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Post: Beijing

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Report Highlights:

Post raises its marketing year (MY) 2024/25 cotton production estimate to 6.2 million metric tons (MMT) on record high yields of more than 2.1 MT per hectare. This is an increase of 5 percent from the prior marketing year. Consumption for MY 2024/25 is lowered 0.1 MMT from the previous forecast to 8.1 MMT, reflecting domestic and international demand uncertainty. Strong domestic production and high stocks will lead to a reduction of imports from last year's record high of 3.3 MMT. Post now forecasts MY 2024/25 cotton consumption at 1.8 MMT, down 200,000 MT from its previous forecast.

I. Production

Post raises its estimate for MY 2024/25 cotton production to 6.2 MMT, up 0.3 MMT from the previous report and slightly higher than USDA's Official Estimate. This is an increase of 5 percent compared to Post's production estimate for MY 2023/24. A record yield of 2,116 kilogram (kg)/hectare (ha) offset the slightly lower planted area of 2.93 million hectares (Mha).

Favorable weather conditions in MY 2024/25 boosted cotton production in Xinjiang Province to 5.87 MMT. Production in the rest of China only accounted for 0.33 MMT. The People's Republic of China's (PRC) ongoing target price-based subsidy for Xinjiang cotton played a key role in supporting relatively stable cotton acreage and incentivizing farmer purchases of inputs for cotton in Xinjiang. For more information on subsidy policy, please refer to [Cotton and Products Annual 2024 - 0053](#) and [Cotton and Products Update 2024-0115](#).

In its report dated November 20, the China Cotton Association (CCA) raised its MY 2024/25 cotton production estimate to 6.36 MMT, an increase of 160,000 MT from its previous report, a year-on-year increase of 8.1 percent. CCA credited high yields and larger planted area for the production increase and said that Xinjiang's production hit a record 6.02 MMT, up 9.3 percent year-over-year and accounting for 94.8 percent of total production. CCA noted that nationwide weather conditions were positive the whole growing season. In particular, September's favorable weather conditions facilitated cotton boll splitting and maturation. Cotton harvest started gradually in September and then accelerated with harvest and marketing on a slightly faster pace than last year. Cotton yields are reportedly extremely high in southern Xinjiang, including near the cities of Kuche and Aksu. CCA also raised its estimate of MY 2024/25 cotton planted area, up 3.3 percent from the previous year, instead of the 2.4 percent fall it estimated in its August report. CCA's upward adjustment on acreage is most likely based on a larger than previously estimated area for Xinjiang which benefit from the PRC's subsidy policy.

Table 1. China: CCA's Estimates of MY 2024/25 Cotton Planted Area and Production

	Planted area		Production (1,000 MT)			
	1,000 Ha	Year-on-year Change	Total*	Xinjiang	Yellow River region	Yangtze River region
August report	2,717	-2.4%	6,050	5,720	179	107
October report	2,875	+3.3%	6,360*	6,023	178	107

Source: CCA; * Additional 45,000 MT is produced in Gansu Province

As shown in Table 2, China's industry sources vary in their estimates of MY 2024/25 cotton production. Beijing Cotton Outlook Co. (BCO)'s cotton production estimate for MY 2024/25 is the highest at 6.53 MMT based on its survey and analysis. In its survey report dated November 18, The National Cotton Market Monitoring Network (NCMMN) estimated MY 2024/25 production at 6.3 MMT with 5.9 MMT for Xinjiang, 0.23 MMT for the Yellow River region, and 0.13 MMT for the Yangtze River region (implying about 40,000 MT for Gansu Province). However, the November China Agriculture Supply and Demand Estimate (CASDE) produced by

the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) maintains its low production estimate at 5.72 MMT despite high forecasts by industry sources.

Table 2. China: Cotton Area (Mha) and Production (MMT) Estimates/Forecasts

	CCA		NCMMN		BCO		MARA/NBS	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
MY22/23	2.90	6.62	2.95	6.72	2.83	6.79	3.00	5.98
MY23/24	2.78	5.88	2.76	5.9	2.74	6.01	2.79	5.62
MY24/25	2.87	6.36	2.72	6.3	2.65	6.53	2.75*	5.72*

Sources: CCA, NCMMN, MARA, China's National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), BCO

* Estimates by November CASDE Report of MARA

As noted in Table 3, the gap between China's National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) Xinjiang production estimate and the official volume of Xinjiang cotton classified by the China Fiber Inspection Center (CFIC) has been high in recent years. Also notable is a substantial gap between NBS and CFIC data on non-Xinjiang production; though, this gap can be understood given the lack of subsidies outside of Xinjiang and the occurrence of smaller scale production that may not enter officially classified channels. Like major Chinese industry sources, Post favors a relatively higher MY 2023/24 cotton production at 5.9 MMT. In MY 2024/25, CFIC conducted official inspections on a good pace with 3.26 MMT classified as of November 24, 2024, of which 3.2 MMT are Xinjiang cotton. CFIC's classification data for Xinjiang remains a reliable source in estimating Xinjiang production.

Table 3. China: Comparison of CFIC Classified and NBS Production (1,000 MT)

	MY 20/21		MY 21/22		MY22/23		MY23/24	
CFIC	5,920		5,431		6,223*		5,727**	
Classified	Xinjiang	Others	Xinjiang	Others	Xinjiang	Others	Xinjiang	Others
Volume	5,768	153	5,307	125	6,118	105	5,583	144
NBS Final	5,910		5,731		5,997		5,618	
Production	Xinjiang	Others	Xinjiang	Others	Xinjiang	Others	Xinjiang	Others
	5,161	749	5,129	602	5,391	606	5,112	506

Source: NBS and CFIC; * CFIC classified volume as of April 11, 2023; ** CFIC classified volume as of July 18, 2024.

