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Report Highlights:

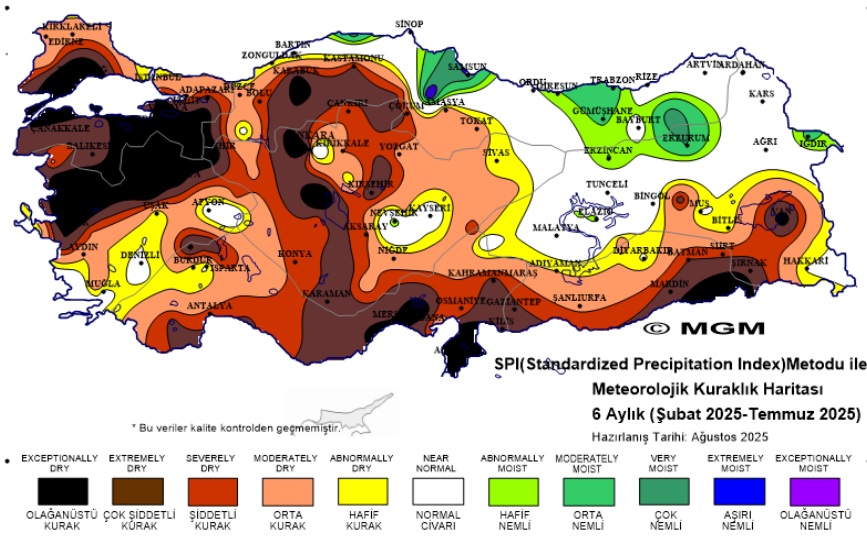
Turkish cotton production in Marketing Year (MY) 2025/26 is projected to decrease to 700,000 metric tons (MT) due to smaller planting area and drought conditions in some regions; the planting area is forecast at 395,000 hectares (ha). Consumption is forecast to slightly decrease to 1.45 million metric tons. Cotton imports for MY 2025/26 are estimated to decrease to 825,000 MT, with the U.S. losing its position as top supplier, while exports are forecast to decrease to 300,000 MT. The Turkish textile industry faces challenges, like reduced demand from key markets and knock-on effects of an unstable local currency, but remains a crucial part of the economy. The industry continues to push for policy changes in sustainable practices and biotechnology.

I. Production

Planting area is now expected at 395,000 hectares (ha) for MY 2025/26; 35,000 ha or 8 percent less than Post's [estimate earlier this year](#) and 15 percent smaller compared to the previous marketing year. The MY 2025/26 cotton production forecast is also adjusted slightly downward to 700,000 metric tons (MT) (3.22 million bales) compared to Post's report earlier this year. This estimate is down year-over-year by 160,000 MT or 19 percent, even with better-than-expected yields in the [GAP](#) area of southeastern Türkiye due to good weather conditions, availability of irrigation water from GAP project irrigation channels (fed by reservoirs on the Euphrates and Tigris rivers), and no unexpected pest attacks.

The continuing low prices of cotton have caused the planting area to be lower than predictions earlier this year. This also caused farmers not to plant cotton as a second crop after barley/wheat for MY 2025/26 in the GAP area of Türkiye.

Map 1: Standard Precipitation Index (SPI) Method Drought Map for February – July 2024



Precipitation in fall 2024 and into early 2025 was not ideal, which led to decreased reservoir levels. (see Map 1). Reservoirs are particularly important in the cotton-growing regions, as they are relied upon for irrigation during the region's hot and dry summers.

Spring 2025 rains were also not very good, further affecting Türkiye's Aegean cotton growing region around the Aydın and İzmir provinces, since the reservoirs in that region depend on rain more than the GAP region's which are fed by major rivers like the Euphrates and Tigris.

