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Report Name: Cotton and Products Update

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Report Highlights:

Turkey's cotton production for MY 2025/26 is forecast to decline, with estimates adjusted downward to 665,000 metric tons (MT) (3.05 million bales) due to economic and climate-related factors. Subsidies for cotton production remain insufficient to keep production from declining, with farmers and industry leaders urging the government to increase support to prevent further declines and ensure the survival of the domestic textile/garment industry. Cotton consumption is also expected to decrease to 1.4 million MT (MMT) (6.43 million bales). Cotton imports in MY 2025/26 are forecast to slightly decrease to 900,000 MT (4.13 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 local and international brands, while some other producers are moving investments to lower-cost production countries, like Egypt.

I. Production

The MY 2025/26 cotton production forecast is adjusted downward to 665,000 metric tons (MT) (3.05 million bales) compared to the [earlier report](#) this year, on 395,000 hectares (ha). This estimate is down 195,000 MT or 23 percent compared to the previous MY. There are several reasons for the decrease of 35,000 MT (160,753 bales) compared to Post's previous report. Drought conditions during the summer affected cotton production in the Aegean region in western Turkiye; moreover, there was severe rainfall in the Aegean region in October, just before and during the harvest which decreased the yield and quality of the cotton from that area.¹ Some areas in the Aegean region even reported hail during the unexpected rainfalls.² Lower ginning rates are expected for cotton harvested after/during the rainfall. Additionally, there have been pink bollworm problems and some root related pests in several regions that led to lower yields. Some farmers, expecting low cotton prices and, therefore, lower or no profit margins, applied less pesticides in order to decrease the cost of production, which might have led to these pest challenges.

Post predicts that MY 2026/27 cotton production may see continued declines unless the market and/or irrigation conditions change before next spring. The State Hydraulic Works ([DSI](#)) Aydin Province directorate already declared that irrigation in that region will be limited in summer 2026. Some farmers in the Aegean Region already switched to planting wheat this past fall, reasoning that wheat requires less irrigation and winter precipitation is mostly sufficient. These farmers declared they will plant sunflowers after wheat if the irrigation situation improves for summer 2026.³

Many domestic farmers and agriculture-related organizations claim that the subsidies given for production of cotton should be increased to maintain adequate production. Farmers and market sources indicate that support provided by the Government of Turkiye (GoT), even with [the new support system](#), is not enough to encourage cotton farming. Market sources indicate the subsidy is about 2.20 TL/kg (~ 5 cents/kg) of seed cotton when converted from an acreage basis to kg basis. According to market sources, the cost of production was 25 to 28 TL/kg (~ 59 to 68 cents/kg⁴) for MY 2025/26. During the harvest season, seed cotton prices were between 26 to 31 TL/kg (~ 61 to 73 cents/kg). This meant very low or no profit margins for the farmers, increasing the importance of government support. News reports claimed that some cotton farmers started production of peanuts in the southeastern ([GAP](#)) region of Turkiye instead of cotton since they think peanut production is more profitable, requires less work, and less is less water intensive.⁵

An opposition party parliamentarian claimed that the GoT is not providing farmer subsidies as determined by law, and indicated that the price of seed cotton should have been 50 TL/kg (~ \$1.18/kg) for farmers to survive and continue cotton production.⁶ The president of National Cotton Council of Turkiye ([UPK](#)) publicly stated that the increasing costs of inputs for cotton production in Turkiye combined with stagnant cotton prices is increasing the risk of farmers quitting cotton production and

¹ News in Turkish: https://www.egealternatif.com/haber/saganak-pamuk-ekili-alanlari-vurdu_41919/

² News in Turkish: <https://aydinhavadisleri.com/aydinda-dolu-ureticiyi-vurdu-pamuk-tarlada-kaldi/>

³ News in Turkish: <https://www.ekonomim.com/kose-yazisi/2026-yilinda-da-su-kisitlamasi-uygulanacak-buyuk-mendereste-kuraklik-alarmi/854695>

⁴ With November 2025 exchange rate of 42.50 TL/USD.

