Required Report: Required - Public Distribution **Date:** March 25,2020

Report Number: TU2020-0005

Report Name: Cotton and Products Annual

Country: Turkey

Post: Ankara

Report Category: Cotton and Products

Prepared By: Caglar Erdogan, Senior Agricultural Marketing Specialist

Approved By: Christine Strossman

Report Highlights:

Turkish cotton planting and production for Marketing Year (MY) 2020/21 is projected to be about 480,000 hectares and 760,000 metric tons (MT) (3.5 million bales). Turkish cotton area and production for MY 2019/20 is estimated at 590,000 hectares and 800,000 MT (3.7 million bales) as weather conditions affected production and foreign exchange turmoil affected input costs. Domestic consumption in MY 2019/20 is estimated to remain similar to the previous MY at 1.55 million MT (7.1 million bales) and expected to increase a bit in MY 2020/21, reaching 1.6 million MT (7.35 million bales). These consumption estimates are subject to revision depending on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Turkish textile industry continues to be one of the leading sectors in the Turkish economy and the United States remains the top supplier of cotton to the Turkish market.

I. Production

Post forecasts the production area of cotton to be 480,000 hectares for the Marketing Year (MY) 2020/21 and the production to be 760,000 metric tons (MT) (3.5 million bales). This early forecast indicates that the production areas for cotton in Turkey will contract for MY 2020/21 compared to the previous MY, based on consistent feedback from market sources.

There are three major production regions in Turkey for cotton. The first one is the Aegean region by the Aegean Sea in the western part of the country, mostly around Aydin and Izmir provinces. The second is the Cukurova region which is in the southern part of the Adana province, in the Eastern Mediterranean area. Cukurova has been a traditional cotton planting area for Turkey but in the last decade or so many cotton fields have been replaced by citrus orchards in this area. This change is mostly due to both easier farming with less risks and easy export opportunities for citrus products. In addition to increasing citrus areas, farmers have been planting alternative crops such as, but not limited to, wheat, maize and soybeans. The third, and in recent years the largest area of production for cotton is in the southeast of Turkey where the "Southeast Anatolia Project" (GAP) has been underway since the late 1980s. GAP is a major hydroelectric and irrigation project for the plains of South East Turkey in which the Turkish governments belonging to different political parties have been investing for more than three decades. The GAP area is the northern Mesopotamia region, north of the Turkish – Syrian border. According to market sources, the investment pace has slowed in the last decade or so, especially in terms of the irrigation phases of the project. In addition to these three major planting zones there is a small amount of cotton production around Antalya. Most of Turkey's cotton is planted between mid-March and mid-May and harvested from mid-August through November.

The most contraction in the production area of cotton in Turkey is expected in the GAP region for MY 2020/21. There are a few major reasons for this decrease. The yields have been lower than expected in the region for last two seasons due to weather conditions which led to financial losses for famers of cotton. Rain during the harvest period delayed (or altogether ruined in some instances) the harvest, in addition to adversely affecting the quality. In other cases, weather conditions matured the crop faster than expected; leading to early harvests, affecting the yields. The foreign exchange rate shocks in Turkey in the last two years have also increased the production costs since pesticide and fertilizer prices have increased as the Turkish Lira (TL) lost its value against major currencies. These production inputs are mostly imported. This also led to use of cheaper and/or even counterfeit pesticides in addition to low concentration pesticide uses, especially in the GAP area, causing low yields. In many cases these wrong usages have led to pest damage or use of more pesticides during the season to compensate which lowered the yields and/or adversely effected the quality and caused more expenses. Due to Turkey's Biosafety Law, farmers in Turkey do not have access to genetically-engineered insect resistant seeds.

These conditions have caused decrease or elimination of profit margins, even leading to losses in many cases where the farmer had cash flow management problems or where farmers had to lease the land. The Government of Turkey (GoT) has also paid the supports late for 2018/19 (paid in September 2019) and has not increased the support levels despite the increasing production costs for MY 2019/20. The fertilizer and fuel support for the 2019/20 has not been paid yet either although the fertilizer and the fuel has already been used in the planting period in March – April 2019.

