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Mexico

Cotton and Products Update

Record Production and 35-Year High Exports of Mexican Cotton Expected

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Report Highlights:

Total cotton production for marketing year (MY) 2018/19 is forecast at a record 1.89 million bales, 18 percent higher than the previous marketing year. This reflects initial results of the Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA) 2017- 2030 cotton strategy; in addition to a continuation of producer preference to plant cotton over other crops such as sorghum and corn used for silage, and is attributable to attractive prices and good integrated pest management with genetically-engineered (GE) seeds. Post forecasts that record production, and support of the domestic industry through a higher use of the Forward Contract Program, will increase domestic consumption by 6 percent. The United States will remain the main supplier of

cotton to Mexico, and account for nearly 100 percent of imports. Sources indicate effects of retaliatory tariffs between the U.S. and China could be responsible for new Chinese investments in the textile sector in Mexico, and increase exports of cotton to China. Post forecasts a 35 year high export level of 700,000 bales (double the previous MY) mainly to China and Vietnam.

Executive Summary:

Post forecasts MY 2018/19 total cotton record production at 1,893,763 bales, up 21 percent from the previous MY, on improved management practices and favorable prices compared to other crops such as sorghum and corn. The Mexican government continues to encourage forward contract purchases between farmers and buyers through the Forward Contract Program, *Agricultura por Contrato*. For cotton, it has been extensively used by producers and traders who see it as an insurance of the sale price, and has promoted the increased use of domestic cotton. North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) uncertainty during the last two years resulted in the textile industry exploring different options including the increased use of domestic cotton.

Post forecasts for MY 2018/19 a total cotton supply increase of 15 percent from last MY, which is expected to be used domestically, and consumption is forecasted to increase 6 percent compared to last MY. Exports for MY 2018/19 are expected to double from the previous year, with China, Vietnam and Pakistan as main destinations. The United States will remain the main supplier of cotton to Mexico, and account for nearly 100 percent of imports, due in part to the integration of the North American textile industry.

Table 1. Mexico: PSD for MY 2016/17 - 2018/19

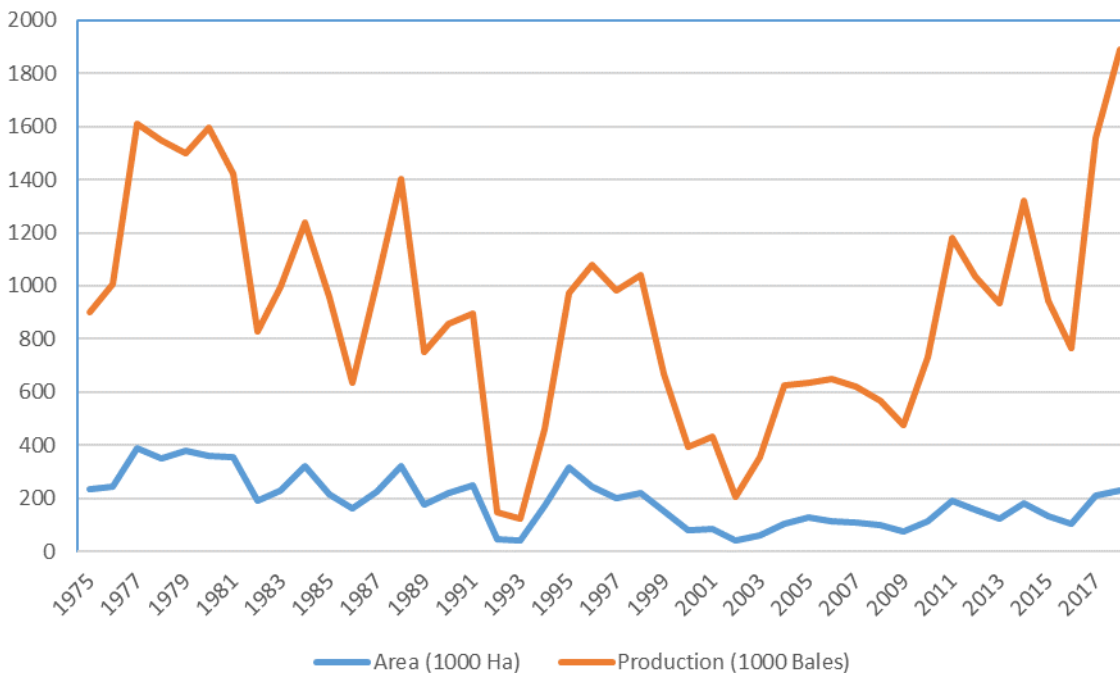
Cotton Mexico	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
	Market Year Begin: Aug 2016		Market Year Begin: Aug 2017		Market Year Begin: Aug 2018	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	105	0	211	0	247
Area Harvested	104	104	209	210	230	247
Beginning Stocks	605	605	445	445	651	585
Production	765	765	1556	1560	1750	1893
Imports	1000	1000	925	930	900	900
MY Imports from United States	0	1000	925	930	0	900
Total Supply	2370	2370	2926	2935	3301	3378
Exports	150	150	350	350	550	700
Use	1750	1750	1900	1975	1900	2100
Loss	25	25	25	25	25	25
Total Dom. Cons.	1775	1775	1925	2000	1925	2125
Ending Stocks	445	445	651	585	826	553
Total Distribution	2370	2370	2926	2935	3301	3388
1000 HA, 1000 480 lb. Bales, PERCENT, KG/HA						

