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ADVISORY
COMMITTEE

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The Business of TEXTILES



A Report from the International Cotton Advisory Committee

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Executive Summary

The global textile industry is a significant player in international merchandise trade, with its impact spanning across various sectors and influencing economies worldwide. Textiles, with their diverse applications ranging from clothing and home furnishings to industrial uses, are essential commodities in everyday life. The industry is particularly important in developing countries, where it offers avenues for international trade, diversification of economies, and generation of export revenue. Technological advancements and innovations in textiles are disseminated globally, enabling access to new technologies and materials. Rapidly changing consumer preferences and fashion trends, along with tariff and trade agreements, further influence the flow of textiles across borders.

From 1948 to 2022, global merchandise trade saw profound shifts, growing from \$59 billion to \$24,904 billion, with a CAGR of 8.52%.

More recently, the textile industry has experienced significant growth from \$96 billion in exports in 1980 to a striking \$958 billion by 2022. The global textile industry is characterised by a complex web of trade relationships. Some countries primarily focus on exporting finished textile products, leveraging advanced manufacturing processes and robust industrial bases. Others specialize in exporting raw materials like cotton and wool. Import behaviours vary as well; some countries predominantly import finished textile products, while others import raw materials and semi-finished products.

Over the span of two decades, from 2003 to 2022, the global textile industry has seen substantial growth in export values, which is reflective of the sector's adaptation to changing market demands and technological advancements. Starting at a value of \$429 billion in 2003, the total textile exports nearly doubled, reaching a significant \$958 billion by 2022. This growth translates to a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 4.31%, demonstrating the industry's robust expansion over the years.

The textile sector is diverse, encompassing 14 sectors like silk, wool, cotton, manmade fibres, and various types of fabrics and garments. Among these, knit garments represent the largest category, emerged as a standout performer, with its export value catapulting from \$101 billion to \$298 billion. This category not only exhibited the highest growth within the sector but also increased its market share from 24% to 31%, reflecting a strong CAGR of 5.85%. This suggests a pronounced consumer shift towards knitted garments, possibly influenced by global fashion trends favouring casual and versatile clothing. China is a leading exporter in this category, while the United States remains the largest importer.

Woven garments also showed significant growth, with export values rising from \$122 billion to \$261 billion and maintaining a stable market share of approximately 28%. This category achieved a CAGR of 4.10%, indicating sustained demand for woven textiles. In woven garments, China and Bangladesh stand out as key exporters. The United States has been the top importer in this category, with Germany, France, Japan, and Spain also playing significant roles.



Regarding product-level exports, women's suits lead at \$78 billion, followed by knitted jerseys at \$72 billion, knitted t-shirts at \$57 billion, men's suits at \$55 billion, and knitted women's suits at \$45 billion.

From a fibre perspective, knitted cotton T-shirts are prominent at \$40 billion, followed by knitted cotton jerseys at \$31 billion, and women's cotton trousers contributing \$23 billion. Impressively, four of the top five textile products are cotton-based.

There's a positive trend towards value addition, with the share of value-added exports increasing from 58% in 2003 to 67% in 2022, highlighting a focus on higher-value products in the global textiles landscape.

The made-ups sector, witnessed a noteworthy CAGR of 6.61%, the highest after woven garments, growing from \$25 billion to \$85 billion with China as the leading exporter and the United States as the dominant importer.

Cotton-based textiles did not match the growth pace of the garment and made up segments, with a modest increase from \$44 billion to \$63 billion in exports and a CAGR of 1.93%. Exports of cotton, grew significantly, whereas exports of woven fabrics of cotton saw a slight decline.

Man-made materials, including filaments and fabrics and staple fibres, experienced moderate growth. The exports of man-made filaments and fabrics increased from \$33 billion to \$58 billion, with a CAGR of 3.03%. Similarly, man-made staple fibres rose from \$24 billion to \$39 billion, achieving a CAGR of 2.57%. Non-woven fabrics have shown sustained growth, from \$12 billion to \$31 billion, signifying a CAGR of 5.25%, indicating their increasing importance in the textile domain.

Other sectors such as impregnated, coated textile fabrics, carpets and floor coverings, and special woven fabrics presented stable growth, while Wool, Yarn and Fabrics and vegetable fibres, yarn and fabrics showed modest increases in export values. However, silk, yarn, and fabrics experienced a negative CAGR of -0.74%, indicating a decline in silk's popularity possibly due to high costs and the availability of cheaper alternatives.

Overall, the global textile industry reflects a dynamic and evolving landscape, shaped by changing consumer demands, technological advancements, economic conditions, and strategic trade relationships. The industry's significance extends beyond mere trade figures, impacting global economic development, employment, and sustainable practices.

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Overview

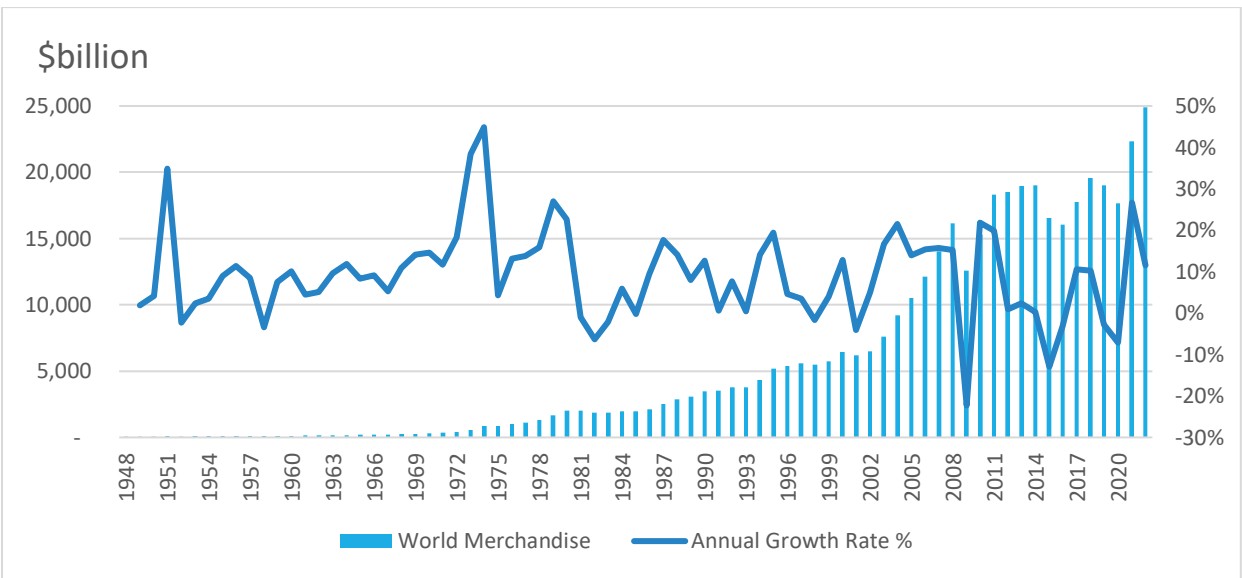
Textiles play a pivotal role in international merchandise trade, driven by their widespread use and high demand across the globe. With applications ranging from clothing and home furnishings to industrial uses, textiles are essential commodities in everyday life. The global production networks and value chain integration in the textile industry further encourage international trade, allowing countries to participate in different stages of production.

For example, the labour-intensive nature of textile manufacturing, particularly in developing countries with lower labour costs, has led to the concentration of production and created opportunities for international trade and specialisation. For developing economies, textiles offer an avenue to engage in international trade, diversify their economies, and generate export revenue. Technological advancements and innovations in the industry are also disseminated through international trade, enabling countries to access the latest technologies and materials.

Moreover, textiles are also subject to rapidly changing consumer preferences and fashion trends, making international trade vital in adapting to evolving market demands. Tariff and trade agreements facilitate the flow of textiles across borders, while sustainable and eco-friendly textiles contribute to environmentally responsible practices on a global scale.

Overall, textiles' significance in international merchandise trade lies in their economic impact, employment generation, and contribution to sustainable development goals worldwide. Before delving into the nuances of textiles, the first step is to examine global merchandise trade trends.

Table No. 1: World Merchandise Exports and Annual Growth Rate

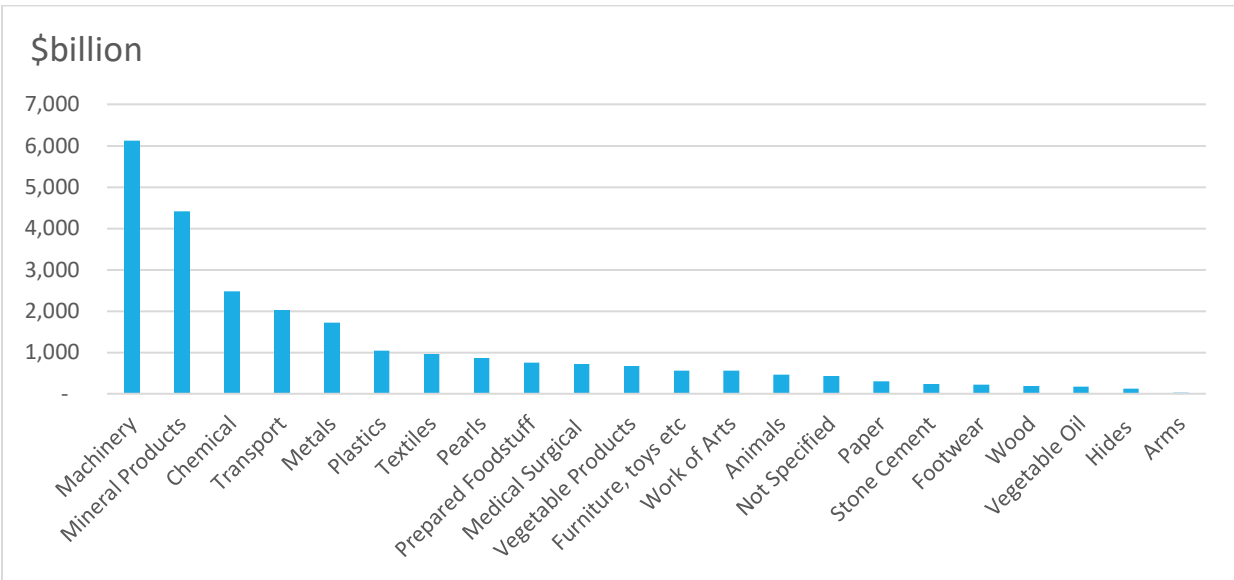


From 1948 to 2022, the global landscape of merchandise trade profoundly shifted, rising from a modest \$59 billion to a staggering \$24,904 billion. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) during this period was 8.52%. This trajectory reveals the global economy's resilience, adaptability,



and growth over decades. The data also sheds light on how years of expansive growth have been punctuated by periods of recession and stagnation. Insights into the underlying factors shaping this evolution of trade can be unveiled by analysing the annual growth rate and changes in value terms.

Table 2: Merchandise Trade by Product Groups – 2022



Analysing the data on trade values for various product categories between 2003 and 2022 reveals several insights into their growth trajectories. Notably, the machinery sector exhibited robust expansion over this period, with its value increasing from \$2,071 billion in 2003 to an impressive \$6,128 billion in 2022. This represents a remarkable Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of approximately 5.88%. In 2022, machinery accounted for around 24.47% of the total trade value. Similarly, the mineral products category experienced significant growth, expanding from \$818 billion in 2003 to \$4,416 billion in 2022, with a CAGR of about 9.28%. In 2022, mineral products held a substantial share of around 17.64% in global trade. The chemical sector followed suit, climbing from \$663 billion to \$2,470 billion, resulting in a CAGR of around 7.17%. This sector's share in 2022 was about 9.87%. These substantial growth rates and shares can be attributed to factors such as technological advancements, increased industrialisation, and globalisation, which have facilitated trade expansion in these sectors.

On the other hand, certain categories exhibited more moderate growth. For instance, the textiles sector grew from \$429 billion to \$958 billion, reflecting a CAGR of approximately 4.31%. This sector's share in 2022 was approximately 3.83%. The growth of the textiles sector might be influenced by factors like changing consumer preferences, fashion trends, and advancements in textile manufacturing technologies. These changes come alongside high growth in the oil and hides categories witnessed relatively high growth rates, with CAGRs of 9.48% and 4.20%, respectively however, with lower share of 0.69% and 0.50% respectively. These variations could



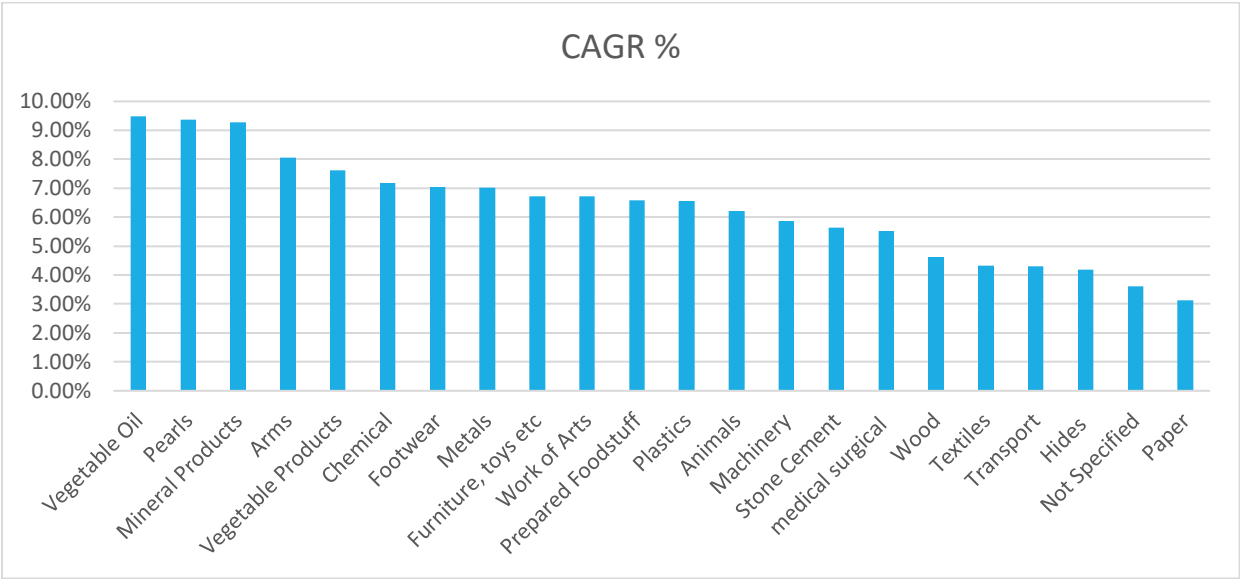
be attributed to fluctuations in global demand, supply chain dynamics, and changing economic conditions.