Last but not least, GoT promotes crop rotation to protect soil quality. So, to encourage this rotation to take place, financial supports will not be given to farmers if they don't change the crop they are planting in the third year. A farmer can get subsidies two years in a row if they plant the same crop but not the

third year. 2020/21 is the MY to change crops in order to get the GoT support since the rule has been established.
Low yields, unattractive cotton prices due to inflated costs and better returns from alternative crops in addition to not enough subsidies from GoT and the third-year rotation rule are the major reasons for the expected decrease in planting areas.

Table 1: **Forecasted production area and production amounts. (thousands of hectares and thousands of metric tons)**

Production Region	Area	Production Amount
Aegean	135	245
Cukurova	95	145
GAP	250	370
Total	**480**	**760**

Source: Post estimates.

For similar reasons, a decrease is expected in cotton planting area in the Cukurova region too, to a lesser extent than the GAP region. The financial issues, such as not being able to make enough margins with cotton due to increased costs and lower than expected subsidy levels, are expected to have a larger impact in the Cukurova region rather than climate reasons. The rotation rule is expected to affect the cotton planted area in the region to an extent too.

In the Aegean region, the yields and quality were as expected or even better in some cases, in the last few years, therefore farmers made profit in the region and are willing to replant cotton. However, some farmers will still rotate crops to be able to benefit from GoT subsidies in following years, therefore a small decrease in the planted area could occur.

According to market sources, some farmers, in all regions, are planting common vetch to meet the rotation rule; they harvest the common vetch quickly in the three to five months after the cotton harvest or plow it in the soil to increase the organic content of the soil in order to continue farming cotton without being affected by the third-year rotation rule. GoT is also encouraging planting of common vetch for the feed industry as Turkey is an importer of hay and other feed materials.

Table 2: Indicative Cotton Prices in Turkey

Aegean Cotton Price	Color Grade 41
MY 2018/19	US cents per lb.
2019, July	82.23
2019, August	75.26
2019, September	70.05
2019, October	73.73
2019, November	75.45
2019, December	75.78
2020, January	77.74
2020, February	78.54

Source: Izmir Commodity Exchange

The first harvest of Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) cotton in Turkey was in 2013. BCI refers to cotton produced with sustainable farming practices such as using less chemicals and water during production. Higher profitability in BCI cotton production generated interest among farmers in all

regions. The BCI cotton produced in Turkey was 102,000 MT (470,000 bales) in 2019/20 as reported by Association of Better Cotton Initiative (of Turkey). The Association forecasts that BCI cotton production will increase further to approximately 180,000 MT in MY 2020/21 due to increased demand from local textile companies for this type of cotton. The Turkish Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MinAF) reports that Turkey produces about 12,000 MT (54,000 bales) of organic cotton as of 2018/19 and there was 7,000 MT (32,000 bales) "in transition to organic" cotton production during the same time period. Post estimates that about 15,000 MT of organic cotton will be produced in Turkey in MY 2020/21, not including the crop in transition.

Increased utilization of certified seeds, estimated to be about 95 percent of total seeds, has also helped increase yields. The increase in certified seed use is driven by a 10 percent higher production bonus for certified seed users. Additional information can be found in the Planting Seeds Sector Report. The GoT is also increasing its efforts to combine small, fragmented, and divided lots which make up many Turkish farms. Therefore, better planting techniques and economies of scale are helping famers achieve higher yields. Mechanical harvesting is reported to have increased field and ginning yields and reduced picking cost.

II. Production Policy

The GoT has spent more than US$ 25 billion over the past three decades on a gigantic irrigation and agricultural extension project in southeast Anatolia known as the GAP project. When finished, the ultimate goal is that some 1.4 million hectares of land will be irrigated and a total of 22 dams will be completed. So far, about 79 percent of the hydroelectric projects are completed, but only 23 percent of the irrigation projects. During the last four years, the GoT allocated funds for the project to revitalize some of the irrigation projects. In a few years, it is expected that a total of 1.04 million hectares of land will be irrigated (both through the project and through the private sector's independent efforts), which could eventually increase cotton planting and production in the region.

