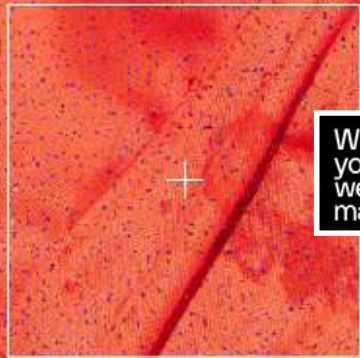




BREMEN COTTON REPORT



87% POLYESTER

What
you
wear
matters



TOPIC OF THE WEEK: NCC CAMPAIGN "PLANT NOT PLASTIC"

Growing Health Concerns Motivate Action

A new national survey conducted for the National Cotton Council of America (NCC) reveals consumers are largely in the dark about microplastic pollution, particularly concerning its origins in everyday clothing.

Photo:
Plant not Plastic: Fact Sheet,
National Cotton Council

The "Microplastics Corporate Strategy & Insights Consumer Survey," conducted by Cotton Incorporated for NCC in 2025 with a sample size of 974 consumers, found that only a third (33 percent) of consumers are "very aware" of microplastic pollution.

"Our research clearly indicates that while consumers are concerned about microplastic pollution, they are largely unaware of the significant role their clothing can play in this issue, and crucially, they don't know what specific actions to take," said Marjory Walker, Vice President of Council Operations, NCC. "The survey revealed that 'lack of clear information/guidance' (34 percent) and being 'unsure what specific actions to take' (32 percent) are the biggest barriers preventing consumers from taking more action. This isn't about apathy; it's that people aren't sure what actions will make a difference."

Focus on Health: Alarming Discoveries in the Human Body

The survey also underscored the rising level of public interest for human health impacts, a development amplified by recent scientific discoveries. While environmental concerns like marine life and polluted beaches remain high, 63 percent of consumers consider microplastics impacting human health a "major concern." Equally troubling, 68 percent are highly concerned about microplastics getting into the products we eat and drink.

[Continue on page 12](#)



IN THIS ISSUE:

- 11** BREMEN COTTON MARKET
- 13** AVERAGE PRICES CIF BREMEN
- 13** 2025 DNFI AWARD
- 14** A NATIONAL EXPERIENCE
- 15** TRILATERAL COOPERATION
- 16** EURATEX IS CALLING FOR DECISIVE ACTION
- 16** FAIR COMPETITION IN ONLINE TRADE
- 17** TEXTILES + FASHION: CONTINUED STAGNATION IN THE INDUSTRY
- 17** INDIAN CONSUL GENERAL IN BREMEN
- 18** STATISTICS: DATA ON GERMAN COTTON TRADE

BREMEN COTTON MARKET



Reporting Period 19 Nov - 02 Dec 2025

FACTS & FIGURES

Little Movement on the Market

Over the course of the last two weeks, ICE Cotton No. 2 futures moved primarily sideways. Initially, the futures declined a little before recovering slightly, with March 26 futures showing a more stable increase than the December 25 futures. With the expiry of the December future, the

divergence between the two quotations increased.

The US dollar, on the other hand, lost some ground as a market factor and arrived above \$1.16/€ at the end of the reporting period. In conjunction with a generally lower price

trend, this created good conditions for trading, but these were largely left at rest. Only short-term demand was realised.

Development of the Exchange Rate USD/EUR



Cotlook 'A' Index 2025/26 (Far East)

- in US-Cents/lb CFR Far Eastern Ports
- middling 1.1/8 inch, US-Cents/lb

02.12.25	Prev. Week (25.11.25)	Prev. Month (04.11.25)	Prev. Year (03.12.24)
74.95	74.35	77.10	81.75

Adjusted World Price (AWP) for US cotton* in US-Cents/lb

28.11.-04.12.	Prev. Week	Prev. Month	Prev. Year
50.77	50.80	52.57	57.53

* subject to further adjustments acc. to Step 1
(First Handler Marketing Certificate Program)