Examining the shares of each sector in 2022 relative to the total trade value (\$24,904 billion), we can deduce that machinery, mineral products, and chemical sectors collectively accounted for a significant portion of global trade, constituting around 51.98% of the total value. This underscores the importance of these sectors in the global trade landscape and their pivotal role in driving economic growth. Sectors with more stable demand patterns, such as prepared foodstuff and textiles, demonstrated moderate growth rates, indicating consumer preferences and market dynamics play a role in shaping their trade trajectories. Sectors like Arms and Work of Arts experienced limited growth, reflecting regulatory restrictions and specialised demand. These sectors are influenced by geopolitical considerations and specific market dynamics. In short, the diverse growth rates and shares among these product categories reflect the complex interplay of economic, technological, and regulatory factors on global merchandise trade. Industries driven by innovation and evolving consumer preferences have shown stronger growth and higher shares, while those with more stable demand patterns have exhibited more modest expansion.

Policymakers should recognise the significance of high-growth sectors like machinery, mineral products, and chemicals in shaping economic growth and employment opportunities. Industries with lower growth rates should focus on innovation, diversification, and tapping into emerging markets to enhance competitiveness. Regulated sectors need to navigate geopolitical challenges and adhere to compliance standards while exploring niche market segments. Monitoring and adapting to evolving consumer preferences should remain a priority for sectors influenced by changing market dynamics. The trade trends between 2003 and 2022 provide a comprehensive view of the intricate interactions among economic, technological, regulatory, and consumer-driven factors that shape global trade. Sectors with diverse growth rates and shares highlight the multifaceted nature of international trade and underscore the importance of adaptability, innovation, and market engagement for sustained growth in a rapidly changing world economy. This analysis serves as a foundation for informed decision-making, enabling stakeholders to navigate the complexities of global trade.



Table 3: Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) for Merchandise Groups between 2003-2022

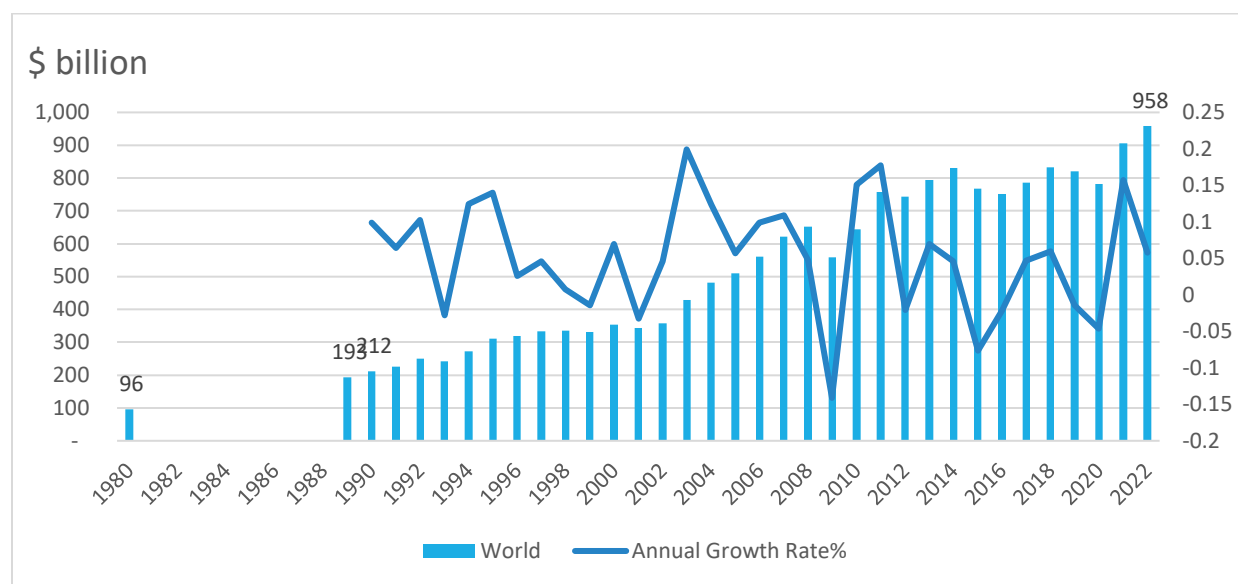


While the textiles sector may exhibit a relatively modest share in the global trade landscape, its importance transcends its numerical representation. The textiles industry holds a unique significance for countries worldwide due to its labour-intensive nature and historical role as a catalyst for development. Despite its CAGR of approximately 4.31% and a share of about 3.83% in 2022, the sector serves as a powerful driver of employment, particularly in economies where labour is abundant and a critical resource for economic growth.

Textiles also have a transformative history, where many of today's developed countries leveraged the sector to bootstrap their industrialisation and economic advancement. As a foundational industry, textiles laid the groundwork for these countries to acquire essential skills, develop supply chains, and stimulate economic diversification. Moreover, the sector's intricate ties to fashion, design, and culture grant it an enduring relevance that extends beyond mere trade statistics.

In the context of globalisation and shifting consumer preferences, the textiles sector has adapted to meet contemporary demands while remaining a gateway for aspiring economies to embark on their developmental journeys. Governments often prioritise this industry due to its potential for inclusive growth and as a steppingstone for industrial progress. Therefore, while the share of textiles in global trade might be modest, its significance in terms of employment generation, development, and historical precedent makes it an essential player on the world stage.



Table 4: World Textiles Exports and Annual Growth

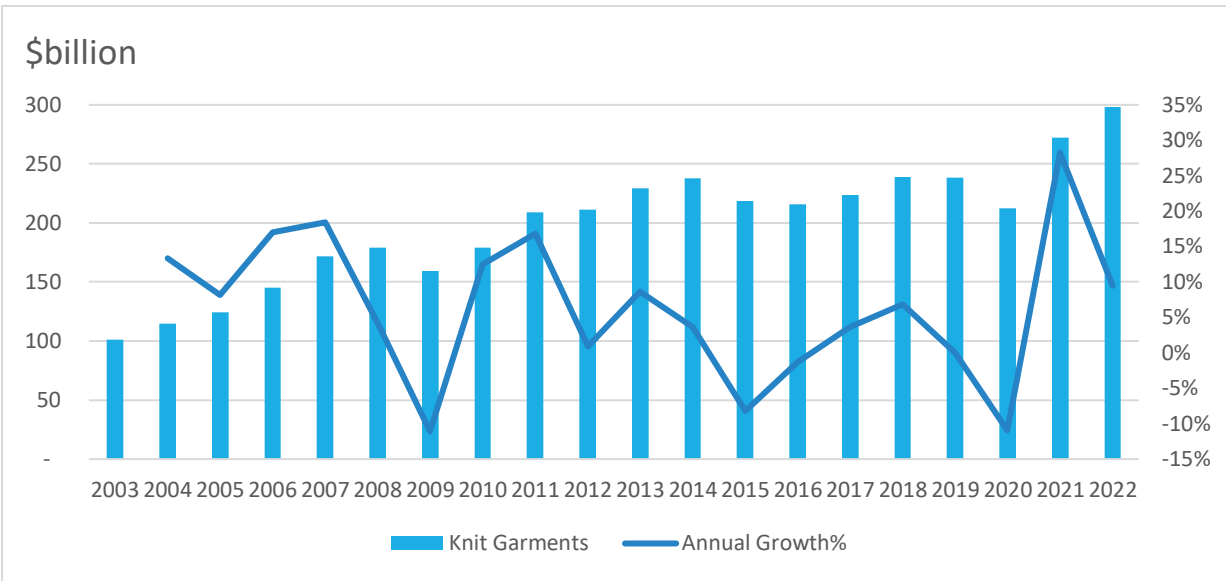
The world of textiles has transformed over the decades. The textiles exports in 1980 were \$95.58 billion increased to \$193.4 billion in 1989, signifying a notable emergence or resurgence within the textile industry. This upward trajectory continues through the 1990s, with incremental increases each year. Notably, the values surpassed \$300 billion in 2003, indicating a significant boost in the textile sector's performance. The years from 2004 to 2022 unveiled a consistent growth pattern, with values continuously climbing higher. The textile industry's importance and impact become evident as values exceed \$900 billion in 2021 and \$958 billion in 2022. This exponential growth likely reflects the expansion of the textile market, advancements in production techniques, and evolving consumer demands.

The textiles industry is classified in 14 sectors and in the subsequent sections we will delve deeper into each sector, examining the intricacies of each sector product and country wise trade. This granular analysis will not only provide insights into the current state of the textile trade landscape but also illuminate potential opportunities and challenges that lie ahead for the different stakeholders involved.



Knit Garments

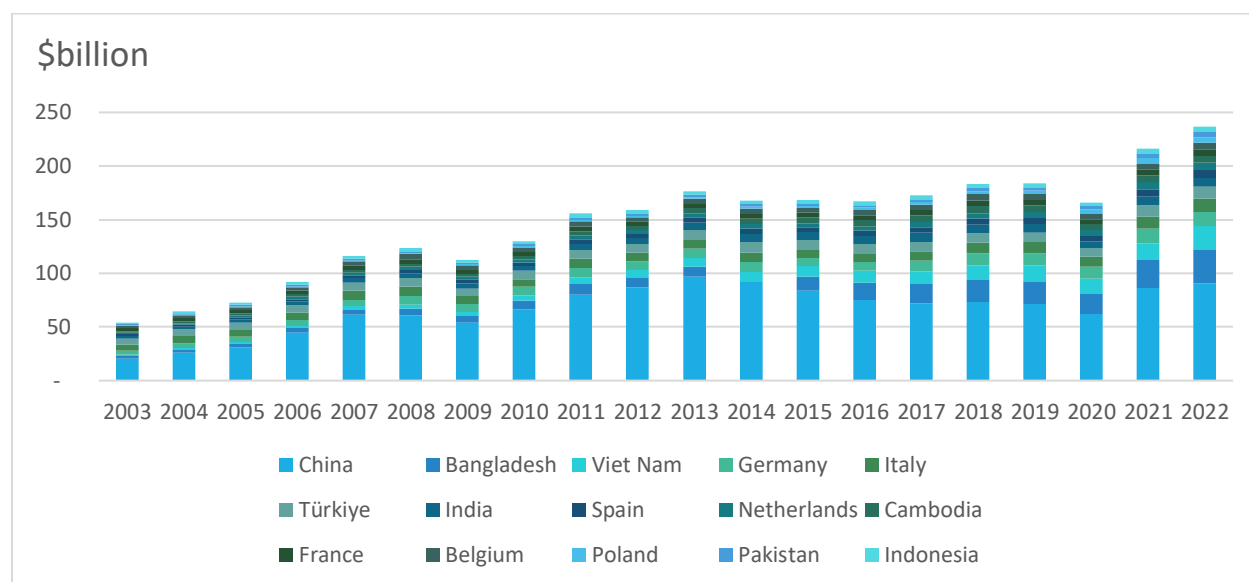
Table 5: World Exports of Knit Garments



The knit garments category is the largest sector in the textiles value chain. The knit garments exports demonstrated an overall upward trend in export values, increasing from \$101 billion in 2003 to \$298 billion in 2022. The annual growth rates have experienced fluctuations over the years, ranging from -11% to 28%, indicating the volatility of the knit sector. Key years with significant growth include 2006 (17%), 2007 (18%), 2011 (17%), and 2021 (28%). Negative growth years, such as 2009 (-11%), 2015 (-8%), and 2020 (-11%), reflect challenging periods that might have been influenced by economic downturns or external factors such as Covid-19, economic slowdown, or changes in the consumer preferences.

The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) remained at 5.85% for the knit sector which is higher than overall textiles sector CAGR of 4.31%. Importantly, the overall share of knit sector in total textiles exports increased from 24% in 2003 to 31% in 2022.



Table 5-1: Leading Exporters of Knit Garments

The global knit garments market expanded from \$101 billion in 2003 to \$298 billion in 2022, reflecting a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 5.85%.

China is indisputably the titan in the knit garments export industry. From a valuation of \$21 billion in 2003, its exports surged to \$91 billion by 2022. This represents an impressive increase in its global share from 20.43% to 30.50% over two decades, underpinned by a CAGR of 8.11%. Bangladesh started with a relatively modest \$2 billion in exports in 2003 but witnessed a substantial jump to \$31 billion by 2022. Its global share catapulted from 2.10% to 10.55% during this period, marking a CAGR of 15.24%, which is testament to its booming garment industry.

Vietnam mirrored Bangladesh's trajectory, commencing at \$1 billion in 2003 and culminating at \$22 billion in 2022. Its share grew from 1.35% to 7.25%, underpinned by a CAGR of 15.65%. Germany saw its exports grow from \$3 billion to \$13 billion with a CAGR of 7.38%. Its global share, however, rose modestly from 3.44% to 4.52%. Italy, starting at \$6 billion in 2003, reached \$12 billion in 2022. Its share dwindled from 5.87% to 4.15% over the period, reflecting a CAGR of 3.94%. Türkiye's exports ranged from \$6 billion to \$11 billion. Although its CAGR stood at 3.50%, its global share decreased from 5.66% to 3.69%.

India, a significant player in the textile sector, saw its knit garment exports grow from \$3 billion in 2003 to \$8 billion in 2022. This indicates a CAGR of 6.28% with its global share shifting from 2.55% to 2.75%. The USA, traditionally a major market and manufacturer, saw its exports nearly stagnant from \$3.03 billion in 2003 to \$3.49 billion in 2022. Its global share dwindled significantly from 2.99% to 1.17%, marking a CAGR of 0.75%. Honduras shows an interesting trend. It remained at approximately a very low value until 2021 and jumped to \$4 billion in 2022, perhaps sign of regional trade. Poland has experienced substantial growth, moving from marginal exports to \$5 billion over these years with a CAGR of 13.39%.



The ascendance of Bangladesh and Vietnam signifies a shifting epicentre in the knit garments industry. Their robust growth rates surpass even that of the industry giant, China. The European market, while expansive, is marked by moderate growth rates, suggesting maturity, and slowing growth because of intense competition. In short, the knit garments sector has undergone significant changes over the past two decades, with Asian countries cementing their dominance. While China’s position remains unparalleled, the rapid ascent of nations like Bangladesh and Vietnam indicates a dynamic and evolving landscape.

Table 5-2: Leading Importers of Knit Garments



The United States has consistently remained the largest importer of knit garments in the world. Starting at \$31 billion in 2003 and representing a 24.45% share, it grew at a CAGR of 3.60% to reach \$61 billion in 2022, accounting for 22.94% of the global share. The relatively stable and strong demand from the U.S. market is a testament to the country's appetite for knit garments.

Germany, the second-largest importer, started with a \$9 billion intake in 2003, which represented 7.44% of the global share. By 2022, this value had grown to \$25 billion at a CAGR of 5.26%, boosting its share to 9.45%. This is indicative of Germany's robust economic status in the European Union and its significant demand for knitwear.

France and the United Kingdom have both shown import growth over the years (reaching \$14 billion each in 2022), their overall global share has seen minor fluctuations. France's share has slightly increased from 4.92% in 2003 to 5.24% in 2022, whereas the UK has experienced a slight drop from 6.99% to 5.20% over the same period. Japan remains a significant player, importing \$13 billion worth of knit garments in 2022, up from \$8 billion in 2003. However, its share dipped slightly from 6.30% to 4.97% in the same period. Italy's imports have risen from \$4 billion to \$11 billion, and Spain's from \$3 billion to \$11 billion in the 2003-2022 period.



