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Report Highlights:

Türkiye's cotton production in marketing year (MY) 2023/24 is forecast to decrease to 755,000 metric tons (MT; 3.5 million bales), since farmers will choose to plant less cotton in response to decreasing cotton prices and rising input costs. Cotton farmers were unable to make adequate profits in MY 2022/23 to cover rising input costs. In MY 2023/24, Turkish cotton consumption is expected to increase to 1.65 million metric tons (MMT; 7.6 million bales). Cotton imports in MY 2023/24 are forecast to be 800,000 MT (3.7 million bales), with the United States maintaining its market share as the leading supplier.

I. Production

The MY 2023/24 cotton production forecast is adjusted slightly upward to 755,000 metric tons (MT) (3.47 million bales) compared to the [earlier report](#). This estimate is down year-over-year by 320,000 MT or 30 percent. This slight increase in production forecast compared to March 2023 is linked to larger than expected cotton planting area. The planting area for MY 2023/24 is now estimated at 440,000 hectares (ha), which is 115,000 ha or 21 percent lower than the previous year but 5 percent higher than the Post's previous forecast.

The main reason for the decrease in the planting area, hence the production amount, when compared to MY 2022/23 is decreased cotton prices. Domestic cotton prices, like in global markets, have decreased over the past year, causing farmers to move away from cotton for MY 2023/24. While the price of the cotton is low, input costs continue to increase, although at a slower pace than the previous MY. Additionally, macro-economic conditions in Turkiye have not improved, and there is little evidence to suggest the situation will change in the short term. According to the [Turkish Statistical Institute's](#) (TurkStat) Agricultural Inputs Price Index (AIPI), inflation was about 103 percent in 2022. Similarly, the consumer price index (CPI) and the producer price index (PPI) are also very high.¹ The cost of inputs such as fertilizer, pesticides, seeds, and labor have all seen major increases during the past year and are particularly vulnerable to foreign exchange risk since they are fully or partially imported, except labor. The annual AIPI inflation in April 2023 (the start of cotton planting season in Turkiye) was 40 percent. The high input costs amid softening cotton prices are expected to reduce farmers' profit margins and will discourage farmers from planting cotton in MY 2023/24.

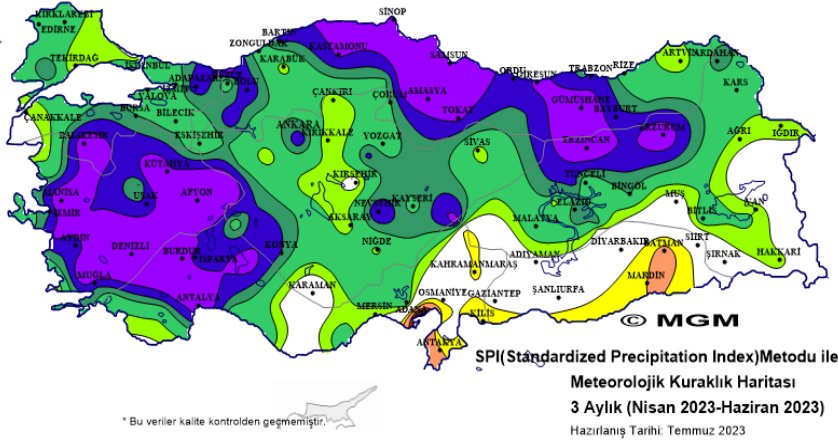
Moreover, farmers are aware that incoming orders to Turkiye for ready-to-wear apparel have gradually declined since mid-2022. Depreciation of the Turkish Lira (TL) have been artificially stopped/slowed for periods in 2022 and up to May 2023 by the Government of Turkiye (GoT) during the run-up to the general elections. This artificial slowing of the depreciation against major currencies (USD, Euro) made Turkish-made apparel/garment prices relatively expensive in terms of those major currencies for export markets when compared with prices from competitor production countries.

Demand for ready-to-wear apparel/garments from end users in Turkiye, Europe and the USA have slowed down because of the perception of deteriorating macro-economic conditions in respective markets by end users. The war in Ukraine has also affected the sentiment of consumers in Europe, leading them to defer spending their disposable income on clothing, rather they choose to focus on necessities like food and heating bills.