US SPOT MARKET Price

7 Market Average for SM, 1.1/16 inch, US-Cents/lb

02.12.25	Prev. Week (25.11.25)	Prev. Month (04.11.25)	Prev. Year (03.12.24)
61.07	60.84	61.38	66.31

Daily Rates* Euro / US\$

		PREV. YEAR
19.11.2025	1.1583	1.0578
20.11.2025	1.1514	1.0562
21.11.2025	1.1520	1.0526
24.11.2025	1.1544	-
25.11.2025	1.1551	1.0495
26.11.2025	1.1577	1.0522
27.11.2025	1.1586	1.0531
28.11.2025	1.1566	1.0542
01.12.2025	1.1646	-
02.12.2025	1.1614	1.0507

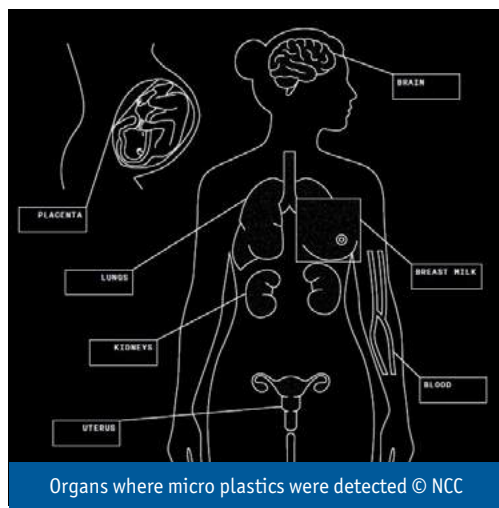
*) Reference Quotation ECB

ICE Futures Cotton #2. Basis Strict Low Middling 1.1/16 inch (in US-cents/lb)

DELIVERY MONTH	19.11.2025	20.11.2025	21.11.2025	24.11.2025	25.11.2025	26.11.2025	27.11.2025	28.11.2025	01.12.2025	02.12.2025
Dec 25	62.30	61.68	61.35	61.44	62.43	62.77	62.77	62.91	62.83	62.77
Mar 26	63.78	63.74	63.85	64.00	64.23	64.57	64.57	64.71	64.63	64.57
May 26	65.03	65.00	65.07	65.23	65.43	65.75	65.75	65.92	65.78	65.71
Jul 26	66.12	66.11	66.18	66.34	66.51	66.77	66.77	66.96	66.81	66.71
Oct 26	67.11	67.15	67.22	67.24	67.41	67.45	67.45	67.64	67.69	67.48
Dec 26	67.56	67.55	67.59	67.64	67.76	67.82	67.82	68.12	68.03	67.99
Mar 27	68.43	68.38	68.52	68.52	68.64	68.65	68.65	68.96	68.84	68.84
May 27	69.15	69.06	69.29	69.27	69.38	69.38	69.38	69.67	69.54	69.55
Jul 27	69.72	69.59	69.88	69.86	69.90	69.98	69.98	70.21	70.08	70.09
Oct 24	68.71	68.58	68.87	68.85	68.89	68.97	68.97	69.20	69.07	69.08
Dec 24	66.89	68.46	69.19	-	73.20	73.37	73.57	73.57	-	72.43



Continued from page 10



These concerns are well-founded. Recent studies have made startling discoveries about microplastics within the human body: Microplastics have been detected in critical organs, including the brain, kidneys, lungs, and even the uterus.

The sheer volume of exposure is staggering: people inhale or ingest on average 74,000 to 121,000 microplastic particles per year. Some research suggests individuals can accumulate up to 130 microplastics per day in their lungs from inhalation.

“When consumers realize that the tiny plastic fibers shedding from their clothes can end up in the food they eat, the water they drink, and even within their own organs, the issue becomes incredibly personal,” Walker added. “This direct health dimension is a powerful motivator, but it

also amplifies the need for clear, actionable solutions that empower individuals to protect themselves and their families.”

Introducing “Plant Not Plastic”: Empowering consumers with clear choices

In response to these findings and the growing need for clear consumer guidance, the National Cotton Council of America (NCC) has started the launch of its new public awareness campaign: “Plant Not Plastic.”

“The ‘Plant Not Plastic’ campaign is designed to provide a straightforward message: choosing clothing made from natural fibers like cotton is an easy, effective way to reduce your personal contribution to microplastic pollution and its potential health impacts,” Marjory Walker explained. “We want to empower consumers to know their clothing choices can make a real difference, simply and affordably.”

