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GAIN Report

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Required Report - public distribution

Date: 4/9/2010

Turkey

Cotton and Products Annual

Turkey Cotton Annual - 2010

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Report Highlights:

After three years of steady decline, in MY 2010 Turkish cotton area and production are projected to increase to 310,000 hectares and 2.06 million bales(450,000 MT). Domestic consumption and imports also will increase due to higher demand for Turkish textiles from import markets as the result of an improving world economy. U.S. cotton continues to be the import market leader, due both to quality and availability of the GSM credit grantee program.

Executive Summary:

Turkish cotton area and production will rebound somewhat this season following several years of steady decline. MY 2010 domestic cotton production and area are projected to reach 310,000 hectares and 450,000 MT (2.06 million bales). Record high international and local cotton prices, increasing demand from local textile industry and increasing field and ginning yields persuaded farmers to plant cotton. Despite the expected increase, however, high input prices and stagnating production bonus continues to be source of concern for Turkish cotton farmers. Adequate rains during the winter will provide sufficient water needed for irrigation in the growing season. MY 2009 area and production estimates have been lowered to 280,000 hectares and 380,000 MT (1.74 million bales), as a larger-than-expected area was converted to other crops such as corn and vegetables.

Although the area planted will increase about 11 percent year-on-year, production is expected to rise even more, because the farmers who continue planting cotton are the most efficient, and have modern equipment and larger fields. Increased utilization of certified seeds, estimated to be about 85 percent of the total planted, also has helped to increase yields. Mechanical harvesting reportedly has increased ginning yields as well.

The Turkish government announced a new initiative in 2008 to allocate an additional \$12 billion in five years to speed up the GAP project and plans to build many dams, irrigation channels and other infrastructure in the Southeast Anatolian region in order to irrigate an additional 780,000 hectares of land by 2012. Cotton planting is expected to increase significantly on completion of the new phase of the project. The government allocated necessary funds during 2009 for the project.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade has undertaken a program to establish HVI (High Volume Instrument) machine classification of Turkish cotton. They plan to create facilities furnished with HVI machines in Izmir, Urfa and Adana. The initial plan was to start the project this fall but due to budget problems the new system is expected to be functional in five years. When active the system will collect data for each bale in a national data base. The new system will facilitate production support payments according to quality and trading of cotton in futures market. In April 2009, USDA and the Cotton Council International arranged for training of a technical delegation at the USDA/AMS facility in Memphis.

Domestic cotton consumption in MY 2009 is expected to improve somewhat to 1.1 MMT (5 million bales). During the first two months of 2010 textile exports vitalized due to the increase demand from international markets.

The strength of the Turkish lira against major foreign currencies between 2004 and mid-2008 has hurt textile exports and facilitated imports of low cost yarn and fabric. Many yarn mills have suspended operation and some have moved their mills to lower cost countries such as Egypt. Other companies sold their machinery to buyers from competing countries such as India. The lifting of Chinese textile export quotas in the beginning of 2008 also hurt Turkish exports of ready to wear clothing since production costs are higher in Turkey.

Despite the devaluation of the Turkish lira since September 2008, the global economic slump has had a brutal impact on Turkish textile and apparel producers. Turkish companies have been trying to hold on to their markets by emphasizing their advantage in shipping times and focusing on fashion and design, particularly in Europe.

The textile and garment industries are crucial to Turkey's economy, accounting for 8 percent of its GDP, 16 percent of its total industrial production and about 10 percent of its manufacturing jobs. Turkey is the second biggest apparel and textile supplier to the EU, after China, and is the eight largest textile exporter in the world and fourth largest apparel exporter.

Turkish textile and apparel total exports amounted to \$ 18.7 billion in 2009 down from \$21.88 billion in 2008. The sharp reduction in EU demand was the reason for the decline in total textile exports. But ready to wear items and textile exports during the first two months of 2010 were up about 10 percent and 25 percent respectively compared to the same period a year ago, raising hopes for a better export performance in the year.

Parallel to consumption trends, Turkey's cotton imports declined sharply to 635,000 MT (2.9 million bales) in MY 2008 compared to 711,000 MT (3.2 million bales) a year earlier. Imports improved during the first six months of MY 2009

however, reaching 353,000 MT (1.6 million bales), compared to 270,000 MT (1.2 million bales) in the same period of the previous marketing year. Imports are expected to reach totals of 700,000 MT (3.2 million bales) in MY 2009 and 750,000 MT (3.4 million bales) in MY 2010. Lack of domestic supplies and expected improvement in textile demand will be the reasons for the import increases.

