Foreign Agricultural Service
GAIN Report
Global Agriculture Information Network

Voluntary Report - public distribution

Date: 1/31/2001

GAIN Report #CH1004

China, Peoples Republic of

Cotton and Products

Cotton Update

2001

Approved by:
John Wade
U.S. Embassy
Prepared by:
Ralph Bean/Freda Chao

Report Highlights:
MY 2000 production has been raised to 4.25 MMT in response to new estimates from the National Statistical Bureau, and consumption has been increased to 4.5 MMT to reflect growing demand from the textile industry. The textile industry is currently benefitting from an export boom, but high cotton prices and competition from other countries and synthetic fibers could limit further growth.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Unscheduled Report
Beijing [CH1], CH

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Executive Summary

A January release by China's National Statistical Bureau (NSB) has placed China's cotton production for MY 2000 at 4.35 MMT, 20% higher than the National Cotton Conference's November estimate. Despite the large difference, NSB's estimate is likely to see only minor modifications before becoming official. Consumption has grown rapidly during the past year, but high cotton prices have begun to cut into China's exports of textiles and garments, which account for most of the growth in consumption. Delays in China's entry into the WTO will blunt the impact of increased cotton import quotas during MY 2000. China's procurement system appears to have fallen into considerable disorder, as high cotton prices have encouraged the appearance of a large number of unlicensed cotton buyers. These buyer's activities are being blamed for a wide range of quality problems, which are plaguing the Yangtze and Yellow River valley regions. By contrast, the quality of Xinjiang cotton is reported to have improved this year.

Production

Production estimates for the MY 00 crop have been confused by a recent National Statistical Bureau (NSB) circular stating that cotton production was 4.35 MMT, up by 14% over last year. This is at odds with Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) estimates claiming that production was roughly even with last year, with a slight increase in planted area. The difference is even sharper with the National Cotton Conference's estimate, published in November by the state-owned Cotton and Jute Corporation (CJC), which called for a 6% fall in production, due to bad weather near harvest time. Government sources have advised that the three agencies involved (MOA, NSB and CJC) have met to discuss NSB's estimate, and that, after reviewing the methodology, the NSB figure is likely to be accepted with minimal revisions. NSB's position is further supported by the fact that, even though illegal procurement activity is much higher than in previous years, official procurement by Cotton and Jute increased by over 250 TMT compared to last year. It is likely that the difference in the production estimate compared to last year is partly the result of change in survey methods, in addition to an actual increase in production. Post has increased production to 4.25 MMT, pending release of the final estimate.

The 20% difference between the CJC estimate and the NSB figure represents a historical extreme. Interestingly, provincial production figures released by the three agencies narrow the difference down primarily to the provinces of Henan, Anhui, Shandong, and to a lesser extent Hebei. Differences in the largest producing province, Xinjiang, were minor at best, with CJC actually producing a higher estimate than other sources. The differences in estimates for the major producing areas is as follows:

Cotton Area and Production Estimates, MY 00 (Area in 1,000 hectares, production in 1,000 MT)						
	NSB		MOA		C & J	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Xinjiang	1,020	1,456	990	1,400	1,000	1,500
Henan	779	700	653	550	575	400
Shandong	557	600	543	500	467	450

Jiangsu	295	310	280	300	307	300
Hubei	318	300	320	300	286	275
Hebei	307	300	307	277	287	250
Anhui	307	270	330	255	287	200
Hunan	146	160	140	160	150	150
Others	303	254	289	263	290	155
Total	4,032	4,350	3,852	4,005	3,649	3,680

NSB's statistics were collected through a sample survey that sampled seven to ten large pieces of land (each piece typically includes several farms), in each of 100 to 200 villages in each of the eight major cotton producing provinces. In these sample areas, the entire process of planting, cultivating and harvesting was monitored. The surveys are carried out by NSB's Rural Survey Organization.

