

United States Future as Global Cotton Supplier

USDA Outlook Forum 2024 Crawford Tatum



Overview

United States Future as Global Cotton Supplier????

- Opening Remarks
- II. How are food/fuel and fiber acres evolving?
 - a) Acres trends Is cotton competing for acres?
 - b) Geography of food and fiber production and consumption
 - c) Productivity trends
- III. Man made fiber vs cotton
- IV. Longer term look at USA cotton production
 - a) Cost of production
 - b) Market Volatility
 - c) Weather considerations
 - d) Will the USA remain a competitive exporter?



Changes in Key Metrics:

<u>2001</u>

World Population: 6.2 Billion

World GDP: 33 Trillion

GDP Per Capita PPP: 8,322

Food, Fiber, Fuel Harvested Acres: 2.06

Billion

Area Harvested Per Capita: .331

2023

World Population: 8.3 Billion

World GDP: 102 Trillion

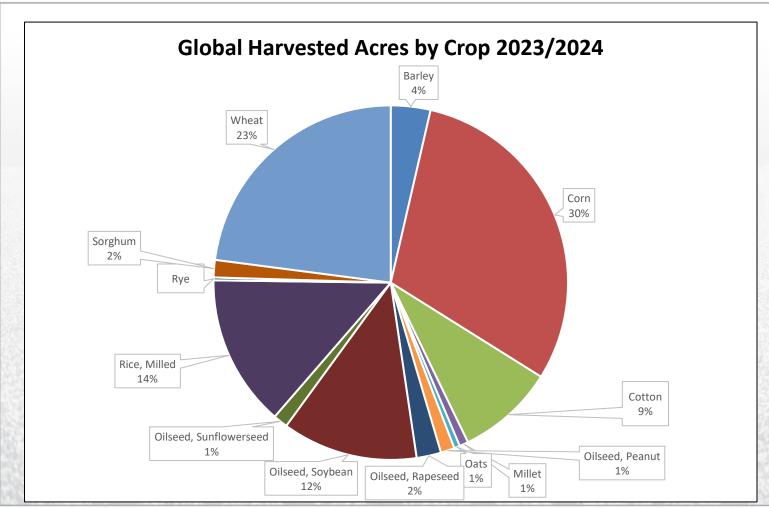
GDP Per Capita PPP: 20,693

Food, Fiber, Fuel Harvested Acres: 2.4

Billion

Area Harvested Per Capita: .301



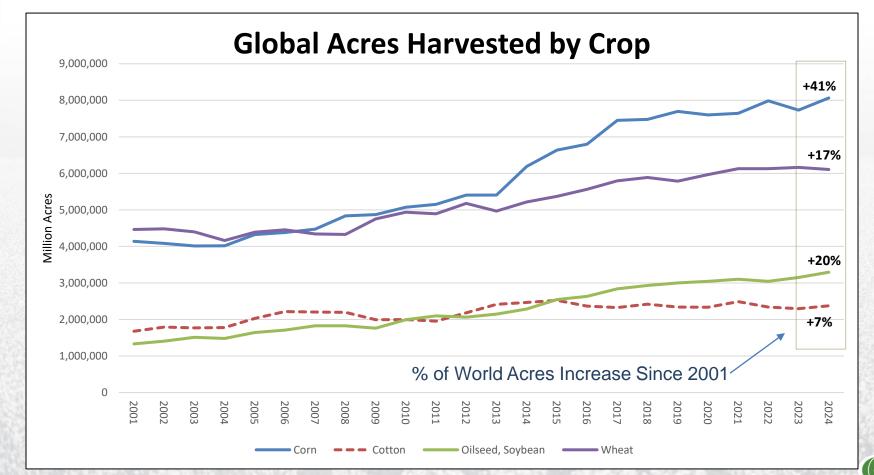


Food Crops Considered

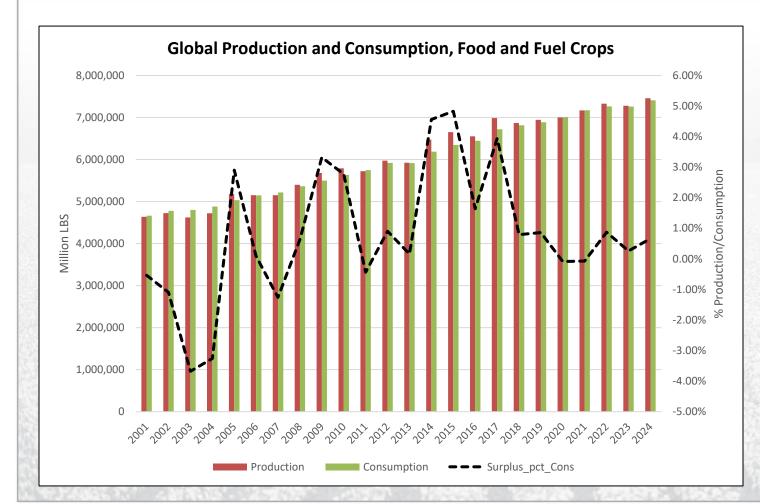
Wheat Corn Soybeans Rice

Peanuts
Barley
Sorghum
Rye
Sunflower
Rapeseed
Oats
Millet



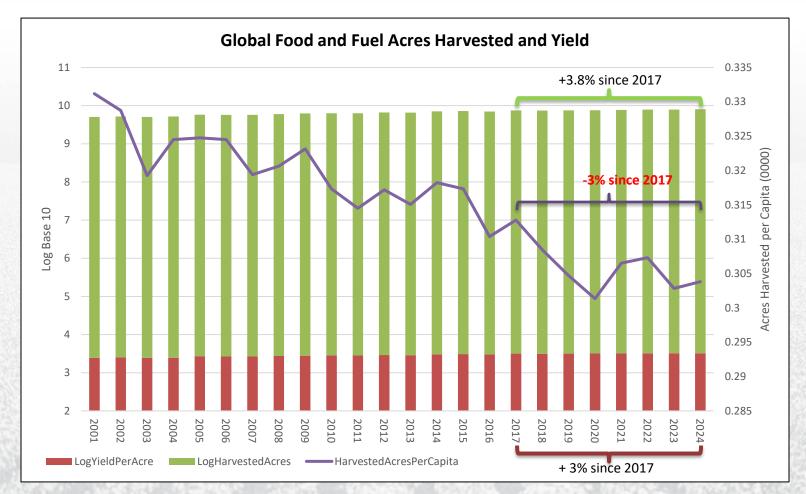






- Prior to 2017 the Food Production surplus was more comfortable at an average of approx. 2%
- 2018 until present the surplus production has been closer to zero









Global hunger did not change from 2021 to 2022 but remains far above pre-pandemic levels

Between 691 and 783 million people faced hunger in 2022 – considering the midrange, about 122 million more people than in 2019, before the COVID-19 pandemic.