On the other hand, the MY 2023/24 forecast of production area and the production amount is raised compared to the March forecast since cotton production in Hatay was not affected by the February 2023 earthquakes. Additionally, some farmers that planted grains, like wheat, had to take out the wheat after the heavy rains of March 2023. This resulted in two major floods in the Urfa province and its vicinity, leading those farmers affected to plant cotton on their land. Therefore, the cotton planting area has increased a bit in the Urfa region (the Southeastern part of the country, the GAP area) compared to Post's earlier estimate. This late planted cotton will likely not have as good a yield as those planted on time but will still increase the produced amount for MY 2023/24.

¹ CPI inflation for 2022 was 64.27 percent and PPI inflation for 2022 was 97.72 percent. Some Turkish NGOs related to economics find these calculations of GoT overly optimistic and announce much higher inflation rates.

Map 1: Standard Precipitation Index (SPI) Method Draught Map for 3 Months (Apr. 2023 – June 2023)



Source: General Directorate of Meteorology of Türkiye.

The drought conditions that affected Türkiye between fall 2022 and spring 2023 eased by April 2023 (see Map 1). However, heavy spring rain caused some flooding and increased soil moisture, especially in the Izmir/Aydin area in western Türkiye. Many farmers had to delay planting since the soil was more humid than needed for cotton. Market sources from the Izmir-Aydin area indicate that they were afraid that the late planting would adversely affect yield, but as the weather dried and warmed quickly by the second half of June, cotton grew as expected.

July and August (so far) have been dry and warm in the cotton growing regions. There has been concern about various summer crops, including cotton, getting stressed due to excessive heat, and causing lower yields, however market sources indicate that irrigation has been successfully implemented so far and the crop development is good.

The production of cotton under the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) is forecast at 130,000 MT (597,000 bales) in MY 2023/24, according to the [Better Cotton Practices Association of Türkiye](#) (IPUD). BCI production is increasingly important as the Turkish textile and apparel industry seeks to produce sustainable and traceable products to meet the demands of high-end consumers in Europe and the United States. IPUD reports that they have moved into the [second phase of their training project](#), in collaboration with The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development ([EBRD](#)) for both agricultural engineers (training the trainers) and farmers.

II. Consumption

The MY 2023/24 cotton consumption forecast is 1.65 million metric tons (MMT) (7.58 million bales), an increase of 200,000 MT (14 percent) compared to the previous MY.

Market sources indicate that they expect that more ready-to-wear apparel orders will come to Türkiye in MY 2023/24 compared to the previous MY, as the Turkish Lira began depreciating following the May 2023 general elections. Turkish producers are likely to get more orders of ready-to-wear garments from European and American brands for their summer 2024 collections.

Furthermore, use of cotton is expected to increase slightly, since many of the facilities producing cotton yarn that went offline due to the [earthquakes in February 2023](#) have come back online.

However, consumption will still be below its full potential because of the continued poor macro-economic conditions in Türkiye that affect the purchasing power of middle and lower classes. Likewise, the Ukrainian market is still reeling from the effects of Russian aggression, which has significantly decreased demand for ready-to-wear apparel from Ukraine. Additionally, the purchasing sentiments of European consumers has been affected by the war, and they are unwilling to spend as much on discretionary purchases. This, in turn, affects Turkish garment and apparel production, since Europe is Türkiye's number one market for this industry.

Market sources indicate that Inditex Group of Spain (with major brands like Zara, Bershka, Oysho, Massimo Dutti etc.), largest single foreign company ordering ready-to-wear apparel/garment from Türkiye, stopped ordering from Türkiye in 2023 due to high prices. Post analysis found that many smaller brands followed suit. Some will come back to Türkiye as the TL depreciates and the economy stabilizes, though when that might happen is unknown.

News reports indicate that, according to Turkish social security data, the labor force in the textile industry has decreased by approximately 115,000 employees. More than 500 companies in the textile and ready-to-wear apparel production industries had to shut down in a year as of May 2023. Industry leaders indicate that cotton spinning facilities are working at about 40 to 50 percent capacity. The reason is twofold: first, the demand for apparel/garments has declined, hence the demand for yarn and fabric; second, the industry indicates that some of the cotton yarn is being imported under the production costs of similar yarn in Türkiye. If the GoT does not intervene with imported cotton yarn, or if market conditions in the country improve in the short-run, Türkiye might start to lose some of the yarn production industry in the medium-run ².