Planted Area Remains Unchanged

Planted area for MY 24/25 is forecast at 2.93 MHa, unchanged from previous report and down one percent from the previous year. Forecast area for Xinjiang is 2.55 MHa, unchanged from the previous year. Area for all other cotton producing regions is forecast at 0.38 MHa, down 5 percent year-on-year (see more in [2024 Cotton and Products Annual CH2024-0053](#)). Chinese sources continue to vary on planted area as shown in Table 2. The area difference is partly due to an underestimation of actual planted area in Xinjiang as a result of distortions created by subsidy policy. Only cotton produced on officially registered land is eligible for a subsidy. However, some farmers may choose to plant cotton on marginal and unregistered land and then attempt to comingle this cotton after harvest. This means that total planted area in Xinjiang is likely larger than is officially estimated and average yield is likely lower.

Yield Hits Record High

Post's estimate for MY 2024/25 yield is a record at 2,116 kg/Ha. Generally favorable weather since spring planting has facilitated cotton growth in major cotton-planting regions. Farmers also used more inputs this year thanks to financial assurance provided by the PRC's subsidy support system in Xinjiang which effectively places a price floor under cotton produced in the province.

No major adverse weather events affecting cotton planting, maturation, or harvest were reported for MY 2024/25. Table 4 illustrates weather conditions for cotton in the three major cotton-producing regions during the key period in September when the crop underwent boll-splitting and maturation. CCA reported that cotton harvest began gradually in September and peaked in October. In late October, the temperature in Xinjiang was relatively high; precipitation was located more in northern Xinjiang and less in southern and eastern Xinjiang; though average sunshine was less in most of Xinjiang. These meteorological conditions were favorable for cotton maturation and harvesting. In early November, the temperature in most of Xinjiang was slightly elevated, and the precipitation was more in the mountainous areas of western northern Xinjiang and western southern Xinjiang, and slightly less in other areas. Meteorological conditions in early November were favorable cotton harvest.

Table 4. China: Weather Conditions for Cotton in September 2024

	Nation	Yellow River Region	Yangtze River Region	Xinjiang
Average Temperature (°C)	24.1	23.6	27.5	20.2
--YoY change	0.8	0.4	2.4	-0.8
--Compare with average	2.3	2.2	3.6	0.5
Precipitation (mm)	58	63.5	80.4	12.4
--YoY change	-3.6	58.5	-9.6	4.2
--Compare with average	2.7	1.2	1.5	5.3
Sunshine (hours)	191.9	166.5	189.8	242.8
--YoY change	13.3	-4	54.7	-13.4
--Compare with average	-5.7	-20	25.3	-23.4
Yield trend estimate	Up	Stable	Stable	Up

Sources: CCA and China's National Meteorological Center

Cotton Harvest Went Smoothly

According to CCA, as of mid-November, cotton harvest was 99.4 percent finished nationwide, slightly faster than the previous year. In Xinjiang, cotton harvest was 99.5 percent completed and ahead of the previous year. Seed cotton selling was 93.8 percent completed, 2 percentage points faster than the previous year. Farmers accelerated selling seed cotton to gins due to concerns over falling prices. Seed cotton prices have remained low. In the first half of November, both the national and Xinjiang average prices were down 17.5 percent year-on-year, unchanged from October. The pace of cotton ginning is faster than the previous year. According to a leading industry source, as of November 25, total ginned volume in Xinjiang was approximately 3.94 MMT, a year-on-year increase of 22 percent. CFIC conducts official inspections and with a total of 1,062 ginning facilities participating nationwide, CFIC reported that 3.26 MMT were classified as of November 24, 2024, of which 3.2 MMT were Xinjiang cotton.

II. Consumption

Posts lowers its MY 2024/25 consumption estimate to 8.1 MMT from the previous estimate at 8.2 MMT. This is up 1.3 percent from the unchanged estimate of 8 MMT for MY 2023/24. Despite relatively stable to declining cotton prices in MY 23/24, cotton usage growth remained weak due to stagnant demand from downstream industry, a result of a slow recovery of domestic and overseas demand. Recovered yarn imports also partly restricted domestic spinning in MY 2023/24. Forecast growth in consumption in MY 24/25 is based on the assumption of a moderate recovery in demand for both domestic and overseas markets and increased competitiveness by China's large spinning capacity using high imported cotton stocks at competitive prices. Table 4 shows estimates/forecasts of cotton consumption by Chinese sources generally supporting a moderate consumption growth in MY 24/25.