Last year stability in global hunger hides significant increases in some regions and subregions.

In 2022, hunger was still on the rise in Western Asia, the Caribbean and in all subregions of Africa, while declining in Latin America and Asia.

The pandemic caused a major setback in the fight to eradicate hunger. 2022 made it more difficult.

Almost 600 million people may still be facing hunger in 2030 – 119 million more than in a scenario in which the pandemic had not occurred. The events of 2022 alone will continue to have a longstanding impact, increasing by 23 million the number of undernourished people in 2030.

Nearly 2.4 billion people in the world lacked regular access to adequate food in 2022

30 percent of people in the world were moderately or severely food insecure – more women than men, and more people living in rural areas than in urban areas.

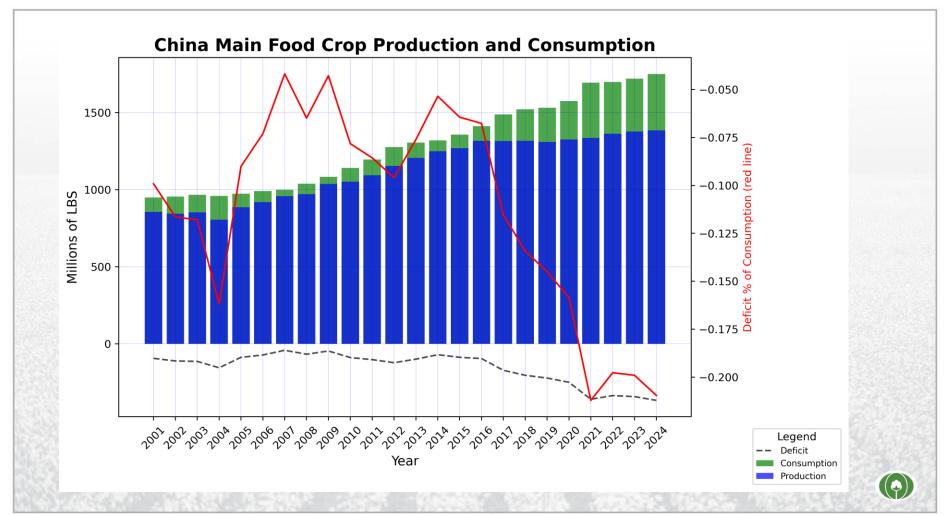
Healthy diets are out of reach for more than 3.1 billion people

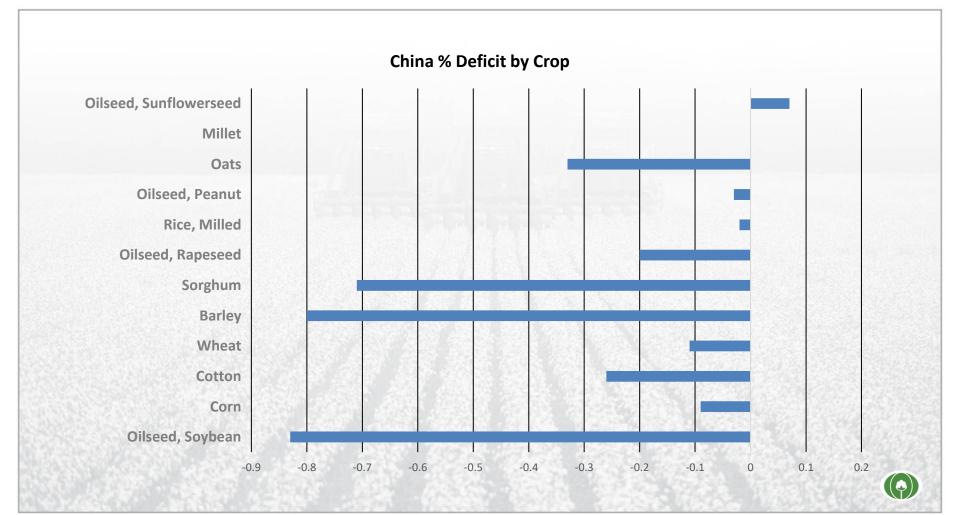
78 percent of people in Africa were unable to afford a healthy diet in 2021, compared to 44 percent in Asia, 23 percent in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 3 percent in Oceania.

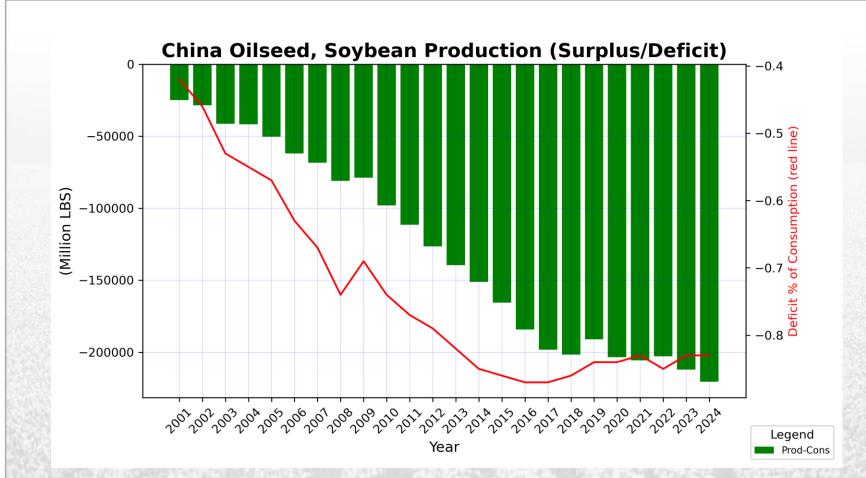
The world is not on track to achieve global nutrition targets

Stunting in children under five years and exclusive breastfeeding have improved and some progress has been made on wasting, while low birthweight and overweight in children under five have not changed.

