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Report Highlights:

Marketing Year 21/22 cotton imports are expected to decline from Post's previous forecast to 2.3 MMT on lower consumption, higher yarn imports, and high domestic and international cotton prices. Production is forecast downward from previous reporting to 5.85 million metric tons due to reduced acreage in the Xinjiang region, which is expected to account for 92 percent of production in MY 21/22.

I. Production

Forecasted marketing year (MY) 21/22 production is lowered to 5.85 million metric tons (MMT) from the previously reported 5.9 MMT, and down from 6.4 MMT for MY 20/21. The lower MY 21/22 production is based on a 6.8 percent decline in acreage to 3 million hectares (MHa) and lower yield. Forecast Xinjiang cotton acreage, which accounts for about 84 percent of total cotton area, is down 1.9 percent to 2.53 MHa in MY 21/22 due to irrigation constraints and a slight expansion of corn area despite a policy providing fixed subsidies for cotton. Planted area in the Yangtze and Yellow River regions is expected to continue contracting in MY 21/22 as small-scale farmers struggled to reach profitability due to higher labor costs and lack of scale. Based on National Statistics Bureau (NSB) data, Xinjiang cotton production accounted for 87.3 percent of the nation's total in MY 20/21. Post expects this to increase to 92 percent in MY 21/22.

Low and freezing temperatures during the early growing stage delayed the growth and development of MY 21/22 cotton across primary growing regions, but the China Cotton Association's (CCA) comprehensive climate index for cotton producing regions was "relatively suitable" with yields in line with recent years. According to the CCA, by the end of October 2021, cotton in the Northwest, the Yellow River Basin, and the Yangtze River Basin stopped growing. From October through November, the weather conditions in most of Xinjiang were generally conducive to cotton opening and harvesting, while precipitation and low sunlight during the first half of October impacted cotton harvests and quality in the Yellow River and the Yellow River regions.

On October 14, the Xinjiang Provincial Government indicated the region expected to have a good harvest in MY 21/22. Based on a fall of approximately 1 percent in planted area, they estimated an increase in total production of 0.8 percent to 5.2 MMT (compared to 5.16 MMT for MY 20/21 as announced by the NSB). Underscoring its cotton area announcement, in late October, the Xinjiang Agricultural Department said that corn and wheat area increased by about 100,000 Ha in 2021. The Department has increasingly attached importance to raising cotton quality and guided farmers to plant high-quality cotton varieties to boost production efficiency. Total planted cotton varieties fell to 45 in 2021 from 64 in 2020. Post contacts report Xinjiang cotton quality has improved from the previous year in terms of color, length, uniformity, and strength.

According to the CCA, by November 15, the cotton harvest was 95 percent completed and seed cotton was 94 percent sold in Xinjiang. The harvest and sales figures represent a 3 percent slower pace compared to the previous year. The CCA also reported that machine harvesting was completed as of November 14 - accounting for 98.7 percent of cotton area in North Xinjiang and 79.1 percent for South Xinjiang. As of November 17, total ginned cotton stood at 2.67 MMT for Xinjiang, down 10 percent from the previous year. Total ginned cotton for other provinces stood at 24,700 MT as of November 14, down 34.5 percent from the previous year. As of November 17, total official classified volume was 2.26 MMT compared to the 2.41 MMT the previous year. Of official classified volume, Xinjiang cotton accounted for 2.24 MMT, down from 2.38 MMT the previous year. Final volumes of official classified cotton are not expected until April 2022.

Seed cotton prices began MY 21/22 at a high level and continued to rise - with the October average marketing price up 65 percent, 45 percent, and 46 percent in Xinjiang, the Yellow River, and the Yangtze River Regions, respectively, from the previous year.

Industry sources differ on MY 21/22 cotton area and production (see Table 1). Although the official classified volume for Xinjiang cotton exceeded 5.7 MMT in MY 20/21, several leading sources use the NSB national production data volume of 5.9 MMT, implying a much lower assessment for Xinjiang production given industry estimates of non-Xinjiang production ranging from 0.5 – 0.7MMT. in MY 20/21.