According to market sources, yarn factories across Türkiye are still operating at reduced capacity. Capacity utilization rates (CUR) in the textile industry had hit their lowest level since 2020 at the start of COVID-19 lockdowns and were at 66 percent in the immediate aftermath of the February 2023 earthquakes according to the Central Bank of Türkiye (CBT). The CUR for the textile industry is at 70 percent as of July 2023, down 6 percent compared to same period last year and 10 percent compared to July 2021. Similarly, CUR in the ready-to-wear apparel industry fell to its lowest level in March 2023 (76 percent) and rose to 79 percent as of July. The July 2023 CUR for ready-wear apparel industry is down 6 percent from the same period last year.

III. Trade

Cotton Imports

The MY 2023/24 cotton import estimate is 800,000 MT (3.67 million bales), a bit lower than Post's [March 2023 forecast](#). With high ending stocks from 2022/23 and available domestic production, the need for imported cotton will stay relatively stable.

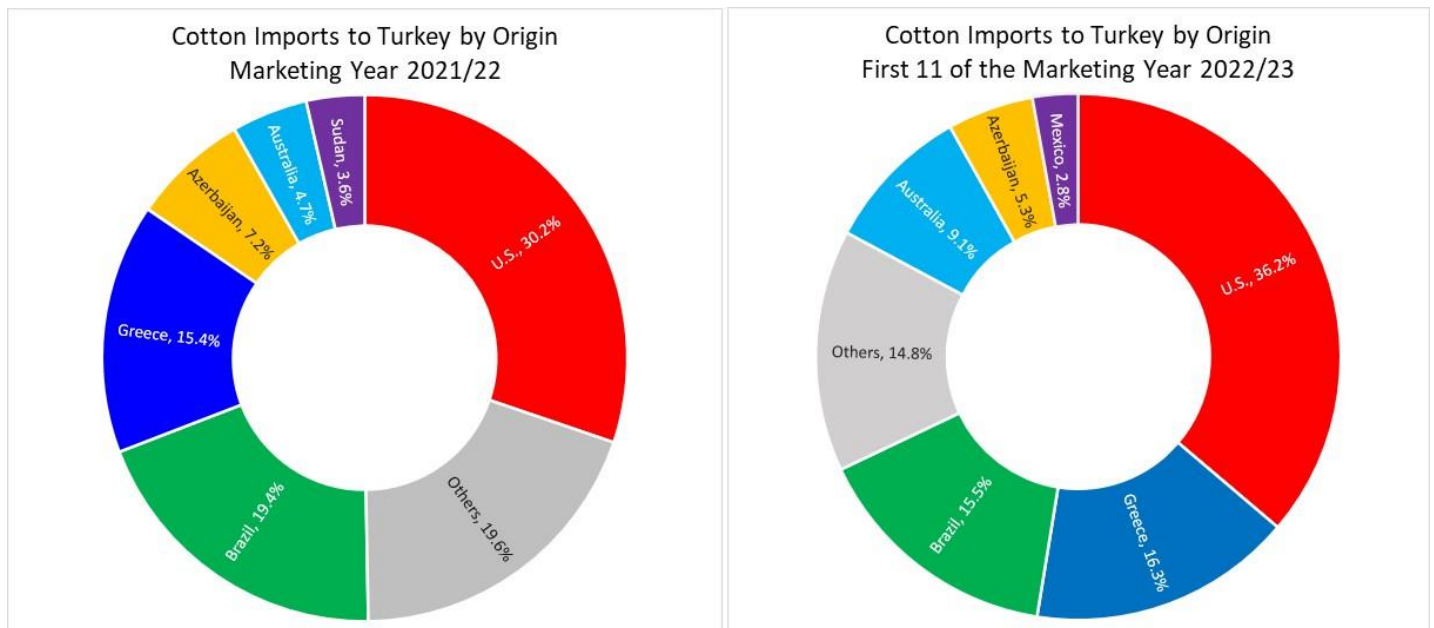
The MY 2022/23 cotton import forecast is adjusted slightly upward to 900,000 MT (4.1 million bales), which is 100,000 MT higher than [Post's earlier](#) forecast, but still 300,000 MT lower than MY 2021/22. According to official import statistics, cotton imports to Türkiye were 833,610 MT during the first eleven months of the marketing year (August-June), down 24 percent compared to the same period of

² News in Turkish <https://www.ekonomim.com/sectorler/tekstil/tekstil-istihdaminda-erime-116-bini-asti-haberi-702955>

the previous MY. The United States was the top supplier, with about 36 percent (~302,000 MT) market share, which is about the same volume last year despite decreased total imports. Taking that into consideration, U.S. share has increased about 10 percent compared to same period last year. Other major suppliers were Greece (~135,000 MT), Brazil (~129,000 MT) and Australia (~76,000 MT). The United States is expected to remain the top supplier of cotton to Türkiye for the near future amid continued competition.