Key insights driving the “Plant Not Plastic” campaign:

› **Fiber Knowledge Gap:** While 59 percent correctly identify polyester as a type of plastic, many are unaware that other common clothing fibers like nylon and spandex are also plastics. Crucially, 63 percent correctly identify cotton as a fiber that does not contribute to microplastic pollution. This strong existing recognition of cotton’s natural benefits will be a cornerstone of the campaign.

› **Misconceptions about Causes:** The majority of consumers (62 percent) incorrectly believe the degradation of larger plastics like water bottles is the primary cause of microplastic pollution. Only 46 percent correctly identify synthetic microfibers from clothing as a cause. The campaign will directly address this misconception.

Guiding Consumers from concern to action:

The campaign directly addresses the public’s expressed need for clear guidance. By highlighting cotton as a natural, non-contributing fiber, “Plant Not Plastic” will empower consumers to move beyond concern about microplastics to confidently make clothing choices that actively reduce their personal microplastic contribution and potential health exposure.

The “Plant Not Plastic” campaign focuses on:

› **Demystifying Microplastics:** Clearly explaining how synthetic clothing, which makes up 67 percent of global fiber production (with polyester alone representing 57 percent), sheds microplastics during washing and wear.

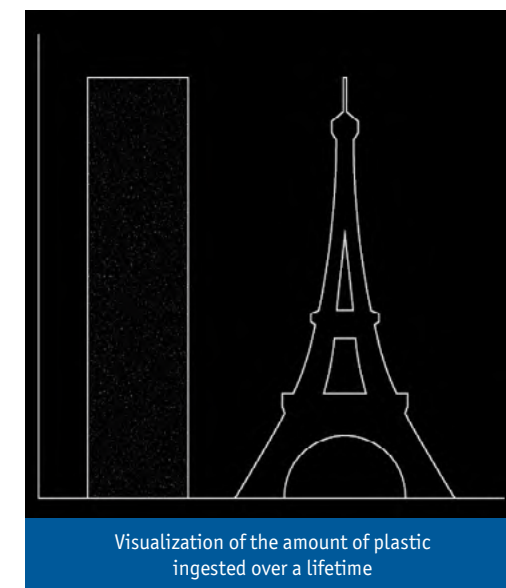
› **Highlighting Health Connections:** Emphasizing the pathways through which microplastics from clothing can enter the food chain, water supply, and ultimately, the human body, with potential links to health issues.

› **Promoting Natural Fibers:** Showcasing the benefits of choosing cotton (which represents 20 percent of global

fiber production) and other plant-based fibers as a simple, natural alternative that doesn’t contribute to microplastic pollution.

“We believe that by providing clear, actionable information through the ‘Plant Not Plastic’ campaign, we can empower consumers to make informed choices that benefit both their health and the environment,” concluded Walker. “It’s time to shift from confusion to confident action, one natural fiber garment at a time.”

Please find more information about the “Plant Not Plastic” campaign at www.plantnotplastic.org and follow us on social: Instagram, Facebook, LinkedIn, YouTube, X, TikTok.



AVERAGE PRICES CIF BREMEN

(CASH ON ARRIVAL, MICRONAIRE GRUPPE 5)

