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Report Highlights:

Turkiye's cotton production in marketing year (MY) 2024/25 is forecast to increase to 865,000 metric tons (MT; 3.97 million bales), since farmers planted cotton on larger area in response to temporary cotton price hikes during the planting season and because of better yields compared to last MY due to better weather conditions. Cotton farmers are still struggling to make adequate profits in MY 2024/25 to cover rising input costs. In MY 2024/25 Turkish cotton consumption is expected to decrease slightly to 1.48 million metric tons (MMT; 6.78 million bales). Cotton imports in MY 2023/24 are forecast to be stable at 775,000 MT (3.56 million bales) and cotton exports are expected to be 250,000 MT (1.15 million bales). Some companies from the Turkish textile and apparel industries are shutting down, partially closing, or going bankrupt because of low demand for finished garments by brands from Turkiye, while some others are moving investments to lower-cost production countries, like Egypt.

I. Production

The MY 2024/25 cotton production forecast is adjusted slightly downward to 865,000 metric tons (MT) (3.97 million bales) compared to the [earlier report](#) this year, on 465,000 hectares (ha). This estimate is up 170,000 MT or 25 percent compared to the previous MY. The minimal decrease of 5,000 MT (23,000 bales) compared to Post's previous report is primarily due to cooler than expected nights in September which stressed plants in the southeastern (GAP) region of Turkiye. Additionally, farmers have decreased pesticide application leading up to harvest due to expected low profit margins for cotton this MY. Planting area is up 6 percent or 25,000 ha over last MY and yields have improved as weather conditions have been positive. The main reason for the increase in the planting area and production amount when compared to MY 2023/24 was the temporary increase in the cotton prices during the planting season, as described in our report from earlier this year.

Many domestic farmers and agriculture-related organizations claim that the subsidies given for production of cotton should be increased to maintain adequate production in the country. The direct subsidy given to production of seed cotton is declared as 1.60 Turkish lira (TL)/kg for MY 2024/25 (about 4.5 cents/kg with November 2024 exchange rates). This rate has remained stagnant for three consecutive years despite high inflation in the country and regular production cost increases. The National Cotton Council of Turkiye ([UPK](#)) publicly stated in local news in October 2024 that direct subsidies need to be around 4-5 TL/kg (approx. 12-15 cents/kg) for seed cotton producers to break even; according to UPK calculations, the production cost of seed cotton is 29-30 TL/kg (83-86 cents/kg) for MY 2024/25, and the seed cotton price was 24-25 TL/kg (69-72 cents/kg) as of October 2024.¹ According to other market sources, these prices are enough for farmers to make *some* profit, as the cost of production is not as high as declared by farmers' NGOs. The GoT already declared that they will apply a totally different system for subsidies starting next season; not only for cotton but for all agricultural products.²

The production of cotton under the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) is estimated at about 117,000 MT (about 551,000 bales) for MY 2023/24, according to the [Better Cotton Practices Association of Turkiye](#) (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 as of Fall 2024 they are continuing to conduct classroom and field trainings for a project called "Increasing Climate-Friendly Applications," in coordination with the [Ecological Agriculture Organization Association](#) and the [GAP Regional Development Administration](#).

II. Consumption

The MY 2023/24 cotton consumption forecast is 1.48 million metric tons (MMT) or 6.78 million bales, a decrease of 25,000 MT (~ 2 percent) compared to the previous MY and down 75,000 MMT (345 thousand bales) compared to our most recent report. Market sources report that yarn factories are working under capacity, with utilization rates similar to the previous MY; therefore, similar domestic consumption is expected.

¹ News in Turkish <https://www.tarimdunyasi.net/haber/pamukta-fiyat-ve-prim-yerinde-sayiyor/>

² News in Turkish <https://www.ekonomim.com/kose-yazisi/mazot-ve-gubre-destegi-kaldirildi-yerine-temel-destek-odenecek/763771>

Consumption in MY 2024/25 will continue to be below its full potential because of poor macro-economic conditions in Turkiye affecting the purchasing power of the middle and lower classes. About 50 percent of the garment production in Turkiye is for the domestic market. Also, the export of garments/apparel remains low. The main reason for the decrease in exports of garment/apparel products to traditional export markets like Europe and US is the increasing cost of production in Turkiye in terms of the USD/Euro. The GoT does not allow the TL to lose as much value as it should, to parallel inflation rates in Turkiye. Furthermore, the Ukrainian market is still reeling from the effects of Russian aggression, which has significantly decreased demand for ready-to-wear apparel from Ukraine, and armed conflict in the Middle East hindered the markets in Israel, Palestine and Lebanon.