The most popular varieties in the Aegean region are "Fiona", "Gloria" and "Lima."; in Cukurova they are "Delta Pine-BP 332", Lima and "Gloria"; and in the Southeast, "Stone Mill ST 468", "Candia", "Delta Pine 339" and "Lima".

Aegean cotton is considered the best quality and is preferred by textile producers. Aegean cotton is longer staple (1 5/32") than cotton from Cukurova (1 3/32") or the GAP (1 1/8") region, although the quality of the cotton has improved significantly in the GAP region due to improved seed quality.

The total number of mechanical harvesters in Turkey has increased rapidly to about 1,297 according to the Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat). The great majority of them are new modern harvesters and about 20 percent are used and modified harvesters. Presently about 95 percent of Aegean cotton is picked by harvester, and 85 percent of Cukurova and 75 percent of Southeast Anatolian (GAP) cotton. The demand for mechanical harvesters has increased in recent years since the high cost and scarcity of labor have caused cotton picking delays and losses. Our market resources indicate that most newly sold harvesting equipment is purchased in the Aegean region the past year or so, since they make better money on cotton and it is getting harder to find labor in the Aegean part of Turkey compared to the GAP region.

All of Turkey's estimated 550 cotton gins are privately owned. The great majority of the gins in Turkey are roller gins. However, the recent increase in machine harvesting has triggered the construction of new saw gins. The agricultural cooperatives Taris and Cukobirlik have invested in new saw gins to

meet the needs of their members. Private groups continue to invest in saw gin projects in the GAP region as well.

The ginning rate average is about 39 percent in the Aegean and GAP regions, and 38 percent in Cukurova. Ginners generally purchase seed cotton directly from growers. In recent years, an increasing amount of local cotton is graded by HVI machines at the measurement centers run by the regional commodity exchanges, Izmir Commodity Exchange being the pioneer in the area with its laboratories serving the region with two laboratories, they have established a branch in the GAP region too in Sanliurfa.

III. Consumption

After the contraction of the Turkish economy (in terms of GDP) in last quarter of 2018 and first two quarters of 2019, the Turkish economy started to recover from the recession in the last two quarters of 2019 with positive growth numbers. Overall GDP growth in 2019 turned out to be 0.88 percent while expectations were more towards a slightly negative growth.

The improvement in the macro economic conditions is expected to have a positive effect on cotton use in the country. With the recovering economy and improving consumer confidence, domestic textile/apparel/garment sales are expected to improve. Furthermore, with the coronavirus impact in the Far East, some European ready to wear apparel/garment orders moved to Turkey in January, February and up until March 10th, which was reflected in the improvement in textile/apparel export statistics of Turkey for February 2020. Istanbul Apparel Exporters' Union's president noted that producers have started overtime work in February[1]. This trend is not expected to continue beyond March, due to the impacts of the pandemic on demand for textiles/garments in Europe and domestically in Turkey.

The overall impact of the pandemic for the marketing year depends on the length of time the quarantine and social distancing measures remain in place and the severity of the economic impact. As of mid-March, an increase in cotton consumption was expected in Turkey due to the coronavirus impact in the Far East. However, this temporary increase in exports to Europe until mid-March might not offset the decreasing apparel/garment demand in Europe and Turkey if the quarantine conditions are prolonged. Within the first two days of the first official declared coronavirus case in Turkey, in March 2020, the turnover of the retail sector in Turkey decreased 25 percent per day. Credit card sales to foreigners have declined up to 40 percent in shopping malls according to news[2] reports in the same days. Some textile factories have already closed and a reduction in orders is expected for the next quarter. Post also expects the decrease in the number of tourists coming to Turkey due to the coronavirus to have a short-term negative impact on cotton consumption.

Post forecasts that consumption will go up to 1.6 M MT (7.4 million bales) in MY 2020/21 compared to 1.5 MMT (7.1 million bales) for MY 2019/20, representing a 3.3 percent increase.