⁵ News in Turkish: <https://www.karar.com/sehir-haberleri/sanliurfada-maliyet-artti-fiyat-dustu-uretici-pamugu-birakti-yerine-yer-2000264>

⁶ News in Turkish <https://cumha.com.tr/chpli-evrim-karakoz-pamuk-fiyati-en-az-50-lira-olmali-ciftci-desteklenmezse-uretim-bitecek>

Turkiye's production declining further. The president indicated that the GoT should provide more and timely subsidies and good financing opportunities to cotton farmers.⁷

The production of cotton under the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) is estimated at about 89,195 MT (409,669 bales) for MY 2024/25, according to the Better Cotton Practices Association of Turkiye (IPUD). The association estimates production of 158,865 MT (729,661 bales) of BCI cotton for MY 2025/26. 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. The president of the GAP (Southeastern Turkiye) Region Development Agency declared that they aim to increase BCI cotton production in the region. The development agency is doing a project to increase the BCI production areas in the GAP region with financial support from the Better Cotton Initiative Growth and Innovation Fund (BCIGIF) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).⁸ Both UPK and IPUD report that Turkiye should update all traditional irrigation with more advanced, modern irrigation systems as soon as possible.

II. Consumption

The MY 2025/26 cotton consumption forecast is 1.40 million metric tons (MMT) or 6.43 million bales, a decrease of 100,000 MT (~ 6.7 percent) compared to the previous MY and down 50,000 MT (230 thousand bales) compared to Post's [most recent report](#). Market sources report that yarn factories are working below capacity, with utilization rates similar or less than the previous MY, with some yarn producers totally shutting down production.⁹

Consumption in MY 2025/26 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 the United States is the increasing cost of production in Turkiye in terms of the U.S. dollar and 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.

The president of the Turkish Clothing Manufacturers' Association (TGSD) informed the public in October 2025 that since 2022, the political choice of high interest rates and repressed exchange rates has increased the cost of apparel production 26 percent in USD terms in Turkiye, leading to a 22 percent reduction in production and a loss of 28 percent the industry's workforce. According to TGSD, for the first time in 35 years Turkish producers have gone below their regular level of 3 percent market share in the global ready-to-wear apparel market. TGSD demands state support to safeguard the Turkish industry.¹⁰ Also in October 2025, Mr. Abdullah Kigili, the chairman of one of the prominent Turkish

⁷ News in Turkish <https://www.ekonomim.com/sehirler/upk-baskani-condur-pamukta-girdi-maliyetlerinin-yuksekligi-uretimden-vazgecmek-riskini-artiriyor-haberi-847939>

⁸ News in Turkish: <https://www.dunya.com/sektorler/gap-bolgesinde-better-cotton-uretim-alanlari-genisliyor-haberi-801895>

⁹ News in Turkish from Deutch Welle: <https://www.dw.com/tr/t%C3%BCrkiyede-tekstil-ve-haz%C4%B1r-giyim-nas%C4%B1l-yok-olma-noktas%C4%B1na-geldi/a-74205371>

¹⁰ News in Turkish: <https://www.ekonomim.com/sektorler/tekstil/tgsgnarbay-tekstil-ve-hazir-giyim-istihdamin-sigortasidir-haberi-847554>

menswear brand and clothing producer established in 1938, [Kigili](#), said in a conference that GoT has given up on ready-to-wear and textiles industry. He added “Factories across Turkiye are shutting down, and production is moving to Egypt. Six months from now, we may not have producers left to fill store shelves.”¹¹

Industry leaders indicate that cotton spinning facilities have been working at about 40-60 percent capacity, 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.