Industry leaders indicate that cotton spinning facilities have been working at about 40-60 percent capacity in the last year or so, much like the previous MY. The reason is as explained above; demand for apparel/garments has declined, hence the demand for yarn and fabric has similarly decreased. However, if the value of the TL gradually depreciates against major currencies in parallel to inflation rates in Turkiye, the Turkish ready-to-wear garment industry would be able to compete with the prices of competitor textile production countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Egypt. Turkish Minister of Trade Omer Bolat announced Turkiye's expectation that the incoming U.S. administration will, among other things, decrease customs tariffs for Turkish-made garments/apparel in order to increase bilateral trade³.

The president of the ready-to-wear apparel assembly of Turkish Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges indicated in a news excerpt in August 2024 that the textile and ready-to-wear-apparel industries lost about 300,000 employees because of contraction in the industry in the past year. Industry contacts report that Turkish ready-to-wear-apparel production companies are opening plants in Egypt, since production costs in Turkiye continue to increase due to unorthodox economic decisions of the GoT. The TL is considered overvalued by many industries in Turkiye. For example, the cost of minimum wage to an employer which a few years ago was \$450-500/month has increased to \$750-850/month since minimum wages were increased in terms of TL due to inflation, but the exchange rate was not allowed to depreciate to reflect the value loss of the TL in accordance with inflation. The cost of a worker in Egypt is about \$250-300/month according to market sources. Turkish ready-to-wear apparel factory sale prices to an apparel/garment brand were traditionally 15 percent higher than Egypt (or a similar low-cost country) in USD terms, but it is now about 40 percent higher. Turkish ready-to-wear apparel industrialists increased investments in free trade zones in Egypt where they can also export tax-free to United States if they use a small amount of raw material imported from Israel. According to market sources, approximately one-third of Egyptian ready-to-wear apparel exports were conducted by Turkish-owned companies.⁴

Furthermore, market sources and news outlets report closure and bankruptcies of many small and large textile (yarn, fabric, etc.) and ready-to-wear garment producers; many others seem to be on the verge,⁵

³ News in Turkish <https://www.ekonomigazetesi.com/ekonomi/trumtan-beklentimiz-celik-ve-tekstilde-vergileri-dusurmesi-38058/>

⁴ News in Turkish <https://serbestiyet.com/serbestiyet-in-english/ozel-haber-turkiyenin-tekstil-sanayisi-misira-gidiyor-300-bin-istihdam-kaybi-var-2-bin-sirket-kapandi-veya-kuculdu-179372/>

⁵ News in Turkish <https://www.ekonomim.com/gundem/reuters-turk-firmalar-isten-cikarma-kapanma-ve-iflas-dalgasiyla-karsi-karsiya-haberi-765923>

and some of the companies that aren't at the point of closure are selling used machinery on the secondhand market to other countries.⁶

Capacity utilization rates (CUR) in the textile industry in Turkiye 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 Turkiye (CBT). The CUR for the textile industry is 71 percent as of October 2024, following a two-year trend and down about 11 percent compared to October 2021. In January 2024 the textile industry's CUR hit its lowest point at 69 percent since the start of COVID-19. Similarly, the CUR in the ready-to-wear apparel industry fell to its lowest point since COVID-19 lockdowns in January 2024 at 75 percent. As of October 2024, the CUR for the ready-wear apparel industry remains at 76 percent, down 5 percent from the same period in 2022.⁷

III. Trade

Cotton Imports

The MY 2024/25 cotton import forecast is 775,000 MT (3.56 million bales), about the same as Post's [August 2024 forecast](#).