The United States continues to be the leading cotton supplier to the Turkish market, supplying 61 percent during MY 2008. U.S. market share was 48 percent during the first half of the MY 2009 but is expected to go up to 60 percent at the end of the marketing year. Total cotton imports from the U.S. in MY 2009 are expected to reach 450,000 MT (2 million bales). Turkey is expected to remain to be the second-largest market for U.S. cotton exports due to lack of local supplies and availability of GSM-102 credit guarantee program.

Turkey cotton exports declined to 10,700 MT (49,000 bales) in MY 2008 from 56,700 MT (260,000 bales) a year ago due to traders' unwillingness to take positions caused by the strong Turkish lira and lower domestic supplies. Exports during the first half of MY 2009 were also low at about 9,000 MT (41,300 bales), of which 5,000 MT (23,000 bales) were shipments to free trade zones which can be imported back in the country.

Commodities:

Cotton

Production:

Cotton planted area in MY 2010 is forecast to increase about 11 percent and reach 310,000 hectares. Excessive rains in the GAP and Cukurova regions last fall prevented some winter wheat planting, and these fields are expected to be planted with cotton. Contemporary record high international and domestic cotton prices increased hopes of higher return. During the last six months local cotton prices moved along with world prices and increased about fifty percent to \$ 2.20 per kilogram in late March from \$ 1.50 in August 2009. Field and ginning yields increases in recent years also persuaded farmers to increase planting cotton in all three regions.

All the cotton growing regions have received adequate rains and irrigation water is reported to be sufficient in all regions. But in spite of adequate supplies of irrigation water, higher input prices for seed, fertilizer, fuel and electricity remain concerns for cotton farmers. Attractive returns on wheat, corn and soybean production compete with cotton planting area. Total MY 2010 production is projected to be about 450,000 MT (2.06 million bales), up about 20 percent compared to a year ago, yet only about half of production in MY 2006. Despite lower-than- anticipated planting in MY 2009, optimum weather conditions has favored yields and total production reached 380,000 MT.

Turkey used to be the world leader for organic cotton production, but increasing world production has lowered the margins and domestic production has declined in recent years. MY 2009 production is estimated about 12,000 MT compared to 23,000 MT in MY 2005.

The Ministry of Agriculture announced commodity production premiums quite early this year. Even though farmers were pleased to see an early announcement, they were also disappointed that seed cotton production premiums were kept the same as last year's (TL 0.42 per kilogram) while all other commodities received increases. Farmers' representatives argued that TL 0.50 per kilogram premium would have encouraged greater planting for this year. Additionally the government, anticipating general elections, declared that bonus payments for MY 2009 crop will be made soon and MY 2010 payment will be done in a timely fashion.

Although the total area planted has declined, overall field yields are improving because the farmers who continue to plant cotton are the most efficient, experienced, and well equipped, and usually have larger fields. Therefore, better planting techniques and economies of scale are helping them to achieve higher yields. Increases in the use of certified seeds over the years also has helped to increase yields. The increase in certified seed use is driven by a 10 percent additional production bonus for certified seed users. It is now calculated that 85 percent of the seeds used for cotton planting are certified seeds.

Harran is the heart of the cotton growing area in the GAP region, where 140,000 hectares are under irrigation. An estimated 15,000 hectares of land have been affected by salt accumulation caused by poor irrigation practices. However, it has been reported recently that drainage canals are being built to prevent harm to the cotton fields from rising underground water levels due to excessive irrigation. The GOT also provides technical and financial assistance to farmers to build modern irrigation systems to prevent ecological problems and wasting water resources.

Pests, including budworm and bollworm, are a problem for cotton producers, particularly in the Cukurova region. To harmonize with EU environmental regulations, the government banned aerial pesticide spraying in May 2006, creating insect-control problems for producers in the region. According to growers, there is no other cost-effective way to control infestations in traditional varieties. Turkey does not permit planting of Bt insect-protected cotton, or any other transgenic crop.

Although mechanical cotton harvesters were introduced to Turkey only a few years ago, their numbers have increased significantly, reaching 430 at the end of 2009 compared to 260 three years earlier. Trials of cotton harvesters proved that they can lessen farmer dependence on hand picking, decreasing labor costs. While the majority of the new harvesters are modern, about 100 are old tractor-pulled harvesters. The number of harvesters is not expected to increase due to the production decline of recent years and increasing availability of rental harvesters.