Table 1. China: Cotton Production (MMT) and Area (MHa)

Source	CCA		MARA		BCO		cncotton.com	
MY	MY20/21	MY21/22	MY20/21	MY21/22	MY20/21	MY21/22	MY20/21	MY21/22
Area	3.06	2.9	3.17	3.1	2.91	2.78	3.04	2.83
Change (%)		-5.47		-2		-4.4		-7
Production	5.92	5.83	5.91	5.73	6.33	5.71	5.95	5.68
Change (%)		-1.5		-3		-9.8		-4.5

Note: Change is MY21/22 forecast to MY20/21 estimate. Sources: CCA, MARA – Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and BCO-Beijing Cotlook Co. and cncotton.com

China's cotton production continues to face challenges from increasing production costs, particularly in the Yellow River and the Yangtze River regions. Higher costs for labor and other inputs have gradually forced many farmers to abandon cotton farming. In Xinjiang, limited water resources constrain area expansion and are reducing planted area on marginal lands with low yield and efficiency. However, the region continues to benefit from larger scale farms' ability to use mechanized farming for land preparation, sowing and chemical spraying. Increasing machine harvesting has helped offset the rising costs of other inputs. Based on industry sources, equipped with about 5,400 harvest machines, Xinjiang's machine harvested area reached 77 percent, accounting for 90 percent of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corp (XPCC) farms and 70 percent for non-XPCC farms in MY 20/21. Based on CCA data, Post estimates machine harvested area in Xinjiang will exceed 80 percent in MY 21/22.

II. Consumption

Forecasted MY 21/22 cotton consumption is lowered from the previously reported 8.7 MMT to 8.55 MMT, a decline from 8.6 MMT for MY 20/21. The decline reflects a slowdown in cotton use due to increasing cotton prices, strong imports of yarn, and COVID-19 related uncertainties impacting textile and apparel demand in both domestic and overseas markets.

China's textile and apparel production increased significantly in MY 20/21 as consumer confidence and spending rebounded. According to industry sources, the capacity utilization for large and medium scale textile facilities (spinning and fabrics) reached as high as 90 percent and 70 percent, respectively, in the first nine months of 2021. Based on NSB data, in the first 3 quarters of 2021, the cumulative output value of textile enterprises reached RMB 3,672.1 billion (U.S. \$573.8 billion), up 15.6 percent from the previous year. The textile sector's profits also soared, reaching RMB 171 billion (U.S. \$26.7 billion), up 31.7 percent from the previous year. Fixed asset investment in the textile, chemical fiber, and apparel sectors all increased, up 13.5 percent, 29.5 percent, and 3.1 percent, respectively, from the previous year. Total yarn production for the first 3 quarters of 2021 increased by 12.7 percent. Additionally, overall investment in the textile and chemical fiber sector recovered to its pre-COVID-19 level. According to China's Textile Industry Association, China's spinning capacity was 110 million spindles as of the end of 2020.

Driven by the recovery of overseas demand and the gradual diversification of export channels, total textile and apparel exports in the first 10 months of 2021 were U.S. \$256.6 billion, up 6.74 percent - with apparel up 25.2 percent and textile products down 9.1 percent from the previous year. Accordingly, the share of apparel export value of total apparel and textile export value increased to 54 percent from 41 percent during the first 10 months of 2021.

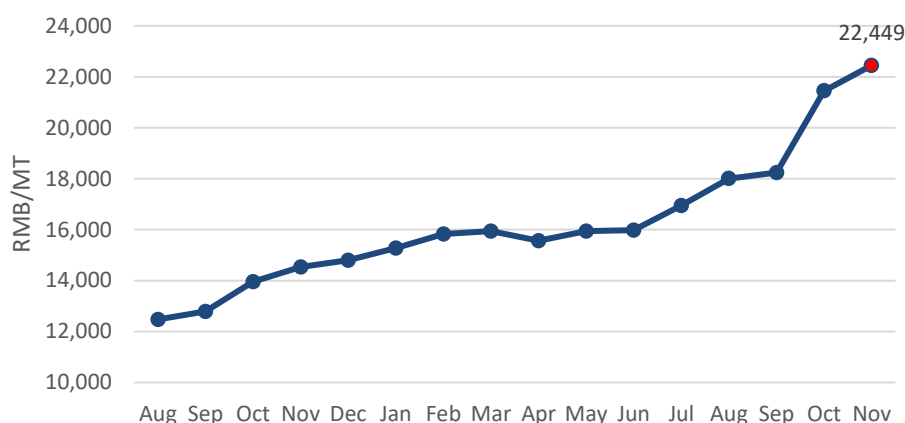
Industry sources note the strong apparel exports were partly driven by additional overseas apparel orders shifting to China as India and ASEAN countries faced new challenges related to COVID-19 during the first half of 2021. However, as the global control of COVID-19 improved over the same period, demand for personal protective equipment (PPE) declined, reducing China's textile exports.