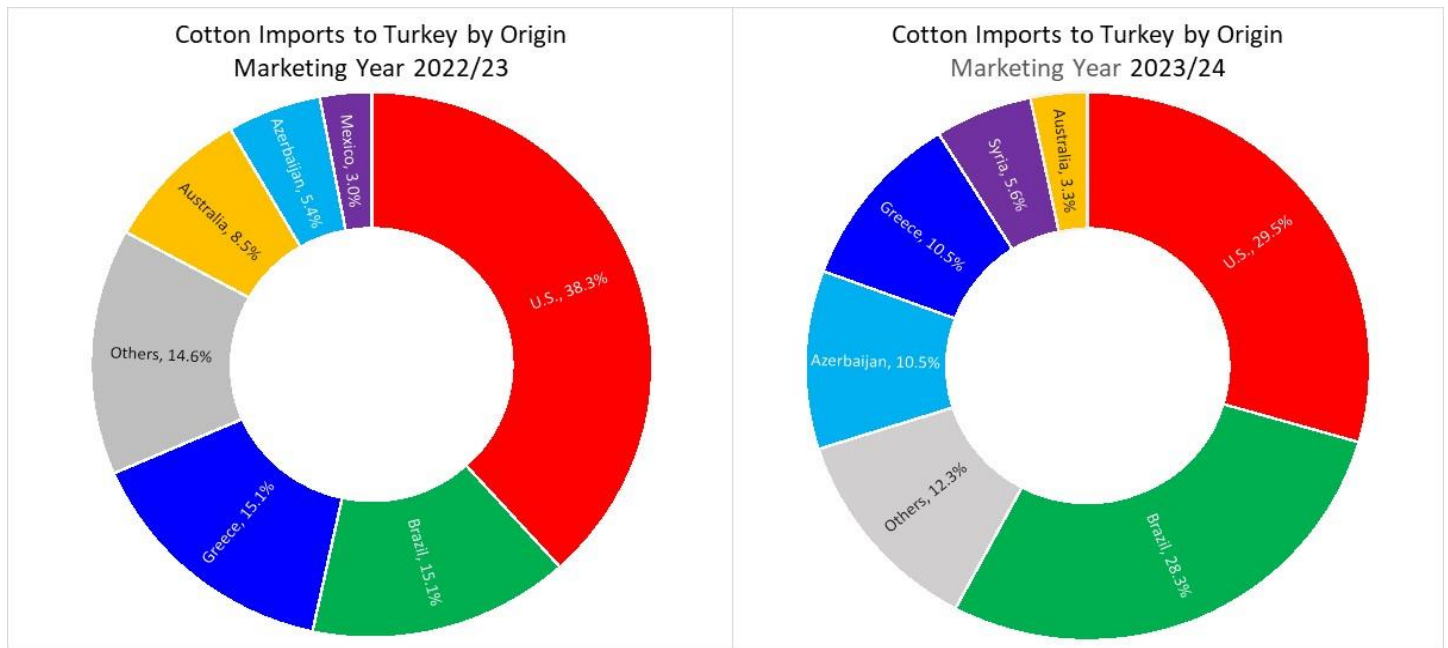
During the first two months of MY 2024/25 (August-September 2024), imports of cotton to Turkiye were 100,663 MT (462,000 bales), 19 percent less than the same period of the previous MY. This significant decrease in demand was caused by the decrease of ready-to-wear apparel orders to Turkiye and low domestic demand for apparel/garments.

In MY 2023/24, Turkiye's cotton imports reached about 776,317 MT (3.56 million bales), which is 15 percent lower than the previous marketing year. Imports for MY 2022/23 were already 24 percent lower than the preceding MY. This year-over-year decrease was mainly due to lower demand for ready-to-wear apparel in domestic markets and fewer incoming orders for production of apparel/garments from Europe and the United States. In MY 2023/24, the United States was the leading source of imported cotton, accounting for 30 percent (229,115 MT). The other leading suppliers were Brazil (28 percent), Azerbaijan (11 percent), Greece (11 percent), Syria (6 percent), and Australia (3 percent). Market share of U.S. cotton was about 9 percent lower than the last MY.