Poland, starting from a small base of less than \$1 billion in 2003, has shown an impressive CAGR of 16.64%, reaching imports of \$7 billion in 2022. This makes Poland one of the fastest-growing markets for knit garment imports.

Another notable mention is China, a dominant exporter in this sector, which has been increasing its imports over the years. Starting at \$1 billion in 2003, it has grown four-fold to reach \$4 billion in 2022, a CAGR of 11.20%. On the lower end of the scale, nations such as Korea, Australia, Switzerland, and Austria have maintained their presence in the market with steady growth, each importing knit garments worth around \$4-\$5 billion in 2022.

The global knit garment import landscape from 2003 to 2022 has been characterised by steady growth in demand from established economies and emerging players. The United States continues to dominate as the largest importer, with Germany following closely behind. While major European economies like France, the UK, and Italy remain significant, growth trajectories in countries like Spain and Poland underline shifting dynamics in the market. Even as China stands as a dominant exporter, its growing imports signal changing consumer patterns and market strategies. The overall growth across nations, both big and small, highlights the universal appeal and demand for knit garments in the global market.

Table 5-3: Major Export Products in Knit Garments (4 digit)

Products	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Jerseys	28	30	33	39	44	45	41	43	50	47	50	54	48	48	50	55	57	51	64	72
t-shirts	20	24	27	31	35	36	31	35	40	39	42	46	44	43	45	48	47	41	50	57
Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets	9	11	10	14	21	20	21	27	33	39	45	42	37	35	36	37	36	33	45	45
Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets	4	5	6	7	11	10	9	10	13	15	17	15	14	13	14	14	13	12	17	18
Women's or girls' slips, petticoats, briefs	7	8	8	9	11	11	9	10	11	11	12	13	12	12	12	13	13	12	17	16
Pantyhose, tights, stockings, socks	6	7	7	8	9	11	10	12	13	13	14	14	13	12	13	14	14	12	15	16
Special garments for professional, sporting	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	8	9	8	10	11
Men's or boys' shirts, knitted or crocheted	4	5	5	6	7	8	7	7	9	8	9	9	8	8	8	9	9	7	8	10
Men's or boys' underpants, briefs	3	3	3	4	4	5	4	5	6	5	6	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	9	10
Babies' garments and clothing accessories	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	6	7	7	8	7	7	9	9
Track suits, ski-suits and swimwear	3	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	6	7
Gloves, mittens and mitts	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6
Women's or girls' overcoats, car coats, capes	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses	6	6	7	7	9	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4
Made-up clothing accessories	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
Men's or boys' overcoats, capes, cloaks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	4
Garments, knitted or crocheted, rubberised	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2



The knit garment sector has seen variable growth across different product categories from 2003 to 2022. The data reveals patterns of consistent growth, stagnation, and even decline for specific product categories. By studying the CAGR, we can identify the fastest-growing products, consistent performers, and underperforming categories. Meanwhile, by analysing market share data, we can understand which products have gained or lost their dominance in the sector.

Jerseys exhibited a growth from \$27.88 billion in 2003 to \$72.38 billion in 2022, marking a CAGR of 5.15%. They constituted 26.06% of the total knit garment exports in 2003 and by 2022, this dropped slightly to 24.29%.

T-shirts grew from \$19.56 billion to \$56.64 billion over the 20-year period, with a CAGR of 5.76%. Its share increased from 18.28% in 2003 to 19.01% in 2022, showing its sustained importance in knit garment exports.

The export of women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets saw a substantial CAGR of 8.61%, rising from \$9.47 billion to \$45.49 billion. The product's share in total exports jumped significantly from 8.85% in 2003 to 15.27% in 2022, indicating a growing demand for this category.

Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets, though having a lower base of \$4.49 billion in 2003, rose to \$18.16 billion in 2022, with a CAGR of 7.64%. Despite the growth, its relative share dropped from 4.19% to 6.09%.

Women's or girls' slips, petticoats, briefs showcased a moderate CAGR of 4.64%, progressing from \$6.93 billion to \$16.41 billion. The share slightly decreased from 6.48% to 5.51%.

Pantyhose, tights, stockings, and socks had a similar growth trajectory to t-shirts with a CAGR of 5.65%. However, its share in total exports remained fairly constant, moving from 5.31% to 5.42%.

Categories like special garments for professional, sporting, men's or boys' shirts, knitted or crocheted, men's or boys' underpants, briefs, babies' garments and clothing accessories, and tracksuits, ski-suits, and swimwear witnessed varying growth rates from 4.56% to 8.19%. Their contributions to total exports ranged between 2% to 4% for most categories, with 'Special garments for professional, sporting' making notable gains, moving from 2.35% to 3.76%.

Some niche categories, including gloves, mittens, and mitts, women's or girls' overcoats, car coats, capes, and garments, knitted or crocheted, rubberised, had impressive CAGRs exceeding 8%. Though their absolute contribution to total exports remains under 3%, their consistent growth is noteworthy. Women's or girls' blouses, shirts, and shirt-blouses was the only category showing a negative CAGR of -1.15%, indicating challenges or waning demand. Lastly, made-up clothing accessories and men's or boys' overcoats, capes, cloaks had modest growths with their share in total exports slightly decreasing over the period.

The knit garment sector has exhibited varied growth across its different product categories from 2003 to 2022. Jerseys and t-shirts continue to be dominant contributors, while categories like women's suits and jackets are gaining significant momentum. While most categories witnessed

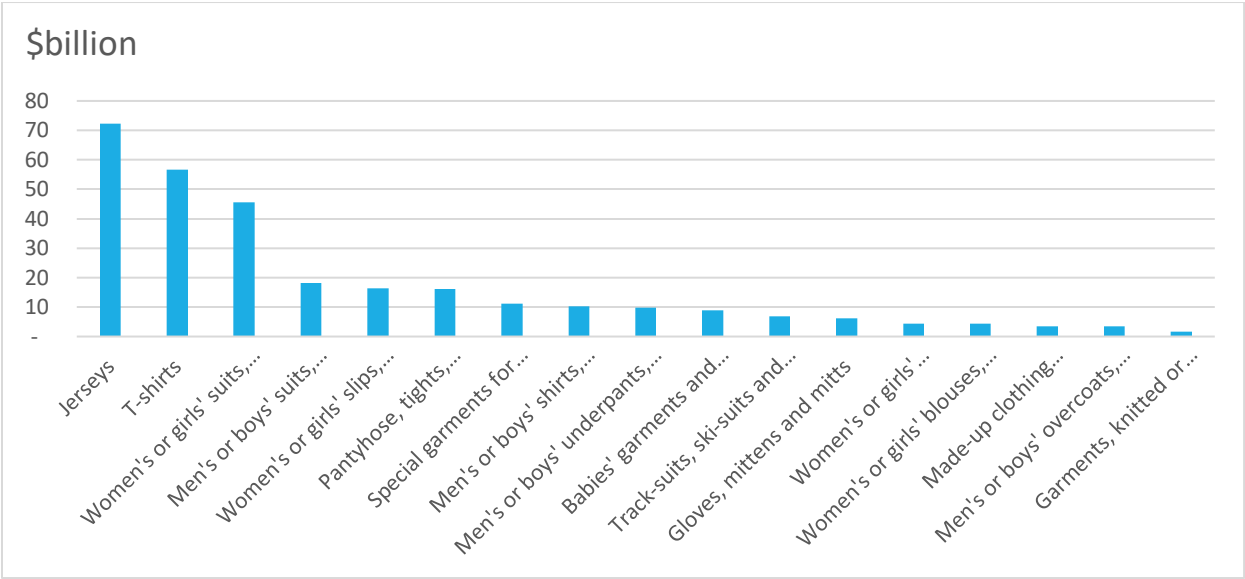


growth, ‘women's or girls' blouses, shirts, and shirt-blouses’ experienced a decline. Specialised garments like gloves and overcoats showed commendable growth rates, suggesting emerging market segments.

The knit garment sector's health seems generally positive, with many products showing consistent growth over the past two decades. However, businesses within this sector must be attentive to global fashion trends, market shifts, and consumer preferences. Product categories that are currently underperforming require a thorough review to determine the cause of stagnation or decline, and strategies should be developed to adapt to the evolving market.

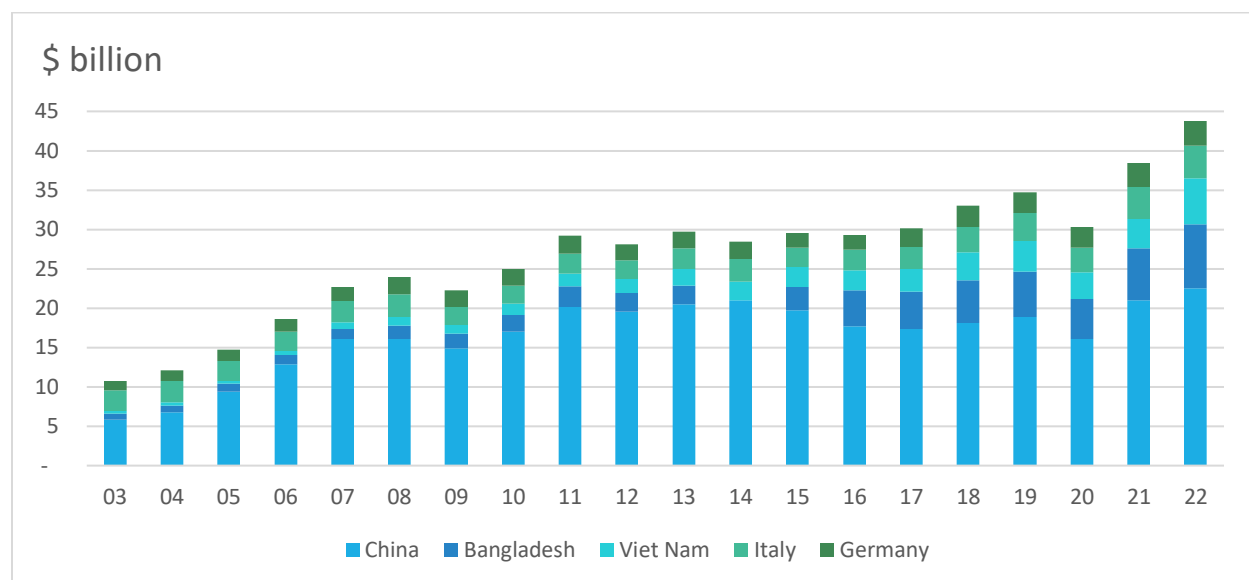
Innovation, staying updated with global fashion trends, and understanding consumer behaviour will be key drivers for future growth in this sector.

Table 5-3-1: Major Export Products in Knit Garment in 2022



5-3-2 Leading Exporting and Importing Countries of Major Categories in Knit Garments

5-3-2-1 Leading Exporters of Jerseys



China has been a major player in the Jerseys category of knit garment sector. China's exports in the jerseys category amounted to \$5.8 billion in 2003, which increased to \$22.48 billion in 2022. With a CAGR of 7.35%, it has managed to increase its market share from 20.97% in 2003 to 31.07% in 2022, marking its stronghold.

Bangladesh exports of Jerseys was \$0.77 billion in 2003 which increased to \$8.2 billion in 2022. Showed the most significant growth, with a CAGR of 13.25%. This robust growth took Bangladesh from just 2.77% of the market share in 2003 to 11.33% in 2022.

Vietnam exhibited the highest CAGR among the list at 16.78%. While it started with only 1.10% market share in 2003, by 2022 it held 8.07%. Italy's exports grew at a mere 2.42% CAGR, and its market share shrank from 9.39% in 2003 to 5.70% in 2022.

Germany and France: Both countries have seen their market shares slightly decrease, even though their CAGR is positive. This indicates that while they have grown, their pace hasn't matched some emerging economies. Countries like Türkiye and Spain have seen steady, moderate growth, with their market shares staying relatively consistent over the period.

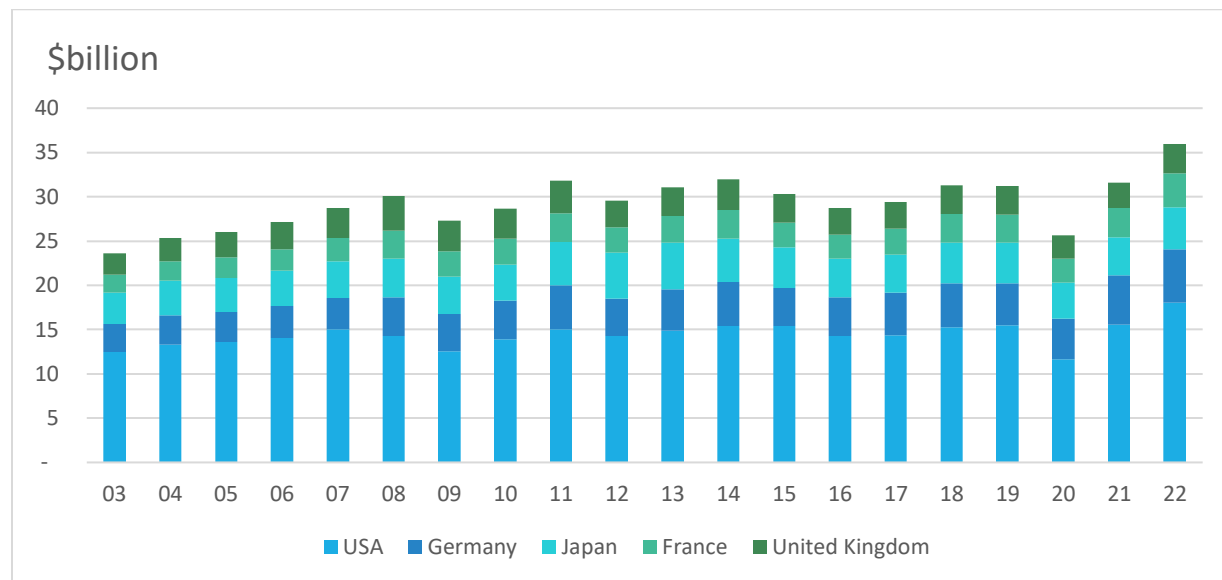
Honduras, with a growth from near-zero to 2.18% market share in 2022, is notable. Countries like Spain, France, Netherlands, and Cambodia have seen CAGRs between 6.07% and 7.75%. This represents strong, steady growth, and they've increased or maintained their market shares accordingly.

China, Bangladesh, and Vietnam's significant growth indicate a substantial shift of the knit garment industry towards Asian economies, known for their competitive labour costs and massive production capabilities. Countries like Honduras showing a spike in exports signifies the



potential of newer markets. Investors and businesses should keep an eye on such regions for future opportunities. Traditional powerhouses like Italy and Germany might face challenges in maintaining their positions due to intense competition from emerging markets.