The Directorate of State Hydraulic Works (DSI) did not provide enough irrigation for ideal cotton cultivation in the Aegean plains, such as Soke, which will cause lower yields according to market sources. DSI warned in March 2025 that they would decrease the provided irrigation in the Aegean region, due to a lack of precipitation. A farmer in the Soke basin reported that he planted sunflowers on his land for the first time in 53 years due to the lack of water resources. News reports indicate that it is the first harvest of sunflowers in the Soke region, which has been producing cotton for many years due to structure and salinity of the soil and availability of irrigation.¹

¹ News in Turkish: <https://www.sokeekspres.com/haber/25933175/soke-ovasin-da-53-yillik-pamuk-tarlasindan-ilk-kez-aycicegi-hasadi>

Photo 1: Cotton field in Turkish GAP region about 4-6 weeks before harvest, early-August 2025



However, market sources indicate that irrigation has been successfully implemented in southeastern Türkiye so far for cotton fields, and the crop's development is good overall; favorable yields are expected there assuming no major adverse events happen before the harvest starts in approximately one month.

According to market sources, the production cost of a kilogram of seed cotton is 25 to 28 TL (~ 62.5 – 70 ¢)² depending on the farmer and location of the farmland. This makes the cost of fiber cotton approximately 70 TL (~ \$1.75), excluding ginning costs.³ This is over the selling price of domestic cotton in Türkiye as of August 2025, which is about 60 TL/kg (~ \$1.50), before the

new harvest starts in September. Farmers and market sources indicate that support provided by the Government of Türkiye (GoT), even with [the new support system](#), is not enough to encourage cotton farming.

The President of the National Cotton Council of Türkiye indicated in August 2025 news reports that production costs continue to rise, including fuel, seed, fertilizer, and labor. He added that the cotton planting area is decreasing and will continue to decrease if costs don't come down and/or if cotton farmers are not supported by the GoT. The president also indicated that drought has become a significant problem for cotton production and a threat to the textile and apparel industry, therefore new GoT investments should be provided, and low-cost credits should be provided to farmers for irrigation systems.⁴

The production of cotton under the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) is forecast at about 135,000 MT (620,000 bales) for MY 2025/26 according to the [Better Cotton Practices Association of Türkiye](#) (IPUD). The MY 2024/25 harvest of BCI cotton in Türkiye was 89,195 MT (410,000 bales). 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. Through the [European Bank for Reconstruction and Development](#), IPUD continues to provide improvements for cotton producers, including the placement of trap cameras in BCI cotton fields for early warning of pests. Furthermore, IPUD continues to provide training in the GAP region for women and children, hoping to create awareness in the areas of hygiene, privacy, child labor, working

² Foreign exchange (FX) rate is used as 40 TL/USD as of August 2025.

³ This cost calculation either include rent value of the land or if land is owned by the farmer, the opportunity cost of the land (because it could have been rented out if cotton was not planted by the owner).

⁴ News in Turkish <https://www.ekonomigazetesi.com/sehirler/fevzi-condur-kuraklik-pamuk-uretimini-tehdit-ediyor-55723> and <https://www.milliyet.com.tr/ekonomi/pamuk-uretimi-3lu-kiskac-altinda-7423730>

conditions, etc. under a project called “Humane Work.” In June 2025, IPUD declared that Better Cotton (BC) is going to become the standard for regenerative cotton. BC will not only preserve land but also improve it.⁵

II. Consumption

The MY 2025/26 cotton consumption forecast is 1.45 MMT (6.66 million bales), a decrease of 85,000 MT or 5 percent compared to our earlier 2025 estimate. This forecast represents a 3 percent decrease compared to last MY’s revised estimate of 1.50 MMT (6.89 million bales).