The demand for ready-to-wear apparel has decreased considerably from Europe and the U.S., partly due to the perception of high inflation worrying consumers of those regions and partly because of the relative high value of Turkish Lira. These issues hindered incoming ready-to-wear garment and apparel orders that could have been placed in Türkiye, but instead were placed in Far East destinations with cheaper production prices.

Chart 1: Cotton imports to Türkiye from various sources (previous & current MY)



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Cotton Exports

Cotton exports from Türkiye in MY 2023/24 are forecasted at 150,000 MT (~ 689,000 bales), 30,000 MT or 17 percent lower than the previous MY’s revised estimate since anticipated domestic cotton production is not as high as MY 2022/23.

Marketing Year 2022/23 exports are estimated at 180,000 MT (826,773 bales). For the first eleven months of MY 2022/23 (August-June), cotton exports reached nearly 170,000 MT (~ 780,000 bales). Leading export destinations were Pakistan (~50,000 MT), Bangladesh (~22,000 MT) and China (~21,000 MT). Around 36,000 MT of Türkiye’s total cotton exports were hydrophilic cotton for medical use; this amount is included in the export number in the production, supply and distribution table. Top buyers of Turkish hydrophilic cotton are European countries and Russia. Market contacts indicate that some of Türkiye’s cotton exports are organic.

Cotton Yarn Trade

During the first half of the calendar year (CY 2023), Türkiye imported about 246,000 MT of cotton yarn, which represents an increase of nearly 54 percent compared to the same period last year. Severe earthquakes that occurred in February 2023 in Türkiye caused damage in some cotton yarn producing facilities, and even the factories that were not severely damaged (or damaged at all) had to halt operations for calibrations of the machinery. Therefore, there is a corresponding increase in cotton yarn imports. Also, reportedly, the cost of cotton yarn production in yarn supplying countries are cheaper than Türkiye because of lower income and energy costs. The TL's depreciation, which was slowed down or even stopped during the first half of CY 2023, caused labor costs in the country to remain relatively high in terms of USD. As the TL continues to depreciate, labor costs will also decrease in terms of USD. The main suppliers to Türkiye for cotton yarn are Uzbekistan, India, and Turkmenistan.

Cotton yarn exports during the first half of CY 2023 fell by 31 percent year-on-year to about 55,000 MT. Demand for cotton yarn declined in Türkiye's target markets (like the EU) because the demand for ready-to-wear apparel and garments also declined in major markets like Europe and the USA. Moreover, as previously mentioned, the price of Turkish-made cotton yarn has been relatively high due to high costs of production. Many importing countries diverted some of their cotton yarn purchases to cheaper supplying countries. Nevertheless, even with its higher costs, many had to continue purchasing higher quality yarn from Türkiye. The major export destinations for Turkish yarn in CY 2023 are Italy, Portugal, Egypt, Morocco, Spain, and Germany.

Cotton Fabric Trade

For the first half of CY 2023, cotton fabric imports were 117 million square meters (m²), down about 33 percent from the same time last year. Leading cotton fabric suppliers to Türkiye were Pakistan (43 million m²), Turkmenistan (26 million m²), China (18 million m²), and Egypt (12 million m²).

During the same six-month period, cotton fabric exports totaled about 187 million m², down about 20 percent from the same period a year ago. Major destinations for Turkish cotton fabric were Italy (32 million m²), Spain (15 million m²), Egypt (14 million m²) and Morocco (14 million m²).

IV. Policy

Türkiye's textile and apparel sector is a major part of the country's economy, accounting for approximately 15 percent of all exports. The sector depends on domestic and imported cotton to produce finished products, most of which are exported to destinations around the globe. As previously mentioned, Türkiye's economic troubles and a global economic slowdown cut into the industry's ability to receive orders. Furthermore, the overvaluation of the Turkish lira against major currencies, despite high levels of inflation, affects the competitiveness of the textile and ready-to-wear-apparel industry, as they must cover input costs in TL. However, despite these all too familiar headwinds, the sector is expected to overcome these challenges and remain an integral part of the country's economy for years to come.