5-3-2-2 Leading Importers of Jerseys



The USA consistently had the highest import figures, starting from \$12 billion in 2003 and reaching \$18 billion in 2022. While the USA retained its leadership, its market share reduced from 33.94% in 2003 to 26.17% in 2022. Poland started with virtually negligible imports in 2003 and jumped to \$2 billion by 2022, marking an impressive CAGR of 15.80%. By 2022, it held a 2.48% market share. Spain imported jerseys worth \$1 billion in 2003, which grew to \$3 billion by 2022. Its CAGR stood at 7.09%. Netherlands, imports were valued at \$1 billion in 2003, rising to \$2 billion in 2022, with a CAGR of 6.89%. Canada and China; both began with relatively low imports around \$0-1 billion in 2003, reaching \$2 billion each by 2022, with CAGRs of 8.72% and 8.20% respectively.

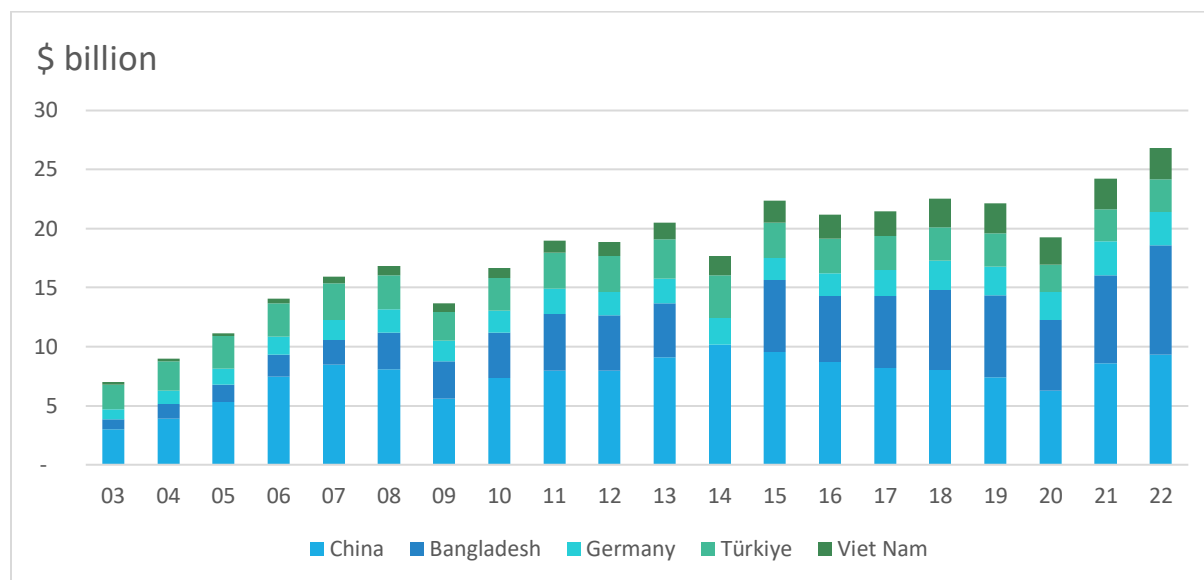
Germany starting at \$3 billion in 2003, reached \$6 billion in 2022, with a CAGR of 3.46%. France imports rose from \$2 billion in 2003 to \$4 billion in 2022, with a CAGR of 3.47%. UK maintained a steady import figure around \$2-3 billion over the years, with a CAGR of 1.54%.

The rise in market shares for countries like Spain, Netherlands, Poland, and China indicates an expanding and diversified demand base for jerseys. The UK, starting with a 6.68% share in 2003, declined to 4.77% in 2022, despite a positive CAGR. The surging demand in countries like Poland, Spain, and China signals fresh market opportunities for jersey manufacturers and exporters. The growth in jersey imports may signify a shift in consumer behaviour or preference in several countries. Different countries may have distinct preferences, creating opportunities for manufacturers to introduce localised designs or jerseys.



The global jersey import landscape has undergone significant changes over the last two decades. While traditional heavyweights like the USA, Germany, and France remain dominant, new markets are showing substantial growth potential. This dynamic landscape offers myriad opportunities for stakeholders, from producers to marketers, to delve into new markets and cater to evolving demands.

5-3-3-1 Leading Exporters of T-shirts



The worldwide exports of t-shirts increased steadily from \$19.56 billion in 2003 to \$56.63 billion in 2022. This represents an impressive compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 5.76%. The dataset captures the progression of t-shirt exports over a span of two decades, detailing the top nations in this domain. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) provides an understanding of how the exports from these countries have evolved over the years. The market share data for both 2003 and 2022 illustrates the changing dynamics in the global t-shirt market.

China consistently ranks as a leading exporter with its export figures ranging from \$3 billion in 2003 to \$9 billion in 2022. China's market share increased slightly, going from 15.34% in 2003 to 16.50% in 2022, with a CAGR of 6.16%.

Bangladesh started at \$1 billion in 2003, reaching \$9 billion in 2022, exhibiting an impressive CAGR of 13.32%. It almost quadrupled its market share to 16.35% by 2022. Vietnam with negligible exports in the early years, Vietnam achieved \$3 billion by 2022 and expanded its market share to 4.71%, with a CAGR of 14.46%. Nicaragua and Cambodia: Both countries started with a negligible base but managed to carve out a market share of 1.68% and 1.50%, respectively, by 2022.

Germany exports grew from \$1 billion in 2003 to \$3 billion in 2022, resulting in a CAGR of 6.42%. Türkiye although it began with \$2 billion in 2003, the exports hovered around the \$2-3 billion

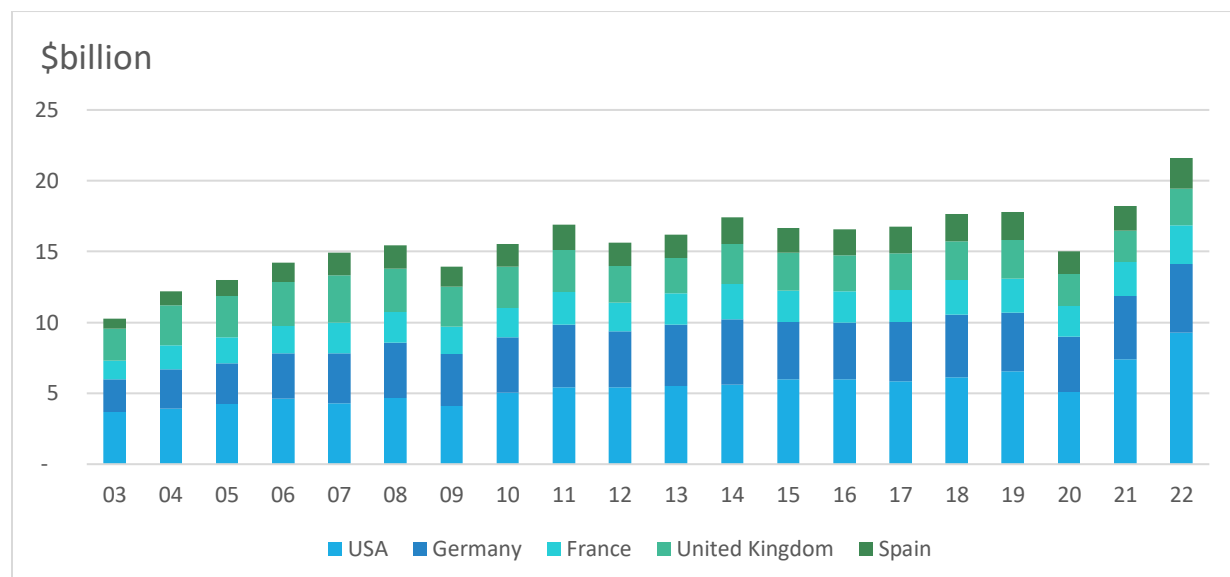


mark over the years. India: Starting with \$1 billion, its exports touched \$3 billion in 2022 with a CAGR of 5.62%.

The growth in exports from countries like Bangladesh, Vietnam, and India suggests a diversified source of t-shirt production and supply. Several countries, including USA, Mexico, and Portugal, have seen a decline in their market shares despite maintaining or slightly increasing their export volumes.

The increasing exports from countries like Bangladesh and Vietnam might suggest a shift in global t-shirt manufacturing hubs. Emerging nations might be offering competitive prices and favourable production conditions, attracting international buyers. The consistent growth in the overall global export figure underscores the enduring demand for t-shirts worldwide.

5-3-3-1 Leading Importers of T-shirts



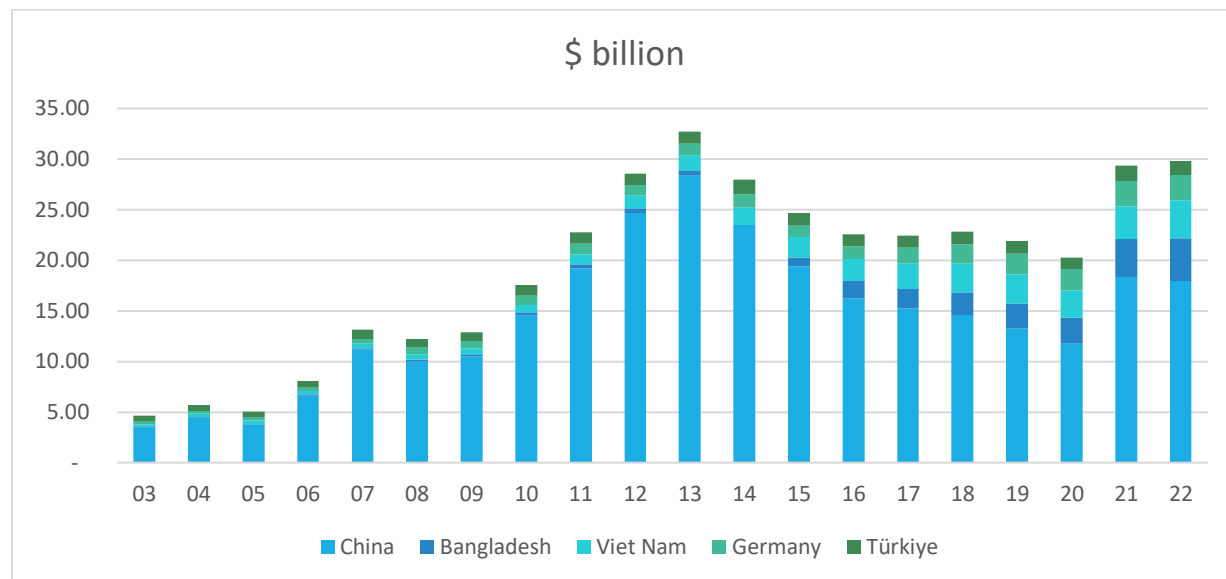
The USA started with a share of 19.52% in 2003, it increased its imports from \$4 billion to \$9 billion by 2022, resulting in a share of 18.71%. The CAGR is 5.03%. Germany: Doubled its imports from \$2 billion to \$5 billion over two decades. It retained its position as the second-largest importer, even though its share dropped from 12.29% to 9.70%. The 3.96% CAGR indicates solid, but not spectacular import growth.

Poland: Despite starting from a very low base (0.45% market share), Poland has achieved the highest CAGR of 15.65% among the major importing countries, increasing its share to 2.70%. China: Showed a similar pattern as Poland, growing from a mere 0.36% share in 2003 to 1.94% in 2022, with a CAGR of 15.03%. This is notable since China is typically known as a major exporter of goods. Korea: Started from 0.62% and achieved a CAGR of 12.24%, signalling rapid growth. The UK stands out as it exhibited a mere CAGR of 0.78%, lowest among the leading countries. Spain and Italy: Both started at \$1 billion in 2003 and experienced growth rates of 5.91% and 5.40%, respectively, showing their increasing appetite for t-shirt imports.



The USA and Germany continue to be the dominant players in the t-shirt import market, but their growth rates are overshadowed by emerging economies. Countries like Poland and China, which started with negligible shares in 2003, have exhibited remarkable growth. This suggests a shift in global consumption patterns and the rising purchasing power of these nations. While some countries have maintained a stable demand for t-shirts, the UK's notably low growth rate suggests potential market saturation or a shift in consumer preferences. The import of consumer goods like t-shirts can be an indicator of economic growth and consumer confidence. The rising imports in emerging economies suggest economic development and increased consumer spending.

5-3-4-1 Leading Exporters of Women's or Girl's Suits, Ensembles and Jackets



The global market for women's suits has experienced a significant growth from \$9.47 billion in 2003 to \$45.49 billion in 2022. This represents a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 8.61%.

China is undeniably the leading exporter with a share of 36.44% in 2003, which increased to 39.43% in 2022. The monetary value grew from \$3.45 billion to \$17.94 billion during the same period. With a CAGR of 9.06%, China's growth rate surpasses the global rate.

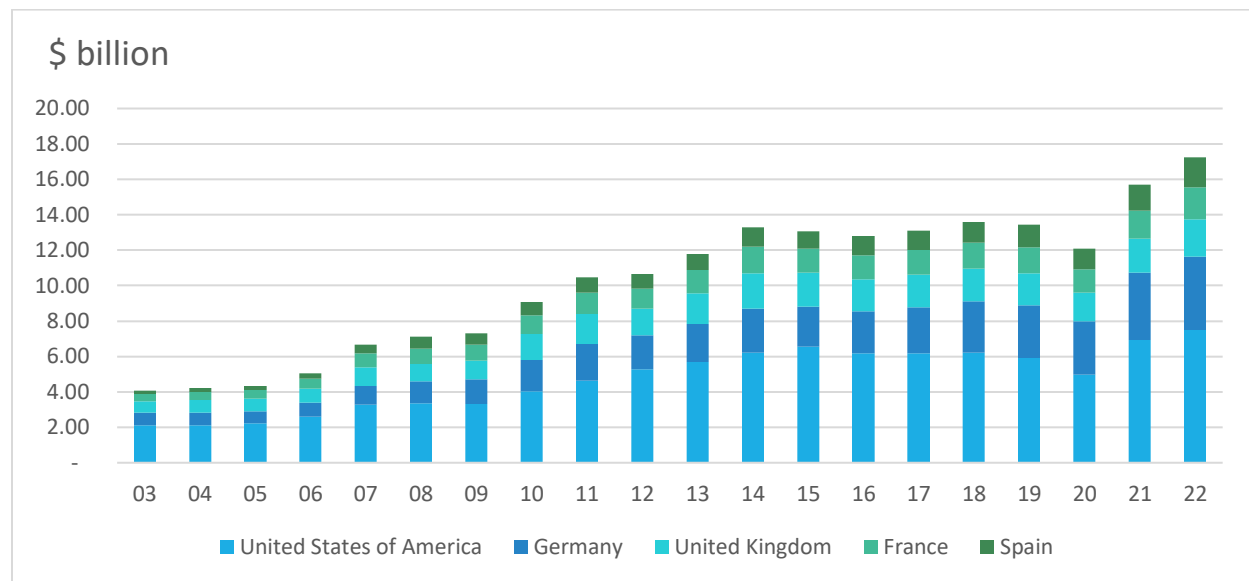
Bangladesh starting at a modest 0.63% share in 2003, Bangladesh experienced the most phenomenal growth among the major exporting countries. With a CAGR of 25.14%, the country's export value shot up from \$0.06 billion to \$4.21 billion in 2022. Its share grew to 9.25%.