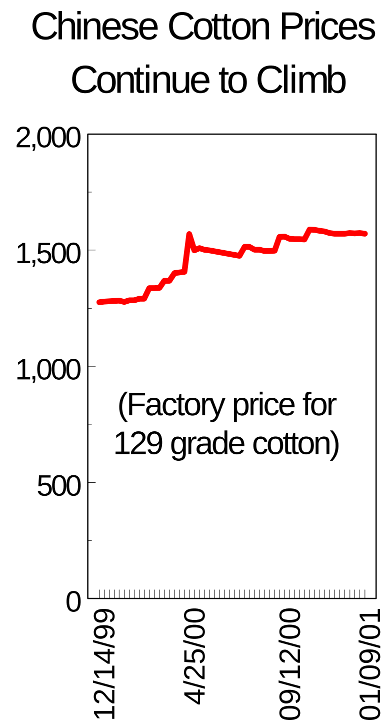
The Xinjiang Autonomous Region announced in January that it had abandoned the policy of reducing planted area by 200,000 hectares, and would instead try to stabilize area at 1 million hectares and place their focus on increased production of high-quality and long fiber length varieties. Production is expected to increase slightly as higher-yielding varieties and improved cultural practices produce higher yields. Xinjiang has announced the goal of eliminating the lowest-yielding production areas for several years, but has not been able to meet this goal during the past two years. One official explained previous efforts to reduce acreage as a means to gain central government subsidies by converting the land to forest or pasture. With cotton prices continuing at high levels, the incentive to pursue these subsidies at the expense of cotton production is no longer practical.

Consumption

Consumption is reported to have increased sharply during CY 2000. Officials from the State Administration of Textile Industry (SATI) note that mill use has been stable at an average of 3.8 MMT/year over the past 10 years. For 2000, however, these officials estimate cotton use at closer to 4.4 MMT. SATI breaks down consumption as follows. Total yarn production was 6.575 MMT, of which 62% of the fiber used was cotton, for a total cotton use of 4.4 MMT. Another 100 TMT of cotton was used in medical, military and industrial consumption. For the marketing year 2000-2001, SATI estimates that total cotton demand could reach 4.6 MMT. Post's current estimate of 4.5 MMT takes SATI's forecast into account, but balances this against the recent slowdown in export growth.

China's textile industry is experiencing an export-driven boom, with total textile and garment exports reaching $43.39 billion during the first ten months of 2000, according to SATI. This represents an increase of 26.1% over the same period in 1999. This increase in exports accounts for almost the entire amount of the increase in cotton consumption during 2000, with sales to the domestic market remaining flat. Exports to Hong Kong accounted for a significant portion of the growth, rebounding strongly from the decline that followed the Asian financial crisis to grow by 38.81%. For Hong Kong, however, much of the growth has been in synthetic and silk fiber garments, which experienced growth rates of 107%. Exports of textiles and garments to Japan have also increased by 39%, with garments accounting for most of the growth. Southeast Asia and Korea have seen growth in excess of 50%, while exports to the United States and the European Union grew by over 30%.

This good news masks several concerns for the textile industry which have been voiced by both industry and government representatives. Of most immediate concern is the sustained increase in cotton prices. As noted before, the recovery of the textile industry has been driven largely by export demand. However, steadily rising cotton prices have made Chinese textile and garment exports less competitive. As a result, export growth dropped from 30% in the first half of 2000 down to 10% in the second half. Unless cotton prices are brought under control, export growth will be further stifled. Overproduction of chemical fiber is another concern raised by CJC: chemical fiber production increased by 11% in 2000 to a total of 6.7 MMT. Overstock of chemical fibers has led to a drop in prices, despite high raw material (oil) prices. Competition from chemical fiber will intensify once China joins the WTO, as import licensing requirements for chemical fiber will be eliminated. New requirements to receive VAT rebates on cotton used to make products for export are also cited as a problem for export manufacturers. The new system, designed to prevent cheating, requires exporters to provide proof of export prior to receiving the rebate. This has had the unintended consequence of dragging out the refund procedure, making it more difficult for export manufacturers to fund their transactions. SATI has also expressed concern over growing competition from the Caribbean Basin Initiative, as well as the possibility of an economic slowdown in the U.S.



A longer term concern is the increase in imports of weaving equipment. Jiangsu province alone has recently imported 1,861 weaving machines, an increase of 384% over last year. China has only recently brought excess production capacity under control, and some manufacturers fear that adding new capacity will bring about a return to the days of overproduction and industry losses. It should be noted, however, that according to government planners, the next step in the restructuring of China's industry is to be an upgrade in manufacturing technology. Since information on the nature of the equipment being imported is not yet available, it is impossible to tell if the new equipment constitutes a needed technology upgrade, or a superfluous increase in low-end production capacity.