Production

Post/New MY 2018/19 cotton production is forecast at 1.89 million bales. According to data from SAGARPA and the union of producers, planted area increased by 17 percent compared to the previous MY. This forecast reflects continued competitive prices for cotton compared to other crops like sorghum and corn. According to producers in the Laguna Region (occupying the states of Durango and Coahuila), integrated pest management has had a positive impact on production, and will result in an expected 9.7 bales per hectare, higher than the country average of 7.6 bales by hectare. Producers in Chihuahua indicate 100 percent of production is already under contract.

Not since MY 1977/78 has production been higher than 1.6 million bales. During that time, harvested area was 63 percent higher (389,000 ha), and production 17 percent lower (1.61 million bales) compared to the MY 2018/2019 forecast.

Figure 1. Mexican cotton historical production and harvested area.



MY 2017/18 cotton production is up slightly (0.002 percent) from previous estimates, based on updated production data from SAGARPA's Information System ([SIAP](#)). The increase in MY 2017/18 production was achieved due to a combination of factors; including favorable weather, continued use of GE seeds, and a return to cotton planting as a result of favorable prices, and more use of the Forward Contract Program. These factors swayed farmers to plant more cotton than corn or sorghum. It is important to note that in MY 2016/17, the reduction in planted area was the result of substitution for other feed crops like sorghum and corn, mainly due to less attractive prices for cotton compared to livestock feed crops.

In a recent [study](#) of the evolution of cotton production over the last 20 years, it was reported that farmers indicated that the use of GE cotton resulted in better pest control and pest management, and higher yields are generally mentioned. Nearly all planting of non-GE seeds has stopped due to the difficulty of controlling pests and the high costs of insecticides. According to farmers, GE cotton shows higher yields and requires lower use of insecticides and extensive crop management.

Although most cotton growers have adopted GE seed varieties and high density planting, other factors such as weather and the use of technology can explain differences in production and yield levels. For example, in the state of Tamaulipas all cotton production is on non-irrigated areas, which compared to other states, has significantly reduced yields. In the state of Chihuahua, there are storage capacity for 225,000 bales. However, there is generally no storage capacity infrastructure for cotton in Mexico; bales are stored outdoors and vulnerable to loss.

Table 2. MY2018/19 Cotton Production by State, Forecast

State	Planting Area* (Ha)	Forecast Yield (Bales/Ha)	Forecast Production (Bales)
Chihuahua	170,000	7.5	1,278,400
Baja California	31,993	9.0	287,937
Coahuila	18,453	9.7	178,994
Sonora	9,002	6.2	55,812
Tamaulipas Winter	9,178	5.2	48,237
Durango	2,997	9.7	29,071
Tamaulipas Spring	6,125	2.5	15,312
TOTAL	247,748	7.7	1,893,763

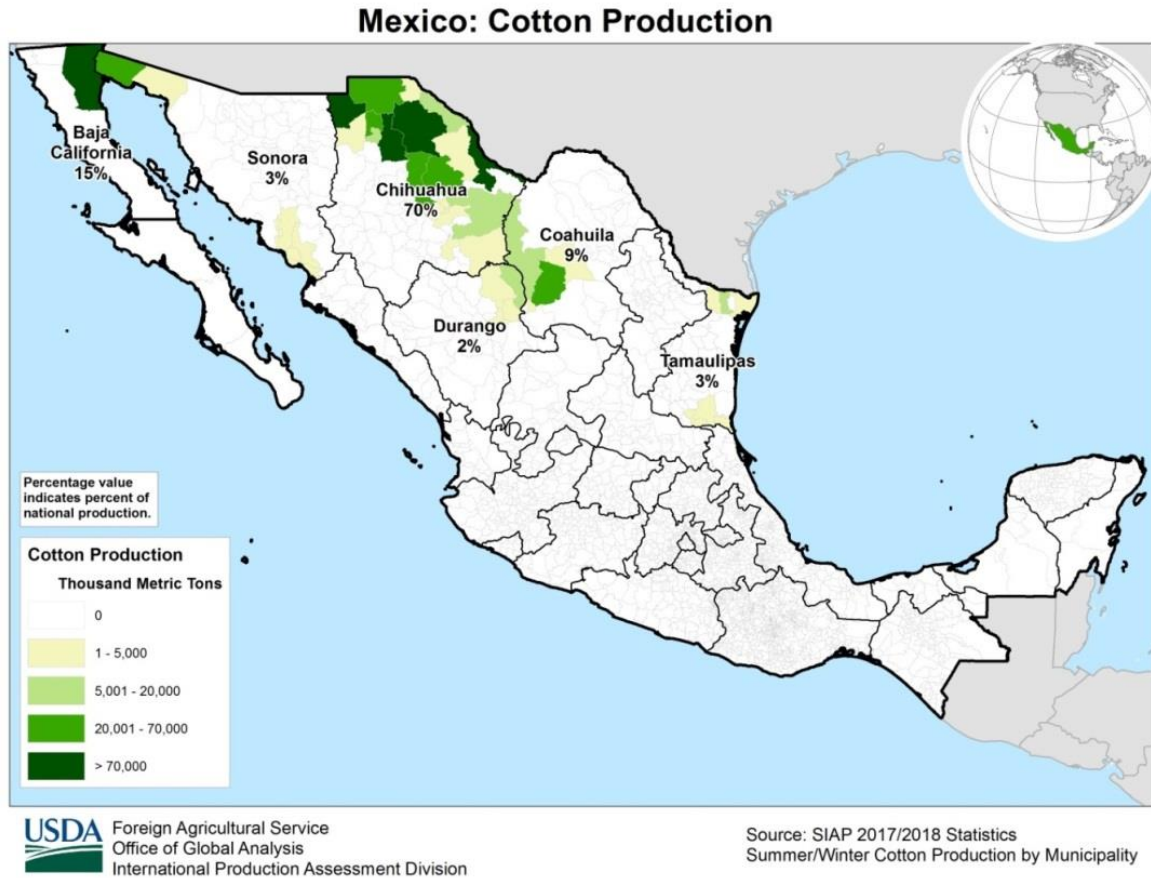
Source: Planting area obtained by SAGARPA through the Agricultural and Livestock Information System ([SIAP](#)) and communication with producers unions and State Delegations.