Since September 2021, the textile industry's production has faced challenges due to a sharp rise in raw material prices, power restrictions in some regions, and high international freight prices. While most sources believe the abovementioned challenges will be short lived, many worry appreciation of the Chinese yuan (i.e., RMB) could slow textile and apparel exports in MY 21/22. Industry sources estimate October prices for fabrics and yarn were up by 45 percent and 58 percent, respectively, from the previous year. However, these increases were still below the increase in cotton prices during the same period. China's Customs data indicates exports of textile and apparel products in October declined 0.67 percent in value from September, with textile exports up 0.74 percent and apparel down 1.71 percent. However, the October export value is 16.5 percent higher compared to the previous year.

Restrictions on imports of products produced with Xinjiang cotton have also negatively impacted consumption. Companies engaged in exports of high-end products have been particularly affected with some reporting significantly reduced operations even after readjusting raw material sources. However, beyond near-term disruptions, the restriction's impact on China's textile industry is expected to be minimal as companies adapt to new requirements and supply chains.

The growth of yarn imports and increasing cotton prices continue to pressure China's use of raw cotton (see Trade section for additional information). Cotton prices have increased rapidly since May 2021- surging to a 10-year high of RMB 22,590/MT (U.S. \$3,530/MT for CC Index 3128B) in early October (see Chart 1). Prices have remained above RMB 22,000/MT (U.S. \$3,440/MT) in November. The spread between domestic cotton and imported cotton prices increased from RMB 1,500/MT (U.S. \$230/MT) in July to RMB 2,700/MT (U.S. \$420/MT) in October.

Chart 1. China: Cotton Price (CC Index 3128 B)
(Monthly Average, August 2020 – November 2021)



Source: cottonchina.org.cn Note: November 2021 is average price for November 1-15.

Cotton use is also challenged by competing fibers. Table 3 shows price changes for major fibers in 2021. Industry leaders believe cotton fiber use was down to 6 MMT in 2020 - falling 13 percent from the previous year. The share of non-cotton fiber in yarn production was up to 65.3 percent in 2020. High cotton prices may further reduce cotton's share in yarn blending in MY 21/22.

Table 2. China: Cotton Price Growth Exceeded Other Fibers

RMB/MT	Lowest price in 2020	Highest price in 2021	Change (%)
Cotton	10,470	22,590	116
Viscose	8,300	15,600	88
Polyester	5,170	8,075	56

Source: China Textile Industry Association

The challenges facing China's cotton consumption can be seen in Table 3 below, which shows industry and government estimates of cotton consumption and imports for MY20/21 and MY21/22. Most forecasts are for weaker demand in the coming year.

Table 3. China: Cotton Use and Imports in MY 20/21 and MY 21/22

	CCA		MARA		BCO		cncotton.com	
	MY20/ 21	MY21/ 22	MY20/ 21	MY21/ 22	MY20/ 21	MY21/ 22	MY20/ 21	MY21/ 22
Consumption	8.43	8.43	8.4	8.2	8.69	8.3	8.61	8.24
Imports	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.5	2.74	2.0	2.75	2.31
Ending stocks	8.15	8.29	7.59	7.6	5.62	5.03	6.28	5.99

