2,716	-26%	1%	1%
United States	2,109	2,199	1,818	-17%	1%	1%
Italy	1,394	1,277	1,360	7%	0%	1%

Table 20: Hong Kong's Import of Synthetic Fabric, \$M

	2003	2004	2005	% change	Market Share	
					2004	2005
--The World--	1,489	1,607	1,444	-10%	100%	100%
China	351	402	416	3%	25%	29%
Taiwan	455	489	412	-16%	30%	29%
Korea, South	319	284	253	-11%	18%	17%
Japan	152	174	152	-13%	11%	11%
Italy	30	35	41	15%	2%	3%
Malaysia	51	73	38	-48%	5%	3%
United States	29	32	29	-10%	2%	2%

Table 21: Hong Kong's Total Export of Synthetic Fabric, MT

Country	2003	2004	2005	% change	Market Share	
					2004	2005
--The World--	266,204	277,829	228,960	-18%	100%	100%
China	247,482	256,600	204,089	-20%	92%	89%
Vietnam	1,224	1,640	2,686	64%	1%	1%
Brazil	149	25	1,859	7447%	0%	1%
Philippines	1,603	1,515	1,625	7%	1%	1%
United States	328	1,222	1,394	14%	0%	1%

Source : Hong Kong Census & Statistics Department – World Trade Atlas