Photo 2: Cotton bolls in the Turkish GAP region, Diyarbakir Province, early-August 2025



Since there are no immediate improvements in [Türkiye's macro-economic conditions](#), market sources continue to indicate that the Turkish lira (TL) is overvalued compared to major currencies like the U.S. dollar and the euro, and therefore no increases are expected with regard to orders of Turkish ready-to-wear garment and apparel from domestic, European, or U.S. brands. Because of the high-valued TL, apparel/garment brands have found Far Eastern garment producer countries like India, Pakistan, and Vietnam more attractive for production. Some orders will come back to Türkiye if the TL depreciates and the economy stabilizes, though when that might happen is anyone’s guess.

Hostilities in the Middle East and Ukraine have each contributed to significant decreases in demand from Türkiye, historically a main supplier to those regions. Furthermore, the purchasing sentiments of European consumers has been affected by the wars, and they are unwilling to spend as much on discretionary purchases. This, in turn, affects Turkish garment and apparel production, as Europe is Türkiye’s number one market for this industry.

According to market sources, yarn factories across Türkiye are still operating at reduced capacity, with some as low as 50 percent and others totally shut down. According to the Central Bank of Türkiye, the capacity utilization rate (CUR) for the textile industry is at 69 percent as of July 2025, the lowest in the last decade except the first four months of the declaration of COVID-19 shutdowns (April-July 2020). The CUR in the ready-to-wear apparel industry fell to about 75 percent as of July 2025, down about 3 percent compared to July 2024 and about 5 percent compared to July 2023.

The textile and apparel sector continues to struggle. Increasing costs and lack of demand has led to employees being let go or leaving the sector on their own to find other opportunities. As an indicator, in

⁵ <https://bettercotton.org/better-cotton-to-become-a-regenerative-standard/>

May 2025 the ready-to-wear apparel industry lost 70,938 employees and the textile industry lost 31,445 employees; these losses represent the second and third highest number of losses for that month according to Social Security Administration data.⁶

III. Trade

Cotton Imports

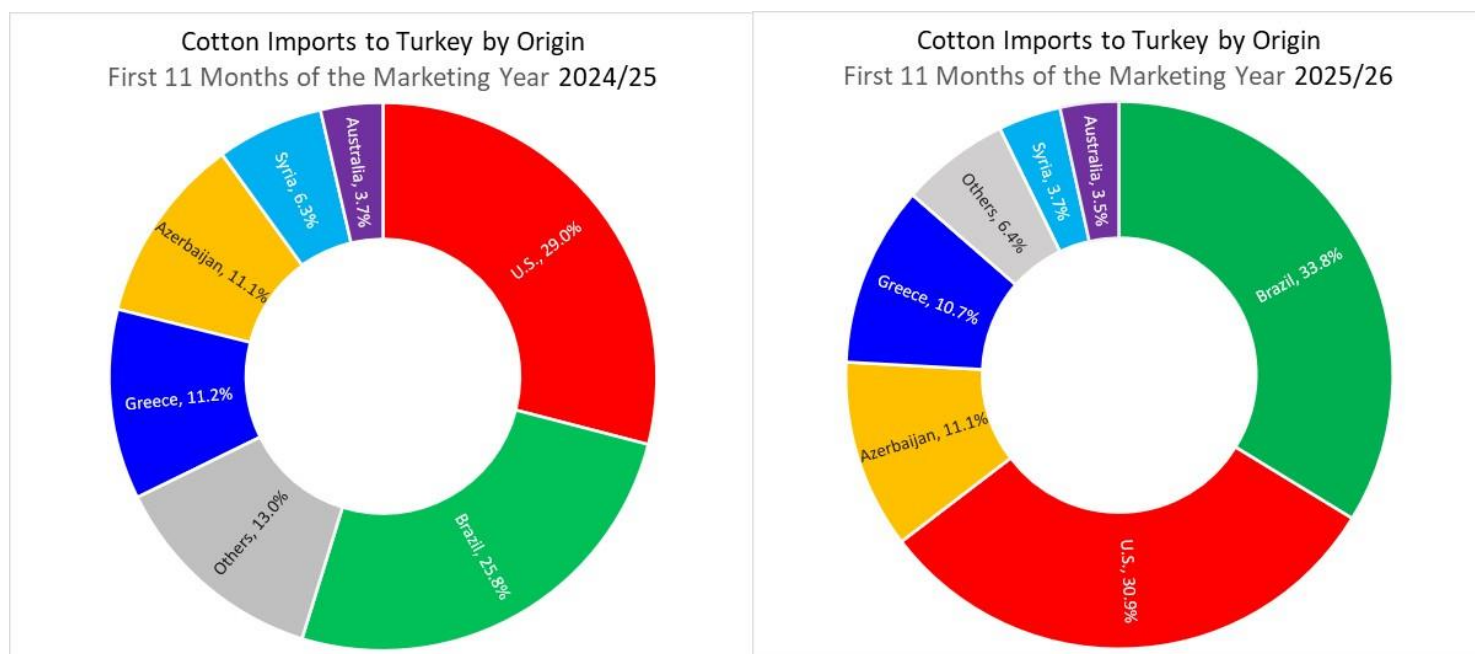
The MY 2025/26 cotton import estimate is 825,000 MT or 3.79 million bales, 12 percent lower than MY 2024/25's cotton import estimate.

