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## **Report Name:** Cotton and Products Update

**Country:** China - People's Republic of

**Post:** Beijing

**Report Category:** Cotton and Products

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### **Report Highlights:**

Marketing year (MY) 23/24 cotton production is lowered to 5.9 million metric tons (MMT) on reduced planted area and raised for MY 22/23 to 6.68 MMT on higher planted area and reported volumes of classified Xinjiang cotton. Imports for MY 23/24 are raised slightly to 1.9 MMT on lower yarn imports and People's Republic of China (PRC) issuance of 750,000 metric tons (MT) of additional sliding-scale import quota. China's textile and apparel industry continues to face significant headwinds in the form of competition from South and Southeast Asia, lackluster overseas demand, and a weakening domestic economy.

## I. Production

Forecast cotton production is lowered to 5.9 MMT for MY 23/24, down from Post's previous estimate of 6.1 MMT, on reduced planted area and a three-year average yield. Planted area for MY 23/24 is estimated at 2.95 million hectares, a 7.8 percent decline from MY 22/23, on lower prices and margins. The PRC's target price-based subsidy for Xinjiang cotton remains fixed at 18,600 yuan/MT (\$2,650/MT), preventing a more dramatic decline in MY 23/24 area. Production for MY 22/23 is raised to 6.68 MMT on higher Xinjiang planted area and production of 6.23 MMT.

### *Planted Area*

Planted area for MY 23/24 is revised downward to 2.95 million hectares (MHa) based on industry planting surveys and contacts. In contrast, the MY 22/23 area has increased to 3.2 MHa due to higher-than-expected Xinjiang production which raised planted during that period. The projected decline of 7.8 percent in planted area for MY 23/24 reflects updated information from industry sources regarding the planting situation in China's three major cotton-producing regions.

According to the May report from the China Cotton Association (CCA), based on its survey, CCA anticipates cotton planting for MY 23/24 to reach 41.49 million Mu (equivalent to 2.77 MHa), a 7.6 percent reduction from the previous year. This decline is observed across all three cotton-producing regions. Specifically, Xinjiang's area is projected at 37.25 million Mu (approximately 2.48 MHa), down 4.5 percent; the Yellow River region<sup>1</sup> is estimated at 2.23 million Mu (about 149,000 Ha), down 24.2 percent; and the Yangtze River region<sup>2</sup> is forecasted at 1.76 million Mu (around 117,000 Ha), down 30 percent, compared to MY 22/23.

However, in its August report, China's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) maintained its projection of MY 23/24 planted area at 2.87 MHa, down from 3 MHa in MY 22/23. While other prominent industry sources haven't specified their forecasted area, several predict a decrease in production for MY 23/24. (For more information see GAIN Report [China 2023 Cotton and Products Annual](#)).

**Table 1. China: Cotton Area, Production and Yield (MY 22/23 and MY 23/24)**

Source	CCA		MARA		BCO		cncotton.com	
	MY22/2	MY23/2	MY22/2	MY23/2	MY22/2	MY23/2	MY22/2	MY23/2
Marketing Year	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
Area (MHa)	3.0	2.77	3.0	2.87	-	-	-	-
Change (%)	-	-7.6	-	-4.3	-	-	-	-
Production (MMT)	6.62	-	5.98	5.78	6.79	5.96	6.72	5.81
Change (%)	-	-	-	-3.3	-	-12.2	-	-13.5
Yield (Kg/Ha)	2,207	-	1,992	2,012	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> The Yellow River region includes Henan, Shandong, Hebei and Tianjin.

<sup>2</sup> The Yangtze River region includes Hubei, Hunan, Anhui, Jiangsu and Jiangxi.

Note: MY 23/24 is forecasted. Change is MY23/24 forecast compared to MY22/23. Sources: CCA, MARA, BCO-Beijing Cotlook Co. and cncotton.com

### ***Yield***

Post's forecast for MY23/24 yield is 2,000 Kg/Ha. This projection is derived from an expected decline in area following changes in subsidy policies for Xinjiang as well as adverse weather conditions affecting cotton growth.

The planting of MY 23/24 cotton occurred without major delay or weather-related incidents across the country. Planting of Xinjiang cotton concluded by the end of April while planting in other regions progressed slightly slower. In some parts of Xinjiang, low temperatures affected planting, resulting in instances of re-planting or delayed sprouting. Overall, weather conditions were conducive during planting season and cotton began to bud and bloom across the country in June.

Due to unfavorable weather conditions during the early growth stages in Xinjiang, cotton growth was notably slower compared to previous years. Cotton growth in other provinces generally fared well. A CCA survey showed that by June 30 the national cotton budding rate stood at 98.3 percent, 0.6 percentage higher from the same period the previous year. Instances of cotton diseases and insect pests were relatively limited, with 70 percent of area unaffected, a decrease of 13 percent from the same period the previous year. Moreover, 74 percent of area remained free from insect damage, representing an increase of nearly 19 percent from the same period the previous year.