Nearby Deliveries - in US-Cents/lb

N = Nominal, n.q. = not quoted		26.11.2025	03.12.2025
Medium Staple			
West Africa	Strict Middling, 1.1/8"	82.75	83.00
	Middling, 1.3/32"	81.25	81.50
East Africa	Strict Middling, 1.1/8"	85.00	84.00
	Middling, 1.3/32"	83.50	83.00
Central Asia	Strict Middling, 1.1/8"	83.00	83.00
	Middling, 1.3/32"	81.50	81.50
	Strict Low Middling, 1.1/16"	80.00	80.00
Greece	Strict Middling, 1.1/8"	83.00	83.00
	Middling, 1.3/32"	81.00	81.00
	Strict Low Middling, 1.3/32"	80.00	80.00
Spain	Strict Middling, 1.1/8"	81.50	81.50
	Middling, 1.3/32"	80.50	80.50
	Strict Low Middling, 1.1/16"	79.50	79.50
Brazil	Strict Middling, 1.1/8"	79.50	79.50
	Middling, 1.3/32"	78.00	78.00
	Strict Low Middling, 1.1/16"	76.00	76.00
Argentina	Middling, 1.3/32"	n.q.	n.q.
	Strict Low Middling, 1.1/16"	n.q.	n.q.
USA E/M/O/T	Strict Middling, 1.1/8"	81.00	81.00
	Middling, 1.3/32"	79.00	79.00
	Strict Low Middling, 1.1/16"	77.00	77.00
India	S-6, 1.1/8"	n.q.	n.q.
	Mech, 1.3/32"	n.q.	n.q.
Türkiye	Middling, 1.3/32"	n.q.	n.q.
	Strict Low Middling, 1.3/32"	n.q.	n.q.
Long/Extra -Long Staple			
Egypt	Giza 94, G/FG	158.00	158.00
USA Pima	Gr. 2, 1.7/16"	180.00	180.00
Israel Pima	H-1, 1.7/16"	182.00	182.00
Israel Acalpi	H-1, 1.3/8" - 1.7/16"	n.q.	n.q.
Bremen CIF-Index (M 1.3/32")		79.95	80.00

Photo © Israel Cotton Board, Matanya Zuntz

RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

DNFI Award for Innovation in Natural Fibres Research 2025

Masters Student in Balochistan Wins 2025 DNFI Award

Mr Mohammad Faraz, a Masters Student at Buitems University in Quetta, Balochistan, Pakistan, has won the 2025 DNFI Innovation in Natural Fibres Research Award. His co-author is Dr. Qasim Siddiqui and the industry partner Mr Muhammad Fawad Farooq.

Faraz's research presents a fully sustainable, end-to-end workflow for producing high-performance banana and cotton fiber-reinforced epoxy composites using chemical-free, solar-powered mechanical extraction and traceable fabrication methods. The approach addresses critical gaps in current processes for producing natural fiber composites by emphasizing reproducibility, a reduced carbon footprint, and standards-grade mechanical testing that ensures readiness for engineering adoption. The initial application for this process is automotive interiors.

(World production of banana and plantain fibres is estimated at a relatively minor 4,000 tonnes in 2025, but there is significant opportunity for growth. Banana fibres are harvested from the stems of banana plants. Based on average ratios, up to 7 million tonnes of fibre could be produced by the ten largest banana producing countries. ([Fibral Material Alliance](#)).

Mr Faraz has developed a process to produce biocomposites using mechanically decorticated

banana fibres. The fibres are cleaned through water immersion, jet rinsing, and manual removal of impurities, and solar-dried to a stable moisture content of 8-12 percent. Dried fibers measuring ≥60 cm in length, and with diameters ranging from 50 to 200 µm, are combed and spun into 1.87 Ne (531 tex) yarns using a solar-powered twisting system.

Blended fabrics are woven using cotton warp yarns (32/1 Ne, 66 ends per inch) and banana fiber weft yarns (15 picks per inch). The resulting plain-weave fabrics are washed and dried and fabricated into composites with an epoxy resin system.

DNFI 2025
9. Innovation in Natural Fibres Award

The formal award ceremony to honor the winners will be held on Thursday 15 January 2026 in the afternoon during Heimtextil fair in Frankfurt, Germany.

Source: [DNFI](#)



Algodón Responsable Argentino (ARA)

A National Experience in Sustainability and International Development

In a recent article published by the International Cotton Advisory Committee, Alejandro Clot and Thomas Mata report on national experiences within the framework of a project for sustainability and international development through the cultivation of responsibly produced cotton. According to their findings, cotton has always historically been an emblematic crop in northern Argentina. It is not only a key source of income and rural employment, but also a deeply rooted productive identity in the provinces of Chaco, Santiago del Estero, Salta, and Santa Fe (the main producing provinces).



**Algodón
Responsable
Argentino**

In this context, the program Algodón Responsable Argentino (Argentine Responsible Cotton, [ARA](#)) documented by the ARA Label emerged as a sectoral initiative that seeks to project Argentine cotton into the future by bringing together producers, ginners, the textile industry, and public and private institutions around a common purpose: producing cotton sustainably, traceably, and with added national value.