Post expects that the long-term trend will be positive for cotton consumption in Turkey.
Over the years, Turkish mills have invested in new machinery and technology to increase quality and to lower costs in order to stay ahead in the very competitive international textile trade. The increasing youth population, immigration to urban areas and rapid growth in number of shopping malls with clothing stores significantly increased the total volume of textile products sold in the Turkish

[1] Dunya Economy Newspaper, March 5th, 2020: Apparel producers are doing overtime for Europe.
[2] Dunya Economy Newspaper, March 13th, 2020: Turnovers decreased more than 25% in a day for retail.

domestic market in recent years. The total number of shopping malls with textile stores increased two-fold over the last ten years. As of 2020 there are 436 shopping malls in Turkey of which 125 is in Istanbul according to Shopping Malls and Shopping Mall Investors Association of Turkey. These shopping malls have a major contribution to domestic textile products sales. According to KPMG retail sector report the continuous increase in number of shopping malls for the last decade in Turkey will level off in 2023 as the market matures. In recent years, the increased number of tourists visiting Turkey from neighboring Middle Eastern countries also contributed to local sales of textile products. In some shopping malls, sales to foreigners are reported to be up to thirty percent as Interbank Cards Center report. In addition, market sources indicate that there is a luggage trade going to especially North African and a few Middle East countries in recent years. This is cash purchases of ready to wear garments/apparel by travelers in bulk to sell in their home countries.

Additionally, Turkish clothing producers are increasing their number of stores in export markets in the Middle East, North Africa and Europe, to penetrate more into the markets where they are already operating. KPMG retail sector report forecasts that Turkish retail brands will increasingly continue to open stores abroad in coming years[3].

The textile industry continues to be one of the most important sectors for the Turkish economy. Presently, Turkey's production capacity is estimated at 7.5 million spindles and 700,000 rotors. Turkey ranks among the top five countries in the world in terms of yarn production capacity and number six in ready-to-wear-items production. Turkish textile exporters have the advantage of faster order response times and higher quality compared to many of their competitors.

According to the Turkish Exporter's Assembly data, in 2019, ready-to-wear items exports were $17.7 billion and textile exports were $7.9 billion. The first represents a 0.4 percent increase compared to 2018 but the second shrank 6.8 percent compared to a year ago. Overall, the share of textiles and products in total exports of Turkey was about 15.6 percent in 2019.

Domestic cotton is mainly sold directly to mills and the remainder is traded on a spot basis at the exchange in Izmir. The Izmir exchange also trades some cotton from other regions and countries. There are smaller spot markets in Adana and in the Southeast.

The Izmir Commodity Exchange formed a company and built a large licensed storage facility with 15,000 MT capacity where farmers can leave their cotton for future sales. The Sanliurfa Commodity Exchange in the GAP region has also built a 20,000 MT capacity licensed storage facility that started operations as of January 2019. These new facilities will bring new opportunities to Turkish farmers in cotton marketing, ease early season price pressures, and enable them to sell later in the season with higher prices.

IV. Trade

Turkey's cotton imports were 465,971 MT (2.14 million bales) during the first six months of MY 2019/20, 92 percent more than the same period the previous marketing year due to the recovering economy. Economic conditions started to stabilize in the second half of CY 2019 and a parallel recovering of domestic consumption of cotton occurred in the second half of CY 2019. The United States was the leading supplier with 141,430 MT (649,582 bales), which is a 42 percent increase

[3] Sectoral Report 2020, Retail Sector by KPMG Turkey: https://home.kpmg/tr/tr/home/gorusler/2020/01/sektorel-bakis-2020-perakende.html.

compared to the same period the previous MY. Other top suppliers were Greece with 114,576 MT and Brazil with 83,542 MT.

Demand for U.S. cotton is expected to pick up during the second half of MY 2019/20 and MY-end imports from the United States are expected to reach 375,000 MT (1.72 million bales), but this could change depending on the coronavirus impact.