Plans by marketing cooperatives such as Cukobirlik, Antbirlık, and Taris to produce bio-diesel from cottonseed oil and other oils to cut fuel costs have not materialized. The government announced a higher than expected consumption tax for bio-diesel (TL 0.65 per liter) and did not exempt co-op produced bio-diesel from the tax, as expected. Because the high tax diminished the cost advantage of using bio-diesel the co-ops postponed their investment plans.

Production Policy

The Turkish government has spent more than \$ 20 billion over the past three decades on a gigantic irrigation and agricultural extension project in Southeastern Anatolia, the GAP project. When finished some 1.7 million hectares of land will be irrigated and a total of 22 dams will be completed. In 2008 the government promised to allocate an additional \$ 12 billion in five years for dams, irrigation and infrastructure in the region. The government proceeded as planned in 2009 and allocated appreciable funds to vitalize some of the irrigation projects. So far about seventy-four percent of the hydro electric projects are completed but only fifteen percent of the irrigation projects. If actually realized, a total of 1.04 million hectares of land will be irrigated by 2012 which could eventually increase cotton planting and production in the region.

Most of Turkey's cotton is planted between mid-March and mid-May and harvested from mid-August through November. The crop is grown in three main areas; the Aegean region, Cukurova and Southeastern Anatolia. Small amounts of cotton are also produced around Antalya and Antakya.

The most popular variety in the Aegean region are "Carmen" and "Nazilli 84"; in Cukurova "Delta Pine-SG 125", and "BA 119"; and in the Southeast "Stone Mill" and "Diyarbakir Gold". Aegean cotton is considered the best quality and is preferred by textile producers. Aegean cotton is longer staple (1 5/32") than cotton from Cukurova (1 3/32") or the GAP region (1 1/8), although the quality of cotton has improved significantly in the GAP region due to improved seed quality.

All of Turkey's estimated 500 gins are privately owned. The majority of the gins in the Aegean region are roller gins, more suitable for longer staple cotton, while about half of the gins in Cukurova and the Southeast are roller gins and half are saw gins. However the recent increase in machine harvesting has triggered construction of new saw gins. The marketing cooperatives Taris and Cukobirlik have invested in new saw gins to meet the needs of their members.

The ginning rate averages about 41 percent in the Aegean region, about 39 percent in GAP and 38 percent in Cukurova. Ginners generally purchase seed cotton directly from growers. Lint generally is graded and certified by the

government–regulated inspectors at the gins, using a green card system. The government has invested in a project to introduce a mechanized HVI testing system and has sent technicians to the United States for training at USDA’s Memphis facilities. Accordingly there will be HVI measurement centers in Izmir, Adana and Urfa and Turkey will eventually move to the HVI testing system in about five years. Domestic regulations require that the entire cotton harvest be ginned before the end of the following April.

Consumption:

Domestic cotton consumption during MY 2009 is expected to be about 1.1 MMT (5 million bales) slightly above the consumption of last year due to increase in demand from export markets. It has been reported that some of the mills that were closed down for lack of business were back in production since the last quarter of 2009 due to revitalized demand. Domestic consumption is expected to improve further in MY 2010 to 1.17 MMT(5.37 million bales) with the expectation of recovery in the world economy.

The Turkish textile industry was adversely affected during the last few years by fiscal and monetary policies that strengthened the Turkish Lira, which in turn hurt exports and facilitated imports of low cost yarn and fabric from India, Pakistan, China and Turkmenistan. The 2008 global economic slump in Turkish textile export markets, such as the EU, and the removal of Chinese textile export quotas were other negative factors. 2009 was a bad year for Turkish exports in general and textile exports in particular. During the first two months of 2010, however, textile exports showed signs of improvement particularly to the EU. Despite the recent export increases, economic problems in the Southern European members of the EU and value loss of Euro against the dollar are sources of concern for exports since the union receives fifty percent of the total Turkish textile exports.

During the recent crises the high cost of labor, electricity and transportation in Turkey has caused many mills to suspend operation. Furthermore some mills moved to low-labor-cost countries such as Egypt and others sold their machinery. About 1 million spindles have reportedly been moved out of Turkey during the past three years.

According to the official figures cotton yarn imports were 182,000 MT in 2007, then declined to 128,000 MT in 2008 and declined further to 94,000 MT in 2009 due to the drop in textile exports and domestic consumption. The GOT declared a new import tax and minimum price on cotton yarn to protect domestic companies (GAIN report TU8038).