Table 5. China: Cotton Use, Imports, and Stocks

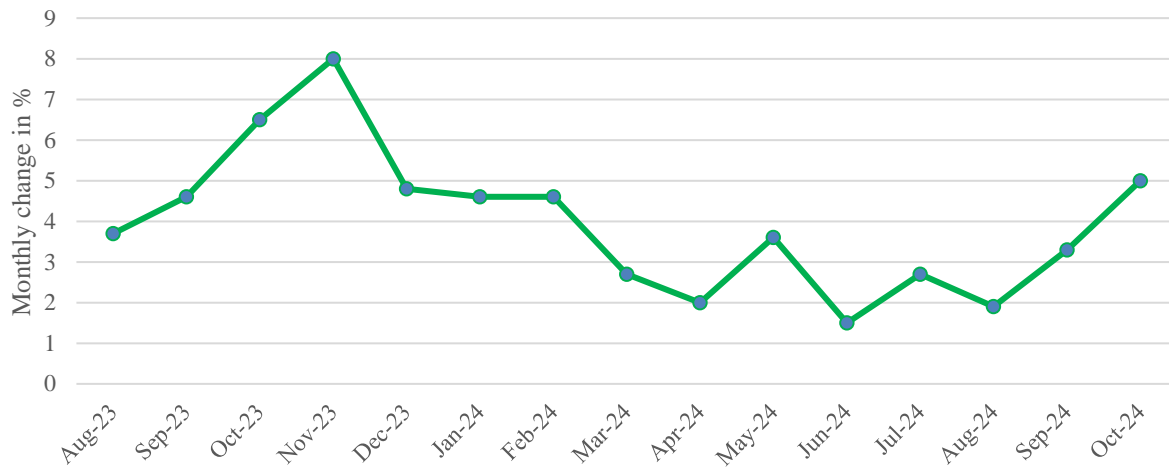
	CCA		MARA		BCO		NCMMN		FAS/Beijing	
	MY 23/24	MY 24/25	MY 23/24	MY 24/25	MY 23/24	MY 24/25	MY 23/24	MY 24/25	MY 23/24	MY 24/25
Use	7.90	8.00	7.69	7.80	8.15	8.15	7.90	8.10	8.0	8.1
Imports	3.24	1.90	3.25	2.00	3.26	2.00	3.23	1.70	3.26	1.8
Ending Stocks	9.95	10.02	8.28	8.17	6.81	7.19	6.94	6.90	8.8	8.7

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

China's slow economic growth has constrained domestic demand growth for textile and apparel products, thereby impacting cotton consumption. NBS reported that, in the first three quarters of 2024, China achieved 4.8 percent GDP growth with the second and third quarter experiencing a growth rate of 4.7 and 4.6 percent, respectively, lower than its target growth at 5 percent for 2024. According to NBS, in the first ten months of 2024, total consumer goods sales value increased 3.2 percent year-on-year although the growth rate reached 5 percent in October. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has forecasted China's 2024 GDP growth at 5 percent and down to 4.5 percent in 2025. The World Bank's projections for China's GDP growth are 4.8 percent in 2024 and falling to 4.1 percent in 2025. USDA's Economic Research Service is using an estimate of 4.8 percent in 2024 and 4.5 percent in 2025 for the PRC's real GDP per capita growth rate.

These economic headwinds are reflected in recent trade data showing total export and import values in U.S. dollars only increased 5.1 percent and 1.7 percent year-on-year, respectively, in the initial ten months of 2024, based on China's Customs statistics. Textile and apparel exports significantly lagged other exports, up merely 1.5 percent from the previous year. According to NBS, in the first ten months of 2024, total consumer goods sales value increased 3.2 percent year-on-year although the growth rate reached 5 percent in October. Total value of retail sales of clothing, shoes, hats, and knitted textiles are up 1.1 percent, however, the growth recovered to 8 percent in October. Domestic consumption of textile and apparel show a recent trend toward substitution for lower priced goods as more consumers comparison shop online and look for more affordable and lower quality products.

Chart 1. China: Consumer Goods Sales Value (Year-on-year Change)



Source: NBS

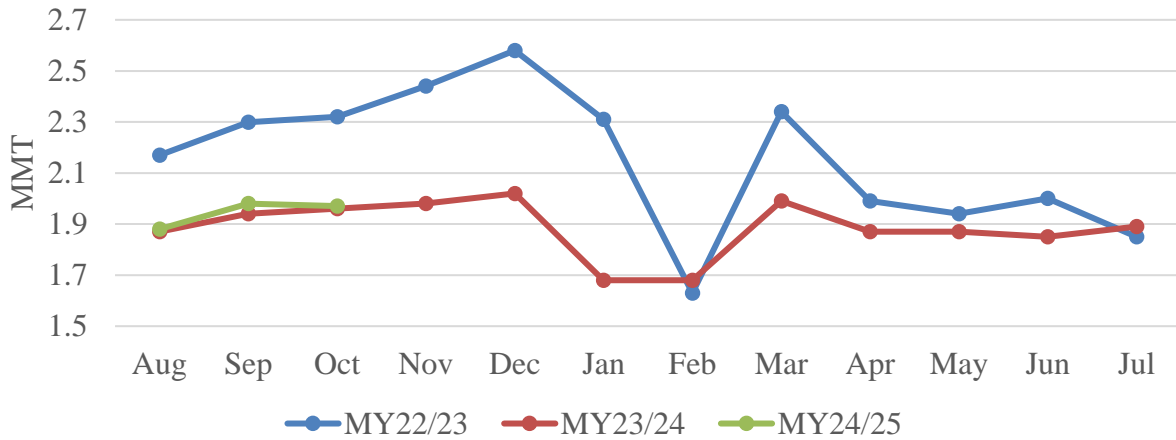
According to NBS, the output value of the textile industry increased by 5.1 percent during the first ten months of 2024. In the first three quarters of 2024, the capacity utilization rates of the textile industry and chemical fiber industry of “above scale enterprises¹” were 78.3 percent and 85.4 percent respectively, an increase of 1.9 and 1.6 percentage points, respectively, from the same period last year. Total profits of the “above scale enterprises” was 10.3 percent up year-on-year. The operating income profit margin of these textile enterprises was 3.2 percent, an increase of 0.2 percentage points from the same period last year.