Turkey's cotton exports were 21,010 MT (96,498 bales) during the first six months of MY 2019/20. Pakistan (8,802 MT) and Bangladesh (2,046 MT) were the leading foreign destinations for Turkish cotton. A total of 4,873 MT of cotton was also exported to the Free Trade Zones in Turkey with a possibility of being re-imported later. Turkey also exported about 23,479 MT (106,029 bales) of hydrophilic cotton for medical use during the same period, which added to exports in the PSD table**.**

Turkish cotton yarn imports increased by 18.5 percent compared to CY 2018 to 185,954 MT during CY 2019. Cotton yarn exports, however, decreased about 11 percent down to 139,681 MT during the same period. While Central Asian (Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan) and South Asian (Pakistan, India) countries were the main sources for yarn imports, European Union (EU) member countries were the main destination for Turkish yarn exports. In addition to EU countries, Egypt and Pakistan turned out to be important cotton yarn importers from Turkey in CY 2019.

Turkish cotton fabric imports and exports during CY 2019 were 277 million m^2 and 418 million m^2 respectively. Cotton fabric imports decreased down about seven percent year on year while cotton fabric exports also went down about three percent. EU countries continue to be the main destination for Turkish cotton fabric exports, together with Tunisia and Morocco. Meanwhile Asian countries and Egypt were the main sources for imports of cotton fabrics.

V. Policy

Cotton imports are subject to zero import tax. However, since April 2016, U.S. cotton is subject to a three percent antidumping duty. Turkish importers of US cotton are able to benefit from the inward processing regime under which importers are not required to pay the three percent import tax if they are exporting the materials produced from this cotton. Overall, despite the 3 percent duty, U.S. cotton still maintains its market share of forty-five percent of Turkey's imported cotton market.

Turkey issued a new import tax in January 2019 on imported cotton yarn, to stem imports from countries such as Turkmenistan, India and Pakistan, which have been exporting large quantities of cotton yarn to Turkey. According to the new cotton yarn import regime, imports from countries with whom Turkey has a trade agreement, such as EU and EFTA member countries and South Korea, Bosnia, Malaysia and Singapore continue to face zero tariffs. However, imports of cotton yarn from other countries, such as the United States and including countries under the Generalized System of Preferences, are subject to 5 percent for HS 520511-520512 and HS 520611-520612. Other categories such as HS 52051-520528 and HS 520613-520625 are subject to eight percent from these sources.

Furthermore, GoT has decided to apply additional tariffs to imports of some more kinds of cotton yarn to Turkey with a presidential decree in August 2019. This will affect the countries that are not in a free trade agreement (FTA) with Turkey. For these countries, such as the USA and the countries under the Generalized System of Preferences, yarns with HS Codes from 520531 to 520548 and HS Codes from 520631 to 520643 will face an additional tariff of 5 percent or 8 percent depending on the HS Code. The FTA countries will continue to have a zero import tariff.

The new import tax is expected to slow down cotton yarn imports to Turkey. The tax on cotton yarns has been met with mixed reactions from the industry. While local yarn producers support the new tax initiative, textile products producers argued that their costs would go up. Turkish importers of cotton yarn also benefit from the inward processing regime and are not required to pay the tax if they export the product made with this yarn.

Turkey has a large textile industry driving the demand for cotton, and due to low domestic cotton production and the slow pace of the GAP development project, the country will continue to import cotton for years to come.

VI. Production, Supply and Distribution Tables

Table 3: Production, Supply and Distribution Table, Bales
(thousands of hectares, thousands of 480lb. bales)

Cotton	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Begin Year	August 2018		August 2019		August 2020	
Turkey	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	520	480	560	590	0	480
Beginning Stocks	1,777	1,471	1,594	1,366	0	1,505
Production	3,700	3,764	3,400	3,672	0	3,491
Imports	3,499	3,497	4,300	3,902	0	4,203
Total Supply	8,976	8,732	9,294	8,940	0	9,198
Exports	482	481	350	320	0	322
Use	6,900	6,885	7,300	7,115	0	7,349
Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	6,900	6,885	7,300	7,115	0	7,349
Ending Stocks	1,594	1,366	1,644	1,505	0	1,528
Total Distribution	8,976	8,732	9,294	8,940	0	9,198

Source: USDA forecasts, FAS Istanbul forecasts.