Furthermore, market sources and news outlets continue to report on closure and bankruptcies of many small and large textile and ready-to-wear garment producers. According to a parliamentarian from the opposition party, 437 textile (yarn, fabric) companies shut down in the first 8 months of 2025; in the same period 2,344 companies shut down in the ready-to-wear apparel industry. Overall, in both industries about 58,000 employees lost their jobs. Some Turkish apparel/garment producers continue moving abroad or opening additional facilities abroad to ensure cost effective production. A major destination of this move is Egypt. On the other hand, many garment producers are on the edge of bankruptcy, with many already declaring concordat.¹²

Additionally, market sources also indicate that globally cotton yarn/fabric usage is stagnant, while man-made fiber is preferred, taking market share from natural fibers like cotton due to price, consumption trends, fashion, etc. Most manmade fiber is petroleum based, so not as environmentally friendly or as healthy as cotton fiber fabrics.¹³ Some cotton traders believe that cotton producing countries should work on emphasizing the health and environmental benefits of cotton clothing to consumers to increase its use over artificial fibers.

Capacity utilization rates (CUR) in the textile industry 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 68 percent as of October 2025, following a three-year trend and down about 15 percent compared to October 2021. 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 2025, the CUR for the ready-wear apparel industry remains at 75 percent, down 9 percent from the same period in 2021.¹⁴

¹¹ News: <https://www.turkishminute.com/2025/10/15/turkish-textile-industry-faces-crisis-as-leading-figures-warn-of-production-halt/>

¹² News in Turkish: <https://www.evrensel.net/haber/583997/tekstil-ve-hazir-giyimde-8-ayda-2-bin-781-is-yeri-kapandi-58-bin-isci-issiz-kaldi>

¹³ Article in Turkish: <https://bianet.org/haber/kiyafetlerdeki-polyester-kullanimi-hem-sagligimizi-hem-dogayi-tehdit-ediyor-313603>

¹⁴ According to some 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.