Based on NBS statistics, in the first ten months of 2024, yarn production of “above scale enterprises” is 18.54 MMT, down 0.9 percent year-over-year; fabrics production is estimated at 26.03 billion meters, up 2 percent year-over-year. Total chemical fiber production reached 65.64 MMT, up 9.1 percent year-on-year. In general, the non-cotton fiber share in yarn production continues to increase. In terms of the USDA marketing year, MY 2024/25 yarn production in the first three months has risen 1 percent compared to the same period in MY 2023/24. However, in MY 2023/24 yarn production fell by 13 percent, so production levels are still below normal.

Despite slowing GDP growth, China’s demand for textiles and apparel is expected to continue to see weak growth. Urbanization levels continue to rise, and this is associated with higher levels of apparel consumption. NBS statistics indicate 2023 per capita expenditures on clothing rose 8.4 percent from the previous year and the growth continued in the first three quarters of 2024, up 5.1 percent year-on-year. In November, the PRC’s implementation of policies on easing local governments’ debt and real estate development will serve as indirect sources of stimulus and seem likely to boost domestic consumption. Additionally, consumption is also expected to rebound during the coming Lunar New Year festival.

¹ This is a translation of an NBS term of art. It does not imply a “large scale enterprise in a western business sense, but rather an enterprise large enough to be captured by NBS’s statistical methodology.

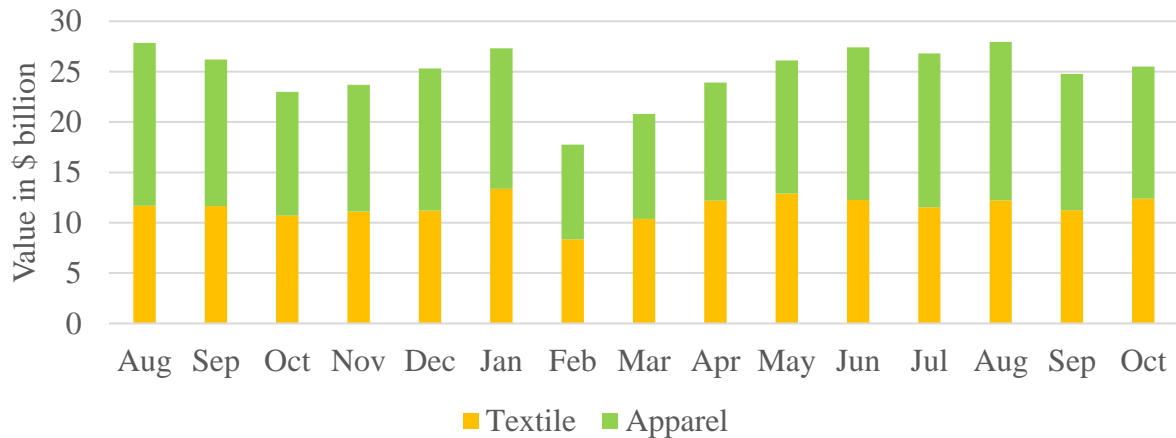
Chart 2. China: Yarn Production Recovered Slightly in MY 2024/25



Source: NBS and industry sources

Textile and apparel exports were stagnant in MY 23/24 due to a combination of factors, including the sluggish demand recovery of the global economy and heightened competition among countries engaged in textile and apparel exports. Based on China Customs monthly reports, the total textile and apparel export value in MY 23/24 was 2.1 percent higher than in MY 2022/23. During the first three months of MY 24/25, China’s cumulative export of textiles and apparel were \$78.2 billion, a year-on-year increase of 1.5 percent. Specifically, textile exports increased by 5.4 percent, while apparel exports declined 1.6 percent from the previous year. Exports showed a recovery during the summer months, however export levels began to fluctuate again in September and October 2024.

Chart 3. China: Textile and Apparel Exports (August 2023 to October 2024)

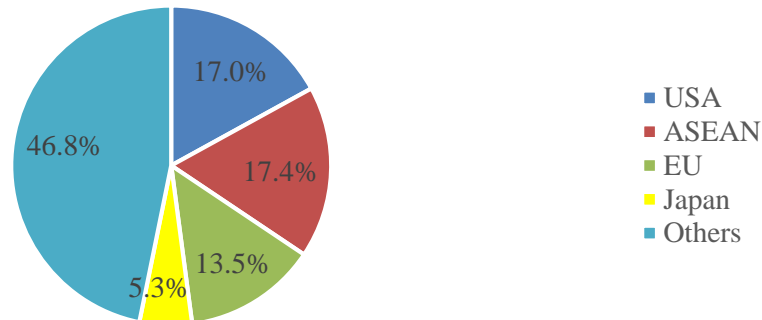


Source: China Customs statistics

Based on industry source’s analysis of export data, in the first nine months of 2024, total textile and apparel exports to ASEAN, the United States and EU increased by 6.1 percent, 5.7 percent and 2 percent year-on-year, respectively, while exports to Japan decreased 10 percent year-on-year. The combined exports to the above four traditional markets were \$118.5 billion, accounting

for 53.2 percent of the total. Exports to the 152 “Belt and Road” countries were \$118.6 billion, a year-on-year decrease of 0.4 percent, accounting for 53.2 percent of total exports.