Table 4: Production, Supply and Demand Table, Metric Tons
(thousands of hectares, thousands of MT)

Cotton	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Begin Year	August 2018		August 2019		August 2020	
Turkey	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	520	480	560	590	0	480
Beginning Stocks	387	320	347	297	0	328
Production	806	820	740	799	0	760
Imports	762	761	936	850	0	915
Total Supply	1,954	1,901	2,024	1,946	0	2,003
Exports	105	105	76	70	0	70
Use	1,502	1,499	1,589	1,549	0	1,600
Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	1,502	1,499	1,589	1,549	0	1,600
Ending Stocks	347	297	358	328	0	333
Total Distribution	1,954	1,901	2,024	1,946	0	2,003

Source: USDA forecasts, FAS Istanbul forecasts

VII. Trade Matrices

a. Cotton Trade Matrices

Table 5: Cotton Imports to Turkey (HS Code: 5201), 480lb. Bales

TURKEY					
COTTON					
Import Trade Matrix					
Units:	**Bales**				
Time Period	**Aug/July**		**Aug/July**		**Aug/Jan (6 Months)**
Imports from:	**MY 2017/18**		**MY 2018/19**		**MY 2019/20**
U.S.	1,782,414	U.S.	1,655,938	U.S.	649,583
Others		**Others**		**Others**	
Brazil	481,412	Greece	453,987	Greece	526,243
Greece	475,487	Brazil	446,220	Brazil	383,705
Turkmenistan	229,634	Azerbaijan	322,307	Azerbaijan	158,636
Australia	227,986	Australia	92,828	Mexico	79,844
Azerbaijan	122,347	Turkmenistan	72,298	Tajikistan	71,072
Syria	91,088	Mexico	71,898	Turkmenistan	54,615
Tajikistan	87,588	Argentina	59,474	Argentina	38,631
Mali	86,403	Tajikistan	50,160	Kyrgyzstan	33,258
Sudan	73,901	Burkina Faso	37,956	Kazakhstan	29,179
Benin	72,592	Kyrgyzstan	36,950	Sudan	24,572
Total of others	1,948,436	**Total of others**	1,644,079	**Total of others**	1,399,756
Others not listed	293,559	Others not listed	199,321	Others not listed	90,849
GRAND TOTAL	4,024,410	**GRAND TOTAL**	3,499,338	**GRAND TOTAL**	2,140,188

Source: Trade Data Monitor

Table 6: Cotton Imports to Turkey (HS Code: 5201), metric tons (MT)

TURKEY					
COTTON					
Import Trade Matrix					
Units:	**Metric Tons**				
Time Period	**Aug/July**		**Aug/July**		**Aug/Jan (6 Months)**
Imports from:	**MY 2017/18**		**MY 2018/19**		**MY 2019/20**
U.S.	388,075	U.S.	360,538	U.S.	141,430
Others		**Others**		**Others**	
Brazil	104,815	Greece	98,844	Greece	114,576
Greece	103,525	Brazil	97,153	Brazil	83,542
Turkmenistan	49,997	Azerbaijan	70,174	Azerbaijan	34,539
Australia	49,638	Australia	20,211	Mexico	17,384
Azerbaijan	26,638	Turkmenistan	15,741	Tajikistan	15,474
Syria	19,832	Mexico	15,654	Turkmenistan	11,891
Tajikistan	19,070	Argentina	12,949	Argentina	8,411
Mali	18,812	Tajikistan	10,921	Kyrgyzstan	7,241
Sudan	16,090	Burkina Faso	8,264	Kazakhstan	6,353
Benin	15,805	Kyrgyzstan	8,045	Sudan	5,350
Total of others	424,222	**Total of others**	357,956	**Total of others**	304,761
Others not listed	63,915	Others not listed	43,397	Others not listed	19,780
GRAND TOTAL	876,212	**GRAND TOTAL**	761,891	**GRAND TOTAL**	465,971