III. Trade

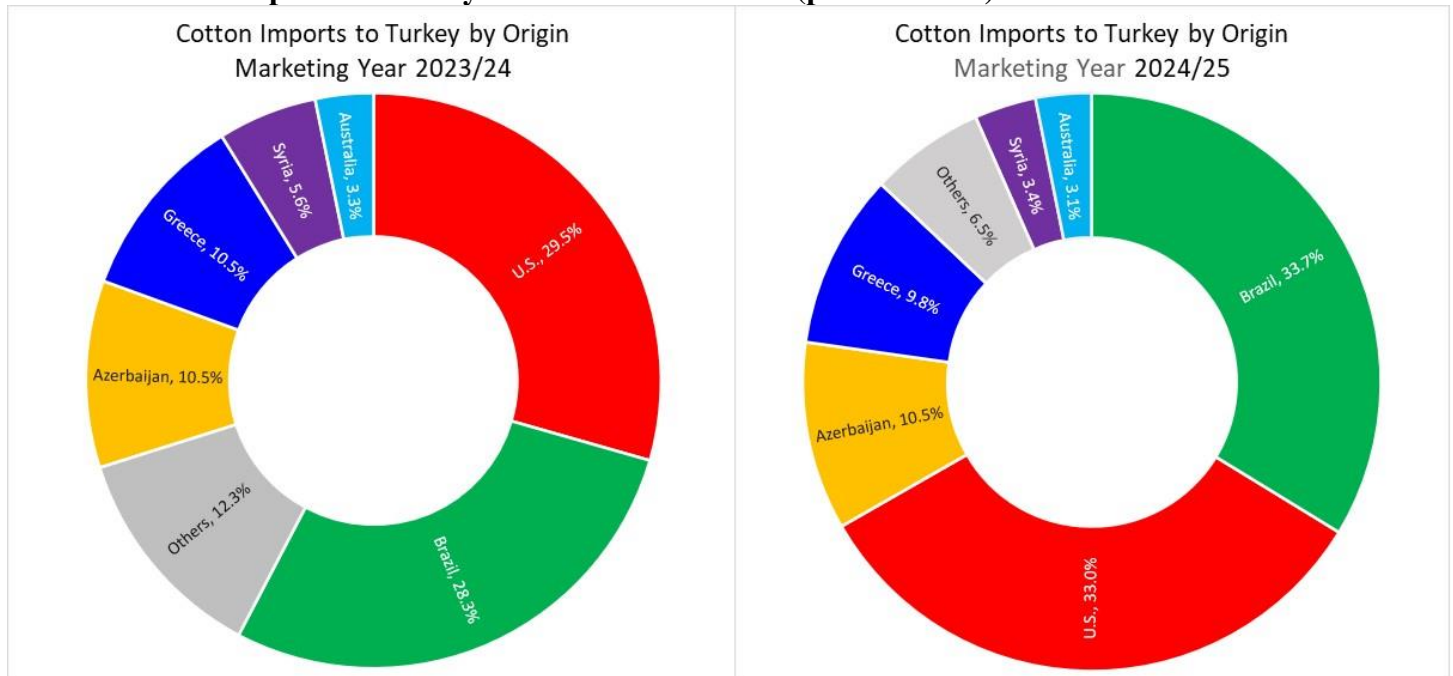
Cotton Imports

The MY 2025/26 cotton import forecast is 900,000 MT (4.13 million bales), about 9 percent higher compared to Post’s [August 2025 forecast](#). This increase in import demand was caused by the expected decrease of Turkish domestic cotton crop production.

During the first two months of MY 2025/26 (August-September 2025), imports of cotton to Turkiye were 123,247 MT (566,069 bales), 22 percent more than the same period of the previous MY. The United States has regained its status as the leading supplier of imported cotton to Turkiye (39 percent) in the first two months of the MY, surpassing Brazil (33 percent) who was the market leader in MY 2024/25.

In MY 2024/25, Turkiye’s cotton imports reached about 970,900 MT (4.46 million bales), which is 25 percent more than the previous marketing year. Imports for MY 2023/24 were 15 percent lower than the preceding MY. The expectation of lower domestic cotton production in MY 2025/26 triggered more imports into the country in MY 2024/25 since the cotton prices were favorable, especially from Brazil. Also, domestic cotton is being exported at higher prices with organic certificates which creates room for cheaper, conventional cotton from abroad. Additionally, yarn producers, although working at decreased capacity, need a certain level of cotton stocks to operate.