Chart 4. China: Share of Textile and Apparel Export Value by Market (Jan-Sep 2024)



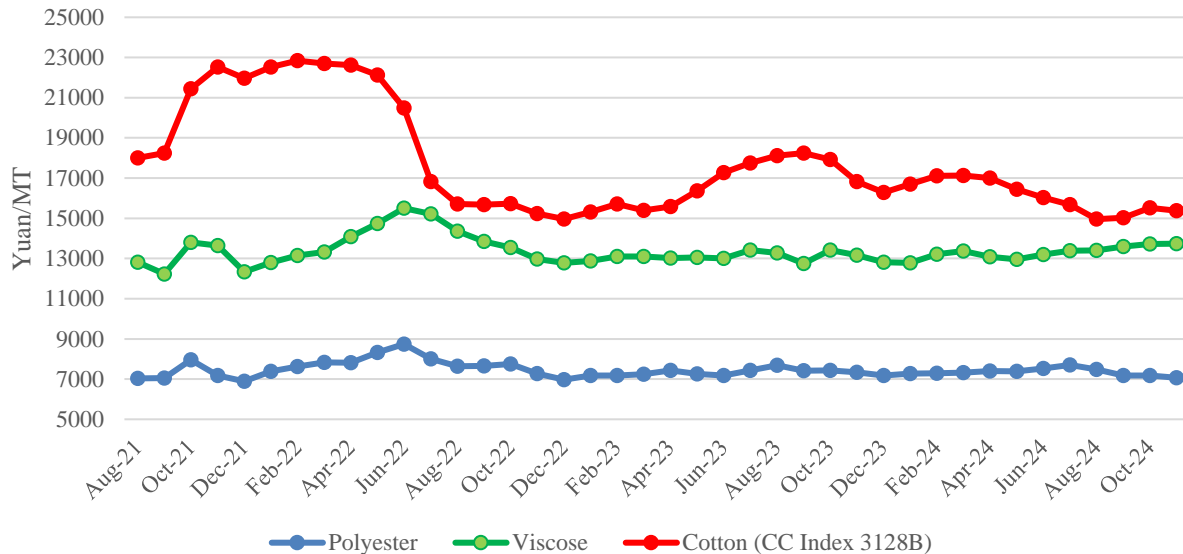
Source: Private Chinese industry source report

Chinese industry contacts maintain a cautiously optimistic outlook for a moderate rebound in exports in the fourth quarter of 2024 and beyond. Uncertainties include unstable external demand recovery, competition from other textile and apparel exporting countries, and intensified geopolitical risks. Industry contacts have shared with FAS China staff that if the United States imposes higher import duties on Chinese-origin products, it could reduce PRC exports. Exports to the United States grew at 5.7 percent in the first three quarters of 2024. In volume terms, industry data indicate in the first three quarters of 2024, the United States market took 11 percent of China’s cotton textile and apparel exports, which was 22 percent of the U.S. import market (by volume). India was the second largest supplier to the United States, taking 18 percent of the market by volume. Chinese industry sources believe China’s exports to the United States might be replaced by India and other suppliers in case additional duties are imposed on Chinese products. Additionally, Chinese industry contacts report that the enforcement of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA) remains a key reason for unstable trade of textile and apparel products between China and the United States. (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

Increasing use of non-cotton fibers continues to suppress cotton’s share in yarn production in recent years. Chinese industry sources estimate cotton fiber’s share in yarn declined to about 34 percent, while other fibers account for 66 percent. As shown in Chart 5, a rebound in cotton prices since May 2023 further reduced cotton’s competitiveness with other fibers in MY 2023/24. Industry contacts report cotton has continued to struggle to gain market share from man-made fibers although the price of cotton declined in mid-2024.

Chart 5. China: Price Trend of Cotton, Polyester, and Viscose
(August 2021 to November 2024)



Source: cottonchina.org.cn

Yarn imports continue to affect domestic cotton consumption for spinning. Yarn imports recovered greatly to 1.75 MMT in MY 23/24, up 44 percent or net growth of over 0.5 MMT from the previous year (See Chart 7). High yarn imports at competitive prices add pressure to spinning mills which limited cotton use recovery in MY 2023/24. Yarn imports in the first three months of MY 24/25, however, declined 37 percent year-on-year mainly due to lower domestic cotton price. Currently, China’s yarn price index is about \$90/MT below imported yarn, based on China’s industry data. If China’s cotton prices remain competitive, yarn imports may fall, positively boosting domestic cotton use recovery in MY 2024/25.

According to China Cotton Textile Association, China’s cotton textile industry still ranks first in the world in terms of scale and production capacity, with spinning and fabric manufacturing capacity accounting for more than 50 percent (110 million spindles as of the end of 2022) and 45 percent (0.9 million sets of fabric manufacturing machines) of the global capacity, respectively. The large spinning capacity is expected see its utilization rates rise now that cotton supply is adequate, and cotton prices remain competitive in the domestic market.