Source: Trade Data Monitor

b. Cotton Yarn Trade Matrices

Table 7: Cotton Yarn Imports to Turkey, metric tons (MT)

TURKEY	COTTON YARN		
Import Trade Matrix	Units: MT		
Time Period	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec
Import from:	CY 2017	CY 2018	CY 2019
U.S.	115	51	0
Others			
Uzbekistan	39,998	41,815	72,839
Turkmenistan	51,448	49,991	51,075
Pakistan	22,918	13,700	16,022
India	23,584	16,851	13,906
Vietnam	18,972	10,444	8,895
Azerbaijan	2,432	3,729	7,892
Tajikistan	10,455	7,237	5,217
Egypt	3,753	3,575	5,087
China	3,400	1,963	1,958
Turkey (Free Trade Zone)	6,497	3,851	1061
Total of others	183,457	153,156	183,952
Others not listed	5,490	3,676	2,002
GRAND TOTAL	**189,062**	**156,883**	**185,954**

Source: Trade Data Monitor

Table 8: Cotton Yarn Exports from Turkey, metric tons (MT)

TURKEY	COTTON YARN		
Export Trade Matrix	Units: MT		
Time Period	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec
Export to:	CY 2017	CY 2018	CY 2019
U.S.	574	631	1321
Others			
Portugal	24,019	30,356	25,943
Italy	27,855	27,607	25,681
Egypt	7,523	10,819	14,846
Spain	8,007	9,702	8,552
Germany	9,723	8,409	7,986
Pakistan	3,544	15,493	6,946
Poland	7,695	7,883	5,118
Bulgaria	4,302	4,407	4,564
Turkey	4,528	5,641	4,009
Greece	3,775	3,979	4004
Total of others	100,971	124,296	107,649
Others not listed	29,097	31,744	30,711
GRAND TOTAL	**130,642**	**156,671**	**139,681**

Source: Trade Data Monitor

c. Cotton Fabric Trade Matrices

Table 9: Cotton Fabric Imports to Turkey, thousands of square meters (m^2)

TURKEY	COTTON FABRIC		
Import Trade Matrix	Units: 1,000 m^2		
Time Period	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec.
Import from:	CY 2017	CY 2018	CY 2019
U.S.	263	121	57
Others			
Pakistan	76,748	92,097	84,299
China	94,629	67,167	58,142
Turkey (Free Trade Zone)	30,692	33,486	27,874
Egypt	42,985	32,470	27,721
Turkmenistan	89,032	22,964	22,036
India	11,930	7,245	9,658
Italy	12,765	10,736	8,680
Portugal	956	1,398	6,200
Malaysia	521	2,906	5,624
Greece	581	1,407	4,329
Total of others	360,837	271,877	254,562
Others not listed	27,550	26,660	22,266
GRAND TOTAL	**388,651**	**298,658**	**276,885**

Source: Trade Data Monitor

Table 10: Cotton Fabric Exports from Turkey, thousands of Square Meters (m^2)

TURKEY	COTTON FABRIC		
Export Trade Matrix	Units: 1,000 m^2		
Time Period	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec.
Export to:	CY 2017	CY 2018	CY 2019
U.S.	4,814	4,840	3,441
Others			
Italy	69,553	72,396	70,482
Belgium	4,779	19,959	28,946
Spain	24,568	29,907	25,521
Romania	29,107	21,436	20,594
Tunisia	18,543	19,139	19,583
Georgia	13,738	13,036	18,117
Morocco	21,926	17,461	17,929
Germany	27,725	22,760	16,305
France	14,801	15,422	14,653
Egypt	14,929	34,965	14,361
Total of others	239,668	266,480	246,490
Others not listed	164,661	159,866	168,016
GRAND TOTAL	**409,143**	**431,186**	**417,947**

Source: Trade Data Monitor

Attachments:

No Attachments