In Mexico, cotton is grown during spring-summer, which is planted from April - July and harvested August – February; Tamaulipas has a second fall-winter growing season, planted from November - January and harvested June - August.

SAGARPA has included cotton in its 2017-2030 national strategy, which aims to achieve a 0.21 percent increase in production, a 1.12 percent increase in domestic consumption by 2030. To reach its goals, SAGARPA looks to: 1) Implement and optimize a new planting program (currently producers must wait for GE seed and water permits, affecting planting dates); 2) maximize high density planting; 3) maintain eradication and control programs of pink bollworm and boll weevil; 4) promote the use of improved seeds; 5) retain the future contracts program with domestic industry; and 6) modernize cotton mills. Investment in storage infrastructure is not considered in the strategy, although producers have expressed it as need over subsidies. Concerned producers in Chihuahua have started to invest in storage and now have capacity for 250,000 bales.

Mexico is a major textile producer, with an industry based on competitive labor costs and deep integration with the United States. According to the Mexican National Institute of Statistics and Geography ([INEGI](#)), 63 percent of the Mexican textile industry is concentrated in the central and northeastern parts of the country, including Puebla, Mexico City, and the States of Mexico, Hidalgo,

Tlaxcala, Jalisco, Guanajuato, Nuevo Leon, and San Luis Potosi. The textile sector represents 1.4 percent of Mexico's GDP. Mexico is the seventh largest exporter of denim worldwide, and the main supplier to the United States for over 15 years. According to INEGI, 40 percent of the denim fabricated in Mexico is divided between domestic consumption and Latin American consumption (including Peru, Chile and Colombia), while the remaining 60 percent is exported to the United States.



Control of pink bollworm and boll weevil.

Since 2015, SAGARPA -through the National Health Service, Food Safety and Quality Service (SENASICA) - has recognized the state of Chihuahua as free of pink bollworm. On February 3, 2016, SAGARPA also gave this recognition to the states of Baja California and Sonora. In January 2017, SAGARPA reported the reduction of 99 percent of the pink bollworm population in the Laguna Region (Durango and Coahuila). In 2018, 240,000 ha of Mexican cotton production along the border with United States remains part of this program that will help to maintain the pink bollworm free-status in the United States.

In October 2018, USDA Secretary Sunny Perdue announced that pink bollworm had been eradicated from all cotton-producing areas in the continental United States. The Mexico – United States program for the eradication of pink bollworm and boll weevil has been in place since 1996. Control actions consist of integrated pest management, which included planting GE cotton, using

insect pheromones to disrupt mating, releasing sterile insects to prevent reproduction, and extensive survey.

Consumption

Total domestic cotton consumption for MY 2018/19 is forecast at 2.1 million bales (each bale weighs 480 pounds). Consumption for MY 2017/18 is revised 3.8 percent higher than previous estimates at 2 million bales, based on communication with cotton traders citing the continual growth of the textile sector over the last three years.

The uncertainty of being able to access U.S. cotton during the last two years of NAFTA renegotiations led the textile industry to explore their options, including the increased use of domestic cotton. Another factor that may influence Mexican domestic consumption during the coming months are the Chinese tariffs on U.S. cotton. Sources indicate the Chinese have begun purchasing Mexican cotton, and investing –along with Taiwan- in the textile industry in Mexico.

On the other hand, the textile industry has reported that the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) (that will come into force next year), and allow imports of fabrics and apparel from other countries like Vietnam and Malaysia, may negatively affect the industry, and cotton and yarn consumption from Mexico -and indirectly from United States.