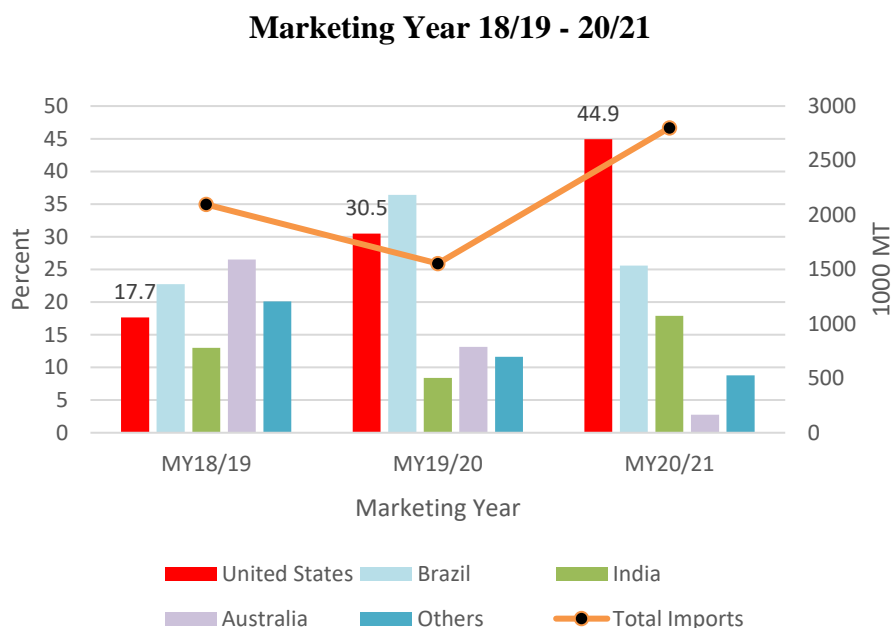
Sources: CCA, MARA – Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, BCO-Beijing Cot look Co. and cncotton.com

III. Trade

Forecasted MY 21/22 cotton imports are reduced to 2.3 MMT, 0.5 MMT lower than MY 20/21. The lower import volume is based on reduced consumption in MY 21/22 and relatively high carry-in stocks as result of high imports in MY 20/21. Cotton imports in the first 2 months of MY 21/22 fell significantly to 0.16 MMT from the 0.35 MMT in the previous year, partly due to buyers exercising greater caution as prices remain near 10-year highs.

Cotton imports surged to 2.8 MMT in MY20/21, 80 percent growth year-on-year. U.S. market share expanded significantly to reach almost 45 percent, up from 30 percent in MY 19/20. While Chinese end-users favor the quality and reliability of U.S. cotton, imports from Brazil, Australia, and India can be highly competitive. The increase in U.S. cotton imports likely reflects both the implementation of the U.S.-China Phase One Economic and Trade Agreement, higher overall global demand, and decreased supply of high-grade cotton from Xinjiang in MY 20/21.

Chart 2. China: Cotton Imports and Share by Country of Origin



Source: Trade Date Monitoring (TDM)

TRQ

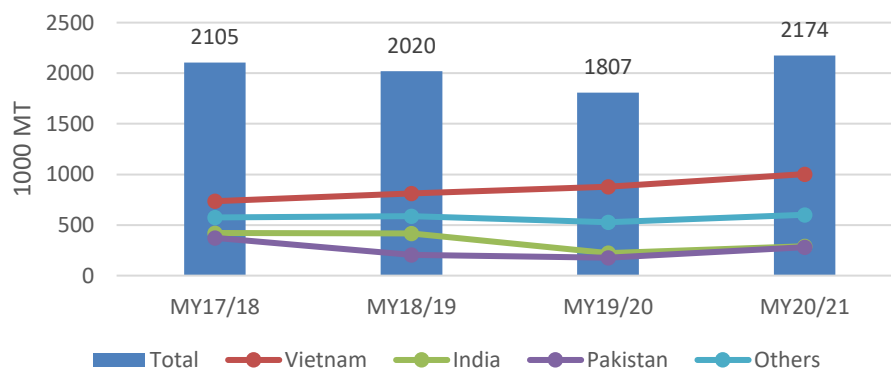
China administers a tariff rate quote (TRQ) system for cotton imports. China has a WTO obligation to issue a TRQ for 894,000 MT of cotton annually subject to an in-quota tariff of one percent. Based on the market situation, or demand by the state reserve, the government may provide additional quota subject to a sliding-scale duty.