A Label Driven by Producers and Industry

The ARA label, promoted by the Argentine Association of Cotton Producers (AAPA) together with various stakeholders across the value chain, has become a concrete tool to strengthen the competitiveness, transparency, and reputation of Argentine cotton. More than just a regulation

or certification, ARA represents a collective commitment by the sector to continuous improvement, rural development, and responsible production.

The program proposes a sustainability assurance system based on technical, social, and environmental criteria adapted to Argentina's production realities. Its implementation in the field promotes responsible soil and water management, efficient input use, sustainable crop rotations, biodiversity conservation, safe working conditions, and full traceability from the field to the fiber.

Sustainability and Traceability as Pillars of Value

The ARA framework rests on three main pillars:

- **Responsible production:** Promotes integrated pest management, reduced use of agrochemicals, soil conservation through rotations with grasses and legumes, and documented records of all agronomic practices.
- **Transparency:** Every ARA-certified plot can be tracked from the field to the gin and, in many cases, to the spinning mill or final product. This system builds trust with national and international buyers and sets Argentine cotton apart in increasingly demanding markets.
- **Territorial development:** ARA promotes training for producers and rural workers, formalization of labor, women's inclusion in productive roles, and the adoption of technologies that improve profitability while reducing environmental impact.

Together, these pillars position Argentine cotton as a product with its own identity, able to compete on quality, traceability, and social responsibility.



Concrete Results: From Idea to Reality

Since its creation, the ARA program has grown steadily. Today, more than 200 producers actively participate, covering around 25,000 certified hectares in northern Argentina, with the involvement of more than 20 gins and textile companies that voluntarily adhere to the framework.

One of the most significant milestones has been the adoption of the ARA label by brands that now include it on their garments and finished products, creating a direct connection between the producer's work and the final consumer. This achievement not only raises the visibility of Argentine cotton but also reinforces the value of traceability and transparency throughout the entire chain.

Currently, the program is also working on aligning with international sustainability standards, which will allow Argentine producers to access new markets and global value chains that demand verified and traceable practices.

[Continue on page 15](#)



SPOTLIGHT ON COTTON COUNTRIES

Continued from page 14

A Model Developed Locally and Tailored to Producers' Realities

Unlike other global initiatives, ARA was born locally and adapts to the real conditions of Argentine producers. Its approach is pragmatic and progressive, combining verifiable requirements with the possibility of continuous improvement.

The auditing system, carried out by independent entities, ensures compliance with ARA criteria while supporting producers in their evolution. Technical training and field visits focus on knowledge transfer and the adoption of good practices, rather than mere paperwork compliance.



This territorial approach has also encouraged strong public-private collaboration. Provinces such as Chaco, Santiago del Estero, and Formosa have incorporated ARA principles into their cotton promotion policies, recognizing sustainability as a driver of rural development and commercial differentiation.

Innovation and the Future

ARA is forward-looking. The program is currently working on the incorporation of regenerative agriculture indicators, the measurement of greenhouse gas emissions, and carbon sequestration in soils, in line with new global sustainability requirements.

Digital tools are also being developed to simplify traceability and strengthen the connection between producers, gins, spinning mills, and textile brands interested in communicating the responsible origin of the cotton they use. In the medium term, ARA aims to consolidate itself as a fully recognized national standard and to expand its certification system to new regions and actors along the chain. The goal is to reach 50,000 certified hectares by 2027, including small and medium producers currently in the process of joining.

Source: [ICAC](#), Cotton Review of the World Situation, October 2025

CIRAD Visit

Trilateral Cooperation Between FIBRE, the Bremen Cotton Exchange, and CIRAD Strengthened

The Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement (CIRAD) in Montpellier, France, is one of the world's leading research institutions for agroecological systems, seed development, and resilient farming methods – especially in regions where smallholder farming plays a crucial role. Tenivoungognon Soro, Manager for Cotton Quality and International Projects at the Bremen Cotton Exchange, visited the institution.



Both the greenhouse research and insights into the DNA laboratory, as well as exchanges with the research teams, offered a wide range of relevant topics. These ranged from innovative breeding approaches and soil fertility to climate-resilient cultivation systems. The discussions made clear how closely scientific findings are linked to agricultural production systems and

international development cooperation, and how quickly they can be put into practice.