According with the president of National Chamber of the Garment Industry (CANAIIVE) 1.7 percent of national employment comes from the textile industry through 57,307 companies, a reflection of the economic importance of the industry to Mexico.

Trade

Post/New MY 2018/19 total cotton imports are forecast 3 percent lower than the previous MY, at 900,000 bales due to the expected increase in use of domestic supplies. One of the main textile firms reported a 12.4 percent reduction of imports from United States, from January to July 2018. However, imports of U.S. cotton are not expected to be reduced significantly for MY 2018/19 because of the importance of the U.S. market for Mexico and the integration of the value chain including rules of origin commitments in USMCA.

There are three reasons why the Mexican textile industry prefers to use U.S. cotton over domestic produced suppliers. 1) Particularly if the product is for re-export in order to comply with origin content (see Textile Decree and Reference Prices Section ahead). 2) The United States sells with a unique standard degree to feed high-speed machines of the textile industry in Mexico. Meanwhile, Mexican fiber does not always have a standard thickness. 3) With U.S. cotton, yearly contracts are made with textile companies to provide, monthly deliveries, which saves the buyer warehouse, insurance and financial expenses. Mexican producers are prioritizing storage facilities that provide these services of warehouses to keep in shelter the fiber. In addition, traders will be able to make lump purchases of domestic cotton that will provide funding to the producers to maintain liquidity.

The expansion of production is expected to encourage yarn and textile manufacturers to source their needs from the local cotton industry. However, production now covers 89 percent of total domestic use forecast for MY2018/2019. Mexico is looking to expand and diversify its imports by looking to

countries with a zero tariff, like Argentina, Brazil, Greece, and Italy. With the CPTPP, Mexico is expecting to develop a commercial relationship with Australia. However, the United States will remain the main supplier of cotton to Mexico, which currently accounts almost 100 percent of total imports. The import estimates for MY 2017/18 is revised 0.005 percent up from the USDA/Official estimate, at 0.93 million bales, reflecting updated Global Trade Atlas and Export Sales data.

Mexican yarn producers do not cover all the needs of the sector and a significant amount of yarn is imported, particularly polyester/viscose and polyester/cotton from the United States. This includes specialty and industrial fabrics, as well as medical textiles (according to the Office of Textiles and Apparel, [OTEXA](#)).

Post/New MY 2018/19 cotton export forecast is 700,000 bales, the highest volume of the last 35 years, and double the previous MY. This increase is due to increased production and the opening of new markets. Exports will mainly go to China and Vietnam. According to traders, 95 percent of Baja California production will be exported to China, Indonesia and Pakistan. During harvest in La Laguna there were three weeks of heavy rain, which produced good fiber, but quality and yield were poor. It is likely this low quality cotton will be exported. Chihuahua on the other hand, is expecting a good quality fiber that will be exported to Vietnam, Turkey and Pakistan, and consumed domestically.

The textile and apparel industry is based on competitive labor costs and geographic proximity to the United States. The pattern has been for U.S. companies to supply textiles and fibers to Mexico's in-bond processing factories (known as maquilas or maquiladoras) that receive favorable fiscal and trade treatment. The maquiladoras then re-export these inputs after processing in the form of finished garments.

Mexico is one of a select group of countries that has been identified as an emerging market for non-woven textiles. Mexico is the largest market for U.S. medical and technical textiles. This can be attributed to factors such as rising incomes and an increasing standard of living along with advances in medical technology, and awareness of safety, and increased spending on healthcare. Technical textiles are found in numerous vehicle applications such as seating, headliners and airbags, the automotive industry in Mexico is the largest export market for U.S. technical textiles.

The Mexican government has acknowledged the need to promote technical textile industries, which have the ability of taking on other international manufacturers in terms of price and quality. If Mexico's textile industries can continue to adapt quickly to the needs of the domestic and international markets and turn competition from abroad into an opportunity for innovation, they are likely to maintain their standing as the top destination for U.S. technical textiles. (NOTE: Technical textiles are defined as textile materials and products used primarily for their technical performance and functional properties, sometimes as a component or part of another product to improve the performance of the product. The global demand for a variety of such textiles has increased because of their rising base of applications in end-use industries. Much of the demand for technical textiles comes from various end-use industries, such as automotive, construction, healthcare, protective clothing, agriculture, sports equipment/sportswear, and environmental protection. END OF NOTE)

USMCA agreement and the cotton and textile industry

According with the Office of the United States Trade Representative, the new provisions on textiles incentivizes greater North American production in textiles and apparel trade, strengthens customs enforcement, and facilitates broader consultation and cooperation among the Parties on issues related to textiles and apparel trade.

If passed by all three countries, the agreement would supersede the North American Free Trade Agreement, which came into effect in 1994. Provisions of the new agreement would promote greater use of made-in-the-US fibers and yarns by limiting rules that allow for some inclusion of non-NAFTA inputs in the textile and apparel trade. The provisions preserve the rules of origin called "yarn forward", which require that a textile good must be manufactured (if necessary, cut and assembled) in the North American region, from original yarns. Provisions require that sewing thread, pocketing fabric, narrow elastic bands and coated fabric, when incorporated in most apparel and other finished products, be made in the region for those finished products to qualify for trade benefits.