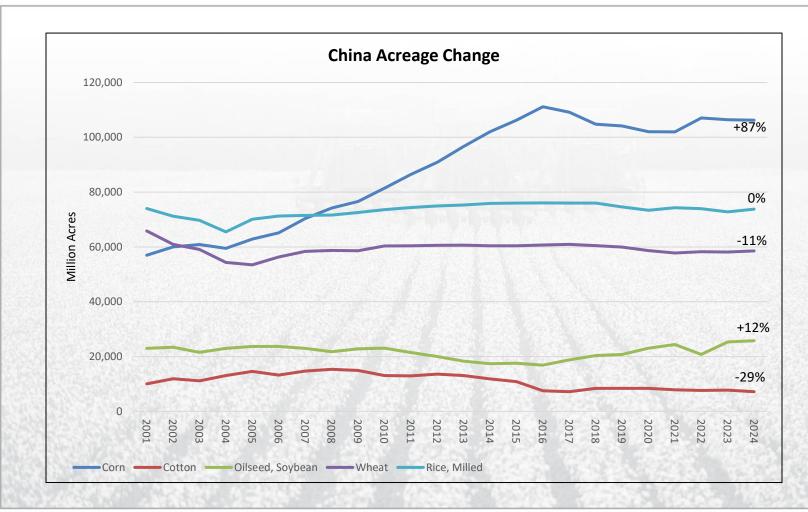
Source: United Nations FAO





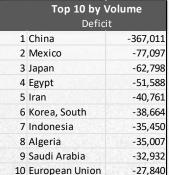




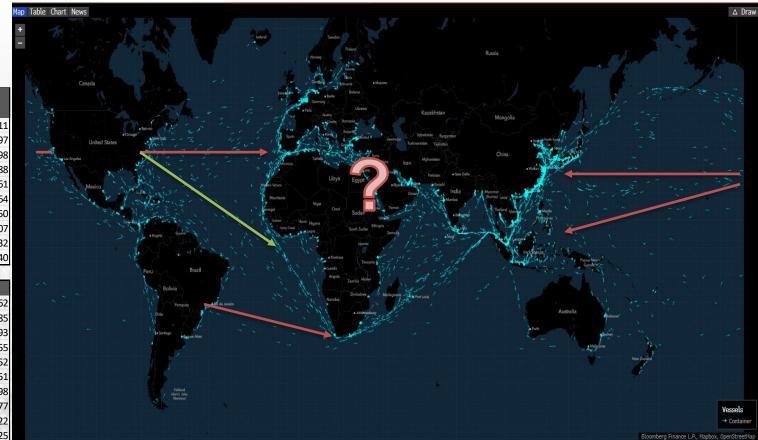




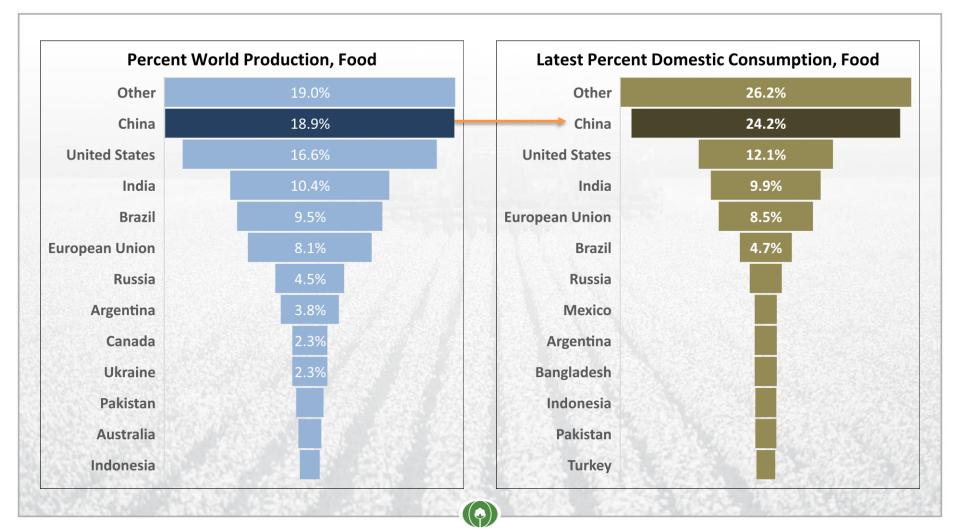
Surplus and Deficit Countries for Food and Fuel



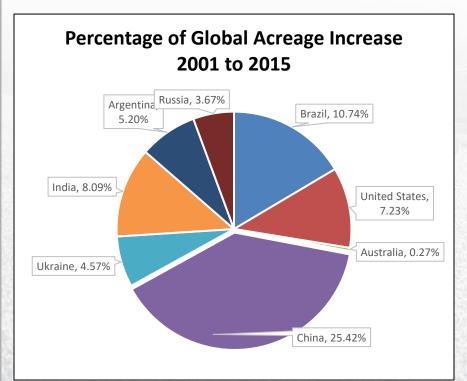
	Surplus		
1	Brazil	329362	
2	United States	313785	
3	Argentina	135993	
4	Russia	129255	
5	Ukraine	105452	
6	Canada	81351	
7	Australia	61098	
8	India	42577	
9	Paraguay	23822	
10	Kazakhstan	14625	