Despite the recent downturn, the textile industry continues to be one of the most important sectors of the Turkish economy, accounting for 8 percent of GNP, 16 percent of industrial employment and 21 percent of total exports in 2008. Investments by the Turkish textile industry since 1985 are estimated at about \$ 85 billion. Following movement of factories to other countries present production capacity is estimated as 5.5 million spindles and 650,000 rotors in Turkey. In the European market, Turkish textile exporters have the advantage of faster order response times and higher quality than their East Asian competitors.

According to the Exporter’s Union, ready-to-wear items and textiles exports continued to decline in 2009. Ready-to-wear item exports declined about 16 percent to \$13.2 and total textile exports 18 percent, to \$7.6 billion. However exports of both categories increased significantly during the first two months of 2010 compared to the same period a year ago. Textile exports were up about 25 percent and ready-to-wear items about 10 percent. Overall share of textiles and products in total exports also improved to 20.2 percent from 17.6 percent. The European Union continued to be the leading market for Turkish textile exports in 2009, constituting 80 percent of exports. Exports to the United States continued to decline and took a 36 percent drop in 2009 due to competition from other Asian countries and the U.S. economic slump.

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

The new futures market in Izmir has been in operation for a few years and had reached significant trading volumes for products other than cotton. The futures market (VOB) administration is working on creating a legal framework on necessary

infrastructure such as bonded storage facilities. The VOP administration has expressed a desire to finalize preparations and start trading cotton as early as next October.

Trade:

Turkey imported 635,000 MT (2.9 Million bales) of cotton in MY 2008, down about 11 percent from a year ago due to lack of exports demand for textiles. U.S. cotton constituted about 62 percent of imports during the year.

Imports during the first six months of MY 2009, however, were 418,000 MT (1.9 million bales) up about 55 percent compared to the same period of the previous year. The United States was the leading supplier, providing 45 percent which equaled 188,703 MT (866,000 bales). Greece, CIS and India are the other important sources for Turkey.

The Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM-102) continues to play an important role in facilitating sales of U.S. cotton and maintaining market share. The recent announcement for the FY 2010 program will ensure maximum utilization of the program. U.S. exports to Turkey are projected to speed up with recovery of the world economy and increased demand during the second half of the marketing year. The U.S. registered 237,000 MT (1.1 MB) of cotton for sale to Turkey during the first eight months of the marketing year.

Turkey also imported 92,000 MT of cotton yarn and 522 million M2 of fabric in 2009. While fabric imports were down about 13 percent compared to a year ago, yarn imports declined 26 percent. Reductions in imports of both items were due to decline in domestic usage. CIS (Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan) and South Asian countries (India, Pakistan, and China) were the main suppliers for both items.

Turkey cotton exports declined to 10,700 MT (49,000 bales) in MY 2008 from 56,700 MT (260,000 bales) a year earlier due to lack of supplies and lack of profitable markets. Exports during the first half of MY 2009 were about 9,000 MT (41,000 bales) of which about 5,000 MT (23,000 bales) was to the free trade zones. Turkey also exports about 20,000 MT (92,000 bales) hydrophilic cotton annually for medical use; this is not listed in the trade matrix.

Additionally Turkey exported 93,000 MT of cotton yarn and 322 million M2 of fabric in CY 2009. Exports of both items were down about twelve percent due to the global economic crises. EU member countries continued to be the leading export market for Turkish cotton yarn and fabric.

Turkey is expected to remain a net cotton importer for years to come due to the large textile industrial capacity, low domestic cotton production and the slow pace of development of the GAP project.

Stocks:

There are no official stock estimates but it was reported that Turkish mills preferred to maintain stocks at minimal levels due to the high cost of financing (approximately 1.5 percent per month). In general this policy works to their advantage during the first half of the marketing year, when local supplies are abundant and prices are low. However, it also can create vulnerability to price increases in the world market, as well as speculative price increases in the local market during the second half of the marketing year.

Policy:

About one third of the Turkish population lives in rural areas and earns its living primarily from farming. Therefore, agriculture and rural development are still top priorities for the Turkish government. Massive investments in the GAP (Southeast Anatolia) project demonstrate this.

The farmers' cooperatives --TARIS, Cukobirlik and Antbirlik-- historically have provided their members with low-cost loans, seed and fertilizer and are supposed to buy members' cotton at announced prices. However, since the last crisis in 2001 and as a part of the IMF economic reform program they became more independent and are not permitted to operate at a

loss, necessitating funds from the treasury. TARIS and Cukobirlik, located in the Aegean and Cukurova regions respectively, are larger coops compared to Antbirlik. Both large coops continued to play a role in the buying and selling of cotton in their regions. However both coops are experiencing financial difficulties and their roles have been declining. Antbirlik, located in Antalya, gradually is moving out of cotton since farmers in the region moved to other commodities, such as citrus, and the production in the region has declined to negligible levels.

