



European Cotton

Overview of cotton cultivation in Europe



CONTENTS

Cotton is a significant crop for the economy of Europe, despite the small area it covers

European cotton is particularly high quality and safe, as producers adhere to strict rules of sowing, fertilization, and plant protection.

In 2022, Greece had high cotton production, excellent quality, and good commercial prices for producers.

In 2023, the production and quality of cotton were negatively affected by extreme weather events, especially in Central Greece

The areas cultivated were fewer mainly due to the conditions prevailing during the sowing period


Cultivated Areas in Greece - Acres per Region

Region	4-year Average	2023-24	Difference 2023/4-year
Epirus	998	715	-28.39%
Thessaly	859,751	728,552	-15.26%
Thrace	630,738	489,214	-22.44%
Crete-Other	112	95	-14.78%
Macedonia	871,742	784,008	-10.06%
Peloponnese	7,505	9,073	20.90%
Central Greece	340,983	290,162	-14.90%
GREECE	2,711,820	2,301,819	-15.12%

Deliveries of Seeded Cotton per Region



Region	4-year Average	2023-24	Difference 2023/4-year
Epirus	272,935	202,480	-25.81%
Thessaly	314,200,475	96,422,114	-69.31%
Thrace	132,497,571	107,871,721	-18.59%
Crete-Other	28,450	16,260	-42.85%
Macedonia	322,415,271	278,468,330	-13.63%
Peloponnese	2,550,968	1,844,500	-27.69%
GREECE	935,873,201	615,146,753	-34.27%



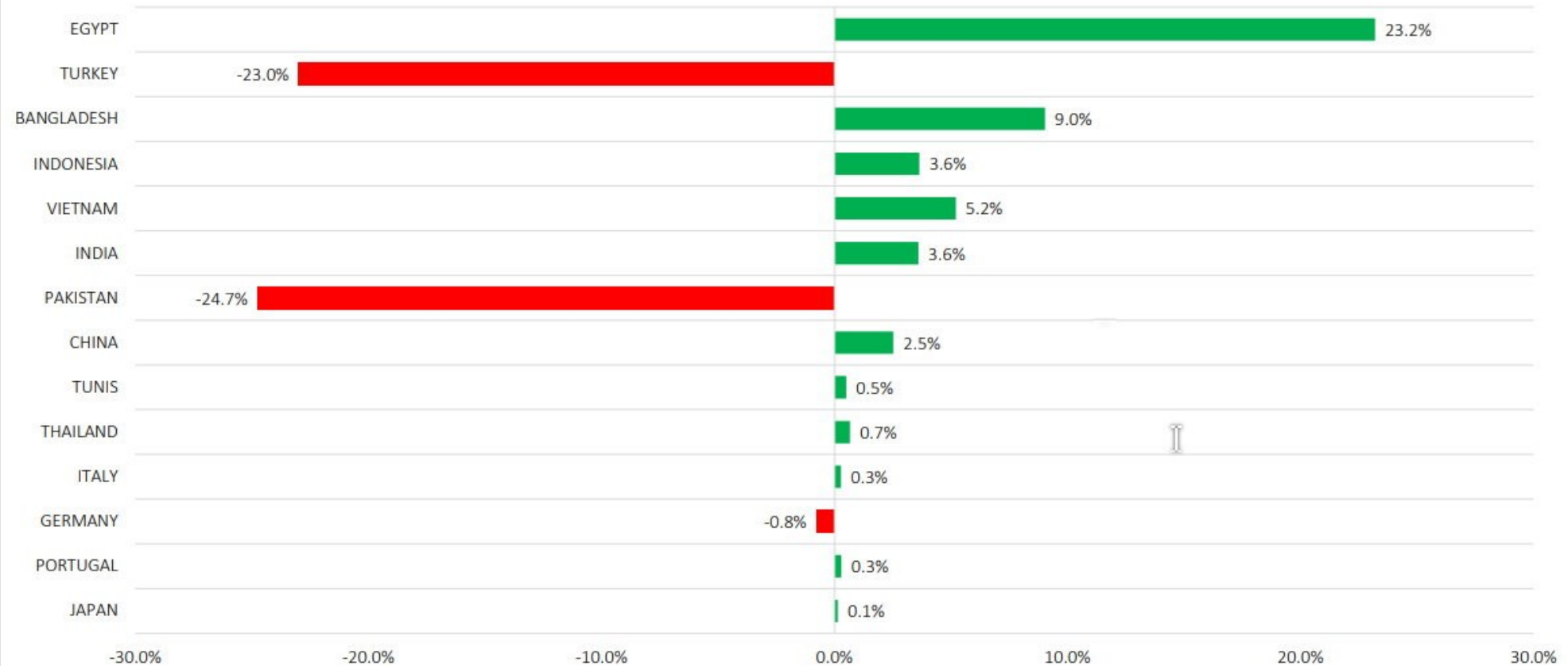
Greek cotton exports have significantly increased in recent years:

In 2021/2022, cotton exports amounted to 293 million euros, showing a leap of 30.7% compared to the corresponding period last year.