Vietnam's growth from \$0.28 billion to \$3.76 billion at a CAGR of 14.64% showcases a strong upward trend. Their market share increased from 2.96% to 8.26% over the years. Germany growing at a CAGR of 13.20%, Germany increased its exports from \$0.24 billion to \$2.49 billion, taking its market share from 2.49% to 5.47%. Türkiye with a moderate CAGR of 4.31%, Türkiye's market share dipped from 6.65% to 3.09%, though the value increased from \$0.63 billion to \$1.40 billion.



European countries like Germany, Italy, Spain, Poland, Netherlands, France, Belgium, Denmark, Austria, and the United Kingdom have maintained a significant presence in the export market with growth rates ranging from 2.12% to 17.31%. The United States, despite being a significant global economy, has a minimal presence in the export market for women's suits, growing from \$0.19 billion to \$0.29 billion (CAGR: 2.12%).

5-3-4-1 Leading Importers of Women's or Girl's Suits, Ensembles and Jackets



The USA has consistently been a dominant player in the import market, which grew from \$2.13 billion in 2003 to \$7.49 billion in 2022. Despite the increased absolute import value, the market share of the USA declined from 29.47% in 2003 to 20.46% in 2022. The CAGR over the period was 6.85%. Germany has shown a consistent rise in its imports, growing from \$0.68 billion in 2003 to \$4.15 billion in 2022. Its market share increased slightly from 9.47% in 2003 to 11.35% in 2022. The country experienced a CAGR of 9.97%. The UK's imports grew from \$0.66 billion in 2003 to \$2.11 billion in 2022. However, its market share saw a decline from 9.19% in 2003 to 5.78% in 2022, with a CAGR of 6.30%. France's imports surged from \$0.40 billion in 2003 to \$1.81 billion in 2022. The nation's market share witnessed a slight rise, moving from 5.57% in 2003 to 4.94% in 2022. The CAGR stood at 8.24%. Spain's imports amplified from \$0.18 billion in 2003 to \$1.68 billion in 2022. The country's market share grew from 2.49% in 2003 to 4.60% in 2022. Spain experienced an impressive CAGR of 12.50%. Poland: Displaying a staggering CAGR of 23.08%, Poland's imports catapulted from a meagre \$0.02 billion in 2003 to \$1.24 billion in 2022. This robust growth highlights Poland's increasing demand and potential as a market for women's suits.

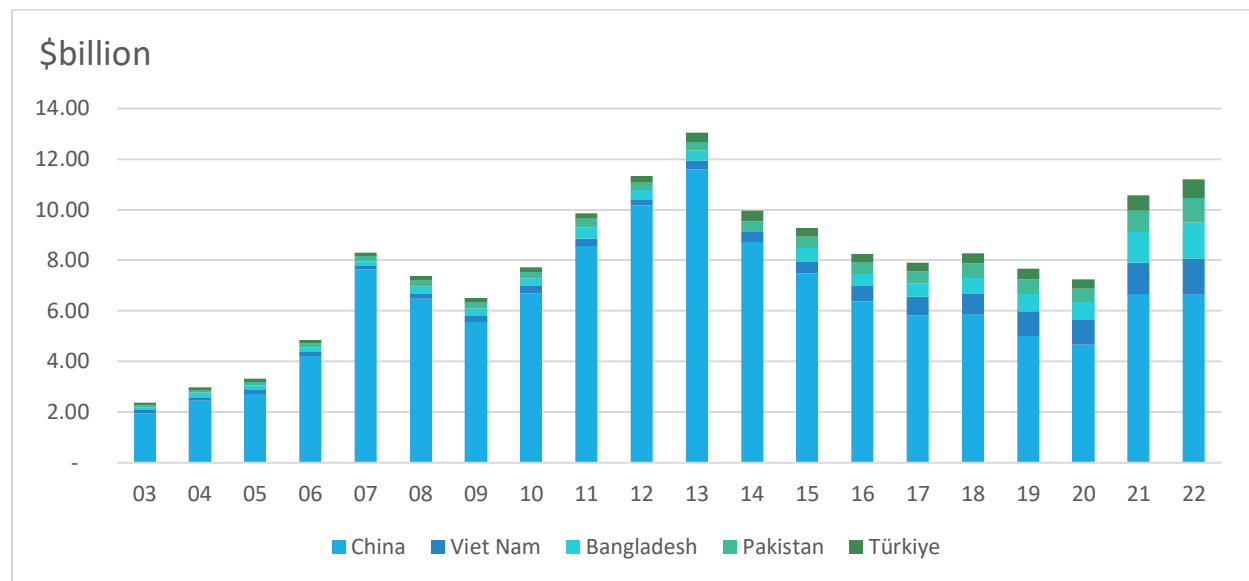
Vietnam: Starting from almost negligible imports in the early 2000s, Vietnam's imports spiked to \$0.54 billion in 2022, capturing a market share of 1.47%.

United Arab Emirates (UAE): The data for the UAE shows fluctuating imports, with a notable spike in 2012. By 2022, the country imported suits worth \$0.73 billion.



The global imports of women's suits have seen a steady rise over the past two decades with varying growth rates across countries. While traditional markets like the USA and UK have maintained their positions as top importers, emerging markets such as Poland and Vietnam have shown significant growth potential. The overall upward trend signifies the enduring demand for women's suits in the global fashion market.

5-3-4-1 Leading Exporters of Men's or Boy's Suits, Ensembles and Jackets



From 2003-2022, the global exports of men's suits witnessed a growth from \$4.49 billion to \$18.16 billion. This reflects a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 7.64%. During this period, Asian countries have significantly established themselves as the dominant exporters in the global market.

China dominating the men's suit export market, China's export value surged from \$1.95 billion in 2003 to \$6.63 billion in 2022. The nation's share in the global market decreased from 43.49% in 2003 to 30.14% in 2022. However, its CAGR over the period stands at 6.65%. Vietnam starting with a smaller market share of 3.07% in 2003, Vietnam witnessed impressive growth with its exports reaching \$1.43 billion in 2022, which gives it a market share of 6.52% and a CAGR of 13.12%. Bangladesh, men's suit exports have grown from \$0.09 billion in 2003 to \$1.41 billion in 2022. With a CAGR of 15.39%, its market share increased from 2.08% in 2003 to 6.43% in 2022. Pakistan displaying a steady growth in its exports, Pakistan's market share in the global scene has grown from 1.64% in 2003 to 4.48% in 2022. Its exports in monetary terms increased from \$0.07 billion to \$0.99 billion, with a CAGR of 14.65%. Türkiye's exports of men's suits rose from \$0.12 billion in 2003 to \$0.74 billion in 2022. Its global share evolved from 2.71% in 2003 to 3.37% in 2022, marking a CAGR of 9.97%.

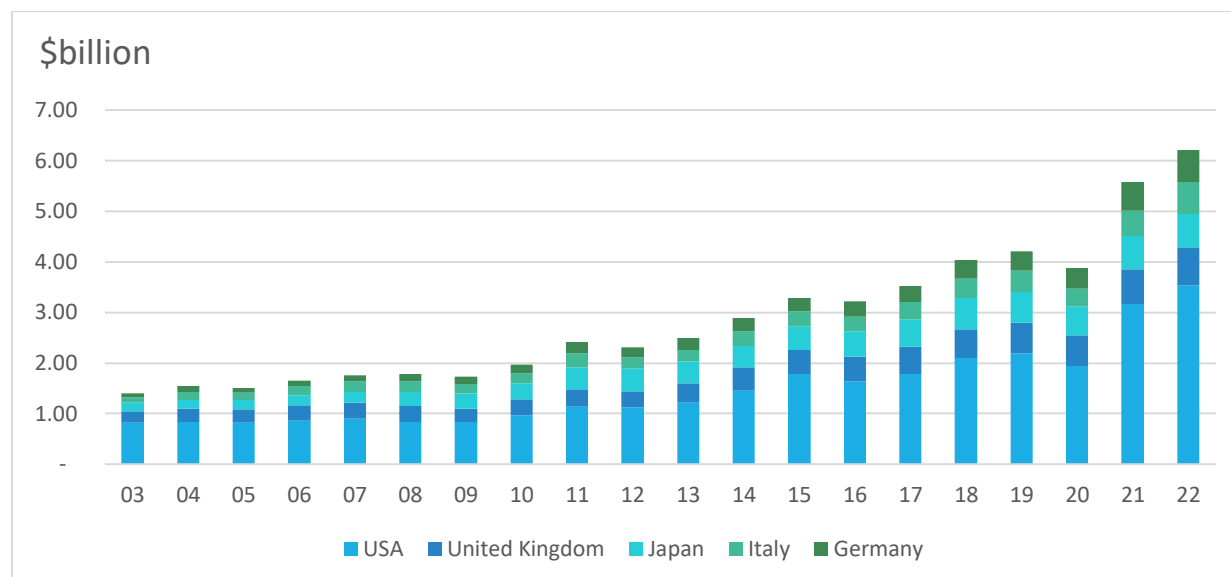
Belgium achieving a CAGR of 15.30%, its market share went from 1.08% in 2003 to 3.30% in 2022. Cambodia although its exports grew from \$0.29 billion to \$0.65 billion, its global share slightly



decreased from 6.53% in 2003 to 2.94% in 2022, with a CAGR of 4.25%. Italy traditionally known for its fashion prowess, Italy's exports went from \$0.13 billion in 2003 to \$0.55 billion in 2022, achieving a CAGR of 7.98%.

The men's suit global export market has witnessed substantial changes over the last two decades. While China remains the dominant player, other countries like Vietnam and Bangladesh have emerged as significant contributors, showcasing remarkable growth rates.

5-3-4-1 Leading Importers of Men's or Boy's Suits, Ensembles and Jackets



The USA starting from 2003 with a 30.94% market share (\$0.83 billion), the USA's import value grew to \$3.54 billion in 2022. This accounted for 24.82% of the global import market. The CAGR for the USA over this period was 7.96%. United Kingdom with an 8.17% market share in 2003, the UK's import value increased from \$0.22 billion to \$0.75 billion in 2022. This brings its global share to 5.24%. The UK has experienced a CAGR of 6.69%. Japan beginning with a 6.54% share in 2003, Japan's imports grew from \$0.17 billion to \$0.65 billion in 2022, capturing a 4.57% market share with a CAGR of 7.17%. Italy started with a 3.62% market share (\$0.10 billion) in 2003 and reached an import value of \$0.64 billion in 2022, accounting for 4.46% of the global market. Italy's CAGR was 10.41%. Germany's imports in 2003 accounted for 3.31% of the global market. This value rose from \$0.09 billion to \$0.63 billion by 2022, capturing a 4.43% global share. Germany's CAGR stood at 10.89%.

France began with a 3.33% share in 2003 and grew its imports from \$0.09 billion to \$0.52 billion by 2022. With a global share of 3.63% in 2022 and a CAGR of 9.71%, France remains a significant importer. Spain with a 3.06% market share in 2003, Spain's imports increased from \$0.08 billion to \$0.48 billion in 2022. The country now holds 3.38% of the global import market, with a CAGR of 9.79%.



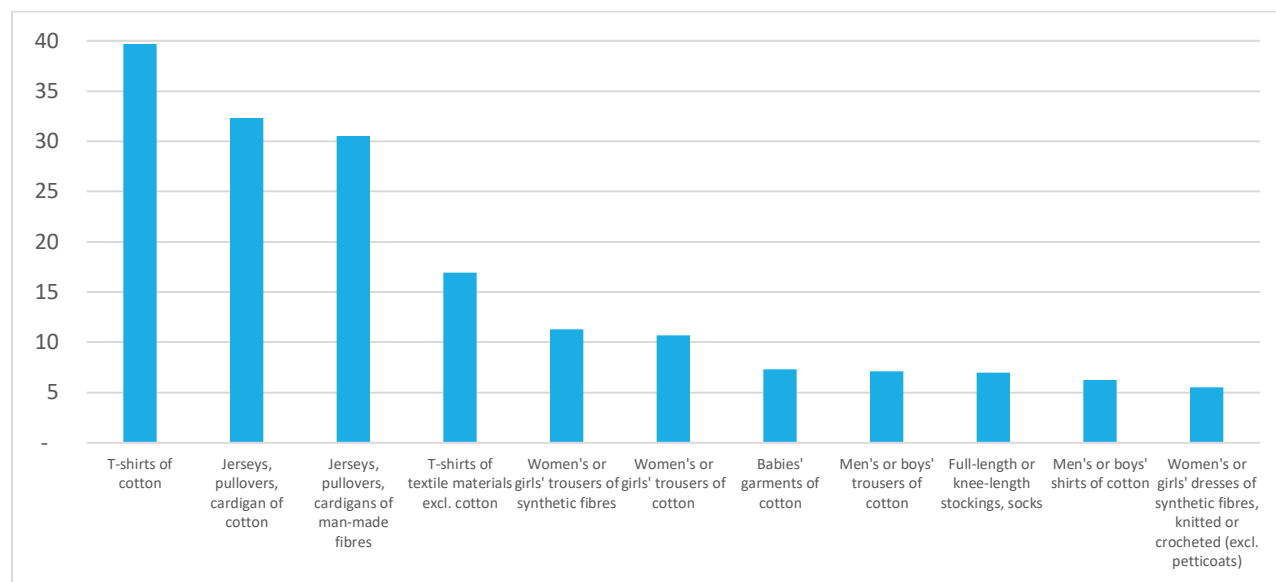
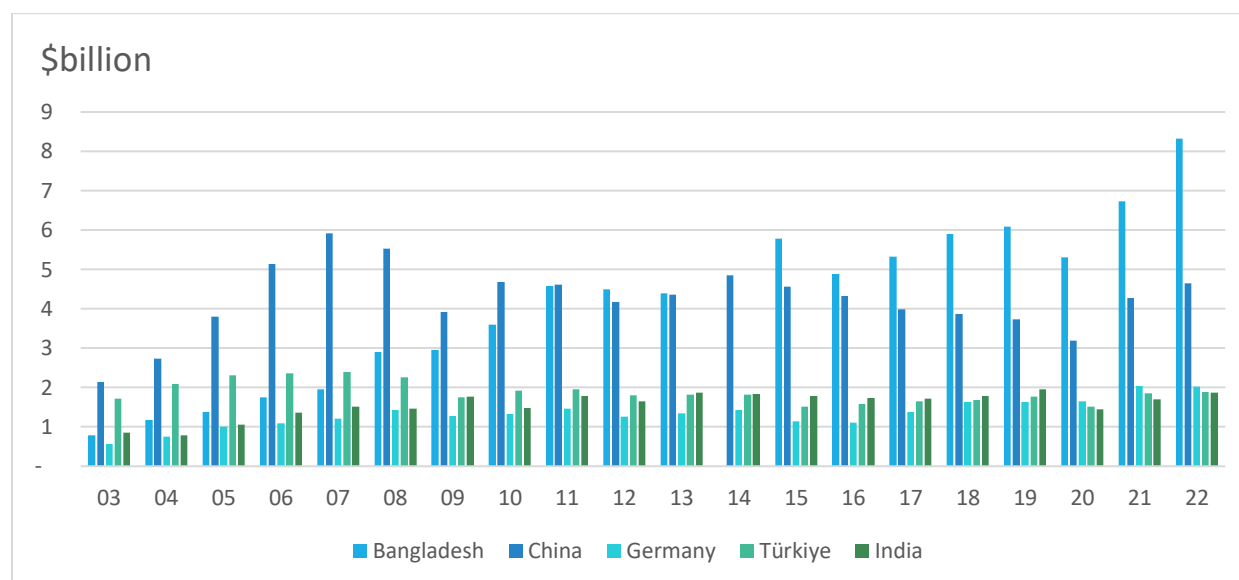
Canada's imports surged impressively from \$0.03 billion in 2003 to \$0.45 billion in 2022, achieving a CAGR of 14.55%. This growth elevated Canada's global share from 1.27% to 3.15%. After starting at \$0.06 billion in 2003 (2.24% share), Belgium's imports rose to \$0.44 billion in 2022, securing a 3.11% global share. The country's CAGR was 11.11%. Netherlands with a 1.20% share in 2003, the Netherlands saw its imports grow from \$0.03 billion to \$0.42 billion by 2022, resulting in a 2.96% global share. The CAGR for the Netherlands was a notable 14.53%. Poland exhibiting the highest growth among the leading importing countries, Poland's imports rose from nearly negligible in 2003 to \$0.33 billion in 2022, marking a CAGR of 25.13%. Republic of Korea with an initial 1.05% share in 2003, Korea's imports expanded from \$0.03 billion to \$0.31 billion in 2022, showing a CAGR of 13.50%.