Trade

Cotton exports dropped sharply from a high of 44,500 MT in June, down to 11,800 MT in October. This is partly due to high domestic cotton prices, partly to a discontinuation of export subsidies for Xinjiang cotton, and partly to rising transportation costs. Export subsidies made exports of 1999 crop Xinjiang cotton financially feasible by compensating for the difference between domestic and international cotton prices. This subsidy is not available for 2000 crop cotton, however, leaving exporters to absorb the difference between international and domestic prices. Aggravating the problem is a domestic transportation shortage that has raised shipping costs to port facilities. The cost of transportation from Xinjiang to the nearest port has climbed to $48.20/MT. As a result, domestic industry sources claim that exports now suffer a loss of $21.08/MT. By contrast, if the same cotton is sold to domestic mills in China, cotton enterprises can make a profit as high as $350.12/MT. Barring a significant drop in domestic prices or an increase in world prices, this pattern is likely to continue, with a growing amount of Xinjiang cotton being diverted to domestic use.

Despite comparatively low international prices, China's cotton imports remain low. The main reason for this is the quota, which limited imports of high grade and ELS cotton to 10,000 MT in 2000, with no quota issued for standard quality cotton. Domestic mills have reported a shortage of standard quality cotton due to the lack of imports, but only 6,000 MT of the 10,000 MT of high-quality quota was actually used. New quotas for CY 2001 have yet to be announced. Since unused quota from 2000 cannot be carried over and out-of-quota imports are subject to a 90% duty, this will effectively shut down imports until the new quota is issued. This situation is likely to change under the WTO: China has agreed to an initial tariff rate quota for cotton of 743,000 MT, increasing to 894,000 MT by 2004. In-quota duties will be 1%, compared to 3% for the current in-quota rate. WTO is not likely to go into effect until late in the marketing year, however, and imports for MY 2000 are therefore forecast at a modest 100,000 MT. Prospects for MY 2001 should be much stronger. WTO will also, however, allow increased imports of chemical fibers, which will compete directly with cotton in the remanufacturing trade.

Stocks

While high cotton prices have been a liability for the textile industry, they have been a boon to CJC, which has been using this opportunity to liquidate stocks at a minimal loss to the government. During MY 99/00, the China National Cotton Exchange (CNCE) sold an estimated 900 TMT of cotton out of national reserves. This liquidation is likely to continue, at least up to the point at which increased imports become available under the terms of China's accession to the WTO. Once this happens, prices are likely to drop, and the government may be unwilling to absorb the steep losses required to market reserve cotton under these conditions. Another possible limit on reserve sales may be quality. CNCE appears to have sold its highest quality cotton first, and the quality and condition of the remaining cotton is unknown. No information is available yet on the amount of loss absorbed by the government as a result of sales to date.

Marketing

As of December 31, 2000, CJC enterprises had purchased 2.54 MMT of new-crop cotton, an increase of 272,500 MT over the same period last year. Prices have continued to remain high, despite substantial sales from government-held stocks. The average procurement price for mid-grade cotton was $1,156.63/MT, while grade 4 and lower received an average of $963.86 - $1,012.05/MT. Procurement prices for small mills and individual purchasers were significantly higher, at $1,204.82 - $1,325.30/MT. The only area in China that still maintains a support price for cotton is Xinjiang, and the $968.52/MT floor price was well below market levels.

Overall cotton quality is reported to be better than last year, due exclusively to improvements in the quality of Xinjiang cotton. In Xinjiang, grade I and II cotton combined accounted for 92.7% of the crop. Outside of Xinjiang, however, the quality of cotton appears to have actually gone down. More than 90% of the cotton grown in the Yangtze and Yellow River valleys was graded at III or IV, due to the effects of weather at harvest time. The activities of illegal (unregistered) cotton peddlers have added to the quality problem.