As of May 2023, some of the textile related industry association leaders, such as the presidents of the Istanbul Textile and Raw Material Exporter's Association ([ITHIB](#)), Southeastern Türkiye Exporters'

Union, and Sanliurfa Chamber of Agriculture asked the Government of Turkey (GoT) to increase tariffs for cotton yarn to slow the import of cotton yarn from Central Asian countries, because ginner storages and licensed warehouses are still loaded with cotton from the previous MY. Although domestic cotton production will decrease considerably for MY 2023/24 compared to the previous MY, association leaders believe that the cotton in warehouses from MY 2022/23 should be utilized more quickly so that there is space for the new crop coming up. Additionally, industry leaders asked the GoT to establish quotas for imports of cotton yarn, at least temporarily, so that Turkish spinners can continue to profit. Another proposal by association leaders was to provide purchase subsidies with favorable conditions to producers of cotton yarn so that they can purchase more of the last MY's domestic cotton to decrease the cotton in storage.³ So far, none of these proposals have been accepted by the GoT.

With growing awareness about the effects of climate change and the need for greater sustainability, there are changes afoot across the Turkish cotton value chain. For instance, farmers from the different cotton-growing regions across Turkiye are reportedly interested in having the government ease its stance on biotechnology and allowing growers to access biotech cotton seeds. Despite this interest, however, the government is unlikely to relax its strict rules against planting of genetically engineered cotton for the foreseeable future. In addition to improved cotton seed, farmers are calling on the government to start providing low-cost, long-term credit to farmers who are interested in adopting precision irrigation systems to save on scarce water resources. Most cotton in Turkiye is watered using furrow irrigation, which is less efficient than newer precision irrigation systems.

Moreover, according to research done by a Turkish environmental and climate economy scientist, cotton is the crop that is most affected by heat and drought, among the five (cotton, wheat, barley, sunflower, tea) that were examined between 1968–2018⁴. The scientist recommends using better irrigation techniques that use less water and to utilize drought resistant seeds.

According to local news, a research center at Mersin University has developed a new biotechnological fertilizer in collaboration with Municipality of Tarsus and several other NGOs. According to their research, the biotechnological fertilizer increases the yield of cotton by 40 percent and wheat by 60 percent. The researchers plan to collaborate with the Turkish Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to produce it domestically.⁵

Besides improvements to the way cotton is produced in Turkiye, contacts report an uptick in textile recycling to make yarn. While the recycled yarn is reportedly lower quality compared to virgin yarn, this appears to be a step in the right direction for lowering the textile sector's carbon footprint.

On May 25, 2021, the Turkish Ministry of Trade published a [communiqué](#) making the registration of cotton exports mandatory. The intention behind this registration requirement is to discourage organic cotton exports and promote the domestic use of organic cotton to make higher-valued textile and apparel products for eventual export. The Turkish ready-to-wear apparel industry continues to face challenges in

³ News in Turkish <https://www.ekonomim.com/sectorler/pamuk-ureticisinden-kota-talebi-haberi-695835>

⁴ News in Turkish <https://www.ekonomim.com/kose-yazisi/kuraklik-en-cok-pamuk-aycicegi-ve-bugdayi-vurdu/697190>

⁵ News in Turkish <https://www.ekonomim.com/sehirler/pamuk-ve-tahilda-maliyetler-dusecek-rekolte-artacak-haberi-696888>

sourcing organic cotton/yarn/fabric locally, at a time when orders from Europe for garments made from organic cotton is increasing.

In the past, one of the major policy issues confronting imports of U.S. cotton was a 3 percent anti-dumping duty. The duty was lifted in April 2021 after having been in place for the preceding five years. See [GAIN report - TU2021-0021](#) for details. The Turkish yarn and fabric producers, as well as the textile, fashion, and apparel industries were all supportive of having the duty removed to reduce the cost of U.S. cotton. The duty on imported cotton from the United States and other origins is now zero.