According to the CCA July report, cotton across China had entered the flowering stage by the end of July. Chart 2 illustrates weather conditions for cotton in the three major cotton-producing regions during July. Throughout the month, Xinjiang experienced persistent high temperatures, which were unfavorable for growth of cotton flower bolls. In the Yellow River region, the initial ten days witnessed continuous high temperatures that hindered flowering and boll formation. Additionally, heavy precipitation towards the end of the month resulted in waterlogging incidents in certain low-lying cotton fields. The northern part of the Yangtze River region encountered increased rainfall in the first ten days, affecting cotton pollination. Meanwhile, the middle ten days experienced high temperatures and drought in the southern cotton region, negatively influencing cotton plant growth.

From cotton sowing to the conclusion of July, the comprehensive climate suitability index for the national cotton area was evaluated as "relatively unsuitable." As a result, the CCA projects that the trend for the national average cotton yield in 2023 will decline compared to that of 2022.

**Table 2. China: Weather Conditions for Cotton in July 2023**

	Nation	Yellow River Region	Yangtze River Region	Xinjiang
<b>Average Temperature (°C)</b>	28.9	28.7	29.6	28.4
--YoY change	0.4	1.3	-0.4	0.4
--Compare with average	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.9
<b>Precipitation (mm)</b>	179.3	261.4	212.5	6.3
--YoY change	11.3	18.7	13.2	0.1
--Compare with average	38.9	100.3	11.7	-6.5
<b>Sunshine (hours)</b>	214.3	217.8	160.6	292.2
--YoY change	-7.7	25.4	-53.2	13.4
--Compare with average	-7.5	24.2	-38.1	-8.2
Yield trend estimate	Down	Stable	Up	Down

Sources: CCA and National Meteorological Center

**Updated MY 22/23 Cotton Area and Production**

Cotton production for MY 22/23 has surpassed earlier official estimates, primarily due to higher cotton production in Xinjiang. In late 2022, China's National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) reported total cotton production of 6 MMT for MY 22/23, based on a planted area of 3 MHa and a yield of 1,992 Kg/Ha. Notably, Xinjiang contributed 5.4 MMT, accounting for approximately 91 percent of total production. However, data from the China Fiber Inspection Center (CFIC) showed that, as of July 2 (the latest data released by the official classification system), total CFIC-classified Xinjiang cotton reached 6.23 MMT, surpassing the NBS's figure by 830,000 MT. This update from CFIC prompted leading industry sources to adjust MY 22/23 cotton production estimates upwards. The China Cotton Association (CCA) revised their estimate to 6.62 MMT, cncotton.com to 6.72 MMT, and Beijing Cotlook Co. to 6.79 MMT.

The notable increase in Xinjiang's cotton production underscores the fact that cotton remains a dependable and profitable cash crop, driven by PRC subsidy policy in Xinjiang and, in MY 22/23, by high cotton prices observed in MY 21/22. Despite the significant discrepancy with industry sources and classified volumes of Xinjiang cotton, NBS has maintained its cotton production figure of 6 MMT for MY 22/23. Based on significantly higher classified volumes of Xinjiang cotton, Post raises MY 22/23 area to 3.2 MHa.

**II. Consumption**

Consumption for MY 22/23 and MY 23/24 is lowered to 7.6 MMT and 7.9 MMT, respectively, from Post's previous report. Despite a significant decline in cotton prices since July 2022, cotton usage has remained weak due to stagnant demand from downstream industry, itself a result of weaker overseas and domestic demand. Forecasted growth in consumption to 7.9 MMT in MY 23/24 is based on the

assumption of a moderate recovery in both domestic and overseas markets and increased competitiveness for large capacity spinners leading to reduced yarn imports. The estimate of 7.6 MMT usage for MY 22/23 is 100,000 metric tons (MT) lower than the previous year due to reduced yarn production.

**Table 3. China: Cotton Use, Imports, and Stocks**

	CCA		MARA		BCO		cncotton.com		FAS/Beijing	
	MY22 /23	MY2 3/24	MY2 2/23	MY2 3/24	MY2 2/23	MY2 3/24	MY 22/2 3	MY23 /24	MY 22/2 3	MY2 3/24
<b>Use</b>	7.6	NA	7.4	7.71	7.92	7.96	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.9
<b>Imports</b>	1.6	NA	1.45	1.85	1.41	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.35	1.9
<b>Ending Stocks</b>	8.91	NA	7.13	7.03	6.09	5.89	5.68	5.37	8.5	8.38

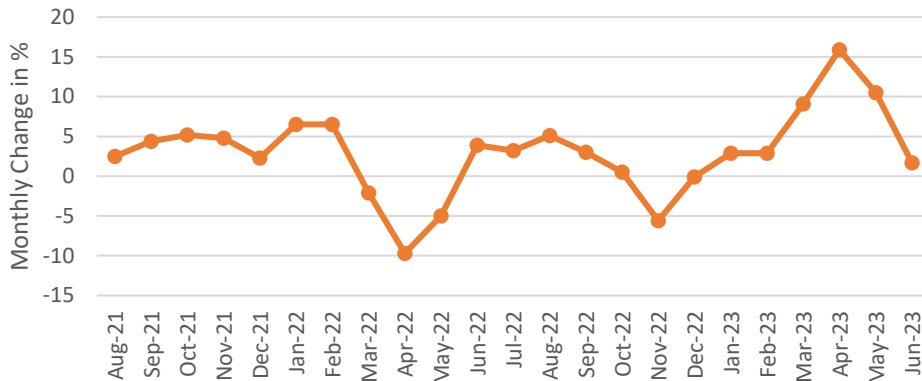
Sources: CCA, MARA and BCO-Beijing Cot look Co. and cncotton.com