⁶ News in Turkish <https://www.ekonomim.com/ekonomi/orme-sanayicisi-makine-satiyor-haberi-780646>

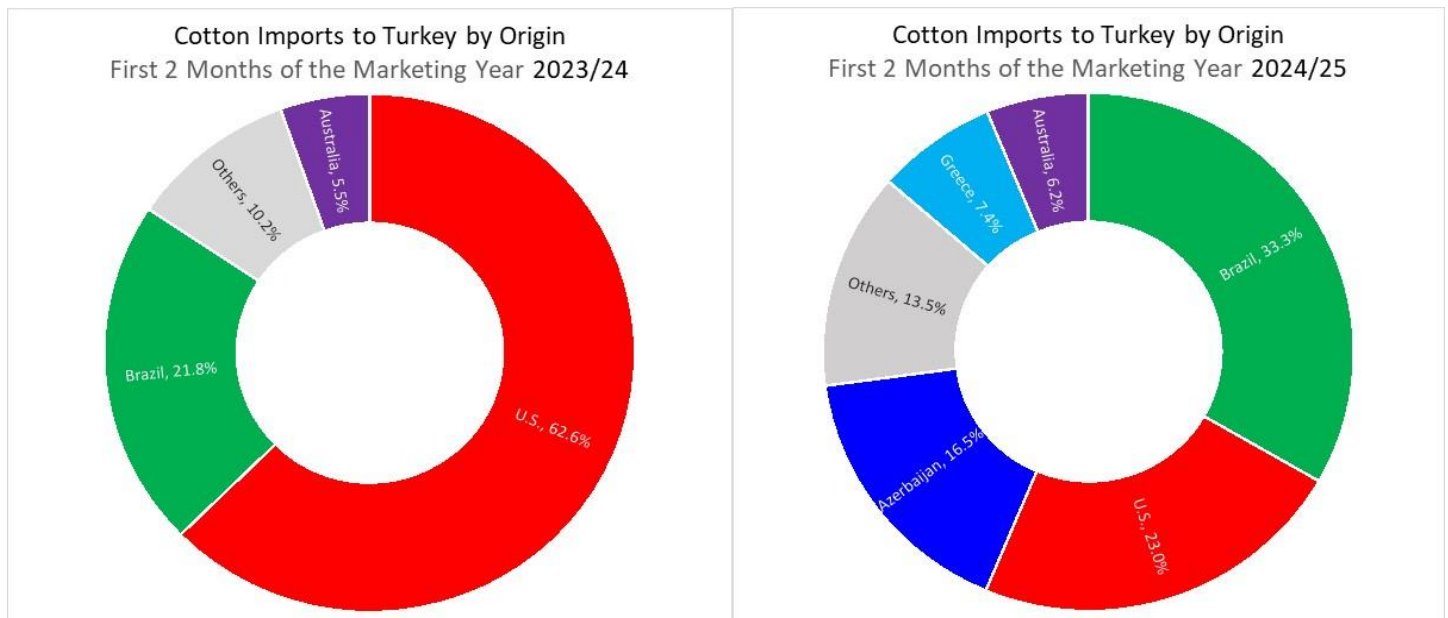
⁷ According to some reliable market sources CURs declared by the Central Bank of Turkiye might not be indicating the whole truth, as inflation rates declared by Turkish Statistical Institute are not trusted; the sources see indications that the CURs are highly likely being manipulated to hide the troubles in the industry.

Chart 1: Cotton imports to Turkiye from various sources (previous MY)



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Chart 2: Cotton imports to Turkiye from various sources (current MY)



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Cotton Exports

Cotton exports from Turkiye in MY 2024/25 are forecast at 250,000 MT (1.15 million bales), 17 percent lower than the previous MY. The exports for the first two months of the MY 2024/25 were realized as 26,030 MT (120,000 bales), down 54 percent compared to same period last MY.

In MY 2023/24 Türkiye exported 301,656 MT (1.39 million bales), 61 percent more than the previous MY, indicating that it was an exceptional season for exports of Turkish cotton. 262,259 MT (1.20 million bales) of the exported cotton were for textile use; the remainder was hydrophilic cotton. Leading export destinations for textile cotton were China, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Pakistan, and Iran. Exporting this much cotton is extraordinary for Türkiye, as typically, most Turkish cotton is used in the domestic yarn industry. Continued low demand in the domestic industry, combined with Turkish cotton prices below global averages, led to increased exports. Market contacts indicate that some of Türkiye's cotton exports are organic, but conventional cotton dominated in MY 2023/24.

About 39,395 MT of Türkiye's total cotton exports in MY 2023/24 were hydrophilic cotton, used for medical and cosmetic industries; this amount is included in the total export number in the production, supply, and distribution table. Top buyers of Turkish hydrophilic cotton are EU countries.