The provisions extend the coverage to folkloric textile goods, in order to incorporate preferential tariff treatment to the "folk goods" produced by indigenous people.

The agreement establishes a textiles chapter for North American trade, including textiles-specific verification and customs cooperation provisions, fostering new tools to strengthen customs enforcement for fraud and circumvention prevention in this sector.

According to the Secretariat of Economy (SE), it is of benefit for Mexico because 1) Conserve the Tariff Preference Levels (TPLs) with the current amounts. Only certain adjustments were made in the amounts for the TPLs of fabrics and yarns with the United States. 2) Maintain free trade, without any limit for apparel that are assembled in Mexico with cloth formed and cut in the USA. (Special regime). 3) Change the coverage of compliance to detect customs offenses and creation of a Textile Committee to facilitate consultations and have greater cooperation among authorities.

The Mexican textile industry reports that USMCA will benefit the Mexican fashion industry, as it has tools that will allow the customs authorities to stop the entry of products that do not comply with commercial rules.

Mexican textile industry and the CPTPP Agreement

The Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) will enter into force on December 30, 2018. The Mexican textile sector could increase its imports between 9 and 20 percent, according to the textile industry. The growth in apparel imports is expected to be between 25 and 36 percent, a conservative forecast.

In response to the concerns of the Mexican textile sector, two resolutions were passed by the Senate so that a transition group could monitor the enforcement of the agreement in these sensitive areas. There will be a monitoring program of the textile companies in Vietnam, sharing information and support risk management to identify and address custom infractions. In addition, parallel resolutions were adopted with Vietnam and Malaysia to ensure oversight and strengthen compliance.

Stocks

The Post/New MY 2018/2019 ending stocks forecast is 553,000 bales, a 33 percent reduction from the USDA official forecast, due to expected higher domestic consumption and exports. For MY 2017/2018 the estimate is revised 10 percent lower from the USDA/Official estimates at 585,000 bales, due to a higher than previously estimated consumption. There are no government-held stocks bales in Mexico.

Prices

The New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) average price for cotton on November 23, 2018 was 0.74 U.S. dollars per pound according to Mexico's Agency of Marketing Services and Development of Agricultural Markets (ASERCA), which is in charge of publishing cotton prices. Cotton prices while more stable, continue a downward trend that began in July 2018.

Policy

The main support programs for the agriculture sector are subject to the federal budget. The programs are PROAGRO Productivo, which provides payments to growers, and the Forward Contract Program, the percent supported in hedging operations.

[PROAGRO](#) aims to promote agricultural production of various crops, including cotton, and encourage more productive, competitive, and transparent implementation for the agricultural countryside. Payments, however, are made on the basis of the number of hectares registered, irrespective of the type of crop or volume of production or related domestic or international prices.

Depending on the level of farming operation and regional conditions, PROAGRO support can be used for training, technical assistance, mechanization, use of improved seeds, plant nutrition, productive reconversion, crop insurance and price hedging. Producers have expressed that they prefer help building storage infrastructure, which is not covered under PROAGRO.

SAGARPA defines (subject to federal budget availability) strategies to reincorporate farmers registered in the PROAGRO directory that are not currently in the program's target population. SAGARPA gives priority to subsistence growers who cultivate basic grains and oilseeds.

The Mexican government continues to encourage forward contract purchases between farmers and buyers through the Forward Contract Program, *Agricultura por Contrato*. For cotton, producers and traders who see it as an insurance of the sale price have extensively used it.

Cotton is the only commercially grown GE crop in Mexico. As a routine procedure, SAGARPA monitors and ensures the oversight of measures established for each GE release every year (Measures such as distance of isolation with wild relatives, seed management, records of pesticide applications, etc.).

Textile Decree and Reference Prices

The following measures were established by the Government of Mexico to support the textile and clothing industries under the NAFTA, and are maintained under USMCA:

- The Servicio de Administración Tributaria (SAT – the Mexican Internal Revenue Service) has been conducting extensive verification of origin audits for textile and apparel imports. Qualification for preferential duty treatment under the NAFTA depends on whether they qualify as goods produced in the NAFTA region.
- A sectorial registry of importers that identifies and measures the risk for custom infractions in their operations.
- Required minimum 5 day automatic advance notice for imports into Mexico of textiles and clothing to SAT.
- Continuous audit program for importers of goods and their customers established by SAT.
- Mexico gradually reduced its tariffs on textile imports from the United States that meet the NAFTA rules of origin (i.e., wholly processed in Canada, United States and Mexico).
- Warranty prices on imports of raw and convertible material.
- SAGARPA, through the Agency for Marketing Services and Development of Agricultural Markets (ASERCA), supports the purchase of cotton from Mexican farmers as part of the Mexican Government assistance to the textile industry and encourages the integration of the value chain.

The new provisions under the USMCA on textiles incentivize greater North American production in textiles and apparel trade, strengthen customs enforcement, and facilitate broader consultation and cooperation among the Parties on issues related to textiles and apparel trade.