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

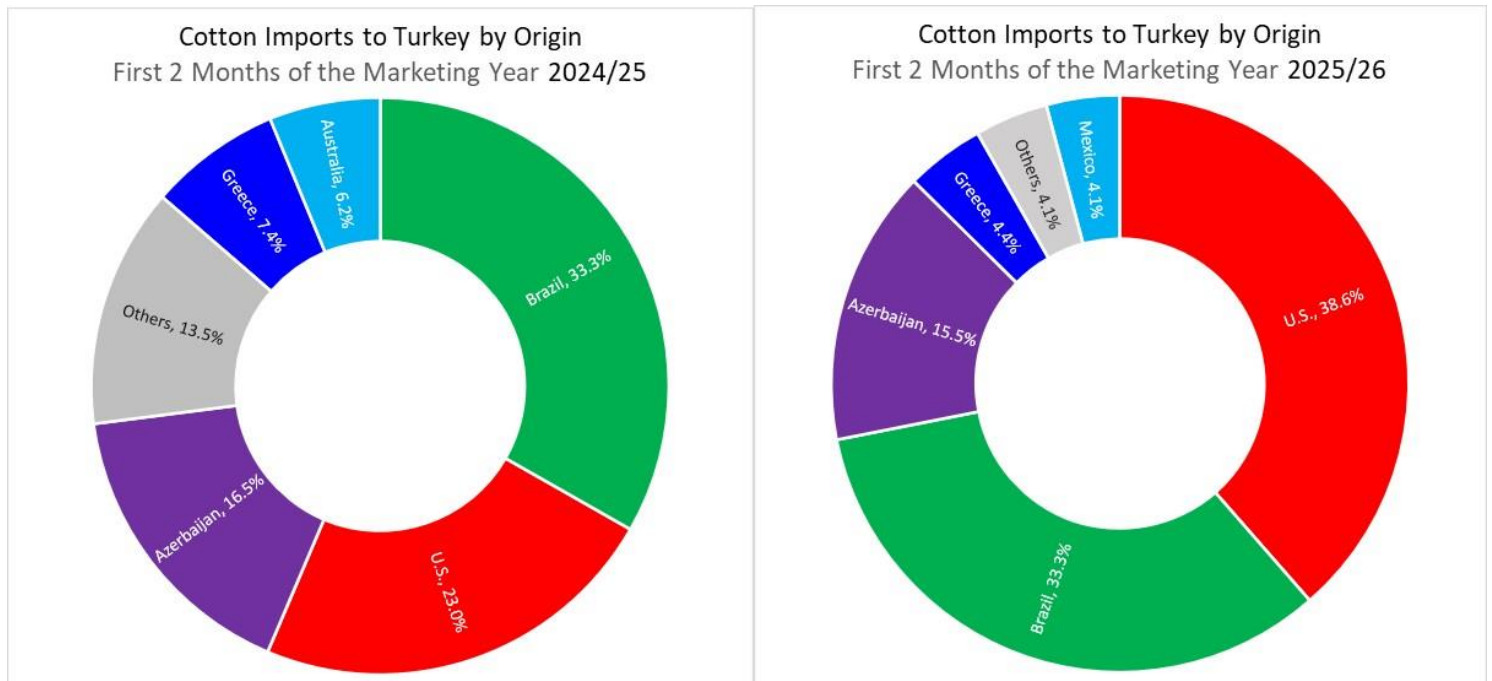


Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

In MY 2024/25, Brazil became the leading source of imported cotton after more than 20 years of the United States being the market leader. Brazilian cotton accounted for 34 percent of all imported cotton into Turkiye (327,143 MT). After the United States (33 percent), the other leading suppliers were Azerbaijan (11 percent), Greece (10 percent), Syria (3 percent), and Australia (3 percent). Brazilian

cotton continues to be a risk for the U.S. industry due to its abundant availability and lower cost compared to U.S.-originated cotton.

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



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Cotton Exports

Cotton exports from Turkiye in MY 2025/26 are forecast at 250,000 MT (1.15 million bales), about 20 percent lower than the previous MY. The exports figure is adjusted downward compared to Post’s [August 2025 predictions](#) since estimated cotton production is also down. Exports for the first two months of the MY 2025/26 were realized as 29,461 MT (135,313 bales), up 13 percent compared to same period last MY.

In MY 2024/25, Turkiye exported 311,967 MT (1.43 million bales), about 3.5 percent more than the previous MY which was 61 percent higher than the preceding MY. Typically, Turkiye did not export almost any cotton for textile production to other countries since the production of yarn, fabric, and ready-to-wear apparel in the country was very strong and also served the European market. The decline in ready-to-wear apparel exports and deteriorating domestic economy, however, led to less use of domestic cotton and triggered exports for textile production in other countries. Of exported cotton, 272,841 MT (1.25 million bales) were for textile use; the remainder was hydrophilic cotton. Leading export destinations for textile cotton in MY 2024/25 were Pakistan, China, Bangladesh, Vietnam, and Egypt. Market contacts indicate that some of Turkiye’s cotton exports are organic; this contributes to the export of organic Turkish cotton for higher prices and the import of cheaper conventional cotton for use in the domestic industry.

39,125 MT of Türkiye's total cotton exports in MY 2024/25 were hydrophilic cotton, used for the 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 73,070 MT for the first three quarters of calendar year (CY) 2025, approximately 47 percent lower than the same period of the previous year. Major suppliers for cotton yarn were Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and India. Due to decreased apparel/garment demand from Türkiye's target markets and domestically, the demand for cotton yarn has also decreased.

Cotton yarn exports during the first nine months of CY 2025 increased by 15 percent year-on-year to about 158,365 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 2025 were Portugal, Egypt, Italy, Pakistan, Morocco, and Germany.

Cotton Fabric Trade

For the first three quarters of CY 2025, cotton fabric imports declined to 99 million square meters (m²), down about 26 percent from the same time last year. Leading cotton fabric suppliers to Türkiye were Pakistan (32 million m²), China (24 million m²), Turkmenistan (11 million m²), and Egypt (10 million m²).