China's sluggish economic growth has constrained domestic demand for textile and apparel products, thereby impacting cotton consumption. COVID-related restrictions had a substantial impact on China's GDP growth, with the third and fourth quarters of 2022 seeing growth rates of only 3.9 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively. In light of this, the PRC established a 5 percent GDP growth target for 2023, a modest goal given China's growth rates prior to COVID. NBS reported 5.5 percent GDP growth during the first half of 2023, with the second quarter experiencing a growth rate of 6.3 percent. In June, both the World Bank and OECD raised their projections for China's 2023 GDP growth to 5.6 percent and 5.4 percent, respectively.

Still, various fundamentals of China's economy remain on shaky ground. The PRC's end-of-July central government meeting acknowledged heightened economic risks and openly admitted the country's ongoing economic challenges. NBS data revealed a 7.9 percent decline in real estate investment and a 5.3 percent drop in commercial house sales during the first half of 2023 compared to the previous year. Both urban and rural unemployment rates remain elevated, with unemployment among individuals aged 16 to 24 reaching a record 21.3 percent in June, marking the sixth consecutive monthly increase. In July, NBS ceased publishing youth unemployment data in a move widely seen as an attempt to bury unfavorable statistics. Chinese households and companies are also burdened with substantial debts, leading to a sluggish recovery in both investment and consumption. Notably, household debt has surged to 1.5 times the level of income, significantly surpassing the levels seen in most developed countries, including the United States.

The economic headwinds are reflected in recent trade data showing total import and export value in July down 13.6 percent year-on-year. Both imports and exports fell much faster than expected in July, with imports down 12.4 percent and exports down 14.5 percent. In early August several major international financial institutions downgraded their assessments for China's 2023 growth to below 5 percent, with some predicting as low as 4.5 percent.

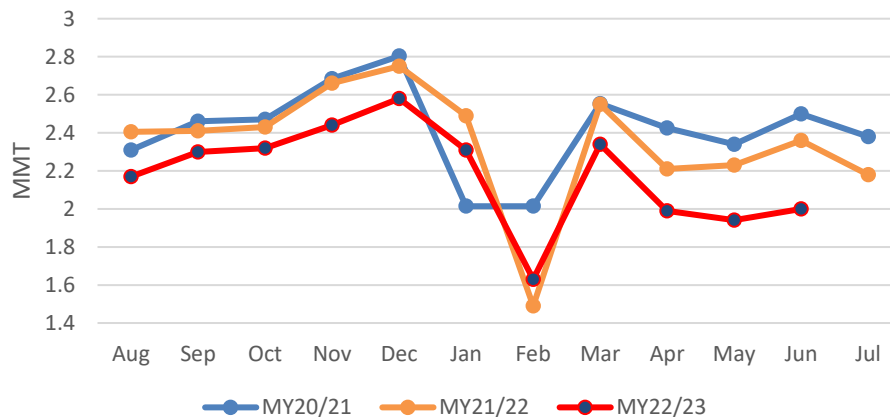
**Chart 1. China: Consumer Goods Sales Value**



Source: NBS

According to NBS data, during the first half of 2023, the output value of the textile industry decreased by 2.4 percent, and profits within the textile sector witnessed a steep decline of 23.8 percent from the previous year. Additionally, the utilization rate within the textile industry dropped to 76.2 percent, marking a 1.8 percent decline compared to the previous year. In line with lower utilization, yarn and fabric production has continued to decline, albeit at a slower rate. In June, yarn and fabric production declined by 2.9 percent and 5 percent, respectively, an improvement over the 3.8 percent year-on-year drop in yarn production and 5 percent drop in fabric production in the first six months of 2023. At the same time, chemical fiber production increased, reaching 33.82 MMT in the first half of 2023, an increase of 3.9 percent year-on-year.