China's imports have grown significantly from \$0.01 billion in 2003 to \$0.30 billion in 2022, achieving a CAGR of 17.97%. The men's suit global import market has undergone noteworthy expansion over the past two decades. The USA remains the most significant importer, though countries like Canada, Belgium, and the Netherlands are witnessing rapid growth. Countries like Poland and China, though starting with small bases, have showcased immense growth potential, hinting at evolving fashion markets and economic growth in these regions.

Table 5-4: Major Export Categories in Knit Garments (6 digit)

Product	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
t-shirts of cotton	15	18	20	23	26	27	24	26	28	27	28	29	28	27	29	31	32	28	35	40
Jerseys, pullovers, cardigan of cotton	10	11	12	15	19	20	18	19	21	19	20	21	18	18	20	22	24	23	30	32
Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans of man-made fibres	10	11	12	14	14	15	14	15	19	18	20	23	21	21	22	24	25	21	26	31
t-shirts of textile materials excl. cotton	5	6	6	8	9	9	8	9	12	12	15	17	16	16	16	16	15	13	15	17
Women's or girls' trousers of synthetic fibres	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	11	11
Women's or girls' trousers of cotton	2	2	2	4	7	4	4	5	7	7	8	7	6	6	7	7	7	8	11	11
Babies' garments of cotton	3	3	3	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7
Men's or boys' trousers of cotton	1	1	1	2	4	3	2	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	7	7
Full-length or knee-length stockings, socks	-	-	-	-	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	5	6	7
Men's or boys' shirts of cotton	3	3	4	5	5	6	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	6	4	5	6



Table 5-4-1: Major Export Categories in Knit garments in the year 2022 in \$billion at 6-digit**Table 5-5: Major Exporter of T shirts of Cotton**

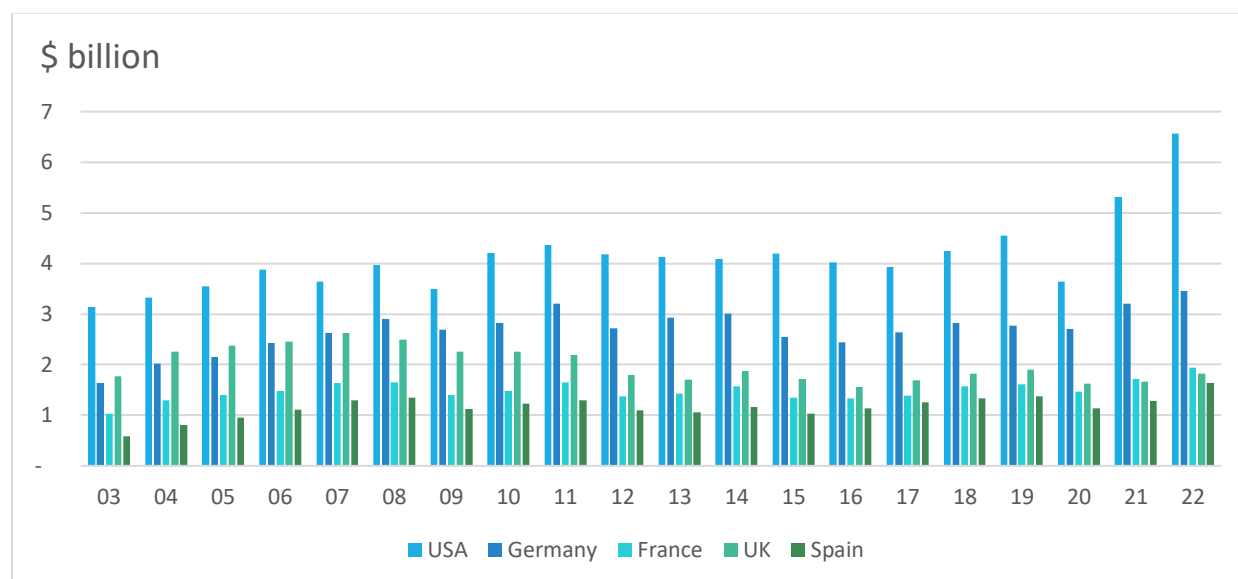
The global export value of knit t-shirts of cotton has been growing from \$15 billion in 2003 to \$40 billion in 2022, registering a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 5.36%. Bangladesh has shown significant growth with a CAGR of 13.26%, increasing its market share from 5.31% in 2003 to 21% in 2022. China has a CAGR of 4.15%, but its market share slightly decreased from 14.58% in 2003 to 12% in 2022. Germany increased its market share from 3.87% in 2003 to 5% in 2022 with a CAGR of 6.92%. Türkiye, despite having a significant share of 11.71% in 2003, only grew at a CAGR of 0.47%, resulting in a share of 5% by 2022. India maintained a consistent share, with 5.83% in 2003 and 5% in 2022, having a CAGR of 4.21%. Vietnam displayed an impressive growth



rate, with a CAGR of 17.54%. Starting from a 0.50% share in 2003, it has increased its share to 4% by 2022. USA has seen a decline, starting with a market share of 4.93% in 2003 and dwindling down to 2% in 2022, with a CAGR of 1.67%. Countries like Italy, Spain, France, Netherlands, Belgium have contributed consistently over the years without drastic fluctuations in their market shares.

It's pertinent to mention that t-shirts of cotton have nearly double the export values compared to entire raw cotton export values, making countries to realise the value of value addition of cotton. Pakistan which was previously 4th largest cotton producer in the world, has very low exports in t-shirts of cotton, depicting that presence of cotton is no guarantee of the success in exports of value-added products.

Table 5-6: Major Importer of T shirts of Cotton



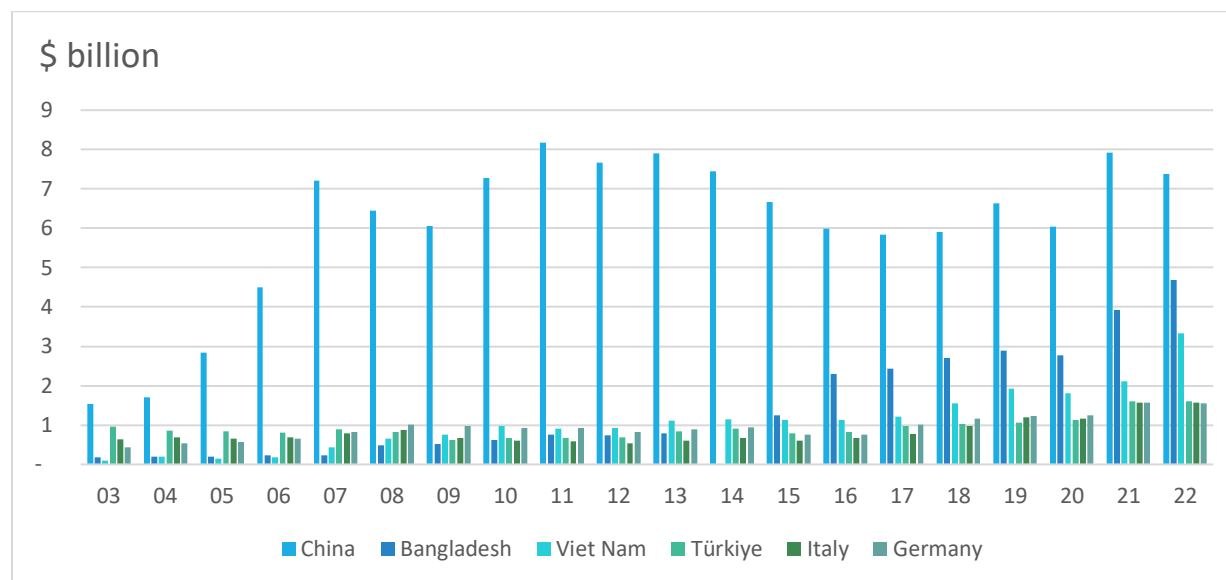
The USA, starting with 21.25% of the global import share in 2003, the USA's imports have grown to \$7 billion in 2022, making up 18.27% of the world's imports. This is despite a modest CAGR of 3.96%. Germany's imports for knit t-shirts of cotton have been fairly consistent over the years. Starting at \$2 billion in 2003, they experienced a rise, touching \$3 billion by 2022. Germany's share in the global market was 11.11% in 2003, which saw a minor dip to 9.61% in 2022. The country has seen an average growth rate of 3.99% annually. France's market dynamics showcase a journey from \$1 billion worth of imports in 2003 to doubling that figure by 2022, standing at \$2 billion. The French market share in global imports started at 6.94% in 2003, but by 2022, it receded to 5.41%. The country's CAGR over this period is 3.42%. United Kingdom: The UK's growth has been stagnant, with a CAGR of 0.16%. They've almost halved their share in the global market, dropping from 11.95% in 2003 to 5.07% in 2022.

Certain countries have showcased impressive growth rates, even if their overall import values might not be as high as leading nations. For instance, Poland started with negligible imports in



the early 2000s but by 2022, they've grown to \$1 billion, achieving a remarkable CAGR of 15.55%. Similarly, China, beginning with a modest market share of 0.32% in 2003, saw it climb to 2.04% by 2022, backed by a CAGR of 15.47%.

Table 5-7: Major Exporters of Jerseys, pullovers, cardigan of cotton



The international market for jerseys made of cotton has shown consistent growth over the span of two decades from 2003 to 2022. Globally, exports have escalated from \$10.01 billion in 2003 to \$32.33 billion in 2022. This progression represents an average compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 6.37%.

China, the world's manufacturing powerhouse, led in the export of cotton jerseys. In 2003 its exports of cotton jerseys amounted to \$1.53 billion. By 2022, the export value peaked at \$7.39 billion. China's market share in 2003 stood at 15.30% of the global exports. With a CAGR of 8.63%, by 2022, China's market share increased to 22.85%. Bangladesh saw an impressive surge in exports. In 2003 its exports of cotton jerseys were a mere \$0.18 billion, it reached \$4.68 billion by 2022.

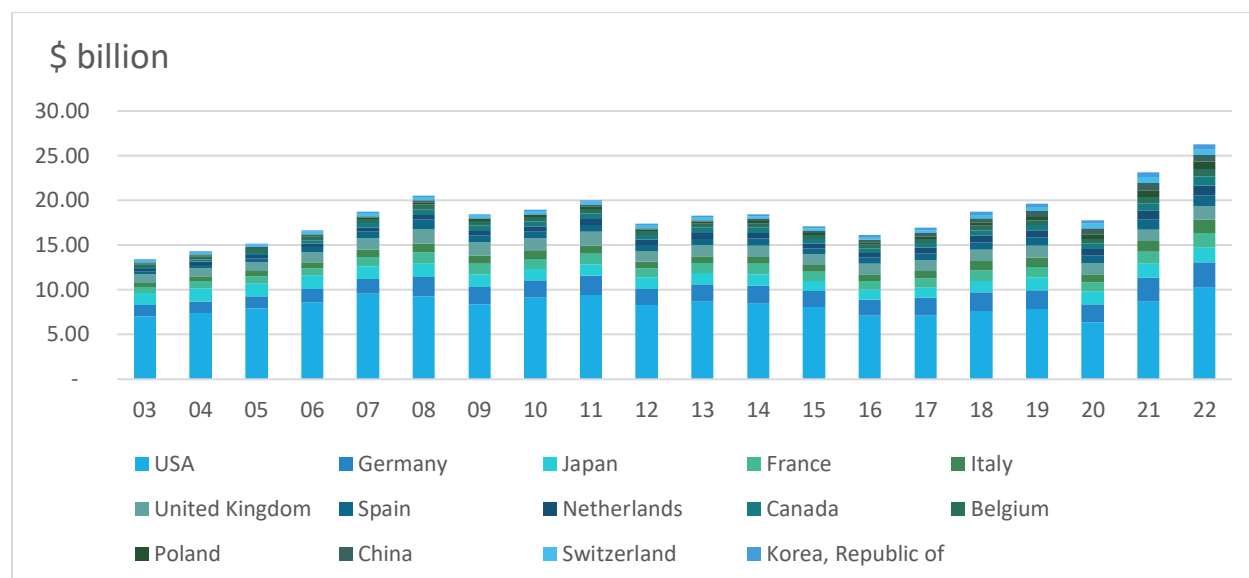
Bangladesh's market share in 2003 was 1.83%. The country witnessed a significant CAGR of 18.61%, growing its market share to 14.49% in 2022. Vietnam's exports of cotton jerseys displayed an upward trajectory, from \$0.09 billion in 2003 to a substantial \$3.33 billion by 2022. Vietnam started with a 0.93% market share in 2003. With an impressive CAGR of 20.74%, the country's share rose to 10.30% in 2022.

Türkiye's exports saw modest fluctuations. From \$0.96 billion in 2003, the value was almost consistent at \$1.60 billion in 2022. Türkiye claimed a 9.55% market share in 2003, which decreased slightly with a CAGR of 2.74%, settling at 4.94% in 2022. Italy held a 6.34% market share in 2003. With a CAGR of 4.88%, its market share was almost consistent, standing at 4.85% in 2022. Italy's exports of cotton Jerseys were \$0.63 billion in 2003 and reached \$1.57 billion by



2022. Germany's market share of 4.36% in 2003 grew at a CAGR of 6.88%, reaching 4.78% by 2022. Germany exports was \$0.44 billion in 2003 and rose to \$1.54 billion in 2022.