The new Textiles chapter provisions are stronger than those in NAFTA with respect to both enforcement and incentivizing North American production of textiles.

Marketing

Mexico traditionally imports more “value-added” U.S. cotton yarn (70 percent) than raw U.S. cotton fiber (30 percent), but raw fiber imports are still important. The U.S. cotton industry benefits from additional raw cotton and yarn exports because local production in Mexico is insufficient to meet its mill and industry demands.

Most of the top global brands from the United States and Europe have a presence in Mexico. Moreover, Mexico is considered a fashion leader in Latin America due to its large media presence in the region and promotion campaigns targeting consumers. This also serves to influence other consumer markets in Latin America such as neighboring Guatemala and similar large economies in the Southern cone. ProMexico is the federal agency responsible for coordinating strategies aimed at strengthening Mexico's participation in the international economy, supporting marketing strategies,

providing export assistance to producers and exporting firms established in the country, and coordinating activities aimed at attracting foreign investment. According to ProMexico, the clothing industry intends to seize growth opportunities by leaning on two of its main advantages: the combination of efforts by the various fashion segments and the excellent quality of Mexican manufacturing leading to increased demand locally and abroad.

U.S. cotton competes with man-made fibers for market share. [Cotton Incorporated](#) has a new U.S. industry promotional campaign on the disadvantages of and the environmental challenges that “man-made fibers”. The degradation of polyester fibers is only 4 percent vs. cellulose’s 41 percent. Mexican consumers are interested in sustainability and natural clothing.

Upcoming Textile Events in Mexico

[Expo Produccion](#), March 26-28, 2019, Mexico City, Mexico

[Cotton USA Sourcing Fair](#) June, 2019. Cancun, Mexico

For More Information:

Useful Official Web Sites:

Mexico's equivalent to the United States Department of Agriculture (SAGARPA) can be found at www.sagarpa.gob.mx , equivalent to the United States Department of Commerce (SE) can be found at www.economia.gob.mx, equivalent to the TAX office <http://www.sat.gob.mx/Paginas/Inicio.aspx> and equivalent to the United States Food and Drug Administration (SALUD) can be found at www.salud.gob.mx. The information about biotechnology and biosafety in Mexico is compiled by an Interministerial Commission (CIBIOGEM) <http://www.cibiogem.gob.mx>.

OTEXA <http://web.ita.doc.gov/tacgi/overseasnew.nsf/alldata/Mexico>

Scientific paper: [Evaluation of the impact of genetically modified cotton after 20 years of cultivation in Mexico.](#)

These web sites are mentioned for the readers' convenience but USDA does NOT in any way endorse, guarantee the accuracy of, or necessarily concur with, the information contained on the mentioned sites.

Annex 1. Cotton Processed Trade Statistics

Mexico Import Statistics					
Cotton, Including Yarns And Woven Fabrics Thereof					
Year Ending: July					
Partner Country	Unit	Quantity			% Change
		2016	2017	2018	2018/2017
World	T	259597	262041	249722	-4.701
United States	T	254399	256942	244414	- 4.88
Spain	T	2027	1891	1361	- 28.06
El Salvador	T	61	173	948	448.36
India	T	1527	1028	875	- 14.83
China	T	530	297	776	161.17
Indonesia	T	301	275	377	37.33
Pakistan	T	130	85	316	270.91
Portugal	T	162	391	142	- 63.64
Honduras	T	53	203	114	- 44.01
Korea South	T	122	71	93	30.69
Turkey	T	82	49	84	70.30
Vietnam	T	0	0	63	0.00
Italy	T	54	57	62	8.12
Egypt	T	42	52	44	- 14.43
Netherlands	T	11	14	17	22.02
Hungary	T	4	4	9	115.02
Taiwan	T	1	1	9	1002.31
Brazil	T	41	8	9	13.67
France	T	3	3	3	- 9.34
Bulgaria	T	4	4	3	- 29.10
Greece	T	0	0	1	131.42
Croatia	T	2	1	1	- 29.25
Thailand	T	2	420	1	- 99.87
Peru	T	0	9	0	- 94.87
Macedonia	T	0	0	0	16.76
Argentina	T	0	6	0	- 97.71
Canada	T	6	0	0	34.92
Japan	T	0	0	0	- 79.80
Germany	T	21	0	0	- 92.98
United Kingdom	T	0	0	0	- 99.18
Denmark	T	0	0	0	0.00
Saudi Arabia	T	0	0	0	0.00
Singapore	T	9	0	0	0.00

Switzerland	T	0	0	0	- 100.00
Romania	T	0	0	0	- 100.00
Guatemala	T	1	57	0	- 100.00
Philippines	T	0	0	0	- 100.00
Chile	T	0	0	0	0.00
Puerto Rico (U.S.)	T	0	0	0	0.00
Malaysia	T	2	0	0	0.00
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	T	0	0	0	0.00