Following many years of late announcements, this year the government announced the production support payments for MY 2010 seed cotton in February. The government will pay TL 0.42 (approx. \$ 0.26) per kg of seed cotton if it is produced with certified seeds, the same as in MY 2009. Farmers were happy to receive an early announcement for planning purposes, but were upset that the bonus remained the same as last year in spite of increasing production costs. Cotton farmers were expecting a higher bonus, about TL 0.5 per kg (approx. \$.30) considering the increases in cost of planting and domestic production shortage.

The GOT also announced that production bonus payments for MY 2009 cotton seed crop will be made prior to MY 2010 planting rather than at harvest as usual. Farmers speculate that earlier than usual payment is due to upcoming general elections. Overall the early announcement of production bonus will have only a limited affect on the increase of cotton planting this year.

As with all crops, subsidized credits from the Turkish Agricultural Bank and subsidies for the cost of all fertilizers ended in October 2001. Irrigation water is provided by the State Irrigation Authority (DSI) for a fee but there is a continuing debate whether the price of water is below its actual cost. Pesticides are purchased from the private sector.

Policy, Trade

According to the CY 2010 import regime, cotton imports from all sources are duty-free.

In January 2009 the Undersecretariat of Foreign Trade (FTU) unexpectedly announced a new regulation, effective February 1, 2009, requiring all foreign suppliers of cotton and cotton textile products to register with the Turkish government by filing documents with Turkish Embassies and Consulates.

Marketing:

U.S. cotton is highly valued by Turkish spinners due to its consistent quality and the reputation of the United States as a reliable supplier. Marketing and promotion activities by the Cotton Council International and Cotton Incorporated such as seminars, technical documents and advertising as well as the use of USDA's Cochran Program and GSM program have helped to maintain a high awareness of the benefits of U.S. cotton among the Turkish mill owners

*The Exchange rate used in this report was: \$ 1 = TL 1.52

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Cotton					
	2008	Revised	2009	Estimate	(HECTARES)	(MT)
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]
Market Year Begin	Aug-08		Aug-09		Aug-10	
Area Planted	350000	350000	300000	280000	0	310000
Area Harvested	345000	340000	300000	280000	0	310000
Beginning Stocks	272563	272563	262563	267433	0	232433
Production	450000	420000	400000	380000	0	450000
Imports	600000	635632	675000	700000	0	750000
MY Imp. from	400000	391500	450000	450000	0	475000

U.S.						
TOTAL SUPPLY	1322563	1328195	1337563	1347433	0	1432433
Exports	10000	10762	10000	15000	0	20000
USE Dom. Consumption	1050000	1050000	1100000	1100000	0	1170000
Loss Dom. Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1050000	1050000	1100000	1100000	0	1150000
Ending Stocks	262563	267433	227563	232433	0	242433
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1322563	1328195	1337563	1347433	0	1432433

Cotton		Turkey		2008		2009		2010	
				2008/2009		2009/2010		2010/2011	
				MY Begins Aug 2008		MY Begins Aug 2009		MY Begins Aug 2010	
				USDA Official Data	New Post	USDA Official Data	New Post	USDA Official Data	New Post
		Data		Data		Data			
Area Planted		0	0	0		0		0	
Area Harvested		340	380	340	280	280		310	
Beginning Stocks		1,949	1,275	1,251	1,632	1,226		1,065	
Production		1,930	2,300	1,927	1,700	1,744		2,065	
Imports		2,889	3,100	2,917	3,500	3,213		3,442	
MY Imports from U.S.		0	2,065	1,797	0	2,066		2,180	
Total Supply		6,768	6,675	6,095	6,832	6,183		6,572	
Exports		136	230	49	150	68		92	
Use		5,000	5,510	4,820	5,300	5,050		5,370	
Loss		0	0	0	0				
Total Dom. Cons.		5,000	5,510	4,820	5,300	5,050		5,370	
Ending Stocks		1,632	935	1,226	1,382	1,065		1,110	
Total Distribution		6,768	6,675	6,095	6,832	6,183		6,572	
Stock to Use %		32	16	25	25	21		20	
Yield		1,236	1,318	1,234	1,322	1,356		1,450	
TS=TD				0		0		0	