Cotton Yarn Trade

Türkiye's cotton yarn imports were 138,241 MT for the first three quarters of calendar year (CY) 2024, approximately 21 percent lower than the same period of the previous year which was already 16 percent lower than the same period of the preceding year. Major suppliers for cotton yarn were Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and India. Due to decreased apparel/garment demand in Türkiye's target markets and domestically, the demand for cotton yarn has also decreased.

Cotton yarn exports during the first nine months of CY 2024 increased by 68 percent year-on-year to about 138,000 MT. As the demand for cotton yarn decreased in Türkiye and stocks piled-up in the manufacturer's warehouses, yarn producers started to focus on exporting the yarn on hand, sometimes at cost or at a loss, to be able to pay expenses. The major export destinations for Turkish yarn in the first three quarters of CY 2024 are Portugal, Egypt, Italy, Pakistan, Morocco, and Germany.

Cotton Fabric Trade

For the first three quarters of CY 2024, cotton fabric imports declined to 134 million square meters (m²), down about 21 percent from the same time last year which was 28 percent lower than the same period of preceding year. Leading cotton fabric suppliers to Türkiye were Pakistan (44 million m²), Turkmenistan (32 million m²), China (23 million m²), and Egypt (16 million m²).

During the same nine-month period, cotton fabric exports totaled about 275 million m², down about 17 percent from the same period a year ago. Major destinations for Turkish cotton fabric were Italy (45 million m²), Egypt (20 million m²), Spain (19 million m²), Tunisia (18 million m²), Morocco (17 million m²) and Georgia (11 million m²).

IV. Policy

Türkiye's textile and apparel sector are 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 the harvest began in Fall 2024, "Cotton from Soke" (in the Aegean Region of Turkiye) received geographical indication (GI) from the EU as a unique and high standard product.⁸ At about the same time, "Cotton from Urfa" (in the southeast region of Turkiye) received a GI mark from the Turkish patent institute, which is the first step toward EU GI recognition. Despite this good news, the Izmir Commodity Exchange (ICE) announced that the quality of Aegean cotton, known globally for its high quality, is decreasing as foreign material has been increasing in last few years. According to ICE, farmers are unable to make profits, using less resources toward production, and the conditions of warehouses and climate change are affecting quality. ICE indicated that the GoT should increase the subsidy given for cotton production; this should help achieve better quality.⁹

A news excerpt quoting the president of the Turkish Union of Chambers of Agriculture ([TZOB](#)), Mr. Semsi Bayraktar, noted that the price of cotton is below the cost of the producer. According to the president, several cooperatives are purchasing seed cotton around 24 to 27.80 TL/kg (as of October 2024), whereas the price should be a minimum of 30 TL/kg in order to sustain profitable production. He asked the GoT to increase the 1.60 TL/kg direct subsidy paid to farmers, and highlighted that cotton is considered an industrial product and therefore cannot have customs tariffs applied due to trade agreements. Mr. Bayraktar asked the GoT to classify cotton as an agricultural crop so that customs tariffs could be applied when needed, in order to stabilize prices. He also demanded that the state-owned Ziraat Bank delay loan payment requirements for farmers and forego applying interest since so many farmers did not see profits this year.¹⁰ Likewise, the president of the Diyarbakir¹¹ Chamber of Agriculture announced that 80 ha of cotton would not be harvested because the price is below the cost of production.¹² Despite the claims of these chambers, some market sources indicate that all cotton has been harvested and farmers should be making some profits, though perhaps below expectations.

In October 2023 the GoT levied additional customs tariffs (CT) on hundreds of textile and ready-to-wear apparel items, including all man-made and natural-fiber yarns and woven and knitted fabric made of man-made and/or natural fibers (except from countries that Turkiye has free trade agreements (FTA) with such as the EU, EFTA, and [19 other countries](#)). For yarn, CT rates are now between 10-13 percent; for fabrics CT rates are now 27 percent. For ready-to-wear-garments/apparel and home textiles and garnishing, the CT rate was increased to 39 and 29 percent, respectively. For FTA countries the CT rates

⁸ <https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/eambrosia/geographical-indications-register/details/EUGI00000019874>

⁹ News in Turkish <https://www.ekonomim.com/ekonomi/ege-pamugu-kalitesini-yitiriyor-haberi-760550>