During the same nine-month period, cotton fabric exports totaled about 301 million m², down about 3 percent from the same period a year ago. Major destinations for Turkish cotton fabric were Italy (45 million m²), Egypt (33 million m²), Spain (32 million m²), Tunisia (21 million m²), Bulgaria (17 million m²), Pakistan (17 million m²), Portugal (10 million m²), and Belgium (10 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.

The main opposition party chairman, Özgür Özel, also drew attention to the difficulties faced by cotton producers during his party's parliamentary group meeting. Özel said in his speech, "Cotton used to be like gold; one kilogram of cotton could buy 2.5 liters of diesel. Today, 2.5 kilograms of cotton are sold for the price of one liter of diesel."

Market sources and some textile/apparel related NGOs indicate that since Türkiye is unable to compete in price for regular garments/apparel, increasing the production of more complicated and value-added

technical wear, sportswear, and other kinds of specialized clothing might be a solution for a part of the industry. These items, in general, are more difficult to produce and have better profit margins.

In October 2023, the GoT levied additional customs tariffs (CT), which remain in effect, 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 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. The customs tariff rate for cotton is still 0 percent from all origins.

With growing concern 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.

Compared to a few years ago, 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.

Photo 1: Cotton field in Turkish GAP region about a four to six weeks before harvest, Early-August 2025 next to an open irrigation channel.



V. Production, Supply and Distribution Tables

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

Cotton	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Begin Year	August 2023		August 2024		August 2025	
Turkey	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	440	440	465	465	400	395
Beginning Stocks	2,629	4,149	1,402	2,634	1,278	2,721
Production	3,192	3,192	3,950	3,950	3,200	3,054
Imports	3,566	3,569	4,459	4,460	4,700	4,134
Total Supply	9,387	10,910	9,811	11,043	9,178	9,909
Exports	1,385	1,387	1,433	1,433	1,000	1,148
Domestic Use	6,600	6,889	7,100	6,889	6,900	6,430
Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Use & Loss	6,600	6,889	7,100	6,889	6,900	6,430
Ending Stocks	1,402	2,634	1,278	2,721	1,278	2,331
Total Distribution	9,387	10,910	9,811	11,043	9,178	9,909
Stock to use %	17.56	31.82	14.98	32.69	16.18	30.75
Yield (kg/HA)	1,579	1,580	1,849	1,849	1,742	1,684

Source: USDA forecasts, FAS Istanbul forecasts.

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

Cotton	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Begin Year	August 2023		August 2024		August 2025	
Turkey	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	440	440	465	465	400	395
Beginning Stocks	572	903	305	573	278	592
Production	695	695	860	860	697	665
Imports	776	777	971	971	1,023	900
Total Supply	2,044	2,375	2,136	2,404	1,998	2,157
Exports	302	302	312	312	218	250
Domestic Use	1,437	1,500	1,546	1,500	1,502	1,400
Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Use & Loss	1,437	1,500	1,546	1,500	1,502	1,400
Ending Stocks	305	573	278	592	278	507
Total Distribution	2,044	2,375	2,136	2,404	1,998	2,157
Stock to use %	17.56	31.82	14.98	32.69	16.18	30.75
Yield (kg/HA)	1,579	1,580	1,849	1,849	1,742	1,684

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 2023/24		MY 2024/25		MY 2025/26
U.S.	1,052,317	U.S.	1,469,877	U.S.	218,317
Others		Others		Others	
Brazil	1,007,352	Brazil	1,502,556	Brazil	188,716
Azerbaijan	375,911	Azerbaijan	470,384	Azerbaijan	87,537
Greece	374,487	Greece	436,166	Greece	24,797
Syria	199,367	Syria	153,001	Mexico	23,346
Australia	116,808	Australia	139,442	Syria	4,506
Tajikistan	115,697	Kazakhstan	91,492	Benin	3,206
Kazakhstan	95,658	Argentina	45,539	Spain	2,999
Mexico	38,636	Mexico	43,339	Turkmenistan	2,962
Sudan	34,842	Turkmenistan	18,514	Mali	2,218
Argentina	34,236	Cameroon	16,342	Tanzania	2,163
Total of others	2,392,994	Total of others	2,916,775	Total of others	342,451
Others not listed	120,285	Others not listed	72,656	Others not listed	5,300
GRAND TOTAL	3,565,596	GRAND TOTAL	4,459,309	GRAND TOTAL	566,069