Private cotton peddlers are both competitors and suppliers to CJC. Some merely consolidate small lots and resell to CJC enterprises or illegal gins, while others gin the cotton themselves and sell directly to mills or to CJC enterprises. These purchasers have little experience in procuring or processing cotton, and often mix different grades of cotton together. In addition, competition from these buyers has placed pressure on CJC enterprises to purchase farmers' cotton regardless of the quality in order to obtain sufficient material for their gins. A survey conducted by the Henan Fiber Inspection Bureau found that only 67% of cotton purchased met the criteria for the grade at which it was classified, as opposed to 90.1% last year. In mid-January, the All China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives (ACFSMC) ruled that all cotton purchased from such peddlers and from independent ginning facilities must be re-inspected, and that any cotton purchased from these sources in the future would also require re-inspection.

In a series of interviews by a domestic newspaper, farmers listed five reasons for selling to individual purchasers rather than CJC enterprises. 1) Individual purchasers can be reached anytime, such as after meals or early morning, whereas CJC and other licensed buyers are only open for sales during specific hours. 2) Individual purchasers are not as strict about cotton quality, often accepting cotton with a high moisture or foreign matter content. 3) Individual purchasers provide better service, helping the farmers weigh and load the cotton, and using the farmers' scales. 4) Management of the cotton markets is weak. 5) Farmers feel that CJC enterprises unfairly downgrade the quality, and therefore the price, of the cotton, and are too strict about quality. This last sentiment is unsurprising, as CJC has been trying to use its buying buyer to force improvements to cotton quality. For example, CJC refuses to purchase cotton that is stored in non-cotton sacks, due to the high level of contamination by foreign fibers. CJC also has been very strict about mixing different grades, refusing to purchase the cotton until the different grades had been separated.

Adulteration of cotton seems to be on the rise, and both illegal processors and CJC enterprises have been caught mixing cotton waste, linters, etc., into cotton during ginning. In November, the State Bureau of Quality and Technical Supervision issued an urgent announcement requiring provincial governments to take steps to combat cotton fraud. The response has varied by province, with Xinjiang dispatching 12 procurement inspection teams, and experiencing very few problems. Henan is also cited as having taken action, but is still experiencing considerable difficulty. In other provinces the government has not intervened, and cotton markets are described as 'chaotic.' Shandong appears to be the worst, with unlicensed buyers purchasing as much as 90% of the crop in some prefectures. Enterprises caught adulterating cotton are fined, and the processing equipment is either sealed or disassembled.

Statistical Tables

Production Tables

Table 1. Cotton Production, Supply and Distribution

PSD Table						
Country:	China, Peoples Republic of					
Commodity:	Cotton					
		1998		1999		2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		08/1998		08/1999		08/2000
Area Planted	4459000	4459000	3726000	3726000	3790000	4000000
Area Harvested	4250000	4250000	3726000	3726000	3790000	4000000
Beginning Stocks	4074483	4074483	4680483	4680483	3867483	3869483
Production	4501000	4501000	3829000	3829000	3850000	4250000
Imports	78000	78000	28000	30000	100000	100000
TOTAL SUPPLY	8653483	8653483	8537483	8539483	7817483	8219483
Exports	148000	148000	370000	370000	300000	250000
USE Dom. Consumption	3825000	3825000	4300000	4300000	4450000	4500000
Loss Dom. Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	3825000	3825000	4300000	4300000	4450000	4500000
Ending Stocks	4680483	4680483	3867483	3869483	3067483	3469483
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	8653483	8653483	8537483	8539483	7817483	8219483