¹⁰ News in Turkish

https://ankahaber.net/haber/detay/tzob_genel_baskani_bayraktar_boyle_giderse_sektor_onumuzdeki_sezon_pamuk_ure_tecek_ciftci_bulamayacak_201444

¹¹ A cotton producing province in the southeast Turkiye

¹² News in Turkish

https://ankahaber.net/haber/detay/diyarbakirda_pamuk_harmanda_kaldi%E2%80%A6_ziraat_odasi_baskani_iskenderoglu_ataturk_ciftcileri_milletin_efendisi_yapti_su_anki_hukümet_ise_kendi_kolesi_haline_getirdi_198652?fbclid=IwY2xjawFqflhleHRuA2F1bQlxMQABHX7bZuxXTHhQu9h-X63t5R5ZpqnQQ-p9yjfGwJOfzPbifV0SQzZ4aRnT7A_aem_bjD49e2oZ4LzFzqr45KugA

are 0 percent. Previously, Uzbekistan and Pakistan were also exempt from CT, however they are now included, which is important because these countries are important sources of yarn and fabric for Turkish producers. These new tariffs went into effect November 15, 2023, according to the Presidential Decision Decree (PDD No:7709 published on November 16, 2023). The tariff rates for textile raw materials such as yarn and fabric were between 5-8 percent previously. The customs tariff rate for cotton is still 0 percent from all origins.

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.

As of the second half of 2024, the GoT has started to focus on building better, modern irrigation systems (not only for cotton, but in general), and new dams for irrigation reservoirs will be built with more modern irrigation systems.

V. Production, Supply and Distribution Tables

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

Cotton	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
Market Begin Year	August 2022		August 2023		August 2024	
Turkey	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	555	555	440	440	485	465
Beginning Stocks	1,915	2,556	2,629	4,149	1,410	2,634
Production	4,900	4,937	3,200	3,192	4,000	3,973
Imports	4,189	4,189	3,566	3,569	4,300	3,560
Total Supply	11,004	11,682	9,395	10,910	9,710	10,166
Exports	860	859	1,385	1,387	800	1,148
Domestic Use	7,500	6,660	6,600	6,889	7,100	6,775
Loss	15	14	0	0	0	0
Domestic Use & Loss	7,515	6,674	6,600	6,889	7,100	6,775
Ending Stocks	2,629	4,149	1,410	2,634	1,810	2,243
Total Distribution	11,004	11,682	9,395	10,910	9,710	10,166
Stock to use %	31.45	55.19	17.66	31.82	22.91	28.31
Yield (kg/HA)	1,922	1,937	1,583	1,580	1,796	1,860

Source: USDA forecasts, FAS Istanbul forecasts.

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

Cotton	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
Market Begin Year	August 2022		August 2023		August 2024	
Turkey	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	555	555	440	440	485	465
Beginning Stocks	417	556	572	903	307	573
Production	1,067	1,075	697	695	871	865
Imports	912	912	776	777	936	775
Total Supply	2,396	2,543	2,046	2,375	2,114	2,213
Exports	187	187	302	302	174	250
Domestic Use	1,633	1,450	1,437	1,500	1,546	1,475
Loss	3	3	0	0	0	0
Domestic Use & Loss	1,636	1,453	1,437	1,500	1,546	1,475
Ending Stocks	572	903	307	573	394	488
Total Distribution	2,396	2,543	2,046	2,375	2,114	2,213
Stock to use %	31.45	55.19	17.66	31.82	22.91	28.31
Yield (kg/HA)	1,922	1,937	1,583	1,580	1,796	1,860

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/Sept (2 months)	
Imports for:	MY 2022/23		MY 2023/24		MY 2024/25
U.S.	1,604,037	U.S.	1,052,317	U.S.	106,538
Others		Others		Others	
Brazil	632,323	Brazil	1,007,352	Brazil	153,970
Greece	631,895	Azerbaijan	375,911	Azerbaijan	76,459
Australia	357,847	Greece	374,487	Greece	34,190
Azerbaijan	226,585	Syria	199,367	Australia	28,697
Mexico	124,864	Australia	116,808	Kazakhstan	19,134
Kazakhstan	100,283	Tajikistan	115,697	Mexico	14,670
Sudan	97,490	Kazakhstan	95,658	Argentina	10,936
Syria	97,183	Mexico	38,636	Turkmenistan	5,162
Tajikistan	72,762	Sudan	34,842	Tajikistan	4,327
Cameroon	33,584	Argentina	34,236	Paraguay	2,471
Total of others	2,374,815	Total of others	2,392,994	Total of others	350,016
Others not listed	209,747	Others not listed	120,285	Others not listed	5,787
GRAND TOTAL	4,188,599	GRAND TOTAL	3,565,596	GRAND TOTAL	462,342