The MY 2024/25 cotton import forecast is adjusted upward to 945,000 MT or 4.34 million bales, which is about 7 percent (65,000 MT) higher than Post's earlier forecast. According to official import statistics, cotton imports to Türkiye were 874,831 MT (3.17 million bales) during the first 11 months of MY 2023/24, up 27 percent compared to the same period of the previous MY. Brazil was the top supplier with about 33 percent (~295,300 MT) market share. The United States supplied 29 percent (~270,000 MT) of the imported cotton to Türkiye, which is about 70,000 MT more compared to the same period in the previous MY; it looks like United States will not be the market leader for MY 2024/25, either, after many years in that position. Other major suppliers were Azerbaijan (~97,300 MT), Greece (~93,300 MT), Syria (~32,500 MT), and Australia (~30,300). The United States seems to have lost its position as the top supplier for the marketing year due to Brazilian cotton's abundant availability and lower cost compared to U.S.-originated cotton.

The demand for ready-to-wear apparel from the EU and United States remains especially low, partly due to the perception of high inflation and partly because of the relatively high value of the 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.

⁶ TEPAV, a Turkish think tanks employment watch report: <https://www.tepav.org.tr/tr/haberler/s/11017>

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 2025/26 are forecast at 300,000 MT or 1.38 million bales, 25,000 MT or 8 percent lower than the previous MY's revised estimate. This estimate is based on the forecast decrease in cotton production for the upcoming MY.

Exports in MY 2024/25 are estimated at 325,000 MT (1.49 million bales). For the first eleven months of MY 2024/25, cotton exports reached about 289,879 MT (~1.33 million bales). Leading export destinations were Pakistan (~61,400 MT), Bangladesh (~53,600 MT), China (~52,000 MT), and Vietnam (~24,400 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 (PS&D) table. The top buyers of Turkish hydrophilic cotton are European countries. Market contacts indicate that some of Türkiye's cotton exports for textile are organic.

Cotton Yarn Trade

During the first half of calendar year (CY) 2025, Türkiye imported about 54,997 MT of cotton yarn, representing a decrease of nearly 47 percent compared to the same period last year. This drastic decrease was caused by a slowdown of orders coming to the Turkish ready-to-wear-apparel industry in the last few years. Less garment orders sent to Turkish producers led to less demand for fabric, hence less demand for yarn. Since this has continued for several years now, yarn producers have overstocks in hand and there is less need for cotton yarn imports. Furthermore, tariff increases on yarn imports (as mentioned in [Post's March 2024 report](#)) have discouraged trade. The main suppliers of cotton yarn to Türkiye are Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and India.