Table 2. Cotton Area, Production and Yield, by Province

CHINA COTTON AREA, PRODUCTION & YIELD BY KEY PROVINCES									
1,000 HA; 1,000 MT; KG/HA									
	1998			1999			2000		
PROVINCE	AREA	PROD	YIELD	AREA	PROD	YIELD	AREA	PROD	YIELD
Xinjiang	999	1,400	1,401	990	1,354	1,368	1,020	1,456	1,427
Henan	800	728	910	688	707	1,028	779	700	899
Shandong	414	413	998	360	339	942	557	600	1,077
Jiangsu	416	462	1,110	310	246	794	295	310	1,051
Hebei	316	270	855	266	223	838	307	300	977
Hubei	432	325	753	311	282	907	318	300	943
Anhui	396	290	733	296	195	659	307	270	879
Hunan	199	192	966	162	177	1,093	146	160	1,096
Sichuan	140	102	731	96	76	792	93	70	753
Jiangxi	108	76	701	76	63	829	65	50	769
Other	240	243	1,012	171	167	977	145	134	924
TOTAL	4,459	4,501	1,009	3,726	3,829	1,028	4,032	4,350	1,079
SHARE OF AREA AND PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE									
	1998			1999			2000		
PROVINCE	AREA	PROD		AREA	PROD		AREA	PROD	
Xinjiang	22.4%	31.1%		26.6%	35.4%		25.3%	33.5%	
Henan	17.9%	16.2%		18.5%	18.5%		19.3%	16.1%	
Shandong	9.3%	9.2%		9.7%	8.9%		13.8%	13.8%	
Jiangsu	9.3%	10.3%		8.3%	6.4%		7.3%	7.1%	
Hebei	7.1%	6.0%		7.1%	5.8%		7.6%	6.9%	
Hubei	9.7%	7.2%		8.3%	7.4%		7.9%	6.9%	
Anhui	8.9%	6.4%		7.9%	5.1%		7.6%	6.2%	
Hunan	4.5%	4.3%		4.3%	4.6%		3.6%	3.7%	
Sichuan	3.1%	2.3%		2.6%	2.0%		2.3%	1.6%	
Jiangxi	2.4%	1.7%		2.0%	1.6%		1.6%	1.1%	
Other	5.4%	5.4%		4.6%	4.4%		3.6%	3.1%	
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	
Source: NSB Yearbook, 1999; NSB Statistical Survey of China, 1998,									
1999 and 2000. Areas are from Provincial Yearbooks. 2000 data are									
based on NSB's estimates.									

Table 3. Cotton Area, Production and Procurement

CHINA'S COTTON AREA, PRODUCTION & PROCUREMENT, 1979-2000					
Year	Area (1,000 Mu)	Area (1,000 HA)	Production (1,000 MT)	Procurement (1,000 MT)	Procurement as % of Production
1979	67,680	4,512	2,208	2,159	97.8%
1980	73,810	4,921	2,707	2,682	99.1%
1981	77,780	5,185	2,968	2,911	98.1%
1982	87,430	5,829	3,599	3,497	97.2%
1983	91,160	6,077	4,637	4,502	97.1%
1984	103,850	6,923	6,259	5,965	95.3%
1985	77,110	5,141	4,147	3,497	84.3%
1986	64,590	4,306	3,541	3,105	87.7%
1987	72,660	4,844	4,245	3,970	93.5%
1988	83,020	5,535	4,149	3,618	87.2%
1989	78,050	5,203	3,788	3,172	83.7%
1990	83,820	5,588	4,507	4,048	89.8%
1991	98,080	6,539	5,675	5,271	92.9%
1992	102,530	6,835	4,509	3,771	83.6%
1993	74,780	4,985	3,739	2,539	67.9%
1994	82,920	5,528	4,340	3,181	73.3%
1995	81,320	5,421	4,768	3,507	73.6%
1996	70,830	4,722	4,203	2,633	62.6%
1997	67,000	4,467	4,603	3,069	66.7%
1998	66,885	4,459	4,501	3,471	77.1%
1999	55,890	3,726	3,829	2,730	71.3%
2000	60,480	4,032	4,350	2,540	58.4%
Source: China Business Daily					
The amount of procurement in 2000 was only purchased by C & J up to December 31, 2000, and the planted area and production are NSB's estimates.					

Trade Tables

Table 4. China's Cotton Imports By Origin

CHINA'S COTTON IMPORTS BY ORIGIN July- June 1999/00 (Metric Tones)						
	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Total	Share of
Country	1999	1999	2000	2000	2000	Total
U.S.	1,731	1,480	8,172	2,316	13,699	47.0%
Australia	5,407	2,444	943	228	9,022	31.0%
Cote d'Ivoire	578	519	0	0	1,097	3.8%
Benin	787	0	0	0	787	2.7%
South Korea	0	0	580	140	720	2.5%
Egypt	0	0	0	715	715	2.5%
Cameroon	500	0	0	0	500	1.7%
Argentine	499	0	0	0	499	1.7%
Other	697	653	607	146	2,103	7.2%
TOTAL	10,199	5,096	10,302	3,545	29,142	100.0%
Source: PRC Customs						