**Chart 2. China: Yarn Production**



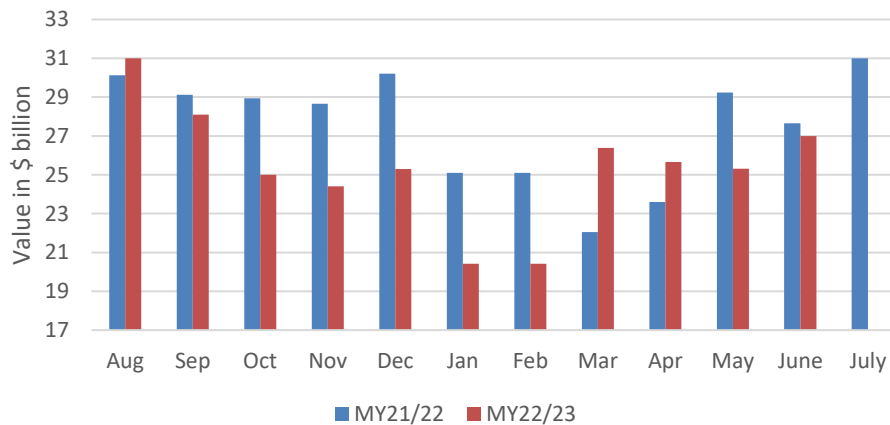
Source: NBS and industry sources

Textile and apparel exports experienced stagnation in MY 22/23 due to a combination of factors, including the sluggish recovery of the global economy and demand, as well as heightened competition among countries engaged in textile and apparel exports. China Customs statistics indicate that during the initial six months of 2023, textile and apparel exports amounted to a total of \$142.7 billion, marking an

8.4 percent decrease compared to 2022. Chart 3 illustrates that the export value of textile and apparel during the first 11 months of MY 22/23 declined 6.9 percent compared to the preceding year.

Chinese industry contacts maintain a cautiously optimistic outlook for a moderate rebound in exports during the latter half of 2023 based on reduced stocks of textile and apparel held by overseas importers and retailers. Moreover, the active engagement of spinning mills in sales of state cotton reserves since the end of July suggests stronger cotton demand within the spinning sector in MY 23/24.

**Chart 3. China: Textile and Apparel Exports**



Source: NBS and China Customs statistics

During the initial six months of 2023, total apparel exports to the United States amounted to \$15.93 billion, marking a significant year-on-year decline of 17.9 percent. Consequently, the market share also contracted, standing at 20.7 percent, a decrease of 3.5 percent compared to 2022. Notably, China's exports of cotton knitted and woven garments to the United States experienced substantial drops of 32.7 percent and 24.3 percent, respectively. Similarly, exports to the European Union (EU) witnessed declines of 30.3 percent for cotton knitted garments and 24.8 percent for woven garments, while exports to Japan dipped by 26.1 percent and 20.3 percent, respectively, compared to the previous year.

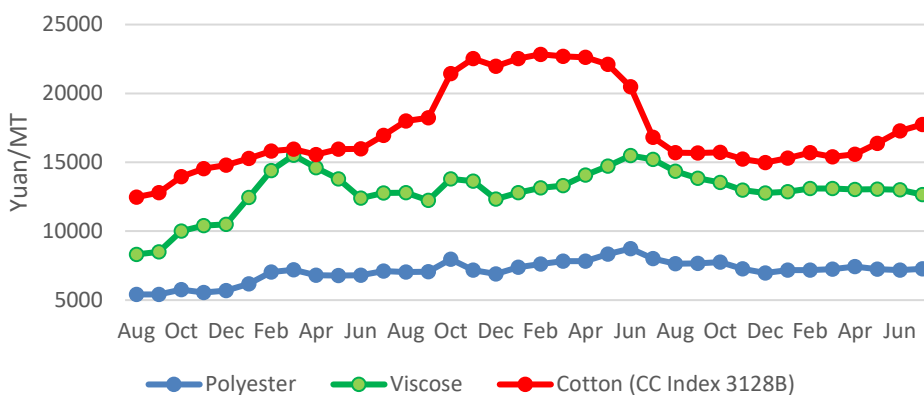
The decline across several major markets suggests generally weak overseas demand is the primary factor in lower exports. However, in conversations with Post, numerous Chinese companies engaged in the textile and apparel trade cite the effects of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA) as a key reason for declining trade between China and the United States. Contacts note that U.S. buyers are exercising caution and prudence when fulfilling orders due to a lack of clarity regarding entry requirements. While the concerns and their effect on trade may be real, data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) suggests a disconnect between perceptions of the law and its practical implementation. For example, based on publicly available CBP data, since the implementation of the law in June 2022 through August 1, 2023, shipments of Chinese origin textile, apparel, and footwear denied entry under the UFLPA amounted to just \$1.6 million. (For additional information please see the CBP UFLPA [Fact Sheet](#) and [Operational Guidance for Importers](#). Statistics on enforcement of the UFLPA can be found [here](#)).

### Consumption Challenges

Industry statistics indicate cotton only accounted for a 33.5 percent share of yarn production in 2022, mainly due to high cotton prices for most of the year. Although the price difference between cotton, polyester, and viscose narrowed in MY 22/23 (see Chart 4), industry contacts report cotton has continued to struggle to gain share from man-made fibers. Rebounding cotton prices since May 2023 may further reduce cotton’s competitiveness over other fibers in MY 23/24.

**Chart 4. China: Price Trend of Cotton, Polyester, and Viscose**

(Aug 2020 to Jul 2023)



Source: cottonchina.org.cn

In the long-term, China’s textile and apparel sector continues to be challenged by increasing raw material and labor costs. The sector has shed production of high-labor, low value products to countries like Vietnam, Bangladesh, and India. As those markets continue to develop, they may ultimately cut into higher skilled production. China’s share of U.S. textile and apparel imports dropped sharply to 24.7 percent in 2022 from the 36.6 percent in 2018, a trend also reflected in the European Union and Japan.