Cotton yarn exports during the first half of CY 2025 increased by 22 percent year-on-year to about 112,400 MT, on top of a 68 percent increase in the first half of CY 2024 compared to same period of preceding CY. The yarn industry had to increase exports, sometimes even having to sell below cost, since they had accumulated stocks due to the lack of demand from their traditional domestic market. Market sources report that in some cases, yarn factories that were holding high inventories sold yarn at or below their cost in order to service payables like wages, electricity bills, etc. The major export destinations for Turkish yarn in the first six months of CY 2025 were Portugal, Egypt, Pakistan, Italy, and Bangladesh.

Cotton Fabric Trade

For the first half of CY 2025, cotton fabric imports were 71 million square meters (m²), down about 19 percent from the same time last year, on top of the 25 percent decrease compared to the same period of preceding year. Leading cotton fabric suppliers to Türkiye were Pakistan (~21 million m²), China (~16 million m²), and Turkmenistan (~10 million m²). Cotton fabric imports are decreasing because of the same reasons explained previously for cotton yarn imports.

During the same six-month period, cotton fabric exports totaled about 210 million m², about the same as a year ago. Major destinations for Turkish cotton fabric were Italy (~33 million m²), Spain (~24 million m²), Egypt (~20 million m²), and Pakistan (~15 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 around the globe. As previously mentioned, Türkiye's economic troubles, continuing effects of recent global economic slowdowns, and geopolitical distress around Türkiye have cut into the industry's ability to receive orders. Furthermore, the overvaluation of

Photo 3: U.S. cotton bales (blue) in the warehouse of a yarn factory in Türkiye.



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.

In October 2023 the Government of Türkiye levied additional customs tariffs (CTs) on hundreds of textiles 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. Türkiye has [23 Free Trade Agreements](#) in force, and those countries are exempt from these tariff increase. For yarn the CT rates are now between 10 and 13 percent, and for fabrics 27 percent (up from 5 and 8 percent, respectively). For ready-to-wear-garments/apparel and home textiles and garnishing, the CT was increased to 39 and 29 percent, respectively. Previously, Uzbekistan and Pakistan were also exempt from the CT, however they are now included, which is important because these countries are where Türkiye imports a significant amount of yarn and fabric from. These new CTs went into effect November 15, 2023, according to Presidential Decision Decree (PDD) No:7709 published on October 16, 2023. The customs tariff rate for cotton is still 0 percent from all origins.

Photo 4: Furrow irrigation in the GAP region, southeastern Türkiye.



With growing concern about climate change and the need for greater sustainability, there are changes afoot across the Turkish cotton value chain. For instance, farmers from Türkiye's cotton-growing regions are reportedly interested in having the government ease its stance on biotechnology to allow for the use of biotech cotton seed. 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 increasingly scarce water resources. Most cotton in Türkiye is watered using furrow irrigation, which is less efficient than newer precision irrigation systems. Moreover, according to research 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 1968–2018⁷. The study's author recommends using more effective irrigation techniques and utilizing drought resistant seeds.

Subsidy System Has Changed for All Crops including Seed Cotton Starting 2025

As explained previously, the GoT changed the subsidy system for all crops in Türkiye. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry announced in August 2024 that they would convert to a new system which pays direct supports by area cultivated, not by kilogram produced. This system also designates basins for crops to incorporate drought conditions to the subsidy system. If a crop, e.g. cotton, is planted at one of the basins that is designated for that plant, the subsidy will be higher (double for seed cotton).

⁷ News in Turkish <https://www.ekonomim.com/kose-yazisi/kuraklik-en-cok-pamuk-aycicegi-ve-bugdayi-vurdu/697190>

Türkiye Announces New Crop Production Model

In November 2024, the Turkish Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MinAF) unveiled details of its Agricultural Production Plan (Plan), which aimed to optimize and make Turkish agriculture more sustainable. The Plan prioritized the production of grain, livestock, and aquaculture and had an implementation start date of 2025. This new approach to production is expected to change the mix of agricultural products being produced in Türkiye in the years to come. However, it's too early to assess the direction and magnitude of any potential shift in production. Detailed information about the Plan and its projected impacts can be found in [this report](#).