Mexico Import Statistics					
Cotton, Including Yarns And Woven Fabrics Thereof					
Year Ending: July					
Partner Country	Unit	Quantity			% Change
		2016	2017	2018	2018/2017
World	M2	388371353	293909681	341465700	16.18
China	M2	206127096	137480414	177837768	29.35
United States	M2	114020512	104553100	104904327	0.34
Pakistan	M2	13827078	10414577	12360269	18.68
India	M2	12298612	8349260	11438104	37.00
Guatemala	M2	8381166	8158976	7864065	- 3.61
Spain	M2	3726866	3543041	7141310	101.56
Brazil	M2	8241062	5050196	4755196	- 5.84
Japan	M2	739888	1819706	2216391	21.80
Italy	M2	2809957	2011002	2132997	6.07
Israel	M2	2237309	1936252	2077017	7.27
Colombia	M2	2471632	2173241	1927420	- 11.31
Turkey	M2	1231305	1823133	1614966	- 11.42
Thailand	M2	1278212	1487485	1282510	- 13.78
Ecuador	M2	2809347	966720	897628	- 7.15
Korea South	M2	1424140	879652	555539	- 36.85
Vietnam	M2	231967	182108	506569	178.17
Peru	M2	1457569	500485	363640	- 27.34
Portugal	M2	468030	600131	352842	- 41.21
Hong Kong	M2	1847372	649048	296250	- 54.36
France	M2	176410	122619	158846	29.54
Nicaragua	M2	65	22	136007	∞
Indonesia	M2	82323	136389	128242	- 5.97
El Salvador	M2	81616	115227	87899	- 23.72
Austria	M2	5124	2829	67399	2282.43
Czech Republic	M2	30588	18477	60175	225.68
Canada	M2	22062	9093	53125	484.24

Turkmenistan	M2	67405	27604	46762	69.40
Taiwan	M2	642588	297276	42245	- 85.79
Bulgaria	M2	49466	39496	38527	- 2.45
Switzerland	M2	15616	6824	27108	297.25
Singapore	M2	9576	100063	18479	- 81.53
Germany	M2	20754	37614	16070	- 57.28
United Kingdom	M2	234027	17509	13349	- 23.76
Slovenia	M2	14577	4855	8289	70.73
Moldova	M2	0	0	6684	0.00
Malaysia	M2	282844	105206	6355	- 93.96
Swaziland	M2	0	82	6112	7353.66
Egypt	M2	10346	101226	4481	- 95.57
Sweden	M2	0	388	3489	799.23
United Arab Emirates	M2	924065	33222	3079	- 90.73
Belgium	M2	3587	4232	1837	- 56.59
Afghanistan	M2	11148	22867	1627	- 92.88
Netherlands	M2	0	29367	1295	- 95.59
Romania	M2	0	0	1140	0.00
Poland	M2	0	0	969	0.00
Syria	M2	1118	346	535	54.62
Hungary	M2	1167	3493	329	- 90.58
Bahrain	M2	26199	31093	293	- 99.06
Argentina	M2	45	10	53	430.00
Morocco	M2	6	9	32	255.56
South Africa	M2	55	33	19	- 42.42
Chile	M2	79	33	15	- 54.55
European Union	M2	8900	28431	12	- 99.96
Unidentified Country	M2	0	848	11	- 98.70
Honduras	M2	5000	222	3	- 98.65
Denmark	M2	47	8	0	- 100.00
Comoros	M2	0	1018	0	- 100.00
Serbia	M2	494	320	0	- 100.00
Sri Lanka	M2	0	446	0	- 100.00
Latvia	M2	90	0	0	0.00
Tunisia	M2	3295	32342	0	- 100.00
Uzbekistan	M2	9755	0	0	0.00
Finland	M2	1796	0	0	0.00
New Zealand	M2	0	2	0	- 100.00
Senegal	M2	0	13	0	- 100.00

Mexico Export Statistics					
Cotton, Including Yarns And Woven Fabrics Thereof					
Year Ending: July					
Partner Country	Unit	Quantity			% Change
		2016	2017	2018	2018/2017
World	T	62481	56459	109039	93.12
Pakistan	T	3763	6423	26838	317.81
China	T	14469	5909	15773	166.95
Vietnam	T	11243	8088	15374	90.08
United States	T	10481	11143	8015	- 28.07
Hong Kong	T	660	5032	6111	21.45
Honduras	T	4029	3191	5077	59.09
Taiwan	T	2624	2049	4342	111.86
Indonesia	T	4380	1510	3827	153.42
Switzerland	T	1	20	3054	∞
Colombia	T	1826	4792	3038	- 36.61
France	T	0	0	2913	∞
Singapore	T	23	541	2545	370.79
Dominican Republic	T	3477	1628	2038	25.24
Japan	T	1082	1087	1948	79.17
Guatemala	T	1153	1583	1160	- 26.71
El Salvador	T	904	669	1009	50.82
Portugal	T	0	0	976	0.00
Thailand	T	622	715	898	25.65
Philippines	T	0	0	882	∞
Ecuador	T	293	483	705	46.09
Cuba	T	743	587	531	- 9.47
Turkey	T	0	0	492	0.00
Panama	T	21	214	458	114.06
Malaysia	T	387	232	394	69.94
India	T	22	0	187	0.00
Spain	T	0	181	140	- 22.48
Brazil	T	40	151	108	- 28.89
Chile	T	80	67	83	24.77
Italy	T	0	53	56	4.15
Netherlands	T	0	30	21	- 30.38
Peru	T	0	33	19	- 42.95
Costa Rica	T	28	10	15	49.38
Belgium	T	8	8	8	0.00