A particular strength lies in the trilateral cooperation between the Bremen Cotton Exchange, the Fibre Institute Bremen (FIBRE), and CIRAD. FIBRE contributes its technological expertise in fibre research, instrument testing, and quality analysis. The Bremen Cotton Exchange complements this with its market proximity, international networking, and deep insights into global value chains. CIRAD, in turn, enriches the collaboration with its sound agricultural research and many years of project experience, particularly in Africa.

This combination of scientific excellence, technical laboratory expertise, and market-oriented industry expertise creates a unique basis for joint initiatives of global relevance.

BREMEN COTTON EXCHANGE UPDATE



T. Soro (M.) mit CIRAD-Mitarbeitern: O. S. C. Oyatola, T.-V. Cao-Hamadou, B. Bachelier, C. Adoukonou (vlnr)

The visit to Montpellier highlights the importance of international research partnerships for the further development of sustainable cotton value chains. The Bremen Cotton Exchange will continue to intensify its exchange with CIRAD and FIBRE to actively shape the scientific and practical basis for sustainable cotton production.



Stronger Market Surveillance, Reinforced Custom Controls**EURATEX and Europe's Textile and Apparel Industry Are Calling for Decisive Action**

End of November the European Parliament took a welcomed and necessary step by voting a resolution calling for stronger market surveillance, reinforced customs controls and faster enforcement of the Digital Services Act in case of infringements. For Europe's textile and clothing manufacturers, this is the first political acknowledgement that the system is broken — and that enforcement must finally match the scale of the problem.

According to EURATEX, this breakthrough follows months of intense mobilisation by EURATEX and its members: the Declaration against ultra fast-fashion in Paris during Première Vision, the joint industry call for a fair and safe e-commerce environment, and various high-level meetings with Commission officials (joined by consumers, trade unions and retailers). Awareness has risen sharply — in the media, in national capitals, in Brussels.

But even as momentum builds, we are witnessing developments that risk undoing everything. National postal operators in countries such as Poland, France and Italy are now entering into partnerships with platforms like Temu, pledging to accelerate the delivery of precisely those parcels that escape EU rules and undermine compliant European businesses and put consumers at risk by undermining well established rules to protect exactly those customers from harm.

'These moves do not just contradict the political direction set by the Parliament — they actively widen the loopholes that Europe is trying to close' argues EURATEX and warns that Europe is reaching a point of no return.

In the first half of 2025, textile production fell by 1.9 percent, clothing production by 5percent. Employment is shrinking — down 4–5 percent in textiles, three percent in

clothing — while imports are surging: +7.7 percent for textiles, +12.3 percent for clothing. European exports, meanwhile, are in decline. According to EURATEX, this competitive imbalance is not a trend; it is a structural threat.

EURATEX warns, if Member States and EU institutions do not act now — decisively and coherently — Europe's own standards will become meaningless, and a vital industrial ecosystem will fade. The solution is straightforward and overdue: we expect to end the de minimis exemption, the application of customs, VAT and safety rules to all, the enforcement of the [DSA](#) with speed to stop giving foreign ultra-fast fashion players a free pass. The forthcoming ECOFIN meeting of 12 December should be an important milestone in this process.

Source: [EURATEX](#)

For Fair Competition in Online Trade: "Remove the Duty-Free Limit Immediately"

In its statement on 14 November, the Confederation of the German Textile and Fashion Industry welcomed the decision by EU finance ministers to abolish the €150 duty-free limit for parcel shipments.

Uwe Mazura, Director General of the Confederation of the German Textile and Fashion Industry, said: „Very well – the EU is finally taking action. For over three years, we have been campaigning for easy-to-implement proposals for fair competition in online trade. The duty-free limit is an essential building block that must be tackled now. We cannot wait until mid-2028 – the date announced by Finance Minister Klingbeil and his EU colleagues. We need effective remedies now!“

About 400,000 parcels from China arrive in Germany alone every day. These are mostly ultra-fast fashion products that often circumvent legal requirements, while domestic companies are strictly monitored for complying with them. Every additional day that this practice continues unabated causes considerable damage to the European industry.