Table 5. China's Cotton Exports By Destination

CHINA COTTON EXPORTS BY DESTINATION July - June 1999/00 (MT)						
	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	TOTAL	Share of
Country	1999	1999	2000	2000		Total
South Korea	25,514	19,806	24,884	30,557	100,761	28.5%
Indonesia	11,800	26,665	25,302	26,319	90,086	25.5%
Thailand	3,848	12,150	11,838	13,149	40,985	11.6%
Malaysia	502	1,084	8,483	11,275	21,344	6.0%
Taiwan	2,895	1,781	7,750	8,795	21,221	6.0%
India	943	4,377	6,229	6,502	18,051	5.1%
Peru	4,294	4,121	0	3,570	11,985	3.4%
Hong Kong	2,883	5,723	161	1,123	9,890	2.8%
Philippines	588	1,552	1,290	1,672	5,102	1.4%
Pakistan	2,854	1,136	0	695	4,685	1.3%
Russia	2,001	1,400	0	779	4,180	1.2%
Japan	654	1,032	1,496	966	4,148	1.2%
Others	2,310	2,411	6,093	10,166	20,980	5.9%
TOTAL	61,086	83,238	93,526	115,568	353,418	100.0%
Source: PRC Customs						

Table 6. China's Monthly Cotton Imports

CHINA'S MONTHLY COTTON IMPORTS (Metric Tons)				
	1997	1998	1999	2000
January	94,204	34,185	6,036	4,904
February	68,760	23,333	6,842	2,154
March	71,475	32,658	7,925	3,244
April	83,855	32,390	7,574	44
May	77,539	24,136	2,918	206
June	73,566	14,974	5,616	3,296
July	81,682	11,375	4,864	5,600
August	52,698	7,532	3,556	10,610
September	40,474	7,953	1,779	7,454
October	43,390	10,883	1,543	2,835
November	38,300	3,055	1,339	3,924
December	53,601	6,964	2,214	7,884
JAN-DEC TOTAL	779,544	209,438	52,206	52,155
MY TOTAL	(97/98)	(98/99)	(99/00)	(00/01)
AUG-JUL TOTAL	401,514	55,835	29,879	32,707
CHINA'S MONTHLY COTTON IMPORTS (480 Pound Bales)				
	1997	1998	1999	2000
January	432,679	157,012	27,723	22,524
February	315,815	107,168	31,425	9,893
March	328,285	149,998	36,400	14,900
April	385,146	148,767	34,787	202
May	356,137	110,857	13,402	946
June	337,889	68,776	25,794	15,139
July	375,165	52,245	22,340	25,721
August	242,042	34,594	16,333	48,732
September	185,897	36,528	8,171	34,236
October	199,290	49,986	7,087	13,021
November	175,912	14,032	6,150	18,023
December	246,189	31,986	10,169	36,211
JAN-DEC TOTAL	3,580,446	961,949	239,782	239,548
MY TOTAL	(97/98)	(98/99)	(99/00)	(00/01)
AUG-JUL TOTAL	1,844,154	256,450	137,234	150,223
Source: PRC Customs				

Table 7. China's Monthly Cotton Fabric Imports

CHINA'S MONTHLY COTTON FABRICS IMPORTS ('000 sq meters)				
	1997	1998	1999	2000
January	108,718	87,331	99,539	114,646
February	66,015	79,302	66,854	72,997
March	121,566	123,693	121,710	117,079
April	127,958	118,962	130,503	111,525
May	139,748	126,229	121,047	107,306
June	128,442	124,398	115,991	114,690
July	119,811	116,765	123,428	111,103
August	104,053	111,985	109,694	106,684
September	106,579	119,615	113,080	107,174
October	131,996	115,411	113,449	116,748
November	123,703	118,291	140,463	115,679
December	151,903	128,704	133,784	124,728
JAN-DEC TOTAL	1,430,492	1,370,686	1,389,542	1,320,359
	(97/98)	(98/99)	(99/00)	(00/01)
AUG-JUL TOTAL	1,394,914	1,373,078	1,359,816	571,013
Source: PRC Customs				