On April 30, 2021, the government issued an additional 0.7 MMT of cotton quota subject to a sliding duty. The 0.7 MMT was entirely for non-state-owned enterprises, and out of the total, 0.4 MMT was for the processing trade, and 0.3 MMT was open to all participants in the trade. Industry contacts reported that spinners received the TRQ in July. The quota will remain valid for imports through the end of 2021. The 2022 WTO TRQ obligation of 894,000 MT of cotton is in the process of allocation. On November 17, the National Development and Reform Commission published a [notification](#) that 697 companies had applied for the 2022 TRQ. Applicants are expected to receive notification of allotments in December 2021 or early 2022.

Yarn

In addition to lower consumption and high stocks, yarn imports are expected to reduce cotton imports in MY21/22. Yarn imports do not face quota restrictions and thus serve to fill the supply gap in years when additional cotton quota is not adequately allocated. Yarn imports for MY 20/21 hit 2.17 MMT, a net growth of 367,000 MT from the previous year. The strong imports continued in the first two months of MY 21/22, up 6.7 percent from the previous year. The price for yarn imports remained competitive in MY 21/21, up only 6.2 percent from the previous year. The high domestic cotton price is likely to reduce domestic spinning competitiveness and support yarn imports in MY 21/22.

Chart 3. China: Yarn Imports MY17/18 through MY20/21



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC (TDM)

China's high domestic cotton price is expected to continue to provide an opportunity for yarn imports in MY 21/22. As shown in Chart 3, Vietnam continues to be the largest yarn supplier to

China with its market share increasing to 46 percent in MY 20/21. However, industry sources reported that mill operation rates in Vietnam have been low since July 2021 due to COVID-19 restrictions. As a result, China's yarn imports from Vietnam in the first two months of MY 21/22 declined while imports from India and Pakistan increased. Yarn exports during the first 10 months of 2021 increased 7 percent from 2020 to 240,000 MT. However, yarn exports are down from a high of 390,000 MT in 2017. The top three markets for China's yarn exports in 2021 were Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Vietnam.

State Reserve Purchases

China's MY 21/22 cotton import volume is dependent on when and how the government decides to replenish state reserves, which are expected to decline after recent sales in the latter half of 2021 (see Stocks section). The high price of domestic cotton is likely to prevent domestic purchases for the reserve in 2022, as it did in the previous two years. However, unlike the first half of 2021, the high price of imported cotton also seems to make imports unattractive. Based on domestic production and consumption trends, China's annual cotton supply gap exceeds 2.5 MMT. Without a transparent process for determining a benchmark level of state reserves or when state purchases are needed, when and how the government conducts domestic purchases or importation of cotton for the state reserve remains unclear.

IV. Stocks

Ending cotton stocks are forecast to fall to 8 MMT in MY 21/22 from almost 8.4 MMT in MY 20/21 while maintaining a relatively high stock-to-use ratio of 93 percent.

China maintains an unknown volume of state cotton reserves which Post estimated at 1.8 MMT at the end of 2020, though they have likely since increased through cotton imported in 2021. The government typically purchases domestic cotton for state reserves to support local prices or when the price gap between the domestic and international market narrows. In 2020, the government announced plans to purchase 0.5 MMT of Xinjiang cotton for state reserves (from December 2020 through March 2021). However, at the time it stated that the purchase would not be conducted if the domestic price was more than RMB800/MT (U.S. \$125/MT) above the imported price. Ultimately, the high price gap between domestic and imported cotton during the intended purchase period resulted in zero purchases in 2020.

Contrary to its domestic purchasing program, the state reserve has actively engaged in sales of cotton in 2021. From early July through the end of September 2021, to meet industry demand, the government sold 0.63 MMT of state cotton reserves, slightly higher than the announced volume of 0.6 MMT. The high purchase rate and steady growth in purchase price during the auctions reflected strong demand following an increase in consumption in the first months of 2021. As cotton prices continued to rise following the close of the auction, the government decided to sell another batch of cotton reserves from October 8 through November 30, offering an additional 15,000 MT per working day. Auction offer prices are calculated through an average

of the domestic spot market price index and international spot market price index and are adjusted weekly. As of November 17, 0.47 MMT was sold – which amounts to 61 percent of the 0.75 MMT offered in the second tranche of auctions.