III. Trade

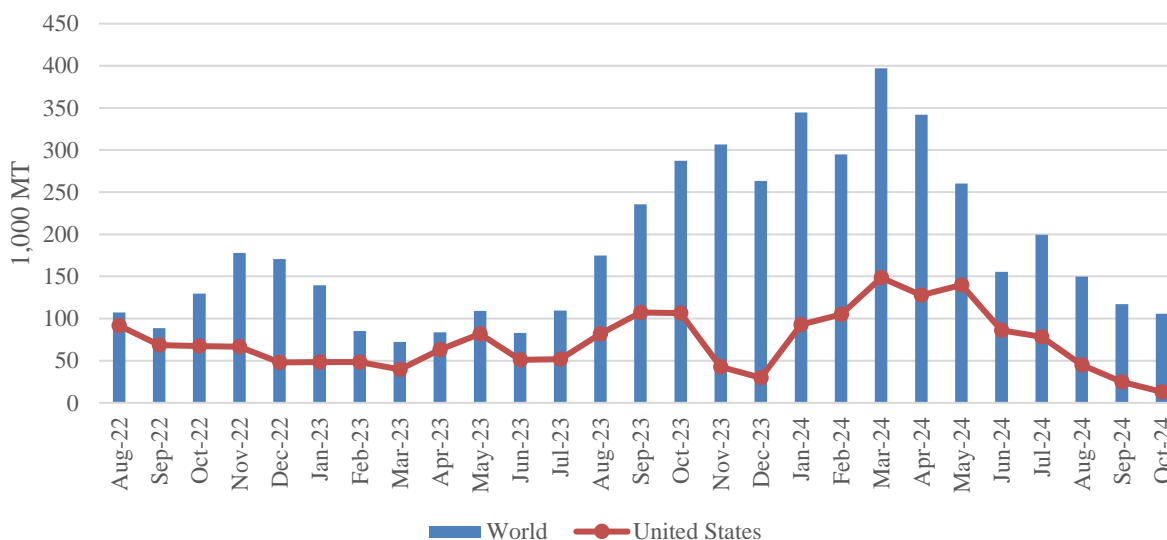
Post lowers its import forecast for MY 2024/25 to 1.8 MMT from Post’s previous forecast of 2 MMT. This forecast is down significantly from last year’s 10-year record high cotton imports of 3.26 MMT for MY 2023/24. Last year’s high level of imports combined with this year’s higher than previously estimated domestic cotton production are expected to impede MY 2024/25 cotton imports. Cotton consumption growth has lagged import growth, resulting in high cotton

stocks in bonded warehouses since mid-August 2024. High carry-in stocks for MY 2024/25 have slowed the pace of cotton import and lowered import volumes.

With China’s record high cotton imports in MY 2023/24, U.S. cotton exports also surged, reaching 1.15 MMT, up 58 percent from the previous year. By contrast, slowing Chinese import demand in MY 2024/25 has affected U.S. cotton import volumes and market share thanks to fierce competition from Brazilian and Australian cotton. In the first three months of MY 2024/25, China’s cotton imports declined to 373,000 MT, down 47 percent year-on-year. Cotton imports from the United States plummeted to 83,000 MT, down 72 percent, and the U.S. market share is also down to 22 percent from the 35 percent in MY 2023/24.

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 the years ahead. According to CCA, a [Brazil Cotton Industry Association delegation visited CCA on November 22 in Beijing](#). The delegation reported that Brazil is expecting a bumper harvest in 2024 with production up at 3.6 MMT, of which 2.8 MMT will be exported, with nearly half expected to be exported to China. Due to the importance of the Chinese market, the Brazilian cotton industry is reportedly seeking to improve the quality and service to better meet the needs of Chinese cotton users.

Chart 6. China: Cotton Imports
(Monthly: August 2022 to October 2024)



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

Beyond market supply and demand, the PRC’s tariff rate quota (TRQ) system influences cotton imports. 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 2024 was routinely conducted in the early months of the year. Given a constant yearly supply gap, the PRC often issues additional quota licenses subject to sliding-

scale duties in addition to the WTO TRQ. The PRC’s distribution of 0.2 MMT of sliding-scale cotton TRQ in 2024 are much lower than what industry expected given the high stocks at bonded warehouses. As usual, the PRC’s National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) published its announcement on application of the WTO committed annual TRQ obligation for cotton at 894,000 MT for 2025 in late September 2024 and requested all applications to be submitted to the NDRC by November 15, 2024. These TRQ licenses are expected to reach applicants in early 2025. Due to high domestic cotton production in MY 2024/25 and subsequent low prices and high stocks, the PRC may delay distribution of additional TRQ licenses which would adversely affect the cotton import pace and volume in MY 2024/25.

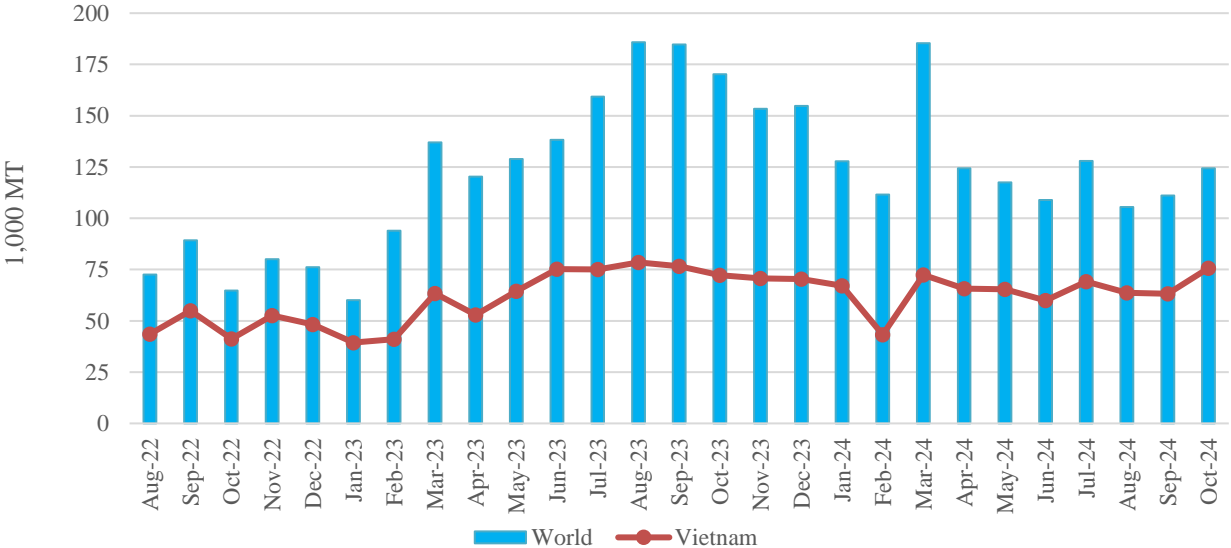
Table 6. China: Distribution of Sliding-Scale Duty Cotton Import Quotas

Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Announcement date	Sep 1	Apr 30	Mar 11	July 22	July 27	NA
Volume (MMT)	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.75	0.2	NA

Source: Industry Statistics

Cotton imports are partly impacted by 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 quota licenses are either insufficient or not allocated, especially when the domestic cotton price remains notably higher than the global market price. In MY 2024/25, yarn imports may face headwinds due to China’s high cotton stocks and competitive domestic cotton prices, which will incentivize domestic spinning. Yarn imports have been weak in the first three months of MY 2024/25, down 37 percent from the previous year. Vietnam remains the leading yarn supplier to China, taking 46 percent of China’s imports in MY 2023/24.

Chart 7. China: Yarn Imports Declined in MY 2024/25
(Monthly: August 2022 to October 2024)



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

Cotton exports continued to be insignificant at 14,000 MT in MY 2023/24. Seventy five percent of exports were shipped to Bangladesh and Vietnam. Likely due to a more competitive domestic cotton price, cotton exports in the first three months of MY 24/25 rose to 6,000 MT, much higher than the 1,000 MT in the same period in the previous year.

IV. Stocks

Post forecasts MY 2024/25 ending stocks at 8.7 MMT, down slightly from the 8.8 MMT for MY 2023/24 on lower imports and moderate consumption growth. The estimated MY 2023/24 stocks-to-use ratio was high at 110 percent and is forecast to only fall slightly to 107 percent at the end of MY 2024/25. The PRC maintains an unknown volume of state cotton reserves and may rotate the reserve through auctions when it considers necessary to meet market demand. The reserve can be replenished by the purchase of Xinjiang cotton or imports. However, these imports are difficult to follow in terms of the timing and volume, a challenge for estimating total cotton stocks. As shown in Table 5, based on their statistics, Chinese industry sources vary dramatically on estimates of ending stocks ranging from 6.9 MMT by NCMMN to 10 MMY by CCA for MY 2024/25.

V. Registration System for Overseas Cotton Suppliers

Before exporting cotton to China, overseas cotton suppliers must register with the General Administration for Customs of China (GACC). U.S. cotton exporters should work with their China-based representatives or customers to complete the registration process via the online system at <http://online.customs.gov.cn/static/pages/allistititems.html>. Registrations are valid for five years and the renewal application must be submitted three months before expiration. U.S. cotton exporters are encouraged to closely read and comply with the GACC requirements to avoid trade disruptions. GACC publishes lists of recent registration approvals and renewals on its [website](#). The lists were most recently updated on October 31, 2024.

VI. Cotton China Sustainable Development Program

CCA initiated the “Cotton China Sustainable Development Program” (CCSD) on April 30, 2021. For more information about CCSD, please refer to [Cotton and Products Update CH2024-0115](#). In October 2024, CCA published an announcement “[Regarding the Selection of Participants for Compiling of Cotton Carbon Footprint Industry Standards](#)”. CCA indicated that, in an effort to promote cotton industry to be developed in high quality, sustainable, technically innovative manner and transfer to low carbon emission, CCA approved to the program for establishment of “Cotton Carbon Footprint Evaluation Standards”.

Note: Exchange rate: \$1 = Yuan 6.7 in 2022; \$1 = Yuan 7.1 in 2023; \$1 = Yuan 7.1 in the initial months of 2024.

Production, Supply, and Distribution (PSD) Tables

Table 7. China: Cotton PSD (in 1,000 Bales and 1,000 Ha)

Cotton China	2022/23		2023/24		2024/25	
	Market Year Begin: Aug 2022		Market Year Begin: Aug 2023		Market Year Begin: Aug 2024	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	3,100	3,200	2,850	2,950	2,850	2,930
Beginning Stocks	34,167	34,167	33,355	35,180	37,119	40,450
Production	30,750	30,700	27,350	27,100	28,200	28,477
Imports	6,232	6,232	14,976	14,976	9,000	8,267
Total Supply	71,149	71,099	75,681	77,256	74,319	77,194
Exports	94	94	62	62	75	75
Use	37,700	35,825	38,500	36,744	38,000	37,203
Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	37,700	35,825	38,500	36,744	38,000	37,203
Ending Stocks	33,355	35,180	37,119	40,450	36,244	39,916
Total Distribution	71,149	71,099	75,681	77,256	74,319	77,194
Stock to Use %	88	98	96	110	95	107
Yield	2,160	2,089	2,089	2,000	2,154	2,116

Table 8. China: Cotton PSD (in 1,000 MT and 1,000 Ha)