The Confederation of the German Textile and Fashion Industry is therefore expressly welcoming that the EU is already working on an interim solution that would remove the duty-free limit as early as next year. Uwe Mazura: "Germany must take the lead in this regard and push for a regulation to be put in place as soon as possible in Brussels."

Nevertheless, according to the confederation, further steps are urgently needed. Abolishing the €150 limit alone is not enough. That is why the Confederation of the German Textile and Fashion Industry is renewing its call for the immediate introduction of a requirement for all manufacturers from third countries to appoint a legally responsible representative within the EU. This would be another effective step against legally questionable and potentially dangerous cheap imports.

Source: [textil+mode](#)



ECONOMY AND POLITICS

Economic Report: Textiles + Fashion

Continued Stagnation in the Industry

The current economic figures for the textile and clothing industry are characterised by stagnation. The situation might hopefully improve, as reflected in the latest ifo surveys. However, the lack of orders and insufficient demand from abroad continue to be seen as problematic.

Total industry sales decreased by 1.2 percent in September 2025 compared to the same month last year and were 2.0 percent lower than in the previous year. (Textiles -2.6 percent, clothing -1.2 percent).

Domestic production of textiles and clothing has fallen sharply in the current year 2025. The slight increase in textile production in September is due to a particularly sharp decline in the previous month. From January to September, textile production in Germany was down 4.6 percent, while clothing production was down 5.9 percent.

Foreign trade is also negative in 2025. As of September, overall exports were down by 1.8 percent (textiles -0.2 percent and clothing -2.6 percent). Imports, however, experienced a striking increase, both for textiles (+11.6 percent) and clothing (+12.1 percent).

Ifo Business Climate Index November 2025

The overall economic climate in German industry has deteriorated somewhat recently having been unable to break out of its stagnation. Expectations in particular were once again more pessimistic. The situation is similar for companies in the textile industry. Clothing companies, on the other hand, are once again somewhat more positive in their assessment of both the current situation and future expectations. However, the finding remains that a large proportion of companies' current assessments seem to derive from a mood of hope.

Source: [textil+mode](#)

BREMEN COTTON EXCHANGE UPDATE

Indian Consul General Visits Bremen

On November 18, the Bremen Cotton Exchange welcomed the Consul General of the Indian Consulate General in Hamburg, Ms Soumya Gupta, accompanied by a delegation and a representative of the Bremen senate chancellery. During the visit, the Consul General learned about the tasks and international

significance of the Bremen Cotton Exchange in the global cotton trade

During a tour of the standard room, sample room, and laboratory, she gained insights into the testing procedures and the important role of fibre quality for the global textile industry. In a discussion with President Fritz A. Grobien and Managing Director Jens Wirth, the importance of reliable quality standards was also emphasized.

The delegation also showed great interest in the regulations currently being discussed in Brussels as part of the "Green Deal." These could have far-reaching implications for India as one of the world's leading cotton producers. Elke Hortmeyer, Director Communication and International Relations, explained the current status of developments in this area.



LTR: Axel Drieling, Dr. Annette Lang, Fritz A. Grobien, Soumya Gupta, Jens Wirth, Elke Hortmeyer

IMPRINT

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BREMEN VALUE DIFFERENCES

The value differences of the Bremen Cotton Exchange No. 2/23 according to Bremen Cotton Report No. 29/30 of 03 August 2023 remain in force until further notice. They can be found on the [website](#) of the Bremen Cotton Exchange.

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Data on the Cotton Trade of the Federal Republic of Germany

I. Raw Cotton Imports (Special Trade) including comber waste and linters

A) TOTAL RESULTS

January-September	2023	2024	2025
Tonnes	9,219	7,954	4,272
Bales (à 480 lbs)	42,340	36,532	19,622

B) ORDERED BY SELECTED ORIGINS (IN TONNES)