China maintains the world’s largest spinning capacity at about 110 million spindles, as of the end of 2022. Despite a nearly 2 percent decline in utilization rates, this capacity will continue to compete with yarn imports in MY 23/24 and beyond. Yarn imports declined in MY 22/23, reflecting low demand by downstream sectors and may remain weak in MY 23/24 if the price gap between China and international cotton remains narrow. This may ultimately boost cotton use.

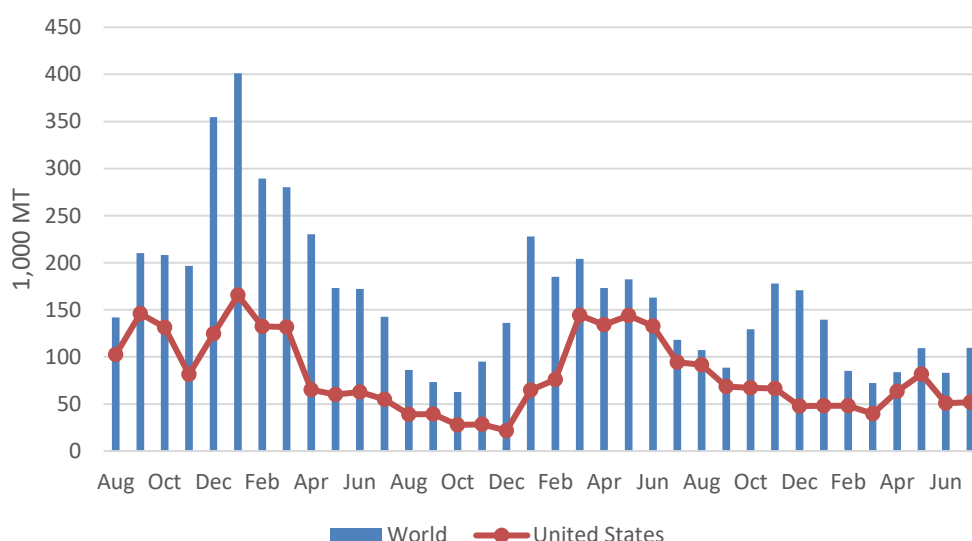
### III. Trade

Cotton imports for MY 22/23 are reduced to 1.36 MMT while forecast imports for MY 23/24 are raised to 1.9 MMT from Post’s previous estimate. Notably, the 1.36 MMT of imports is the lowest observed in the past four years, stemming from a confluence of factors including record domestic production, lower domestic consumption, and limited import quota. Higher MY 23/24 imports are based on a moderate recovery in consumption, forecast decrease of domestic production, and announced additional quota expected to be realized within the marketing year.



Lower overall cotton imports in MY 22/23 have also contributed to a decline in imports of U.S. cotton, which decreased to 0.73 MMT, down from the 0.95 MMT in the previous year. Despite this decline, U.S. market share remained steady at approximately 54 percent, demonstrating continuing competitiveness against Brazilian cotton. Cotton imports from Brazil reached 0.42 MMT in MY 22/23, a 7.5 percent decline from the prior year. However, Brazil’s market share of cotton imports increased in MY 22/23 to 31 percent from 27 percent the previous year. Industry contacts familiar with Brazil's cotton industry and its efforts to establish a foothold in the Chinese market have highlighted Brazil's expanding outreach and efforts to address quality concerns voiced by Chinese end-users; factors that could lead to higher market share in years ahead.

**Chart 5. China: Cotton Imports**  
(Monthly: August 2020 to July 2023)



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

Beyond market demand, cotton imports are influenced by the PRC’s tariff rate quota (TRQ) system. As per its World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments, China's annual TRQ obligation for cotton is set at 894,000 MT, with an in-quota tariff rate of one percent. The issuance of WTO TRQs for 2023 was conducted in the early months of the year. In addition to the WTO TRQ, the PRC often issues additional quota subject to sliding-scale duties. Due to high stocks and declining prices, the PRC did not allocate sliding-scale cotton TRQs until late July 2023. The availability of 0.75 MMT of sliding-scale cotton TRQs is expected to reach spinners in August 2023, thereby facilitating cotton imports specifically for MY 23/24.