Table 4. China: Sales of State Cotton Reserve (2018 to 2021)

Year	Time of Sales	Target Volume (MT)	Actual Volume Sold (MT)
2018	Mar 12 to Sep 30	Daily 30,000	3,220,000
2019	May 5 to Sep 30	1,000,000	1,000,000
2020	Jul 1 to Sep 30	500,000	500,000
2021	Jul 5 to Sep 29	600,000	630,400
	Oct 8 to Nov 30	Daily 15,000 to 30,000	*454,000

Source: China's Industry Statistics; * As of November 16, 2021

Lower domestic production and higher prices are likely to limit purchases of domestic cotton for state reserve in MY 21/22. Sales of reserve cotton in 2021 are expected to reach 1.2 MMT, more than double sales in 2020. However, based on forecast MY 21/22 cotton imports of 2.3 MMT, China will still maintain relatively high carry out stocks of 8 MMT for MY 21/22. Imports could be driven higher by the government seeking to add to state reserve if international cotton prices become attractive.

V. Cotton China Sustainable Development Program

On April 30, 2021, CCA initiated the “Cotton China Sustainable Development Program” (CCSD) with six Chinese cotton companies engaged in cotton farming, ginning, and trade as the first group of participants in the program (see more in [August Cotton and Products Update](#)). Chinese media reported another 10 entities signed agreements with CCA to participate in the program in October 2021. The program, still in its early stages of development and rollout, has been presented as a domestic alternative to the [Better Cotton Initiative](#) (BCI), which has come under scrutiny within China for its position on Xinjiang-origin cotton.

Cotton PSD Table

Table 5. China: Cotton (in 1,000 Bales and 1,000 Hectares)

Commodity	Cotton (in 1,000 Bales;1,000 Hectares)					
	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/22	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Market Year Begin		08/2019		08/2020		08/2021
Area Planted	0	3,220	0	3,220	0	3,000
Area Harvested	3,450	3,220	3,250	3,220	3,100	3,000
Beginning Stocks	35,670	35,670	36,899	35,760	39,250	38,511
Production	27,250	27,099	29,500	29,400	26,750	26,870
Imports	7,136	7,136	12,861	12,861	10,500	10,564
Total Supply	70,056	69,905	79,260	78,021	76,500	75,945
Exports	157	157	10	10	50	23
Use	33,000	33,988	40,000	39,500	40,000	39,270
Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	33,000	33,988	40,000	39,500	40,000	39,270
Ending Stocks	36,899	35,760	39,250	38,511	36,450	36,652
Total Distribution	70,056	69,905	79,260	78,021	76,500	75,945
Stock to Use %	111.3	104.7	98.1	97.5	91.0	93.3
Yield	1,720	1,832	1,976	1,988	1,879	1,950

Table 6. China: Cotton (in 1,000 Metric Tons and 1,000 Hectares)

Commodity	Cotton (in 1,000 Metric Tons; 1,000 Hectares)					
	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/22	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Market Year Begin		08/2019		08/2020		08/2021
Area Planted	0	3,220	0	3,220	0	3,000
Area Harvested	3,450	3,220	3,250	3,220	3,100	3,000
Beginning Stocks	7,766	7,766	8,034	7,786	8,546	8,385
Production	5,933	5,900	6,423	6,401	5,824	5,850
Imports	1,554	1,554	2,800	2,800	2,286	2,300
Total Supply	15,253	15,220	17,257	16,987	16,656	16,535
Exports	34	34	2	2	11	5
Use	7,185	7,400	8,709	8,600	8,709	8,550
Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	7,185	7,400	8,709	8,600	8,709	8,550
Ending Stocks	8,034	7,786	8,546	8,385	7,936	7,980
Total Distribution	15,253	15,220	17,257	16,987	16,656	16,535
Stock to Use %	111.3	104.7	98.1	97.5	91.0	93.3
Yield	1,720	1,832	1,976	1,988	1,879	1,950