Ireland	T	0	10	2	- 79.65
Paraguay	T	0	0	1	0.00
Uruguay	T	0	0	1	0.00
United Kingdom	T	3	0	0	91.76
Germany	T	22	0	0	- 2.40
Bolivia	T	0	0	0	500.00
United Arab Emirates	T	0	0	0	0.00
Haiti	T	0	0	0	0.00
Algeria	T	0	0	0	0.00
Venezuela	T	1	0	0	450.00
Canada	T	2	1	0	- 98.54
Sri Lanka	T	0	0	0	0.00
French Polynesia	T	0	0	0	0.00
Nicaragua	T	0	0	0	50.00
Morocco	T	0	0	0	0.00
Puerto Rico (U.S.)	T	0	0	0	- 50.00
Australia	T	0	0	0	0.00
South Africa	T	0	0	0	0.00
St. Lucia	T	0	0	0	- 100.00
Korea South	T	54	18	0	- 100.00
Jamaica	T	0	0	0	- 100.00
Samoa (Western)	T	40	0	0	0.00
Argentina	T	0	1	0	- 100.00
Grenada	T	0	0	0	- 100.00
Belize	T	0	0	0	- 100.00
Israel	T	0	0	0	0.00

Mexico Export Statistics					
Cotton, Including Yarns And Woven Fabrics Thereof					
Year Ending: July					
Partner Country	Unit	Quantity			% Change 2018/2017
		2016	2017	2018	
World	M2	93380358	62669690	86929785	38.71
Nicaragua	M2	51438754	24303390	25423276	4.61
United States	M2	20613414	20134546	24885310	23.60
Belize	M2	1	0	22286878	0.00
Guatemala	M2	4496460	3084201	4736662	53.58
Colombia	M2	2494722	5922843	4236051	- 28.48
Egypt	M2	626006	239710	1003495	318.63
Panama	M2	1018828	289760	686041	136.76

Dominican Republic	M2	4585946	1429230	679169	- 52.48
Haiti	M2	93212	270868	379181	39.99
El Salvador	M2	622195	364017	333342	- 8.43
Poland	M2	791662	203828	289658	42.11
Bolivia	M2	414729	260605	244268	- 6.27
Peru	M2	912275	535625	236283	- 55.89
Ecuador	M2	2517436	3962157	205254	- 94.82
Cuba	M2	48450	6306	188858	2894.89
Chile	M2	418396	251152	169153	- 32.65
Costa Rica	M2	53901	119884	168720	40.74
Honduras	M2	190152	63571	149337	134.91
Hong Kong	M2	212616	137399	93748	- 31.77
Vietnam	M2	312785	140919	84196	- 40.25
Canada	M2	9254	15234	83743	449.71
China	M2	123305	60547	66463	9.77
Spain	M2	39057	41879	53689	28.20
Thailand	M2	66431	15070	51126	239.26
Nigeria	M2	0	0	47726	0.00
Turkey	M2	690464	537025	34673	- 93.54
Italy	M2	27325	3514	27406	679.91
Brazil	M2	6075	21103	23950	13.49
South Africa	M2	198499	29428	23325	- 20.74
Bangladesh	M2	45284	156407	18904	- 87.91
Switzerland	M2	142	194	5110	2534.02
Tunisia	M2	0	0	4217	0.00
Germany	M2	2236	1725	3753	117.57
Argentina	M2	4521	1917	2286	19.25
Indonesia	M2	0	0	1581	0.00
Sri Lanka	M2	9394	505	777	53.86
Romania	M2	0	74	762	929.73
India	M2	18742	0	496	0.00
Puerto Rico (U.S.)	M2	24992	6575	343	- 94.78
Belgium	M2	12	599	270	- 54.92
Bulgaria	M2	0	581	131	- 77.45
Japan	M2	22783	291	105	- 63.92
Slovakia	M2	0	81	69	- 14.81
Australia	M2	0	250	0	- 100.00
Korea South	M2	1589	0	0	0.00
Sweden	M2	0	32	0	- 100.00
Lebanon	M2	140655	0	0	0.00

Lesotho	M2	0	34862	0	- 100.00
Jordan	M2	10876	0	0	0.00
United Kingdom	M2	22	3	0	- 100.00
Austria	M2	0	24	0	- 100.00
Venezuela	M2	0	27	0	- 100.00
Portugal	M2	672	0	0	0.00
Myanmar	M2	0	13414	0	- 100.00
New Zealand	M2	0	24	0	- 100.00
Norway	M2	0	0	0	0.00
France	M2	0	6320	0	- 100.00
Ireland	M2	36	1007	0	- 100.00
Israel	M2	76052	0	0	0.00
Taiwan	M2	0	967	0	- 100.00