Cotton China	2022/23		2023/24		2024/25	
	Market Year Begin: Aug 2022		Market Year Begin: Aug 2023		Market Year Begin: Aug 2024	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	3,100	3,200	2,850	2,950	2,850	2,930
Beginning Stocks	7,439	7,439	7,262	7,659	8,082	8,807
Production	6,695	6,684	5,955	5,900	6,140	6,200
Imports	1,357	1,357	3,261	3,261	1,960	1,800
Total Supply	15,491	15,480	16,477	16,820	16,181	16,807
Exports	20	20	13	13	16	16
Use	8,208	7,800	8,382	8,000	8,273	8,100
Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Domestic Consumption	8,208	7,800	8,382	8,000	8,273	8,100
Ending Stocks	7,262	7,659	8,082	8,807	7,891	8,691
Total Distribution	15,491	15,480	16,477	16,820	16,181	16,807
Stock to Use %	88	98	96	110	95	107
Yield	2,160	2,089	2,089	2,000	2,154	2,116

Trade Tables

Table 9. China: Monthly Cotton Imports

Unit: MT

Month	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	227,934	227,874	139,645	344,742
February	184,924	184,926	85,040	294,726
March	204,176	204,172	72,343	397,001
April	230,283	173,177	83,837	341,913
May	172,717	182,137	109,207	260,206
June	172,048	162,861	83,073	155,293
July	142,566	118,098	109,660	199,175
August	86,255	107,438	174,971	149,688
September	73,426	88,574	235,556	117,338
October	62,618	129,499	287,178	105,745
November	94,984	177,969	306,639	
December	136,304	170,662	263,346	
TOTAL	1,788,235	1,927,387	1,950,495	

Unit: Bales

Month	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	1,046,901	1,046,625	641,389	1,583,400
February	849,356	849,365	390,589	1,353,677
March	937,780	937,762	332,271	1,823,426
April	1,057,690	795,402	385,063	1,570,406
May	793,289	836,555	501,588	1,195,126
June	790,216	748,021	381,554	713,261
July	654,806	542,424	503,668	914,810
August	396,169	493,463	803,641	687,517
September	337,246	406,820	1,081,908	538,933
October	287,604	594,789	1,319,008	485,687
November	436,262	817,412	1,408,393	
December	626,044	783,851	1,209,548	
TOTAL	8,213,363	8,852,488	8,958,620	

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

Table 10. China: Cotton Imports by Country of Origin
Unit: MT

Country	MY21/22	MY22/23	MY23/24	MY24/25*
Brazil	455,928	421,936	1,297,737	95,106
United States	946,632	725,814	1,145,607	82,963
Australia	21,128	62,547	344,450	152,860
Turkey	8,833	14,902	98,402	2,260
Kazakhstan	9,285	3,193	50,227	1,994
Sudan	28,938	28,006	42,803	6,024
India	70,258	20,492	89,150	589
Tajikistan	7,567	404	29,215	2,114
Mexico	8,643	14,080	16,261	0
Mali	10,745	888	12,165	0
Burkina Faso	28,635	7,081	16,510	8,650
Myanmar	10,663	19,402	6,573	3,873
Egypt	16,492	14,791	7,666	579
Benin	43,527	13,821	3,500	0
Cameroon	12,336	973	3,345	2,145
Others	27,221	8,618	96,388	13,623
MY Total	1,706,831	1,356,948	3,259,999	372,780
U.S.\$/MT	2,487	2,592	2,071	1,960

* Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.; *First 3 months data of MY24/25

Table 11. China: Monthly Cotton Yarn and Thread Imports

Unit: MT

Month	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	206,070	153,497	60,117	127,774
February	144,049	97,613	93,964	111,590
March	224,689	123,990	137,035	185,320
April	233,355	119,161	120,325	124,367
May	168,558	130,870	128,939	117,428
June	156,529	102,851	138,317	108,843
July	177,649	65,133	159,299	127,997
August	179,008	72,640	185,814	105,493
September	187,994	89,226	184,700	111,062
October	147,537	64,857	170,325	124,394
November	152,250	80,096	153,368	
December	140,047	76,166	154,876	
TOTAL	2,117,735	1,176,100	1,687,017	
Marketing Year	Aug/21-Jul/22	Aug/22-Jul/23	Aug/23-Jul/24	
TOTAL	1,599,840	1,220,981		
Unit Price \$/MT	3,143	2,633	2,503	2,283*

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.; * Initial 3 months average for MY 24/25

Table 12. China: Monthly Cotton Yarn and Thread Exports

Unit: MT

Month	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	26,200	30,759	24,363	23,468
February	15,867	17,296	17,893	16,368
March	23,203	23,146	24,013	21,721
April	26,850	19,980	20,183	26,610
May	24,273	22,363	17,412	25,544
June	27,979	22,021	15,854	25,973
July	25,017	25,212	17,380	22,251
August	24,728	20,308	19,040	25,978
September	23,116	25,884	20,445	22,777
October	23,189	23,385	24,363	27,835
November	23,455	25,188	18,207	
December	26,739	24,615	18,985	
TOTAL	290,616	280,157	238,138	
Marketing Year	Aug/21-Jul/22	Aug/22-Jul/23	Aug/23-Jul/24	
TOTAL	282,004	256,478		

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

Other Tables

Table 13. China: Cotton Planted Area and Production by Region

Area (1,000 Ha)

Year	MY 22/23	MY 23/24	MY 24/25
Total	3,200	2,950	2,930
--Xinjiang	2,650	2,550	2,550
--Others	550	400	380

Production (1,000 MT)

Year	MY 22/23	MY 23/24	MY 24/25
Total	6,684	5,900	6,200
--Xinjiang	6,204	5,550	5,870
--Others	480	350	330
Average Yield (Kg/Ha)	2,089	2,000	2,116

Note: FAS/China estimate and forecast

Attachments:

No Attachments