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/Sept (2 months)	
Imports for:	MY 2022/23		MY 2023/24		MY 2024/25
U.S.	349,238	U.S.	229,115	U.S.	23,196
Others		Others		Others	
Brazil	137,672	Brazil	219,325	Brazil	33,523
Greece	137,579	Azerbaijan	81,845	Azerbaijan	16,647
Australia	77,912	Greece	81,535	Greece	7,444
Azerbaijan	49,333	Syria	43,407	Australia	6,248
Mexico	27,186	Australia	25,432	Kazakhstan	4,166
Kazakhstan	21,834	Tajikistan	25,190	Mexico	3,194
Sudan	21,226	Kazakhstan	20,827	Argentina	2,381
Syria	21,159	Mexico	8,412	Turkmenistan	1,124
Tajikistan	15,842	Sudan	7,586	Tajikistan	942
Cameroon	7,312	Argentina	7,454	Paraguay	538
Total of others	517,055	Total of others	521,013	Total of others	76,207
Others not listed	45,667	Others not listed	26,189	Others not listed	1,260
GRAND TOTAL	911,960	GRAND TOTAL	776,317	GRAND TOTAL	100,663

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-Sept.
Import from:	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
U.S.	3	9	7
Others			
Uzbekistan	141,371	107,669	88,043
Turkmenistan	40,879	41,292	25,918
India	35,555	42,685	13,535
Azerbaijan	6,763	8,546	5,685
Pakistan	9,313	7,387	2,413
Egypt	3,364	1,807	1,222
Tajikistan	3,453	2,325	616
Germany	157	123	223
Italy	546	371	210
China	1,508	262	117
Total of others	242,909	212,467	137,982
Others not listed	3,406	643	252
GRAND TOTAL	246,318	213,119	138,241

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-Sept.
Export to:	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
U.S.	1,615	949	788
Others			
Portugal	27,419	21,588	31,717
Egypt	18,233	17,513	26,952
Italy	23,336	17,446	16,579
Pakistan	3,915	3,955	12,491
Morocco	11,359	9,285	8,277
Germany	6,699	5,353	4,436
Bangladesh	3,965	3,013	3,758
Bulgaria	4,123	4,164	3,385
Spain	4,537	5,335	3,311
Greece	4,197	4,202	2885
Total of others	107,783	91,854	113,791
Others not listed	26,388	27,726	23,210
GRAND TOTAL	135,786	120,529	137,789

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-Sept.
Import from:	CY 2022	CY 2023	2024
U.S.	161	34	23
Others			
Pakistan	88,546	89,546	43,823
Turkmenistan	61,299	45,465	31,531
China	59,577	29,533	23,076
Egypt	28,047	23,090	15,729
India	9,027	6,412	4,367
Italy	12,239	7,941	4,096
Germany	4,388	3,262	1,820
Portugal	2,774	1,318	1,708
Algeria	2,197	563	1,295
Greece	13	1,808	927
Total of others	268,108	208,937	128,372
Others not listed	21,968	10,843	5,343
GRAND TOTAL	290,237	219,814	133,738

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-Sept.
Export to:	CY 2022	CY 2023	2024
U.S.	8,066	5,287	2,487
Others			
Italy	85,468	55,366	47,514
Pakistan	11,126	16,553	26,257
Spain	26,054	23,704	26,055
Egypt	21,896	24,849	21,461
Tunisia	31,547	24,612	20,777
Belgium	20,512	12,116	15,050
Morocco	27,408	21,170	14,005
Portugal	15,685	10,207	13,550
Bulgaria	8,870	11,739	13,199
Serbia	10,127	9,560	10,671
Total of others	258,693	209,877	208,538
Others not listed	156,262	148,098	99,594
GRAND TOTAL	423,022	363,262	310,619

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Attachments:

No Attachments