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 2023/24		MY 2024/25		MY 2025/26
U.S.	229,115	U.S.	320,028	U.S.	47,533
Others		Others		Others	
Brazil	219,325	Brazil	327,143	Brazil	41,088
Azerbaijan	81,845	Azerbaijan	102,414	Azerbaijan	19,059
Greece	81,535	Greece	94,964	Greece	5,399
Syria	43,407	Syria	33,312	Mexico	5,083
Australia	25,432	Australia	30,360	Syria	981
Tajikistan	25,190	Kazakhstan	19,920	Benin	698
Kazakhstan	20,827	Argentina	9,915	Spain	653
Mexico	8,412	Mexico	9,436	Turkmenistan	645
Sudan	7,586	Turkmenistan	4,031	Mali	483
Argentina	7,454	Cameroon	3,558	Tanzania	471
Total of others	521,013	Total of others	635,053	Total of others	74,560
Others not listed	26,189	Others not listed	15,819	Others not listed	1,154
GRAND TOTAL	776,317	GRAND TOTAL	970,900	GRAND TOTAL	123,247

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 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
U.S.	9	9	118
Others			
Uzbekistan	107,669	105,180	38,670
Turkmenistan	41,289	32,172	17,197
India	42,685	15,132	6,933
Azerbaijan	8,545	7,383	4,964
Pakistan	7,387	2,994	2,275
Egypt	1,806	1,748	1,733
Tajikistan	2,325	658	425
Germany	122	287	76
Italy	371	295	94
China	260	172	168
Total of others	212,459	166,021	72,535
Others not listed	648	509	417
GRAND TOTAL	213,116	166,539	73,070

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 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
U.S.	948	1,092	840
Others			
Portugal	21,588	45,040	37,128
Egypt	17,513	36,021	32,962
Italy	17,446	21,164	16,822
Pakistan	3,955	22,195	18,077
Morocco	9,286	10,384	6,411
Germany	5,352	6,206	5,516
Bangladesh	3,014	4,574	6,057
Bulgaria	4,163	4,457	3,608
Spain	5,336	4,379	4,614
Greece	4,202	3,830	2455
Total of others	91,855	158,250	133,650
Others not listed	27,726	33,462	23,875
GRAND TOTAL	120,529	192,804	158,365

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 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
U.S.	34	28	21
Others			
Pakistan	89,546	61,047	32,188
China	29,533	31,844	23,860
Turkmenistan	45,465	33,951	10,801
Egypt	23,090	20,295	10,113
India	6,412	7,628	5,266
Italy	7,941	5,815	3,634
Algeria	563	1,840	2,355
Portugal	1,318	3,052	2,195
Malaysia	2,229	772	1,796
Germany	3,262	2,621	1,241
Total of others	209,358	168,865	93,449
Others not listed	10,422	7,187	5,343
GRAND TOTAL	219,814	176,079	98,812

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 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
U.S.	5,287	3,434	1,499
Others			
Italy	55,366	61,318	45,639
Egypt	24,849	31,763	33,280
Spain	23,704	33,408	31,911
Tunisia	24,612	27,762	20,887
Bulgaria	11,739	18,462	17,062
Pakistan	16,553	35,006	16,740
Morocco	21,170	19,759	16,561
Portugal	10,207	17,346	10,204
Belgium	12,116	18,634	10,048
Serbia	9,560	14,426	9,620
Total of others	209,877	277,884	211,951
Others not listed	148,098	132,600	88,314
GRAND TOTAL	363,262	413,917	301,765

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Attachments:

No Attachments