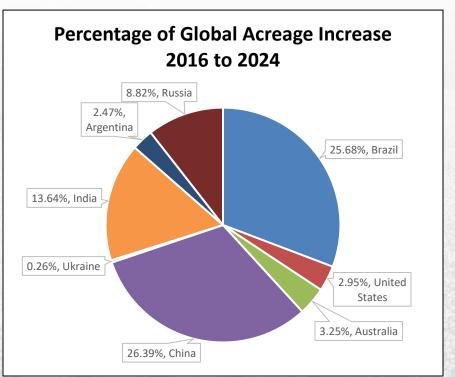




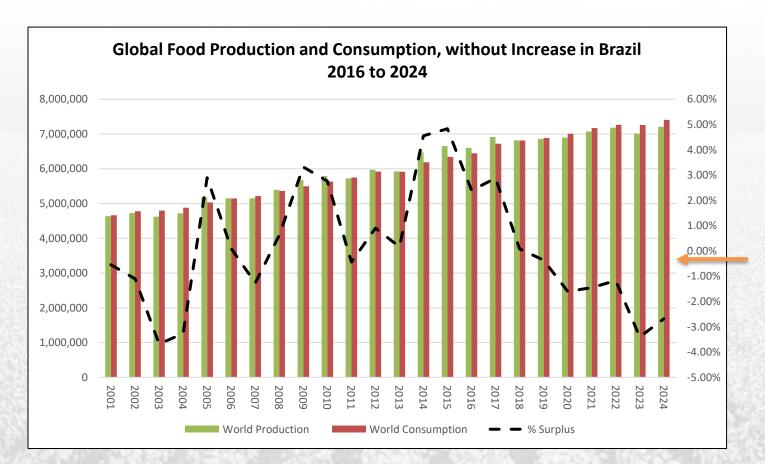


Global Acres Change by Crop



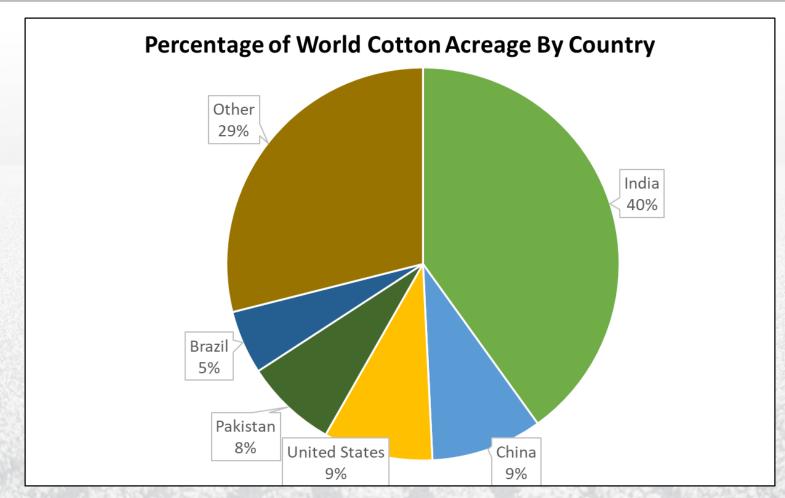


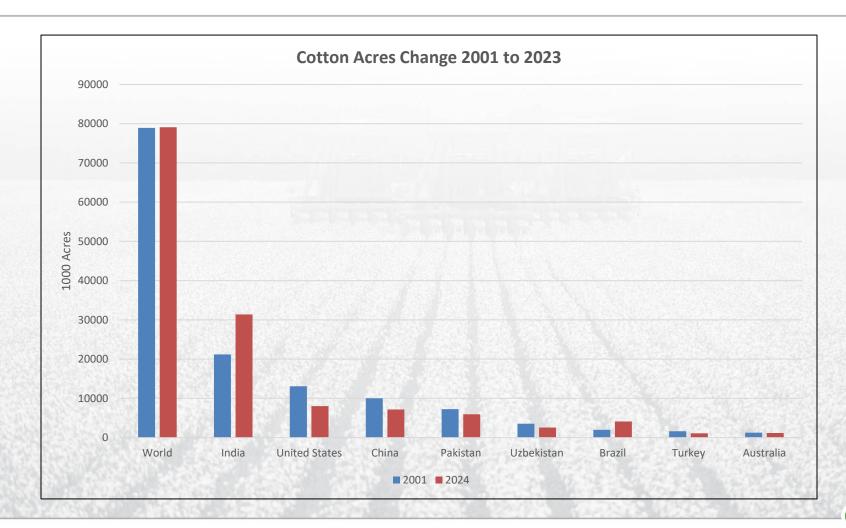


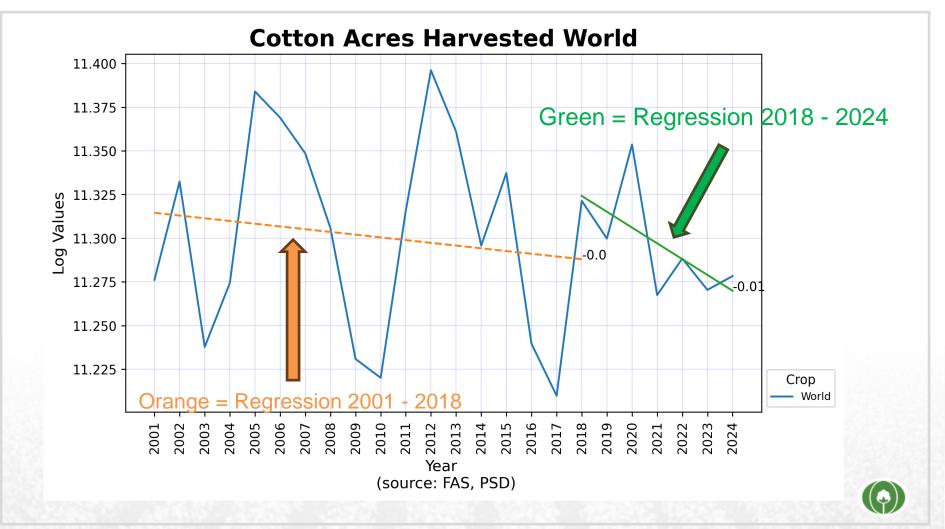


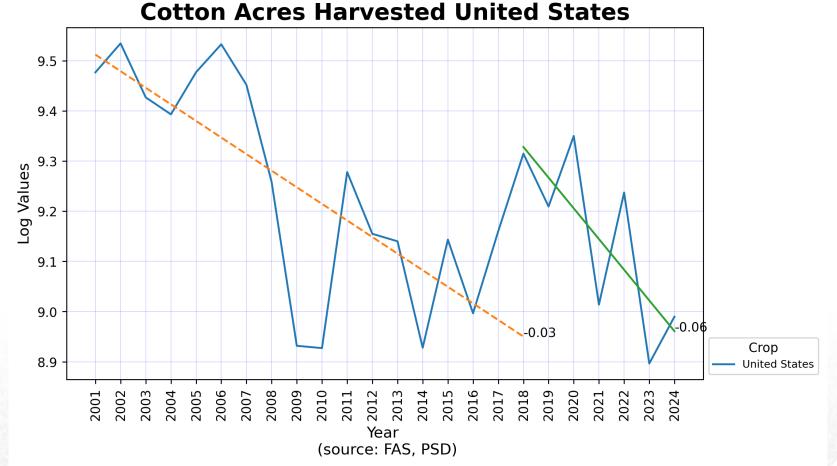
Current Level of Surplus



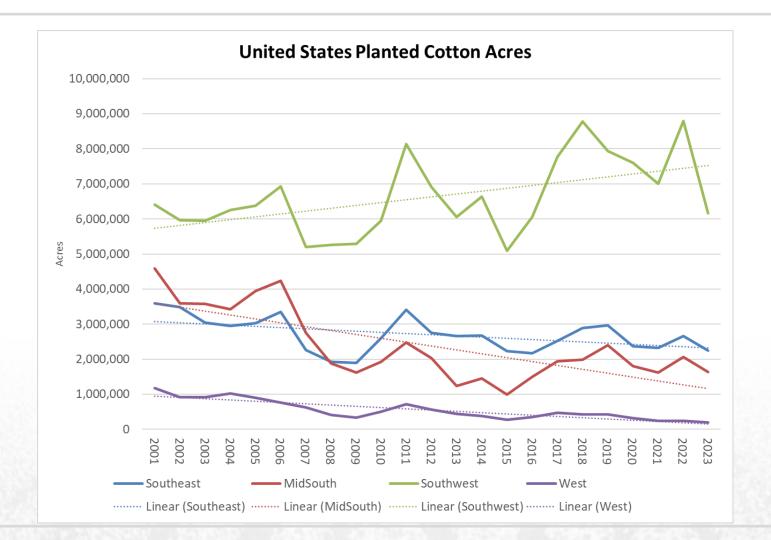




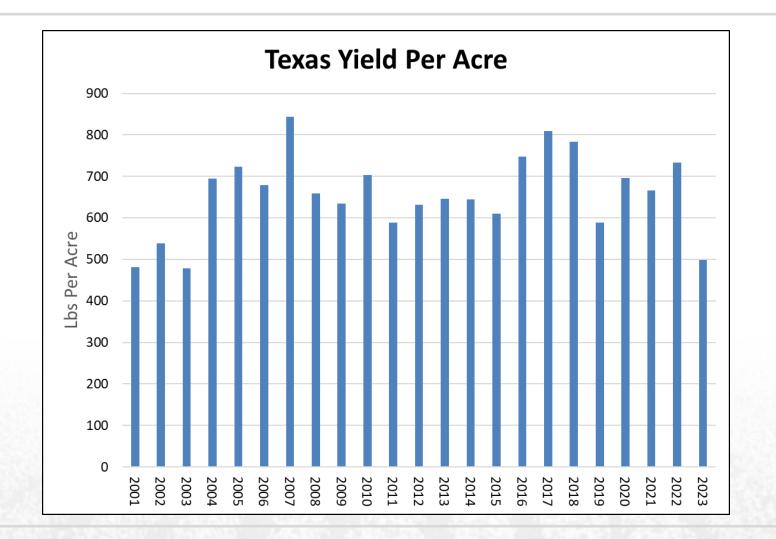