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Cotton	Units:	Metric tons
Time Period	Aug/July		Aug/Jan
Imports for:	MY 2008		MY 2009
U.S.	391500	U.S.	188,703
Others			
Greece	137836	Greece	95886
Mersin FTZ	22566	Turkmenistan	41261
Brazil	20964	India	22146
Uzbekistan	17608	Uzbekistan	12093
Turkmenistan	17083	Syria	11824
India	13028	Brazil	9680
Egypt	3513	Pakistan	8223
Azerbaijan	2941	Azerbaijan	8714
Kyrgyzstan	1779	Nigeria	1880

Tajikistan	1550	Tajikistan	7670
Total of Others	238868		219377
Others not listed	5264		10258
Grand Total	635632		418338
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Cotton	Units:	Bales
Time Period	Aug/July		Aug/Jan
Imports for:	MY 2008		MY 2009
U.S.	1796985	U.S.	886147
Others			
Greece	632667	Greece	440117
Mersin FTZ	103578	Turkmenistan	189388
Brazil	96225	India	101650
Uzbekistan	80821	Uzbekistan	55506
Turkmenistan	78411	Syria	54272
India	59799	Brazil	44431
Egypt	16128	Pakistan	37743
Azerbaijan	13500	Azerbaijan	39997
Kyrgyzstan	8166	Nigeria	8629
Tajikistan	7155	Tajikistan	3520
Total of Others	1096404		1006940
Others not listed	24162		460184
Grand Total	2917551		1920171

Export Trade Matrix

Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Cotton	Yarn	Metric tons
Time Period	Jan/Dec		Jan/Dec
Imports for:	CY 2008		CY 2009
U.S.	24	U.S.	148
Others		Others	
Italy	22085	Italy	19685
Portugal	10754	Portugal	9364
Poland	8650	Poland	9422
Egypt	8179	Egypt	4522
Syria	7758	Syria	7006
Greece	5983	Greece	4547
Germany	5575	Germany	6970
Spain	3712	Spain	3906
Romania	3303	Morocco	2782
Bulgaria	2665	Slovakia	2699
Total for Others	78664		70903
Others not Listed	28105		21879
Grand Total	106793		92930

Import Trade Matrix

Country Commodity	Turkey		Metric tons
	Cotton	Yarn	
Time Period	Jan/Dec		Jan/Dec
Imports for:	CY 2008		CY 2009
U.S.	11	U.S.	1
Others	Others		
India	39673	India	13635
Uzbekistan	33460	Uzbekistan	32206
Turkmenistan	20544	Turkmenistan	16371
Pakistan	14462	Pakistan	11024
Egypt	6341	Egypt	6548
Syria	2880	Syria	5681
China	2808	China	1158
Kayseri FTZ	2641	Ethiopia	2243
Kazakhstan	2178	Vietnam	1472
Italy	692	Thailand	1174
Total for Others	125679		91512
Others not Listed	3307		2990
Grand Total	128997		94503

Export Trade Matrix

Country Commodity	Turkey		1000 M2
	Cotton	Fabric	
Time Period	Jan/Dec		Jan/Dec
Imports for:	CY 2008		CY 2009
U.S.	8620	U.S.	4520
Others	Others		
Romania	30718	Romania	26386
Italy	37158	Italy	41694
Germany	20715	Germany	23674
Bulgaria	20118	Tunisia	18725
Tunisia	17667	Egypt	16910
Poland	17471	Poland	13682
Morocco	15484	Morocco	13532
Egypt	13494	Bulgaria	15778
France	12760	Serbia	11118
Serbia	11000	France	10671
Total for Others	196585		192170
Others not Listed	161356		125049
Grand Total	366561		321739

Import Trade Matrix

Country Commodity	Turkey		1000 M2
	Cotton	Fabric	
Time Period	Jan/Dec		Jan/Dec
Imports for:	CY 2008		CY 2009
U.S.	102	U.S.	235
Others	Others		

Pakistan	196777	Pakistan	191600
China	183273	China	130685
Turkmenistan	60698	Turkmenistan	64181
Indonesia	33821	Indonesia	18747
India	28569	India	25127
Thailand	19601	Thailand	21133
Italy	16502	Italy	13366
Istanbul FTZ	7450	U.A.E.	9479
Egypt	6072	Syria	5528
Bahrain	5322	Bahrain	4858
Total for Others	558085		484704
Others not Listed	45171		37159
Grand Total	603358		522098