Table 8. China's Monthly Yarn Imports

CHINA'S MONTHLY COTTON YARN IMPORTS (Metric Tons)				
	1997	1998	1999	2000
January	30,465	22,873	25,377	30,825
February	19,556	23,499	14,531	23,752
March	36,524	34,508	38,003	37,739
April	33,713	34,955	35,631	39,792
May	36,332	35,463	30,192	41,783
June	33,317	34,778	32,826	42,085
July	29,363	34,490	37,358	41,180
August	28,881	32,137	33,512	43,125
September	26,232	32,843	32,207	39,681
October	29,639	31,476	28,088	37,722
November	28,748	28,124	33,031	42,328
December	36,479	34,850	31,930	41,093
JAN-DEC TOTAL	369,249	379,996	372,686	461,105
	(97/98)	(98/99)	(99/00)	(00/01)
AUG-JUL TOTAL	370,545	373,348	415,911	203,949
Source: PRC Customs				

Table 9. China's Monthly Cotton Exports

CHINA'S MONTHLY COTTON EXPORTS (Metric Tons)				
	1997	1998	1999	2000
January	0	11	10,291	28,427
February	0	0	20,821	21,552
March	11	513	12,613	43,517
April	10	293	15,811	43,767
May	0	0	19,130	27,263
June	182	472	14,451	44,568
July	620	4,080	15,285	31,296
August	234	10,336	22,181	20,017
September	142	4,642	23,619	11,859
October	120	3,473	17,379	12,490
November	172	8,266	31,183	2,916
December	0	13,175	34,676	4,912
JAN-DEC TOTAL	1,491	45,261	237,440	292,584
	(97/98)	(98/99)	(99/00)	(00/01)
AUG-JUL TOTAL	6,037	148,294	369,428	52,194
CHINA'S MONTHLY COTTON EXPORTS (480nPound Bales)				
	1997	1998	1999	2000
January	0	51	47,267	130,565
February	0	0	95,631	98,988
March	51	2,356	57,932	199,874
April	46	1,346	72,620	201,022
May	0	0	87,864	125,219
June	836	2,168	66,373	204,701
July	2,848	18,739	70,204	143,743
August	1,075	47,473	101,877	91,938
September	652	21,321	108,482	54,468
October	551	15,951	79,822	57,367
November	790	37,966	143,224	13,393
December	0	60,513	159,267	22,561
JAN-DEC TOTAL	6,848	207,884	1,090,562	1,343,838
	(97/98)	(98/99)	(99/00)	(00/01)
AUG-JUL TOTAL	27,728	681,114	1,696,783	239,727
'Source: PRC Customs				

Table 10. China's Monthly Fabric Exports

CHINA'S MONTHLY COTTON FABRICS EXPORTS (Thousand Meters)					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
January	120,597	148,001	124,318	144,694	213,149
February	144,437	149,082	137,069	139,056	208,964
March	199,856	220,435	197,751	228,142	233,326
April	207,091	231,745	196,088	223,701	264,961
May	238,871	237,876	192,068	223,722	239,557
June	202,477	210,514	179,634	191,430	249,378
July	178,036	184,260	162,086	215,742	201,353
August	190,080	189,267	176,418	231,370	226,711
September	181,106	184,770	195,658	224,561	225,195
October	221,311	185,899	177,411	225,626	231,727
November	220,745	193,623	212,123	258,638	227,746
December	258,962	194,934	247,398	239,039	209,362
JAN-DEC TOTAL	2,363,569	2,330,406	2,198,022	2,545,721	2,731,429
	(96/97)	(97/98)	(98/99)	(99/00)	(00/01)
AUG-JUL TOTAL	2,454,117	2,137,507	2,375,495	2,789,922	1,120,741
Source: China Customs					

Table 11. China's Monthly Cotton Yarn Exports

CHINA'S MONTHLY COTTON YARN EXPORTS (Metric Tons)				
	1997	1998	1999	2000
January	11,706	6,567	8,822	13,143
February	10,276	8,064	7,730	11,276
March	13,753	12,835	15,126	21,395
April	16,890	12,948	14,541	22,038
May	14,723	11,557	14,435	19,031
June	12,942	11,642	14,625	20,869
July	12,907	10,397	16,231	17,657
August	11,320	11,327	16,623	18,370
September	11,648	11,951	16,762	17,404
October	12,165	11,010	15,250	17,669
November	11,601	11,687	16,732	16,668
December	13,139	13,419	17,355	15,083
JAN-DEC TOTAL	153,070	133,404	174,232	210,603
	(97/98)	(98/99)	(99/00)	(00/01)
AUG-JUL TOTAL	133,883	150,904	208,131	85,194
Source: PRC Customs				