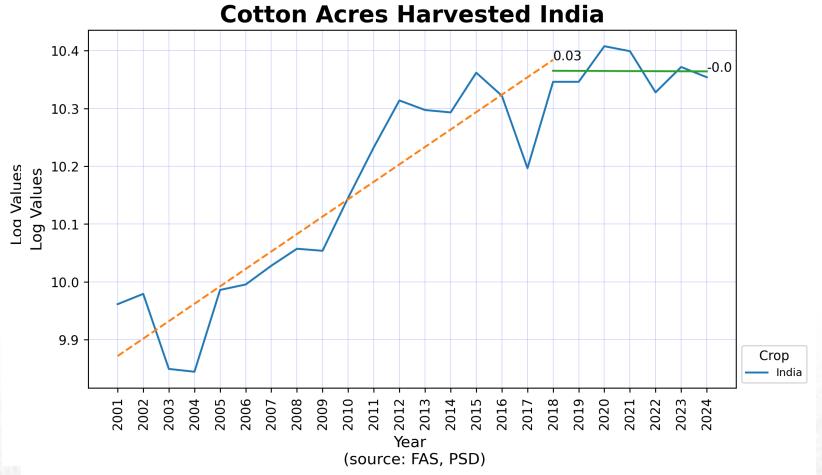




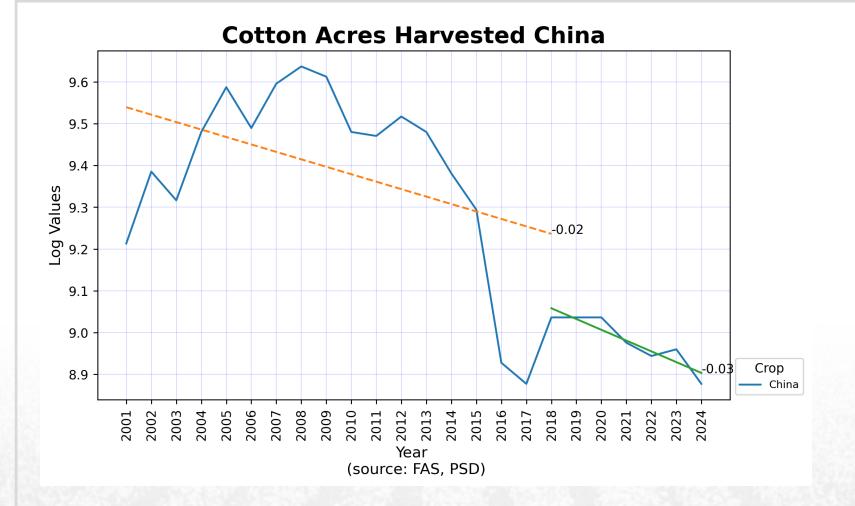








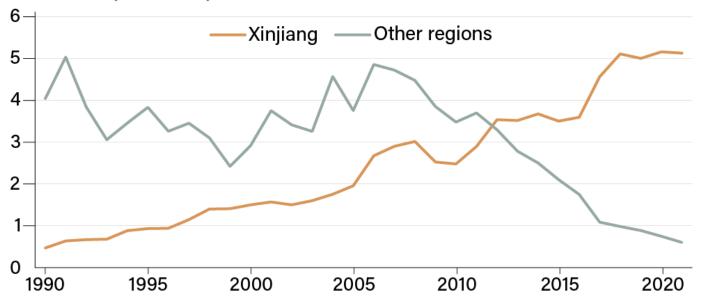






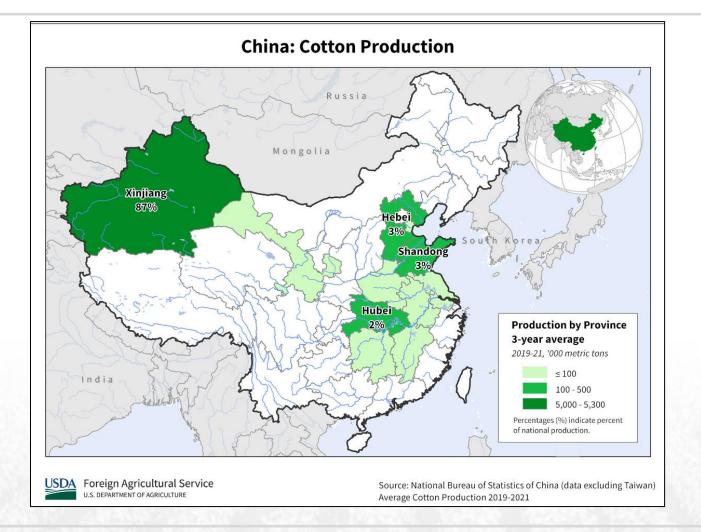
China's cotton output increased in Xinjiang and decreased in other regions from 1990-2021

Metric tons (in millions)

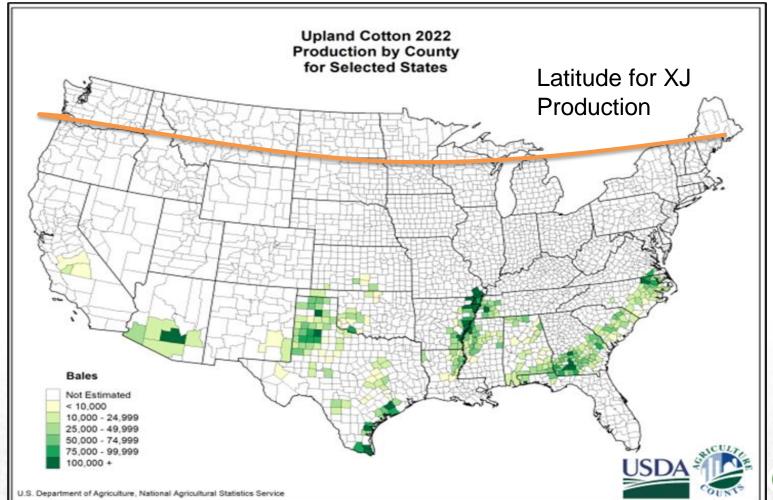


Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from the National Bureau of Statistics of China.