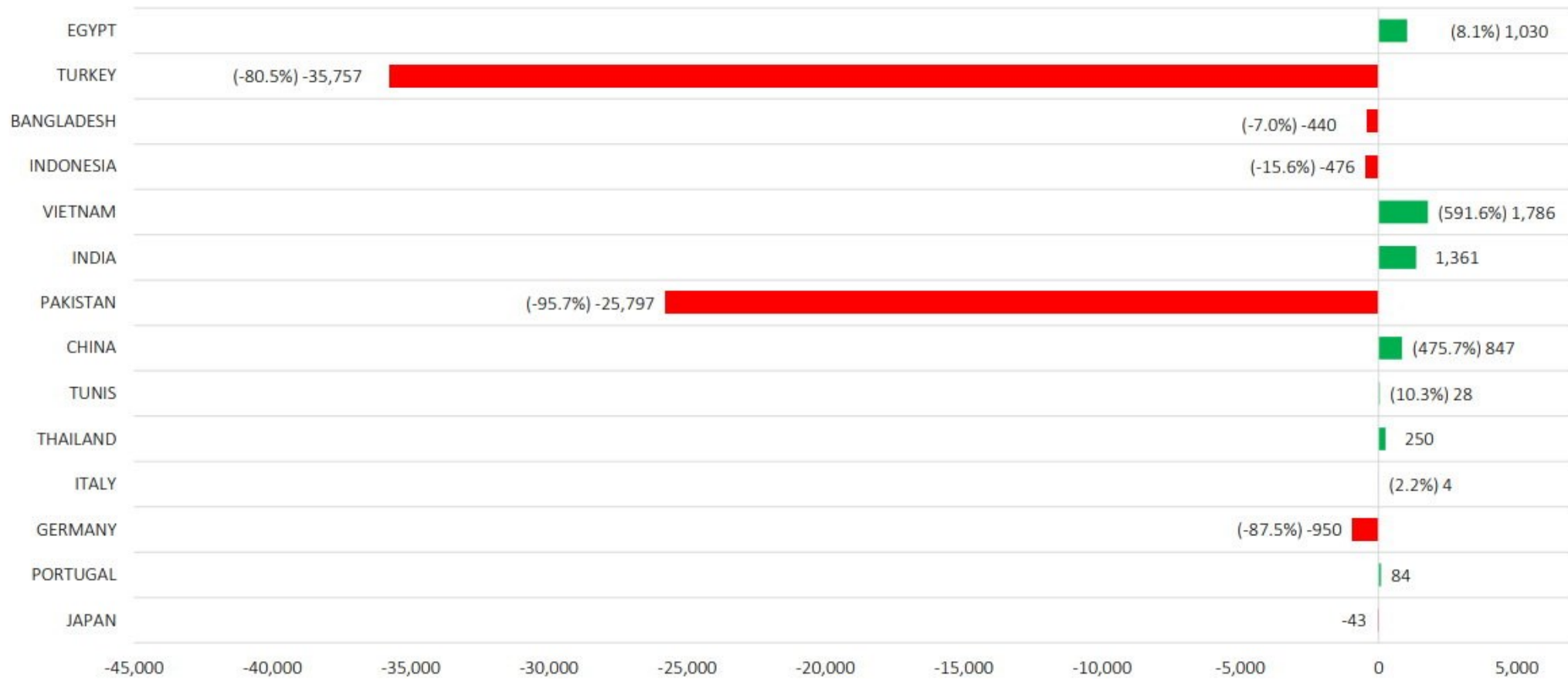
The main destinations for the Greek product are in short distances, which favors Greek exports. In 2020, exports to Turkey reached 193.3 million euros, while exports to Egypt were 41.8 million euros.


Overall, these data show that Greek cotton cultivation has a significant presence in international markets and contributes to the Greek economy.