**Table 4. China: Distribution of Sliding-Scale Duty Cotton Import Quotas**

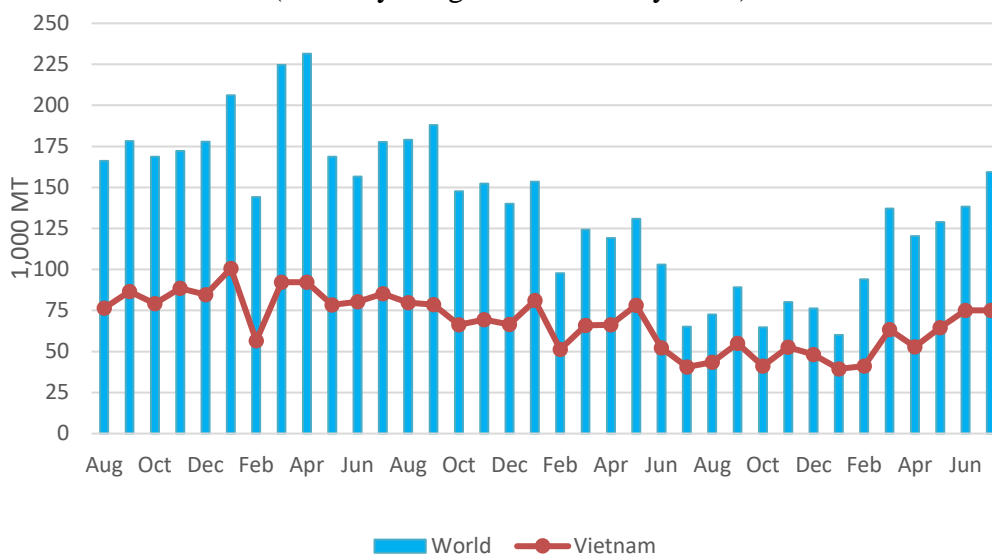
Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Announcement date	Apr 12	Sep 1	Apr 30	Mar 11	July 22
Volume (MMT)	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.75

Source: Industry statistics

Cotton imports are also influenced by the dynamics of yarn imports. Unlike cotton imports, yarn imports are not subject to quota restrictions. Therefore, they serve to address supply shortfalls in years when additional cotton TRQ quotas are either insufficient or not allocated, especially when the domestic cotton price remains notably higher than the global market price. However, in MY 22/23, due to a domestically competitive cotton price and diminished demand from the downstream industry, yarn imports experienced a decline. Specifically, during the first 11 months, yarn imports contracted to 1.06 MMT, a substantial 31 percent reduction or a net decrease of 0.47 MMT compared to the previous year.

Given the late issuance of additional sliding-scale duty quota and the sales of imported cotton from the state reserve, yarn imports may continue to face headwinds in MY 23/24. Vietnam remains the leading yarn supplier to China, expanding its market share to 54 percent in MY 22/23. Cotton exports remain insignificant at 20,000 MT in MY 22/23, down from the 26,000 MT in MY 21/22. Sixty percent of exports were shipped to Bangladesh.

**Chart 6. China: Yarn Imports**  
(Monthly: August 2020 to July 2023)



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

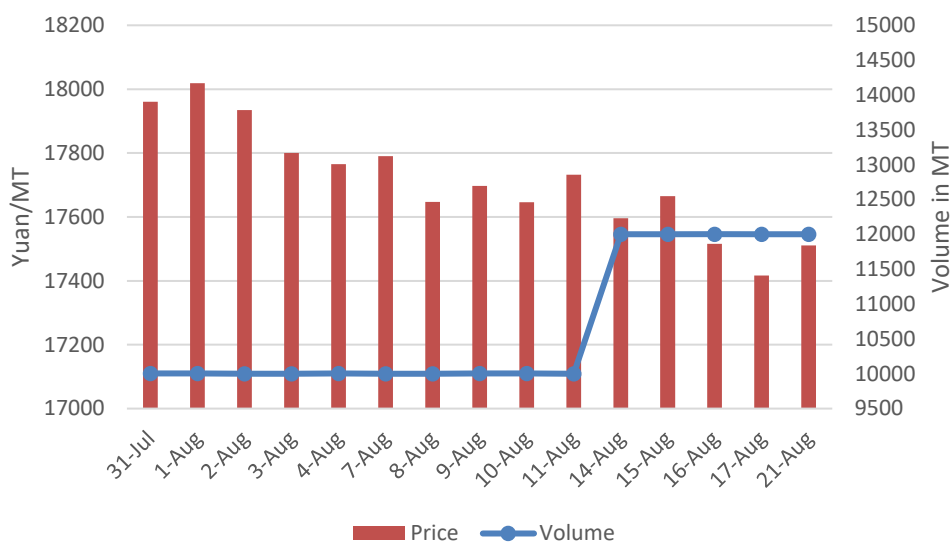
#### IV. Stocks

Ending stocks for MY 23/24 are 8.4 MMT up from Post’s previous estimate of 7.9 MMT on higher carry-in stocks due to weak consumption in MY21/22 and MY 22/23. According to CCA, as of June 30, the national cotton commercial inventory was 2.9 MMT, a decline of 0.6 MMT or 17.1 percent from the previous month and 0.83 MMT lower than the same period last year. Cotton stocks at spinning mills were estimated at 0.82 MMT, a decrease of 32,200 MT from the end of last month and an increase of 0.24 MMT year-on-year.