Table 5-8: Major Importers of Jerseys, pullovers, cardigan of cotton



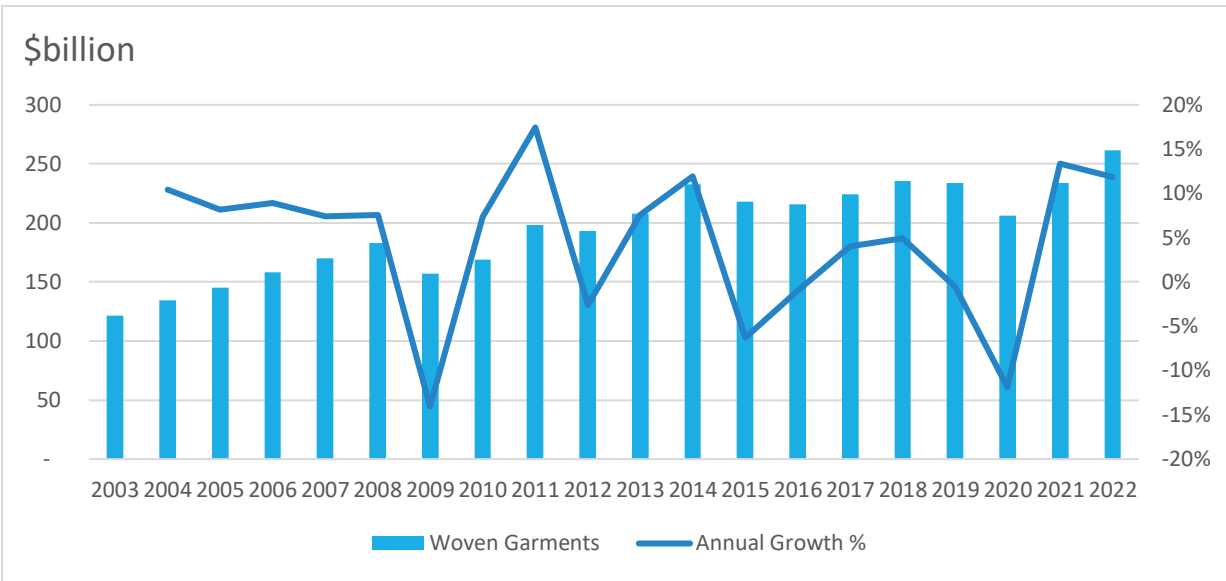
The USA was the largest importer, with its imports growing from \$7.04 billion in 2003 to \$10.24 billion in 2022. However, its market share decreased from 43.00% to 30.75% during this period, with a CAGR of 1.99%. Germany, France, Italy, the UK, Spain, the Netherlands, and Belgium are all major importers.

For instance, Germany's imports grew at a CAGR of 4.56%, moving from \$1.23 billion in 2003 to \$2.86 billion in 2022. Poland showed an impressive CAGR of 16.87%, growing its imports from just \$0.04 billion in 2003 to \$0.81 billion in 2022. Asian Importers: Japan's imports slightly increased from \$1.36 billion to \$1.65 billion, but its market share decreased. On the other hand, China's imports grew from \$0.16 billion to \$0.71 billion.



Woven Garments

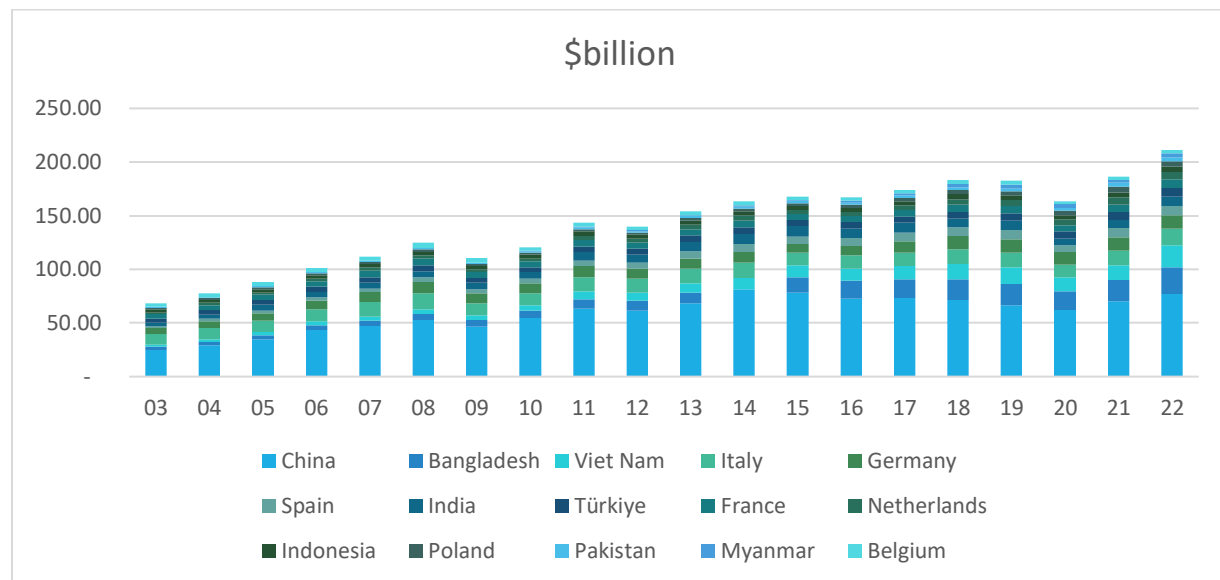
Table 6: Exports of Woven Garment



Woven garments form a crucial segment in the textile sector and in terms of trade they are 2nd behind knit garments. Over the two-decade span from 2003 to 2022, the world market for woven garments witnessed an expansion, growing from \$121.76 billion to \$261.43 billion. This signifies a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 4.10%. This growth is noteworthy, especially considering global economic fluctuations, changing fashion trends, and market dynamics. The market share of woven garments in the textile industry has remained relatively stable, fluctuating between 26% to 29%. This consistent share demonstrates the segment's persistent relevance in the textile market.

2009 marked a notable decline in the woven garments sector, which can be linked to the global financial crisis that adversely impacted several industries globally. A significant downturn was also observed in 2020, which is attributable to the global repercussions of the Covid-19 pandemic, impacting manufacturing, distribution, and global supply chains. Despite the considerable drops in 2009 and 2020, the industry displayed remarkable recovery in the following years, underscoring the sector's resilience and adaptability.



Table 6-1: Leading Exporters of Woven Garments

China, often termed the 'world's factory', has lived up to its name in the realm of woven garments as well. Starting with a 20.60% market share in 2003, by 2022, it burgeoned to hold 29.41% of the global market and their exports of woven garments have increased from \$25.08 billion to \$76.87 billion during this period. The impressive CAGR of 6.07% over these years bears testament to China's persistent dominance and its adeptness in adjusting to market demands.

Bangladesh, traditionally known for its jute and tea, has transformed into a powerhouse for textile exports. The country's journey from a 2.40% market share in 2003 to a commendable 9.57% in 2022 is nothing short of phenomenal and in value terms from \$2.92 billion to \$25.03 billion. The CAGR of 11.98% during this period highlights Bangladesh's aggressive push in upscaling its textile industry, backed by low production costs and a vast labour pool.

In 2003, Vietnam's woven garment exports were valued at \$2.02 billion, representing 1.66% of the world's exports. Vietnam saw a significant surge in its export values, reaching \$20.25 billion in 2022, and capturing 7.75% of global exports of woven garments. Its CAGR stands at an impressive 12.89%, highest among the major players.

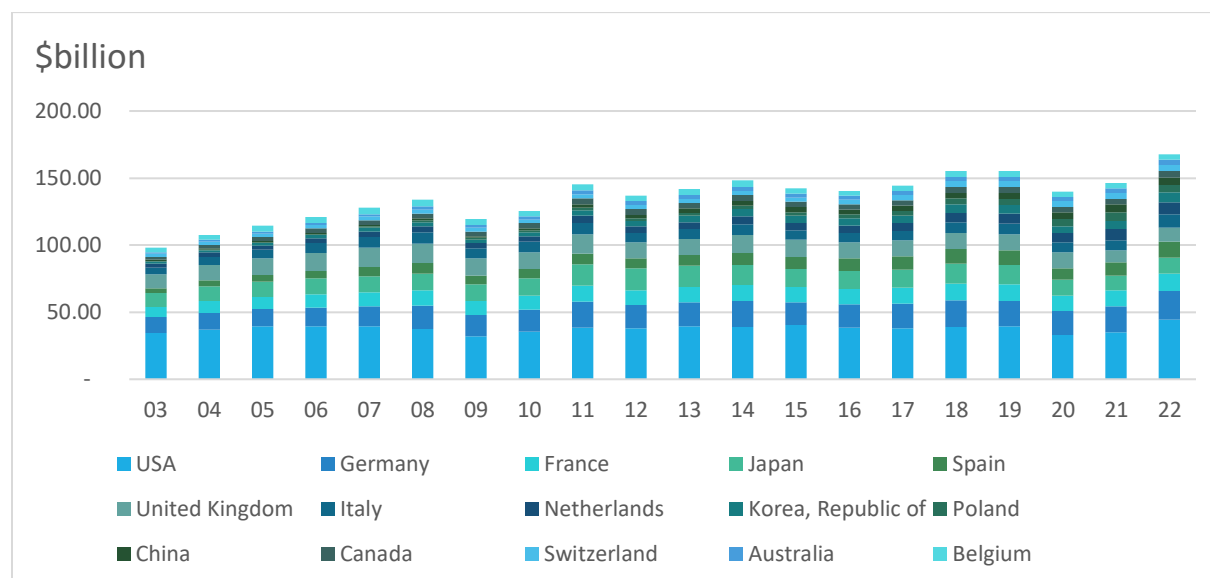
Traditional European powerhouses, Italy and Germany, have maintained steady growth. Italy, starting at \$9.50 billion (7.80% share) in 2003, achieved \$16.05 billion (6.14% share) by 2022. Germany moved from \$5.65 billion (4.64% share) to \$12.22 billion (4.68% share) over the same period. Their respective CAGRs of 2.80% and 4.15% reflect stable but comparatively modest growth, possibly due to matured markets and increased competition from Asian manufacturers.

China, Bangladesh, and Vietnam's substantial growth rates confirm Asia's increasing dominance in the woven garments export sector. Traditional European players like Italy and Germany, while growing in absolute terms, have seen their relative shares decline. This redistribution underscores



the global market's dynamic nature and the challenges of maintaining a competitive edge in a rapidly evolving industry.

Table 6-2: Leading Importers of Woven Garments



USA has maintained its position as the top importer of woven garments. Starting from \$34.67 billion in 2003 (27.59% share) to \$44.57 billion in 2022 (19.40% share), its CAGR stands at 1.33%. Germany's imports rose from \$11.51 billion (9.16% share) in 2003 to \$21.15 billion in 2022 (9.20% share). This reflects a stable CAGR of 3.25%.

France's imports increased from \$7.75 billion (6.17% share) in 2003 to \$12.96 billion (5.64% share) in 2022, with a CAGR of 2.74%. Japan's import growth has been comparatively slower. From \$10.38 billion (8.26% share) in 2003 to \$12.15 billion (5.29% share) in 2022, it achieved a CAGR of 0.83%. Spain displayed one of the strongest growths. From \$3.41 billion (2.71% share) in 2003, it skyrocketed to \$11.57 billion (5.04% share) by 2022, achieving a CAGR of 6.65%.

Countries like the USA and Japan have seen a decline in their percentage shares over the years, even though their absolute import values increased. Meanwhile, countries like Spain and Poland have expanded their shares considerably. Both Poland and China have demonstrated exceptional growth rates in imports, with CAGRs of 14.69% and 10.68% respectively. Their increasing shares highlight evolving domestic markets and possibly growing middle-class populations with higher disposable incomes. Countries like Germany and France maintained stable growth rates, ensuring their position in the top importers' list, even as global dynamics shifted. The economic downturn around 2008-2009 is evident in the data, showing a dip in imports, particularly for countries like the USA. This reiterates the interrelation between global economic health and import values.

The woven garments import industry demonstrates the shifting sands of global economic power and consumer preferences. Established markets like the USA and Japan continue to demand significant volumes, but emerging economies and markets, evident from the rise of countries like



Spain, Poland, and China, indicate changing dynamics in the global fashion and retail landscapes. Understanding these shifts will be pivotal for stakeholders as they navigate the challenges and opportunities ahead.

Table 6-3: Major Export Products or Categories in/of Woven Garments (4 digit)

Woven Garments	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets	36	42	46	50	53	54	46	48	54	53	56	66	63	63	64	67	68	58	72	78
Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets	28	31	33	36	38	42	35	37	44	43	45	50	48	47	48	51	52	41	47	55
Women's or girls' overcoats, car coats, capes, cloaks	6	7	7	8	10	12	10	11	14	13	15	18	16	16	19	20	19	16	21	23
Men's or boys' overcoats, car coats, capes, cloaks	6	6	7	7	8	9	8	9	12	11	13	14	13	13	15	17	17	14	17	19
Tracksuits, ski suits, swimwear	7	7	8	9	9	10	8	9	10	10	11	12	12	12	12	13	14	12	14	16
Men's or boys' shirts	10	11	11	12	13	13	11	12	15	15	15	16	15	15	15	15	14	10	10	14
Brassieres, girdles	6	7	7	9	9	11	8	9	10	10	11	12	11	12	12	12	12	10	13	14
Garments nonwovens	4	4	5	6	7	8	8	9	11	11	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	22	13	13
Women's or girls' blouses, shirts	8	8	8	9	10	11	10	11	12	12	13	14	13	13	14	14	13	10	11	12
Shawls, scarves, mufflers	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	4
Made-up clothing accessories	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
Women's or girls' singlets, slips, petticoats, briefs	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
Babies' garments	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Men's or boys' singlets, underpants, briefs	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Gloves, mittens and mitts	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ties, bow ties	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Handkerchiefs	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2

For stakeholders, investors, and participants in the woven garment industry, it is imperative to grasp the ever-evolving dynamics of the sector. A deep dive into the export values spanning twenty years provides a nuanced understanding of substantial market shifts, burgeoning growth sectors, and areas that may be experiencing a plateau. Over the two-decade span from 2003 to 2022, the woven garment industry has experienced varied patterns of growth and decline, both in demand and export values across its diverse product categories. One of the standout trends of the last two decades has been the pronounced growth in certain categories, a testimony to changing consumer preferences and industry responses. Furthermore, collaborations between high-fashion brands and mainstream manufacturers might have made such products more affordable and widespread.

Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets: Leading the categories with an export value of \$36.28 billion in 2003, which surged to \$77.66 billion by 2022. Despite the increase in exports, its market share remained nearly stable, moving from 29.80% to 29.70% during the period, indicating a consistent market demand. Its CAGR stands at 4.09%. Factors contributing to this surge may



include a global increase in women's purchasing power, expansion of e-commerce platforms making fashion more accessible, and the influence of global fashion trends shared instantaneously through social media platforms.

Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets: This segment export value was \$27.91 billion in 2003, growing to \$54.76 billion in 2022. However, its market share shrank from 22.92% to 20.95%, suggesting increasing competition or diversifying consumer preferences. Its CAGR registers at 3.61%.

Women's or girls' overcoats, car coats, capes, cloaks: This category has seen a significant rise over the years, growing at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 7.24%. The export value started at \$6.05 billion in 2003 and impressively ascended to \$22.80 billion by 2022.