Change in **Market Share** 23/24 Crop VS 22/23 Crop



Change in **Volume** 23/24 Crop VS 22/23 Crop





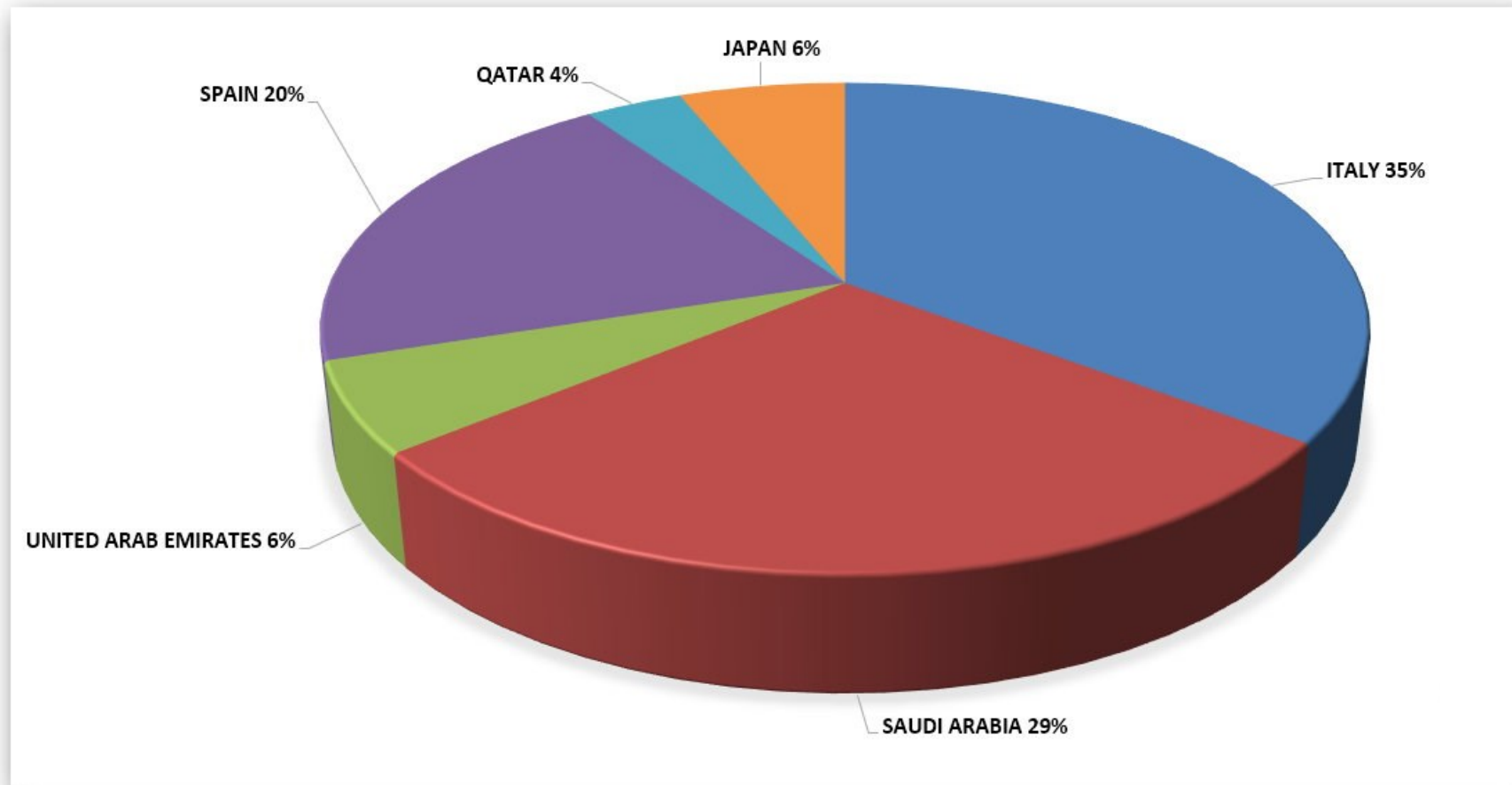
The graphs show the changes in Greek cotton exports for various countries, comparing the current period with the last year, 3-year average, and 5-year average.

Turkey has seen a significant decrease in imports, down 80.54% from last year, 86.64% from the 3-year average, and 84.49% from the 5-year average.

Bangladesh has a slight decrease from last year, but an increase compared to the 3-year average.

Vietnam and India have seen substantial increases in imports.

Greek exports of seeded cotton for the crop year 22/23 until August '23



Key observations

Italy is the largest importer of Greek cotton with a total of 79,470,964 units.

Saudi Arabia also has significant imports with a total of 64,780,450 units.

Spain is another major importer with a total of 45,698,940 units.

Japan and the United Arab Emirates also have substantial imports with totals of 13,811,750 and 13,440,300 units respectively.

The total Greek cotton exports amount to 248,775,639 units.

These figures highlight the global demand for Greek cotton and the significant role of Greece in the international cotton market. However, the data also shows a wide disparity in the volume of exports to different countries, which could be influenced by various factors such as trade agreements, market demand, and logistical considerations. It's important to note that these figures are subject to change as they are updated regularly based on new data and trends.

Common points in European Cotton




Quality of Cotton: The produced cotton is of high quality and safe, as producers adhere to strict rules.

Cultivation: Cotton cultivation is significant for the economy and society, generating employment and income for thousands of families.

Environmental Sustainability: All countries have focused on the environmental sustainability of cotton cultivation, with the implementation of integrated production practices and minimization of pesticide and fertilizer use.

Exports: Both Greece and Spain export cotton, mainly to Asia, where the textile industry predominates.



Overall, these points confirm the importance of sustainable cotton cultivation in Europe, both from an economic and environmental perspective.

They also underscore the need for continuous improvement of cultivation practices and the development of strategies that enhance the competitiveness of European cotton in international markets.

The European cotton sector shares many similarities in terms of cultivation practices, quality, and market dynamics. Both sectors face challenges but also opportunities for growth and sustainability.

Problems we all face

The commercial value of cotton in 2023 shows downward trends.

One of the biggest problems faced by producers in Greece is the increased cost of production, mainly due to increased energy prices.

The implementation of the New CAP in Greece has very strict environmental terms.

THANK YOU