China maintains an unknown volume of state cotton reserves. In response to increasing cotton prices and spinning sector demand for various grades of cotton, the state reserve began daily (working days)

auctions of cotton reserves on July 31, 2023. The volumes offered for auction are not fixed but have ranged between 10,000 MT per day during the first 10 days before being raised to 12,000 MT on August 14. The selling price is based on the average price of both domestic and international spot markets from the previous week and purchases are only open to spinning mills (cotton end-users). Industry contacts report the auctions are part of routine auctions to rotate reserves and meet immediate industry demands, including curbing cotton prices. There is no set target volume of sales and volumes offered may change subject to market demand, though contacts suggest total sales volume may target 0.3 MMT. State cotton reserves are comprised of imported high grade cotton and Xinjiang cotton. The daily volumes offered since the start of the auctions have, as of August 21, all sold - reaching a cumulative volume of 160,000 MT. Sales prices have trended downward since early August. CCA indicated auction volumes were raised to 12,000 MT on August 14 in response to the high purchase rate; implying recovering demand by spinning mills.

**Chart 7. China: 2023 State Cotton Reserve Sales**



Source: CCA; Note: Sales did not happen August 18 due to “computer system failure.”

## V. The Xinjiang Cotton Subsidy Policy

In April 2023, the PRC announced a target price for Xinjiang cotton at 18,600 yuan/MT (\$2,650/MT) for the period 2023 to 2025 and capped the volume of Xinjiang cotton entitled to subsidy at 5.1 MMT annually, down from 5.4 MMT in previous years. (See GAIN Report [Cotton Subsidy Policy Updated](#) for additional information).

Based on the updated policy, in July 2023 the Xinjiang government announced cotton subsidy measures to stabilize cotton production at 5.1 MMT per year from 2023 to 2025. Subsidy funds from the central government will continue to be distributed primarily based on production quantity with 5 percent based on quality and an additional nominal amount allocated for a pilot insurance fee. Under the policy, NBS and the Xinjiang Provincial Statistics Bureau are tasked with working together to improve area and production statistics methodology.

The Announcement also specified that cotton produced on land not reviewed and certified for cotton planting is ineligible for cotton subsidies and established several equalizing policies related to target pricing and sale of seed cotton for cotton produced on Xinjiang Production and Construction Corp (XPCC) and non-XPCC land. In late June, the XPCC issued its own [policy](#) to phase out cotton farming on some lands in 2024.

## **VI. Cotton China Sustainable Development Program**

CCA initiated the “Cotton China Sustainable Development Program” (CCSD) on April 30, 2021. As of April 2023, 30 domestic enterprises engaged in cotton production and related industries had signed onto the program.

To further enhance the program's visibility, CCA organized a promotional event during the 2023 China International Fashion Fair in Shanghai and at the 2023 China International Cotton Conference in Guilin where CCA emphasized that the CCSD stands as China's exclusive initiative adhering to international norms for advancing sustainable cotton production and promotion. The program incorporates environmental conservation policies, practices to enhance quality and sustainability, labor practices, and traceability spanning the entire value chain from cotton cultivation to textile manufacturing and consumption.

**Note:** Exchange rate: \$1 = Yuan 6.5 in 2021; \$1 = Yuan 6.7 in 2022; \$1 = Yuan 7.1 in 2023

## Tables

### Production, Supply and Demand (PSD)

**Table 5. China: Cotton PSD (in 1,000 Bales and 1,000 Ha)**

Cotton China	2021/2022		2022/23		2023/24	
	Market Year Begin: Aug 2021		Market Year Begin: Aug 2022		Market Year Begin: Aug 2023	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	3,100	3,000	3,150	3,200	2,900	2,950
Beginning Stocks	37,794	37,794	38,564	37,148	38,364	39,078
Production	26,800	27,000	30,700	30,700	27,000	27,100
Imports	7,840	7,840	6,200	6,232	10,000	8,727
Total Supply	72,434	72,634	75,464	74,080	75,364	74,905
Exports	120	120	100	92	100	92
Use	33,750	35,366	37,000	34,910	37,500	36,285
Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	33,750	35,366	37,000	34,910	37,500	36,285
Ending Stocks	38,564	37,148	38,364	39,078	37,764	38,528
Total Distribution	72,434	72,634	75,464	74,080	75,364	74,905
Stock to Use %	114	105	103	112	100	106
Yield	1,882	1,960	2,122	2,089	2,027	2,000

**Table 6. China: Cotton PSD (in 1,000 MT and 1,000 Ha)**

Cotton China	2021/2022		2022/23		2023/24	
	Market Year Begin: Aug 2021		Market Year Begin: Aug 2022		Market Year Begin: Aug 2023	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	3,100	3,000	3,150	3,200	2,900	2,950
Beginning Stocks	8,229	8,229	8,396	8,088	8,353	8,508
Production	5,835	5,879	6,684	6,684	5,879	5,900
Imports	1,707	1,707	1,350	1,357	2,177	1,900
Total Supply	15,771	15,814	16,430	16,129	16,408	16,309
Exports	26	26	22	20	22	20
Use	7,348	7,700	8,056	7,601	8,165	7,900
Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Domestic Consumption	7,348	7,700	8,056	7,601	8,165	7,900
Ending Stocks	8,396	8,088	8,353	8,508	8,222	8,388
Total Distribution	15,771	15,814	16,430	16,129	16,408	16,309
Stock to Use %	114	105	103	112	100	106
Yield	1,882	1,960	2,122	2,089	2,027	2,000