Photo 5: A large irrigation channel in the GAP region, southeastern part of Türkiye; larger channels feed the smaller irrigation channels, such as in photo 4, that goes next to fields for farmer use.



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	430	395
Beginning Stocks	2,629	4,149	1,402	2,634	1,302	2,542
Production	3,192	3,192	3,950	3,950	3,600	3,215
Imports	3,566	3,569	4,400	4,340	4,600	3,789
Total Supply	9,387	10,910	9,752	10,924	9,502	9,546
Exports	1,385	1,387	1,350	1,493	1,000	1,378
Domestic Use	6,600	6,889	7,100	6,889	7,100	6,660
Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Use & Loss	6,600	6,889	7,100	6,889	7,100	6,660
Ending Stocks	1,402	2,634	1,302	2,542	1,402	1,508
Total Distribution	9,387	10,910	9,752	10,924	9,502	9,546
Stock to use %	17.56	31.82	15.41	30.32	17.31	18.77
Yield (kg/HA)	1,579	1,580	1,849	1,849	1,823	1,772

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	430	395
Beginning Stocks	572	903	305	573	283	553
Production	695	695	860	860	784	700
Imports	776	777	958	945	1,002	825
Total Supply	2,044	2,375	2,123	2,378	2,069	2,078
Exports	302	302	294	325	218	300
Domestic Use	1,437	1,500	1,546	1,500	1,546	1,450
Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Use & Loss	1,437	1,500	1,546	1,500	1,546	1,450
Ending Stocks	305	573	283	553	305	328
Total Distribution	2,044	2,375	2,123	2,378	2,069	2,078
Stock to use %	17.56	31.82	15.41	30.32	17.31	18.77
Yield (kg/HA)	1,579	1,580	1,849	1,849	1,823	1,772

Source: USDA forecasts, FAS Istanbul forecasts

VI. Trade Matrices

a. Cotton Trade Matrices

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

TURKEY					
COTTON					
Import Trade Matrix					
Units:	Metric Tons				
Time Period	Aug - July		Aug - July		Aug - June (11 Months)
Imports for:	MY 2022/23		MY 2023/24		MY 2024/25
U.S.	349,238	U.S.	229,115	U.S.	269,896
Others		Others		Others	
Brazil	137,672	Brazil	219,325	Brazil	295,321
Greece	137,579	Azerbaijan	81,845	Azerbaijan	97,323
Australia	77,912	Greece	81,535	Greece	93,259
Azerbaijan	49,333	Syria	43,407	Syria	32,516
Mexico	27,186	Australia	25,432	Australia	30,360
Kazakhstan	21,834	Tajikistan	25,190	Kazakhstan	19,920
Sudan	21,226	Kazakhstan	20,827	Argentina	9,587
Syria	21,159	Mexico	8,412	Mexico	6,200
Tajikistan	15,842	Sudan	7,586	Turkmenistan	3,983
Cameroon	7,312	Argentina	7,454	Tajikistan	3,236
Total of others	517,055	Total of others	521,013	Total of others	591,705
Others not listed	45,667	Others not listed	26,189	Others not listed	13,230
GRAND TOTAL	911,960	GRAND TOTAL	776,317	GRAND TOTAL	874,831