Trade Tables

Table 7. China: Monthly Cotton Imports in Metric Tons and Bales

MT	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	133,908	279,865	148,367	401,232
February	102,700	229,061	263,885	289,503
March	107,502	151,901	200,913	280,364
April	104,989	179,695	124,830	230,316
May	131,714	178,323	70,011	173,208
June	98,843	157,395	90,260	172,072
July	137,482	163,492	148,256	142,585
August	162,424	91,838	141,852	86,283
September	135,526	83,266	210,303	73,442
October	108,311	73,388	208,144	
November	132,286	105,096	196,583	
December	218,919	153,588	354,691	
TOTAL	1,574,604	1,846,908	2,158,095	
Bales	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	615,039	1,285,420	681,450	1,842,859
February	471,701	1,052,077	1,212,024	1,329,687
March	493,757	697,681	922,793	1,287,712
April	482,214	825,339	573,344	1,057,841
May	604,962	819,038	321,561	795,544
June	453,986	722,915	414,564	790,327
July	631,455	750,919	680,940	654,892
August	746,013	421,812	651,526	396,297
September	622,471	382,441	965,922	337,319
October	497,472	337,071	956,005	
November	607,590	482,706	902,906	
December	1,005,495	705,430	1,629,096	
TOTAL	7,232,156	8,482,848	9,912,130	

Source: TDM

Table 8. China: Cotton Imports by Country of Origin in Metric Tons

Country	MY18/19	MY19/20	MY20/21	MY21/22*
United States	370,045	473,288	1,258,326	78,363
Brazil	476,494	565,643	716,746	10,458
India	271,955	130,132	501,547	29,324
Australia	555,463	203,903	77,263	6,551
Burkina Faso	35,567	14,612	43,873	6,248
Benin	48,779	16,449	32,356	8,447
Sudan	41,446	25,356	31,814	8,314
Mali	26,931	15,301	23,793	1,734
Mexico	33,783	14,253	16,555	0
Myanmar	419	6,941	15,536	48
Togo	8,213	4,720	11,076	599
Tajikistan	3,587	9,836	10,815	1,238
Others	223,580	73,512	60,383	8,401
Total	2,096,262	1,553,946	2,800,083	159,725
Price \$/MT	2,004	1,554	1,741	2,114

Source: TDM; *Data reflect the first 2 months of MY21/22

Table 9. China: Monthly Cotton Yarn and Thread Imports in Metric Tons

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	195,754	164,777	126,977	206,070
February	92,081	119,921	153,860	144,067
March	172,157	191,394	192,440	224,689
April	157,245	192,237	143,176	231,537
May	209,293	207,638	101,501	168,744
June	195,786	156,829	146,701	156,529
July	204,750	150,333	172,649	177,649
August	202,857	146,888	166,110	178,980
September	175,349	147,175	178,152	188,032
October	141,009	145,327	168,600	
November	161,792	160,038	172,268	
December	155,886	170,427	177,768	
TOTAL	2,063,959	1,952,984	1,900,202	
Marketing Year	Aug/18-Jul/19	Aug/19-Jul/20	Aug/20-Jul/21	
TOTAL	2,020,022	1,807,159	2,173,975	
Price \$/MT	2,703	2,335	2,479	

Source: TDM

Table 10. China: Monthly Cotton Yarn and Thread Exports in Metric Tons

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	38,165	38,968	30,577	26,201
February	31,406	21,149	13,241	15,867
March	34,592	39,628	31,647	23,203
April	42,789	37,172	15,194	26,850
May	37,960	35,330	14,533	24,349
June	32,563	37,492	16,895	27,979
July	33,902	27,889	23,472	25,021
August	32,262	27,980	24,537	24,728
September	30,577	24,623	26,991	23,116
October	27,960	25,446	26,736	
November	27,398	38,112	23,030	
December	30,648	27,974	23,127	
TOTAL	400,222	381,763	269,980	
Marketing Year	Aug/18-Jul/19	Aug/19-Jul/20	Aug/20-Jul/21	
TOTAL	385,699	279,078	293,809	
Price \$/Ton	4,348	4,087	4,209	

Source: TDM

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

Area (1,000 Ha)			
Year	MY19/20	MY20/21	MY21/22
Xinjiang	2,490	2,580	2,530
Others	730	640	470
Total	3,220	3,220	3,000
Production (1,000 Tons)			
Year	MY20/21	MY20/21	MY21/22
Xinjiang	5,030	5,700	5,380
Others	870	700	470
Total	5,900	6,400	5,850
Average Yield (Kg/Ha)	1,832	1,988	1,950

Note: FAS/Beijing estimate and forecast

Attachments:

No Attachments