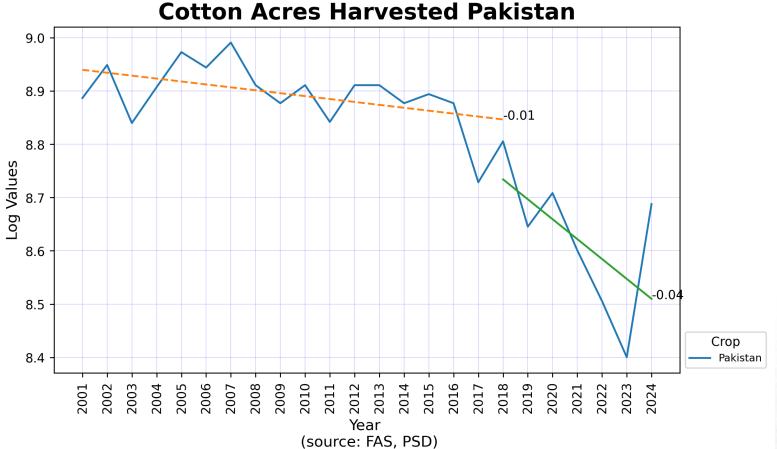




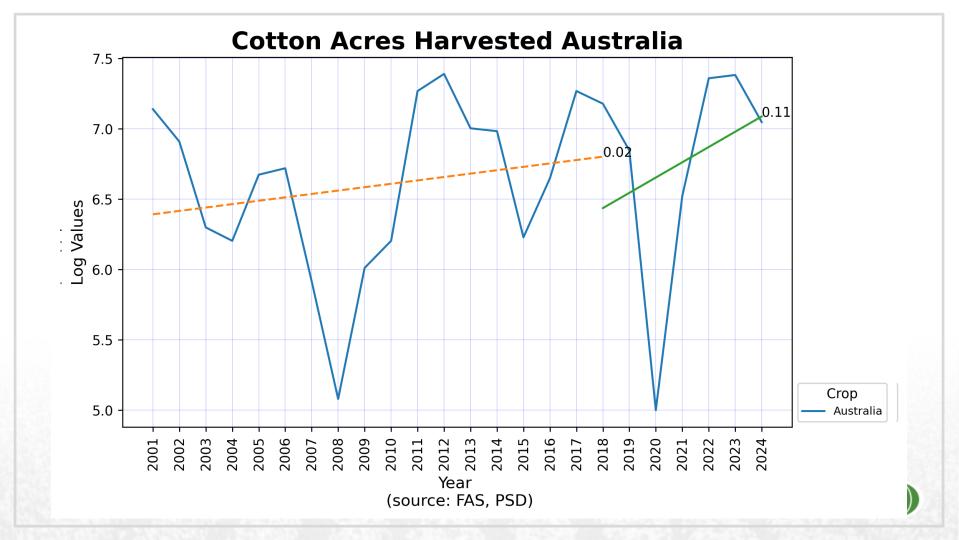


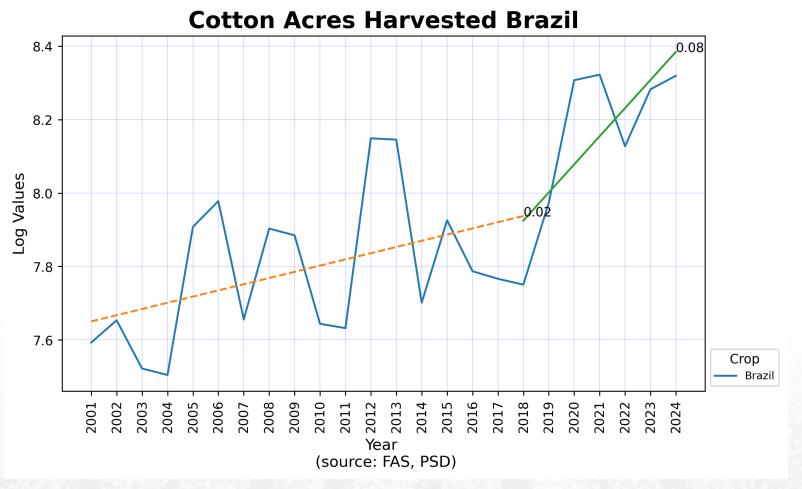




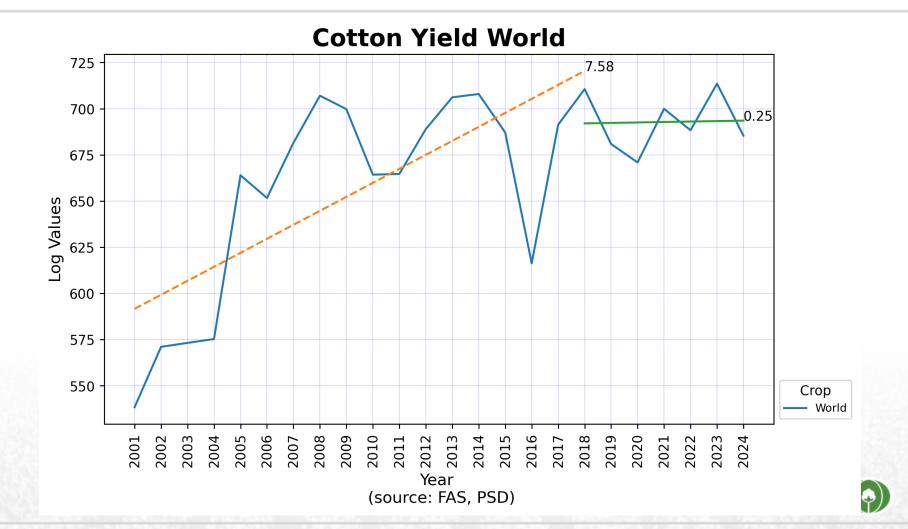


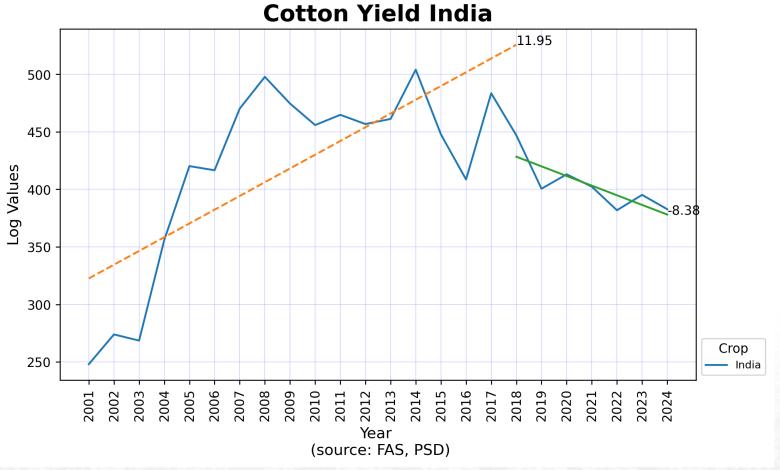




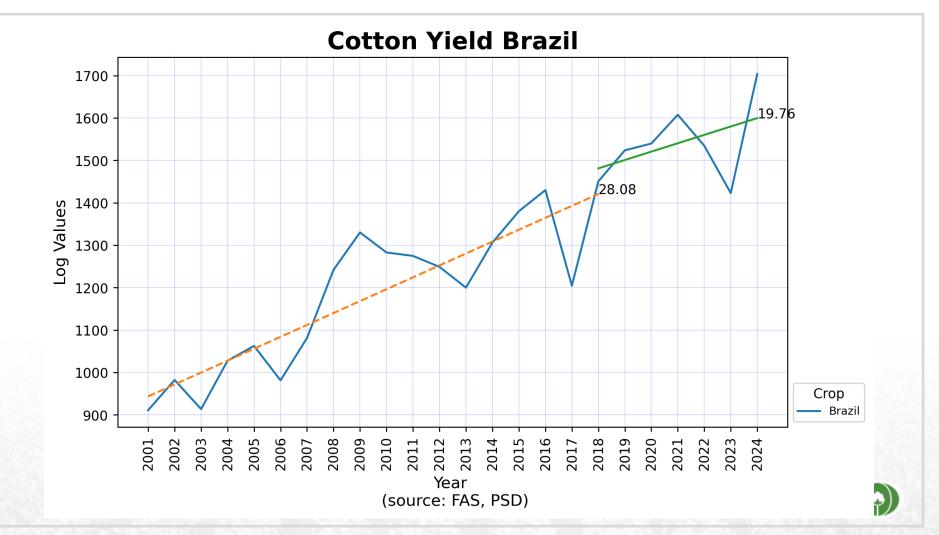


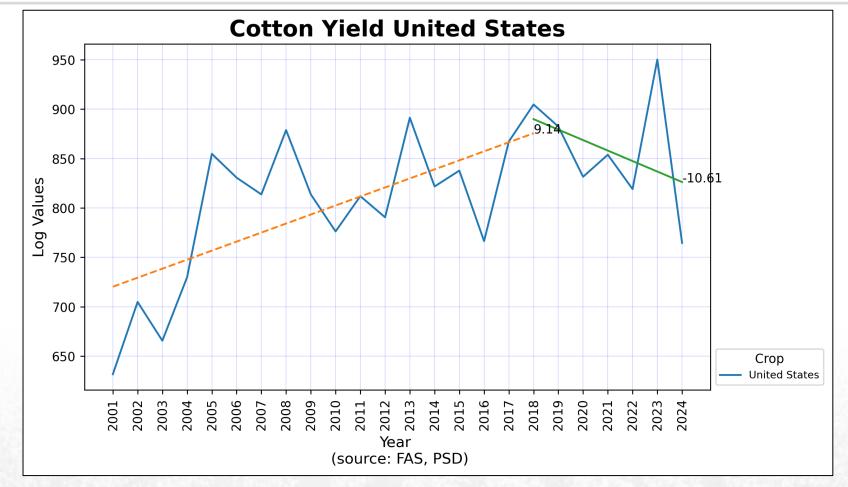




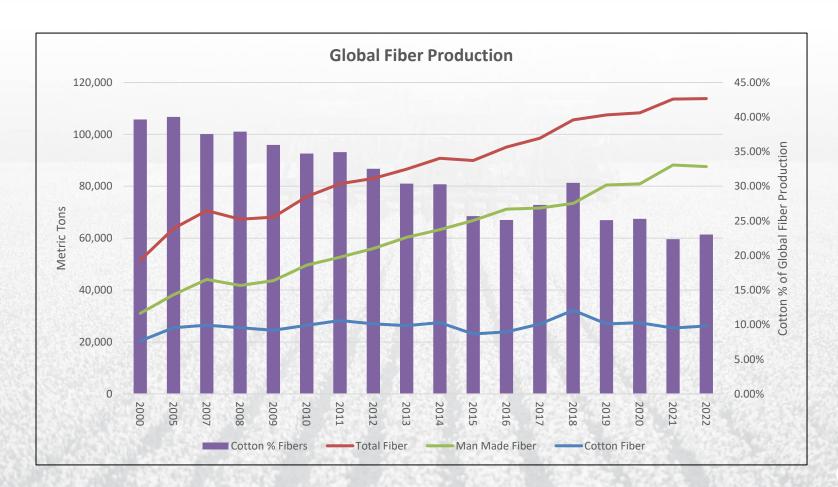




















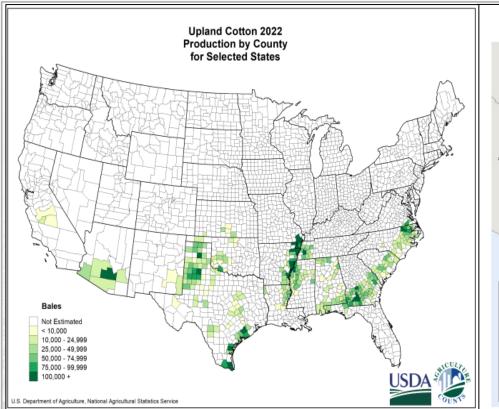
2011 HSBC Asian ad campaign



Cotton and Polyester Value







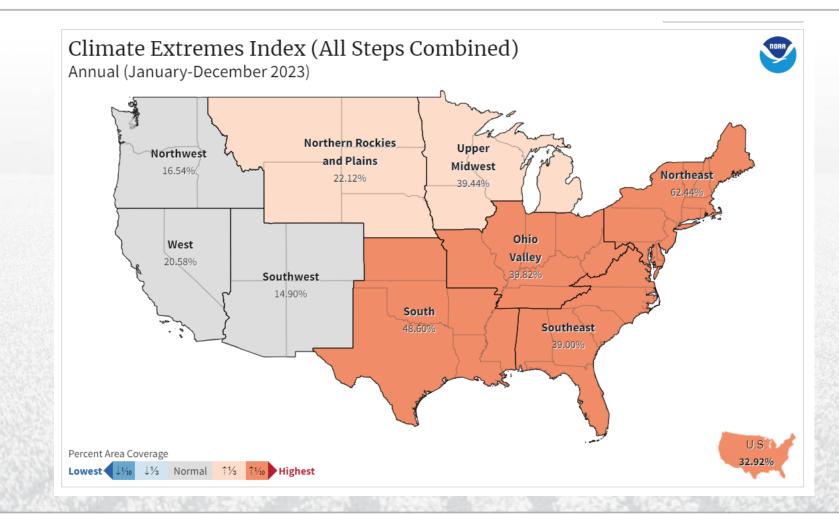




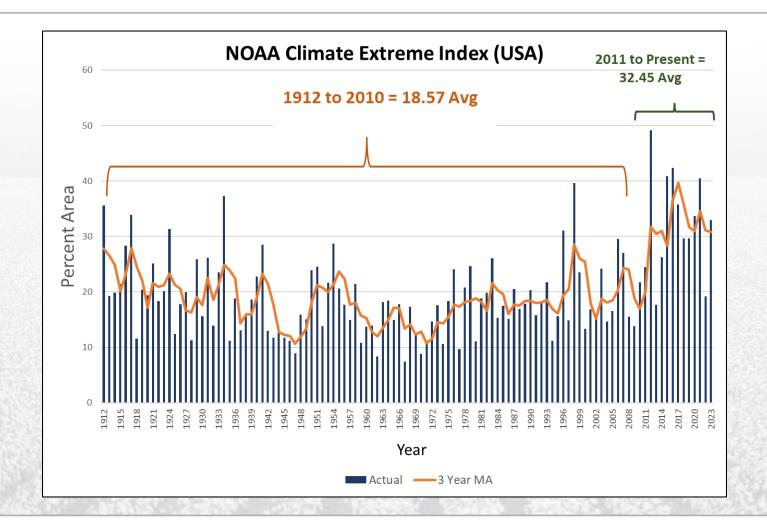
USA and Brazil Comparison Metrics

Metric	USA	Brazil
Harvested Cotton Acres (Million, 2023)	7.06	4.1
Average Yield (5 yr)	860	1561