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

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

TURKEY					
COTTON					
Import Trade Matrix					
Units:	Bales				
Time Period	Aug/July		Aug/July	Aug - June (11 Months)	
Imports for:	MY 2022/23		MY 2023/24		MY 2024/25
U.S.	1,604,037	U.S.	1,052,317	U.S.	1,239,623
Others		Others		Others	
Brazil	632,323	Brazil	1,007,352	Brazil	1,356,399
Greece	631,895	Azerbaijan	375,911	Azerbaijan	447,001
Australia	357,847	Greece	374,487	Greece	428,335
Azerbaijan	226,585	Syria	199,367	Syria	149,345
Mexico	124,864	Australia	116,808	Australia	139,442
Kazakhstan	100,283	Tajikistan	115,697	Kazakhstan	91,492
Sudan	97,490	Kazakhstan	95,658	Argentina	44,033
Syria	97,183	Mexico	38,636	Mexico	28,476
Tajikistan	72,762	Sudan	34,842	Turkmenistan	18,294
Cameroon	33,584	Argentina	34,236	Tajikistan	14,863
Total of others	2,374,815	Total of others	2,392,994	Total of others	2,717,680
Others not listed	209,747	Others not listed	120,285	Others not listed	60,765
GRAND TOTAL	4,188,599	GRAND TOTAL	3,565,596	GRAND TOTAL	4,018,067

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

b. Cotton Yarn Trade Matrices

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

TURKEY	COTTON YARN		
Import Trade Matrix	Units: Metric Ton		
Time Period	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-June
Import from:	CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
U.S.	9	7	10
Others			
Uzbekistan	107,669	105,179	31,434
Turkmenistan	41,292	32,172	12,029
India	42,685	15,134	5,101
Azerbaijan	8,546	7,384	3,094
Egypt	1,807	1,748	1,352
Pakistan	7,387	2,995	1,105
Tajikistan	2,325	657	425
China	262	172	109
Italy	371	294	75
Germany	123	287	45
Total of others	212,467	166,022	54,769
Others not listed	643	511	218
GRAND TOTAL	213,119	166,540	54,997

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

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

TURKEY	COTTON YARN		
Export Trade Matrix	Units: Metric Ton		
Time Period	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-June
Export to:	CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
U.S.	949	1,091	493
Others			
Portugal	21,588	45,041	26,163
Egypt	17,513	36,022	22,562
Pakistan	3,955	22,194	14,284
Italy	17,446	21,164	11,722
Bangladesh	3,013	4,572	4,745
Morocco	9,285	10,384	4,429
Germany	5,353	6,206	3,726
Spain	5,335	4,380	3,635
Bulgaria	4,164	4,458	2,265
Russia	4,933	3,702	1991
Total of others	92,585	158,123	95,522
Others not listed	26,995	33,591	16,363
GRAND TOTAL	120,529	192,805	112,378

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

c. Cotton Fabric Trade Matrices

Table 7: Cotton Fabric Imports to Türkiye, 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 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
U.S.	34	28	11
Others			
Pakistan	89,546	61,047	21,388
China	29,533	31,844	16,228
Turkmenistan	45,465	33,951	9,940
Egypt	23,090	20,295	6,846
India	6,412	7,628	4,487
Italy	7,941	5,815	2,436
Algeria	563	1,840	2,037
Portugal	1,318	3,052	2,006
Malaysia	2,229	772	1,491
Germany	3,262	2,621	889
Total of others	209,358	168,865	67,750
Others not listed	10,422	7,187	3,606
GRAND TOTAL	219,814	176,079	71,367

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Table 8: Cotton Fabric Exports from Türkiye, 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 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
U.S.	5,287	3,434	980
Others			
Italy	55,366	61,318	33,345
Spain	23,704	33,408	24,025
Egypt	24,849	31,763	20,826
Pakistan	16,553	35,006	15,277
Tunisia	24,612	27,762	13,084
Morocco	21,170	19,759	11,829
Bulgaria	11,739	18,462	10,949
Belgium	12,116	18,634	7,451
Serbia	9,560	14,426	6,838
Portugal	10,207	17,346	6,627
Total of others	209,877	277,884	150,252
Others not listed	148,098	132,600	59,081
GRAND TOTAL	363,262	413,917	210,313

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Attachments:

No Attachments