## Trade Tables

**Table 7. China: Monthly Cotton Imports**

Unit: MT				
	2020	2021	2022	2023
Month				
January	401,232	227,934	227,874	139,645
February	289,503	184,924	184,926	85,040
March	280,364	204,176	204,172	72,343
April	230,316	230,283	173,177	83,837
May	173,208	172,717	182,137	109,207
June	172,072	172,048	162,861	83,073
July	142,566	142,566	118,098	109,660
August	86,274	86,255	107,438	
September	73,441	73,426	88,574	
October	62,621	62,618	129,499	
November	94,985	94,984	177,969	
December	136,304	136,304	170,662	
TOTAL	2,142,886	1,788,235	1,927,387	
Unit: Bales				
	2020	2021	2022	2023
Month				
January	1,842,859	1,046,901	1,046,625	641,389
February	1,329,687	849,356	849,365	390,589
March	1,287,712	937,780	937,762	332,271
April	1,057,841	1,057,690	795,402	385,063
May	795,544	793,289	836,555	501,588
June	790,327	790,216	748,021	381,554
July	654,806	654,806	542,424	503,668
August	396,256	396,169	493,463	
September	337,315	337,246	406,820	
October	287,618	287,604	594,789	
November	436,266	436,262	817,412	
December	626,044	626,044	783,851	
TOTAL	9,842,275	8,213,363	8,852,488	

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

**Table 8. China: Cotton Imports by Country of Origin**

Unit: MT

	<b>MY19/20</b>	<b>MY20/21</b>	<b>MY21/22</b>	<b>MY22/23</b>
Country				
United States	473,288	1,258,306	946,632	725,814
Brazil	565,643	716,746	455,928	421,936
Australia	203,903	77,263	21,128	62,547
Sudan	25,356	31,814	28,938	28,006
India	130,132	501,527	70,258	20,492
Myanmar	6,941	15,536	10,663	19,402
Turkey	2,922	10,528	8,833	14,902
Egypt	1,329	2,655	16,492	14,791
Mexico	14,253	16,555	8,643	14,080
Benin	16,449	32,356	43,527	13,821
Burkina Faso	14,612	43,873	28,635	7,081
Kazakhstan	8,325	10,146	9,285	3,193
Cameroon	11,997	4,575	12,336	973
Mali	15,301	23,793	10,745	888
Tajikistan	9,836	10,815	7,567	404
Others	53,659	43,555	27,221	8,618
Total	1,553,946	2,800,043	1,706,831	1,356,948
U.S.\$/MT	1,754	1,741	2,487	2,592

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.



**Table 9. China: Monthly Cotton Yarn and Thread Imports**

Unit: MT

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Month				
January	126,977	206,070	153,497	60,117
February	153,860	144,049	97,613	93,964
March	192,440	224,689	123,990	137,035
April	143,176	233,355	119,161	120,325
May	101,501	168,558	130,870	128,939
June	146,701	156,529	102,851	138,317
July	172,649	177,649	65,133	159,299
August	166,110	179,008	72,640	
September	178,152	187,994	89,226	
October	168,600	147,537	64,857	
November	172,268	152,250	80,096	
December	177,768	140,047	76,166	
TOTAL	1,900,202	2,117,735	1,176,100	
<b>Marketing Year</b>	Aug/20-Jul/21	Aug/21-Jul/22	Aug/22-Jul/23	
TOTAL	2,173,797	1,599,840	1,220,972	

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

**Table 10. China: Monthly Cotton Yarn and Thread Exports**

Unit: MT

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Month				
January	30,577	26,200	30,759	24,363
February	13,241	15,867	17,296	17,893
March	31,647	23,203	23,146	24,013
April	15,194	26,850	19,980	20,183
May	14,533	24,273	22,363	17,412
June	16,895	27,979	22,021	15,854
July	23,472	25,017	25,212	17,380
August	24,537	24,728	20,308	
September	26,991	23,116	25,884	
October	26,736	23,189	23,385	
November	23,030	23,455	25,188	
December	23,127	26,739	24,615	
TOTAL	269,980	290,616	280,157	
<b>Marketing Year</b>	Aug/20-Jul/21	Aug/21-Jul/22	Aug/22-Jul/23	
TOTAL	293,810	282,004	256,518	

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

## Other Tables

**Table 11. China: Cotton Planted Area and Production by Region**

<b>Area</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>MY 21/22</b>	<b>MY 22/23</b>	<b>MY 23/24</b>
Total	3,000	3,200	2,950
--Xinjiang	2,580	2,680	2,550
--Others	420	520	400
<b>Production</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>MY 21/22</b>	<b>MY 22/23</b>	<b>MY 23/24</b>
Total	5,880	6,684	5,900
--Xinjiang	5,450	6,234	5,700
--Others	430	450	200
Average Yield (Kg/Ha)	1,960	2,089	2,000

Note: FAS/Beijing estimate and forecast

## Attachments:

No Attachments