V. Production, Supply and Distribution Tables

Table 1: Production, Supply and Distribution, Bales
(thousands of hectares, thousands of 480lb. bales)

Cotton	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
Market Begin Year	August 2021		August 2022		August 2023	
Turkey	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	450	450	555	555	425	440
Beginning Stocks	2,708	2,422	2,765	2,556	3,530	4,126
Production	3,800	3,789	4,900	4,937	3,500	3,468
Imports	5,524	5,525	4,200	4,134	4,400	3,674
Total Supply	12,032	11,737	11,865	11,627	11,430	11,268
Exports	567	570	825	827	500	689
Domestic Use	8,700	8,612	7,500	6,660	8,000	7,578
Loss	0	0	10	14	0	0
Domestic Use & Loss	8,700	8,612	7,510	6,674	8,000	7,578
Ending Stocks	2,765	2,556	3,530	4,126	2,930	3,001
Total Distribution	12,032	11,737	11,865	11,627	11,430	11,268
Stock to use %	29.84	27.83	42.40	55.12	34.47	36.30
Yield (kg/HA)	1,839	1,833	1,922	1,937	1,793	1,716

Source: USDA forecasts, FAS Istanbul forecasts.

Table 2: Production, Supply and Distribution, Metric Tons
(thousands of hectares, thousands of MT)

Cotton	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
Market Begin Year	August 2021		August 2022		August 2023	
Turkey	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	450	450	555	555	425	440
Beginning Stocks	590	527	602	556	769	898
Production	827	825	1,067	1,075	762	755
Imports	1,203	1,203	914	900	958	800
Total Supply	2,620	2,555	2,583	2,531	2,489	2,453
Exports	123	124	180	180	109	150
Domestic Use	1,894	1,875	1,633	1,450	1,742	1,650
Loss	0	0	2	3	0	0
Domestic Use & Loss	1,894	1,875	1,635	1,453	1,742	1,650
Ending Stocks	602	556	769	898	638	653
Total Distribution	2,620	2,555	2,583	2,531	2,489	2,453
Stock to use %	29.84	27.83	42.40	55.12	34.47	36.30
Yield (kg/HA)	1,839	1,833	1,922	1,937	1,793	1,716

Source: USDA forecasts, FAS Istanbul forecasts

VI. Trade Matrices

a. Cotton Trade Matrices

Table 3: Cotton Imports to Turkiye (HS Code: 5201), 480lb. Bales

TURKEY					
COTTON					
Import Trade Matrix					
Units:	Bales				
Time Period	Aug/July		Aug/July	Aug/June (11 Months)	
Imports for:	MY 2020/21		MY 2021/22		MY 2022/23
U.S.	1,324,275	U.S.	1,669,078	U.S.	1,387,635
Others		Others		Others	
Brazil	1,299,056	Brazil	1,071,442	Greece	622,755
Greece	797,573	Greece	848,155	Brazil	592,814
Azerbaijan	562,220	Azerbaijan	396,428	Australia	349,171
Tajikistan	260,540	Australia	258,212	Azerbaijan	202,821
Mexico	229,938	Sudan	198,843	Mexico	107,062
Syria	134,537	Tajikistan	159,752	Sudan	95,079
Uzbekistan	126,068	Turkmenistan	151,012	Syria	94,229
Sudan	92,002	Mexico	117,456	Kazakhstan	86,876
Kazakhstan	79,624	Spain	90,941	Tajikistan	67,893
Kyrgyzstan	76,252	Mali	74,443	Mali	29,964
Total of others	3,657,809	Total of others	3,366,684	Total of others	2,248,665
Others not listed	344,399	Others not listed	488,136	Others not listed	192,441
GRAND TOTAL	5,326,483	GRAND TOTAL	5,523,898	GRAND TOTAL	3,828,741

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Table 4: Cotton Imports to Turkiye (HS Code: 5201), metric tons (MT)