January-September	2023	2024	2025	%
Greece	1,420.1	689.7	1,089.8	25.5
USA	164.3	842.9	691.8	16.2
Spain	1,417.7	295.1	646.4	15.2
Israel	374.7	295.6	465.8	10.9
Brazil	797.7	797.5	417.0	9.8
France	0.4	155.2	363.3	8.5
Tanzania	178.7	87.0	209.5	4.9
Austria	-	-	114.6	2.7
Uganda	-	-	114.1	2.7
Türkiye	140.1	426.4	61.1	-
Burkina Faso	501.1	245.9	47.6	1.1
China	1.0	0.1	23.0	0.6
Italy	0.2	30.5	16.3	0.4
Belgium	35.1	30.4	14.1	0.3
Czech Republic	4.0	49.6	13.4	0.3
Uzbekistan	-	-	12.3	0.3
Pakistan	17.6	1.0	10.5	-
Tajikistan	-	-	8.5	0.2
Peru	42.2	4.7	6.4	0.1
Netherlands	32.4	158.7	6.0	0.1
Egypt	99.5	178.6	3.8	0.1
United Kingdom	40.8	28.7	3.7	0.1
Others	*4,109.4	**4,084.9	6.6	0.1
TOTAL	9,377.0	8,402.5	4,345.6	-
TOTAL	9,218.5	7,954.0	4,272.2	100.0

*) thereof Kazakhstan 1,923 t, Senegal 879 t, Benin 694 t, Côte d'Ivoire 497 t

**) thereof Cameroon 1,368 t, Kazakhstan 979 t, Paraguay 813 t, Benin 490 t, Côte d'Ivoire 200t, Argentina 144 t

II. Re-Exports of Cotton (Special Trade)

A) TOTAL RESULTS

January-September	2023	2024	2025
Tonnes	549	731	336
Bales (à 480 lbs)	2,521	3,355	1,544

B) ORDERED BY SELECTED DESTINATIONS (IN TONNES)

January-September	2023	2024	2025
Portugal	62.9	122.3	87.6
Italy	30.4	80.5	61.6
Vietnam	0.0	0.0	41.5
Czech Republic	121.2	65.7	36.0
Estonia	0.0	21.5	30.5
France	0.5	3.7	22.7
Netherlands	7.0	8.6	17.2
Austria	11.6	5.0	17.2
Poland	13.9	14.4	8.3
Spain	0.0	71.2	6.2
Belgium	61.0	45.2	5.3
Switzerland	24.9	0.5	2.1
Others	*215.4	**291.9	0.0
TOTAL	548.8	730.5	336.2

*) thereof Bosnia and Herzegovina 119 t, Serbia 38 t

**) thereof China 128 t, Bosnia and Herzegovina 113 t, Türkiye 42 t

Statistics on raw cotton imports into the Federal Republic of Germany will be continuously published in a different way. The countries India, Turkey and Pakistan deliver only small amounts of raw cotton to Germany; nevertheless, the Statistisches Bundesamt (Federal Statistical Office) misleadingly registers them as suppliers of raw cotton imports. In fact, they deliver mainly comber waste and linters. Due to these reasons we adjusted this statistic regarding these three countries. The figures in pale letters are those published by the Federal Office. Data that the Bremen Cotton Exchange considers correct is printed in fat letters.

III. German Foreign Trade in Cotton Textile Products

January-September	2023	2024	2025* +/-	%**
IMPORTS - TONNES -				
Cotton Yarns	30,061	28,226	28,453	+ 0.8
Woven/Knitted Fabrics	24,335	21,501	25,460	+ 18.4
Finished Products	525,922	538,095	593,588	+ 10.3
TOTAL - Tonnes -	580,318	587,822	647,501	+ 10.2
- Million Euros -	13,067	12,698	14,083	+ 10.9

EXPORTS - TONNES -

Cotton Yarns	8,329	7,791	6,393	- 18.0
Woven/Knitted Fabrics	29,006	24,022	23,010	- 4.2
Finished Products	241,671	231,464	223,011	- 3.7
TOTAL - Tonnes -	279,006	263,277	252,413	- 4.1
- Million Euros -	9,236	8,959	8,625	- 3.7

IMPORT SURPLUS - TONNES -

Cotton Yarns	21,732	20,435	22,060	+ 8.0
Woven/Knitted Fabrics°	-4,672	-2,521	2,450	+ 197.2
Finished Products	284,252	306,631	370,578	+ 20.9
TOTAL - Tonnes -	301,312	324,545	395,088	+ 21.7
- Million Euros -	3,831	3,739	5,458	+ 46.0

*) preliminary

**) percentage change 2025:2024

°) 2023 + 2024 Export Surplus