Cost of Production (est.)	\$.80 - \$.85	\$.72 - \$.75
Picker Cost (approx.)	\$1.06m	\$1.8m
Acres per Machine (approx.)	1500	3200
Average Acres Per Farm (est.)	650	50,000

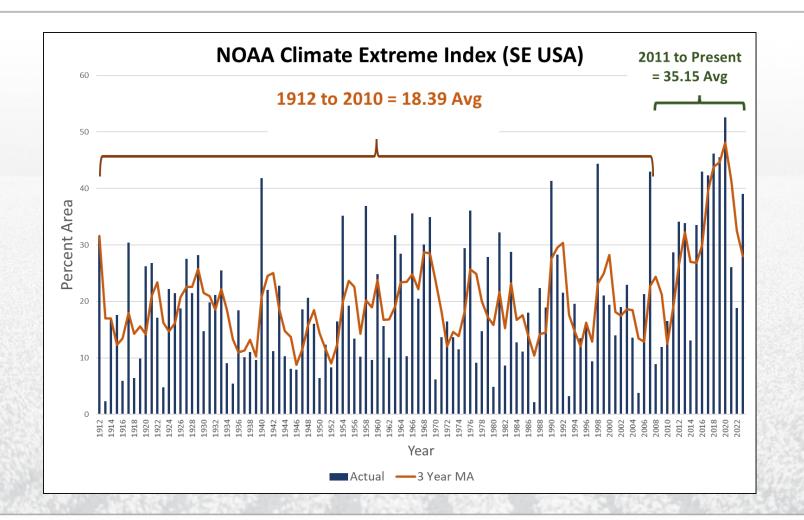




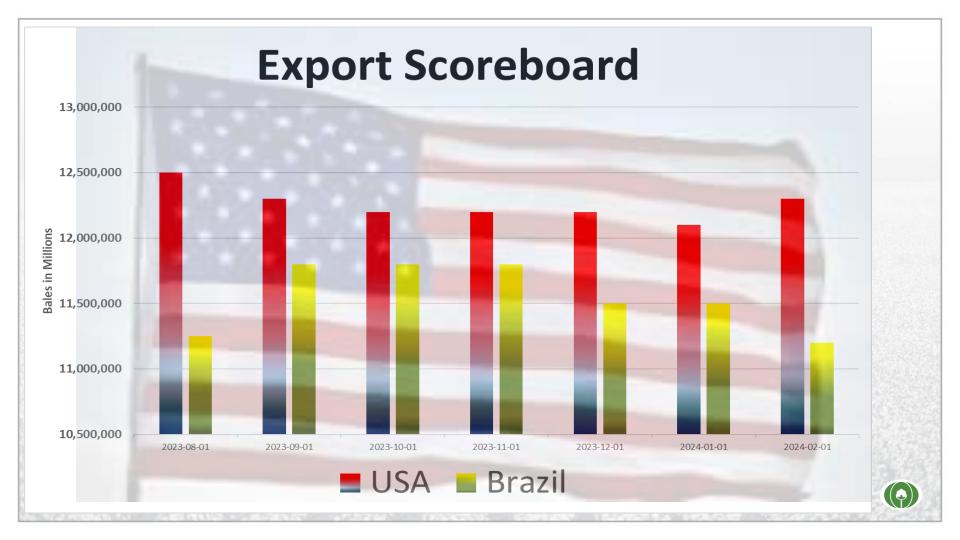












Conclusions

- ☐ Demand for cotton will be relatively consistent with production, outside of recession periods
- ☐ Brazil has made tremendous progress expanding acres and increasing production
 - The world should be thankful for the additional production from Brazil if population continues to expand, more will be needed
- ☐ Significant further increase in cotton production will largely be dependent on increased yields
- □ Volatility will become more extreme with expanded commodity investment and weather impacts
- USA cotton production will be highly dependent on Texas weather
- ☐ Brazil cotton production will be more dependent on profitability of corn/beans vs cotton
- ☐ There is room for both the USA and Brazil productions in the textile supply chain
 - Because of the dislocation between production and consumption geography, ability to move product to market will be increasingly important
- □ USA's competitiveness in the export market will be directly correlated to Texas production, the more Texas produces, the more the USA will export
 - There will likely be a year in the near future when Brazil exports more cotton than the USA