TURKEY					
COTTON					
Import Trade Matrix					
Units:	Metric Tons				
Time Period	Aug/July		Aug/July	Aug/June (11 Months)	
Imports for:	MY 2020/21		MY 2021/22		MY 2022/23
U.S.	288,327	U.S.	363,399	U.S.	302,122
Others		Others		Others	
Brazil	282,836	Brazil	233,279	Greece	135,589
Greece	173,651	Greece	184,664	Brazil	129,070
Azerbaijan	122,409	Azerbaijan	86,312	Australia	76,023
Tajikistan	56,726	Australia	56,219	Azerbaijan	44,159
Mexico	50,063	Sudan	43,293	Mexico	23,310
Syria	29,292	Tajikistan	34,782	Sudan	20,701
Uzbekistan	27,448	Turkmenistan	32,879	Syria	20,516
Sudan	20,031	Mexico	25,573	Kazakhstan	18,915
Kazakhstan	17,336	Spain	19,800	Tajikistan	14,782
Kyrgyzstan	16,602	Mali	16,208	Mali	6,524
Total of others	796,394	Total of others	733,009	Total of others	489,589
Others not listed	74,984	Others not listed	106,279	Others not listed	41,899
GRAND TOTAL	1,159,705	GRAND TOTAL	1,202,687	GRAND TOTAL	833,610

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

b. Cotton Yarn Trade Matrices

Table 5: Cotton Yarn Imports to Turkiye, metric tons (MT)

TURKEY	COTTON YARN		
Import Trade Matrix	Units: Metric Ton		
Time Period	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-June
Import from:	CY 2021	CY 2022	CY 2023
U.S.	0	3	7
Others			
Uzbekistan	125,607	141,371	71,354
India	19,890	35,555	22,869
Turkmenistan	58,968	40,879	19,236
Azerbaijan	15,134	6,763	5,098
Pakistan	5,815	9,313	3,292
Tajikistan	3,506	3,453	2,071
Egypt	2,267	3,364	1,106
Italy	278	546	210
China	883	1,508	176
Germany	139	157	56
Total of others	232,487	242,909	125,468
Others not listed	1,900	3,406	120,842
GRAND TOTAL	234,387	246,318	246,317

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Table 6: Cotton Yarn Exports from Turkiye, metric tons (MT)

TURKEY	COTTON YARN		
Export Trade Matrix	Units: Metric Ton		
Time Period	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-June
Export to:	CY 2021	CY 2022	CY 2023
U.S.	1,731	1,615	390
Others			
Italy	32,538	23,336	9,338
Portugal	44,670	27,419	8,405
Egypt	21,665	18,233	7,075
Morocco	2,545	11,359	5,629
Spain	6,819	4,537	2,707
Germany	8,036	6,699	2,682
Russia	311	2,486	2,561
Greece	5,232	4,197	2,292
Bulgaria	5,921	4,123	1,933
France	3,335	3,738	1797
Total of others	131,072	106,127	44,419
Others not listed	65,408	28,044	10,074
GRAND TOTAL	198,211	135,786	54,883

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

c. Cotton Fabric Trade Matrices

Table 7: Cotton Fabric Imports to Turkiye, thousands of square meters (m²)

TURKEY	COTTON FABRIC		
Import Trade Matrix	Units: 1,000 m2		
Time Period	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-June
Import from:	CY 2021	CY 2022	2023
U.S.	57	161	16
Others			
Pakistan	87,994	88,546	42,671
Turkmenistan	73,476	61,299	25,662
China	55,167	59,577	18,206
Egypt	27,452	28,047	11,703
Italy	10,797	12,239	4,309
India	9,560	9,027	2,940
Malaysia	2,718	1,928	1,788
Germany	3,290	4,388	1,597
Greece	89	13	1,520
Spain	3,391	4,153	1,375
Total of others	273,935	269,218	111,770
Others not listed	15,376	20,858	5,304
GRAND TOTAL	289,368	290,237	117,090

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Table 8: Cotton Fabric Exports from Turkiye, thousands of Square Meters (m²)

TURKEY	COTTON FABRIC		
Export Trade Matrix	Units: 1,000 m2		
Time Period	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-June
Export to:	CY 2021	CY 2022	2023
U.S.	4,297	8,066	2,722
Others			
Italy	104,011	85,468	32,084
Spain	29,975	26,054	15,405
Egypt	28,391	21,896	14,050
Morocco	24,829	27,408	13,968
Tunisia	26,983	31,547	11,966
Georgia	13,606	13,102	7,122
Bulgaria	14,254	8,870	6,405
Belgium	33,360	20,512	6,313
Portugal	23,934	15,685	5,147
France	16,769	11,046	5,100
Total of others	316,111	261,588	117,559
Others not listed	216,129	153,367	66,751
GRAND TOTAL	536,537	423,022	187,033

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Attachments:

No Attachments