Men's or boys' overcoats, car coats, capes, cloaks: Not far behind, the male counterpart of the category has also witnessed a commendable CAGR of 6.69%. With the export value moving from \$5.69 billion in 2003 to a considerable \$19.48 billion in 2022, it underscores a similar trend of increasing demand, perhaps indicating a global shift towards these clothing items irrespective of gender.

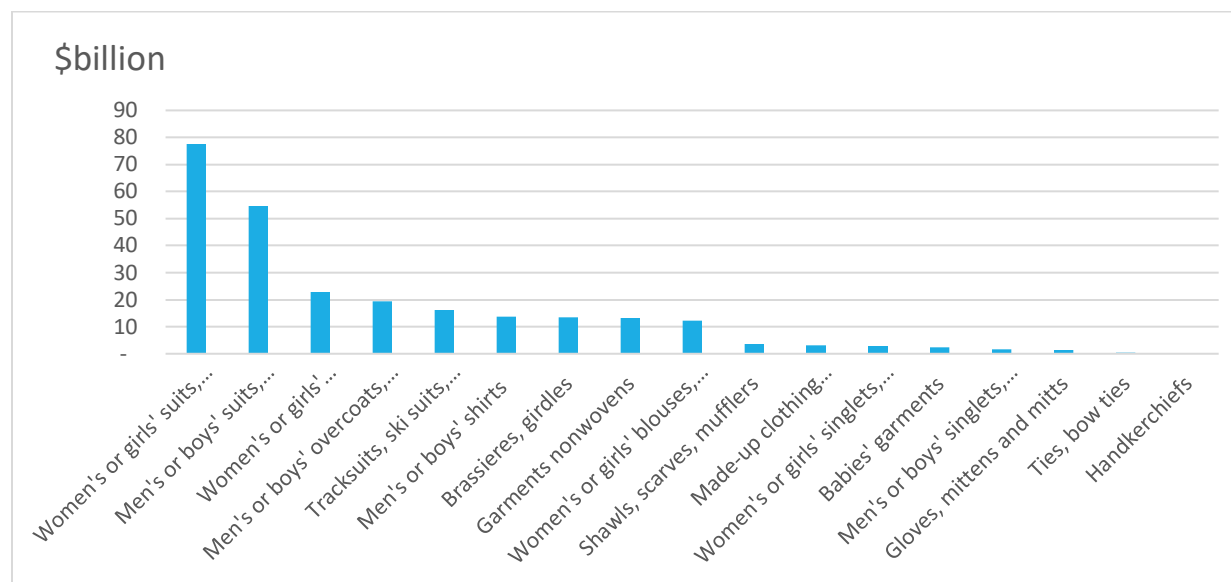
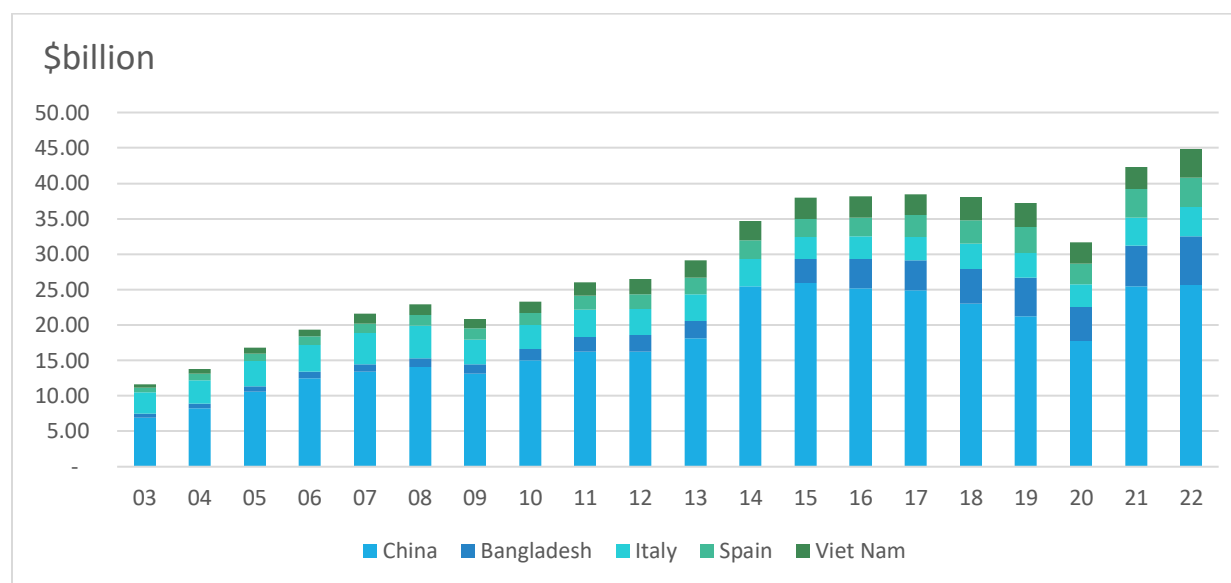
Ties, bowties: This category has faced a notable decline, with a CAGR of -2.74%. Starting with an export value of \$0.87 billion in 2003, it dwindled to \$0.51 billion in 2022. This downturn might be attributed to changing work cultures, with casual dressing becoming more prevalent, thus reducing the demand for formal wear accessories.

Tracksuits, ski suits, swimwear: With an initial export of \$6.86 billion in 2003, the value climbed to \$16.08 billion by 2022. The category's market share slightly increased from 5.63% to 6.15%. A CAGR of 4.58% suggests steady growth.

Men's or boys' shirts have witnessed a diminishing market share from 8.21% in 2003 to 5.29% in 2022. This could be due to the rise of casual wear brands, athleisure trends, and a shift from formal shirts to t-shirts or more relaxed fit apparel. However, in value terms, during this period the exports increased from \$9.99 billion to \$13.84 billion.

The woven garment industry, with its myriad of products, presents a dynamic market structure. While some categories have flourished due to evolving global trends, others have faced challenges. For industry stakeholders, recognising these patterns and adapting accordingly is crucial to ensure continued growth and profitability.



Table 6-3-1: Major Export Products of Woven Garment in 2022 (4 digit)**6-3-2: Leading Exporting and Importing Countries of Major Categories in Woven Garments****6-3-2-1: Major Exporters of Woven, Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets**

The unmatched leadership of China, the remarkable ascendancy of Bangladesh, the persistent influence of European giants such as Italy, Spain, and Germany, and the continuous progression of nations like Vietnam and India have uniquely shaped the sector across these two decades.

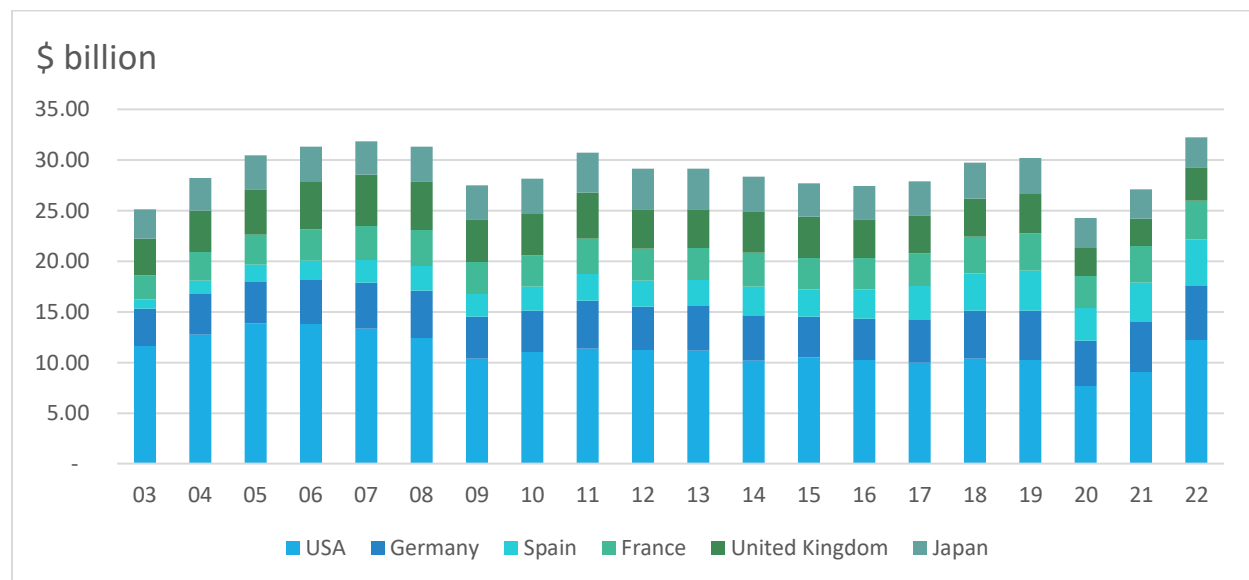
China beginning with exports worth \$6.93 billion in 2003 and reaching \$25.70 billion by 2022, China exhibited its unparalleled manufacturing prowess, capturing a market share of 33.09% in 2022. China demonstrated a CAGR of 7.14%. Bangladesh starting from a modest \$0.55 billion in



2003, Bangladesh skyrocketed to \$6.80 billion by 2022, representing a staggering CAGR of 14.17%. Italy, exporting women's suits worth \$2.99 billion in 2003, reached \$4.19 billion by 2022, exhibiting a CAGR of 1.79%, reflecting its sustained reputation in luxury fashion. Spain's exports grew from \$0.74 billion in 2003 to \$4.08 billion in 2022.

Meanwhile, Vietnam progressed from \$0.41 billion to an impressive \$4.04 billion over the same period with a CAGR of 12.78%. Türkiye with an export figure of \$1.72 billion in 2003, Turkey managed to elevate its exports to \$3.78 billion by 2022. Germany's exports were \$2.01 billion in 2003, and by 2022, they reached \$3.54 billion, underlining its steady contribution to the global market. India, with exports of \$0.83 billion in 2003, witnessed a growth, reaching \$3.10 billion in 2022. France exporting \$0.92 billion worth of women's suits in 2003, France's figures touched \$2.19 billion by 2022. Poland's exports went from \$0.52 billion in 2003 to \$2.05 billion in 2022, while the Netherlands saw a growth from \$0.42 billion to \$1.80 billion over the two decades. Morocco exported women's suits worth \$0.83 billion in 2003, and by 2022, this figure rose to \$1.37 billion. Morocco demonstrated a CAGR of 2.69% in women suits category in woven garments.

6-3-2-1: Major Importers of Woven, Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets



The global import market for women's suits experienced a transformation over the two-decade period, from 2003 to 2022.

USA held the dominant position in 2003 with 30.17% of the market share, but it has seen a dip in its influence, commanding only 18.76% in 2022. Although it remains a major player with imports growing from \$11.65 billion to \$12.19 billion, its CAGR over the two-decade span stands at a modest 0.24%.

Germany consistently a key player in the women's suit import sector, Germany's import value rose from \$3.64 billion to \$5.40 billion. Its market share experienced a slight decrease from 9.43%



in 2003 to 8.32% in 2022, achieving a CAGR of 2.10%. Spain emerging as a significant growth story, Spain's imports skyrocketed from \$0.92 billion to \$4.55 billion. Its market share growth from 2.38% in 2003 to 7.00% in 2022 and a robust CAGR of 8.78% illustrates Spain's burgeoning demand for women's suits.

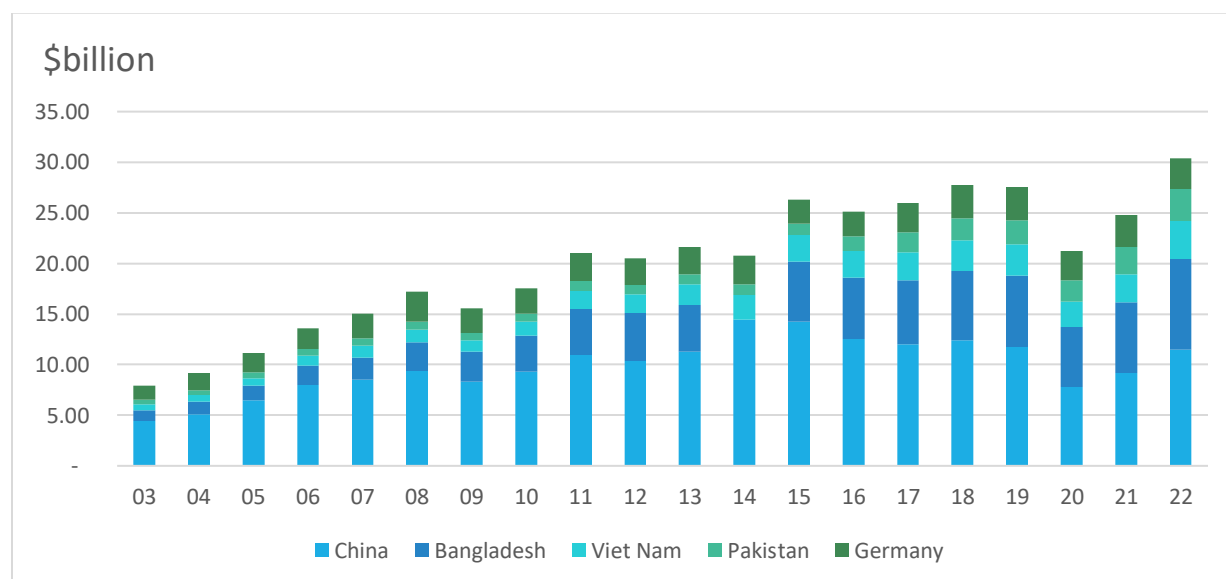
France demonstrating steady growth, France's imports escalated from \$2.42 billion to \$3.84 billion. With a market share shift from 6.25% in 2003 to 5.90% in 2022, it has maintained a stable presence with a CAGR of 2.46%. United Kingdom despite starting on a strong note in 2003 with a 9.25% market share, the UK witnessed a decline, holding only 5.03% in 2022. A CAGR of -0.46% further emphasises the slowed momentum, even as its imports changed from \$3.57 billion to \$3.27 billion. Japan, representing the Asian market, Japan's imports ranged from \$2.91 billion to \$3.00 billion. While it held 7.54% of the market share in 2003, it saw a dip to 4.62% in 2022, with a CAGR of 0.15%. The Netherlands has shown impressive growth with imports surging from \$0.91 billion to \$2.55 billion. Its market share increased from 2.37% in 2003 to 3.92% in 2022, backed by a strong CAGR of 5.54%.

Poland's imports grew exponentially from a mere \$0.11 billion to \$2.45 billion. This remarkable rise is further emphasised by its market share jump from 0.28% to 3.77% and a stunning CAGR of 17.86%.

Italy is a beacon of fashion and has shown consistent growth with imports escalating from \$1.11 billion to \$2.22 billion. Its market share slightly increased from 2.87% in 2003 to 3.41% in 2022, and a CAGR of 3.71% reflects Italy's enduring demand for women's suits.

By understanding the trajectories of these countries in the women's suit import market, businesses can strategise their future endeavours to cater to the shifting demands and preferences in the global fashion scene.

6-3-2-2: Major Exporters of Woven, Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets

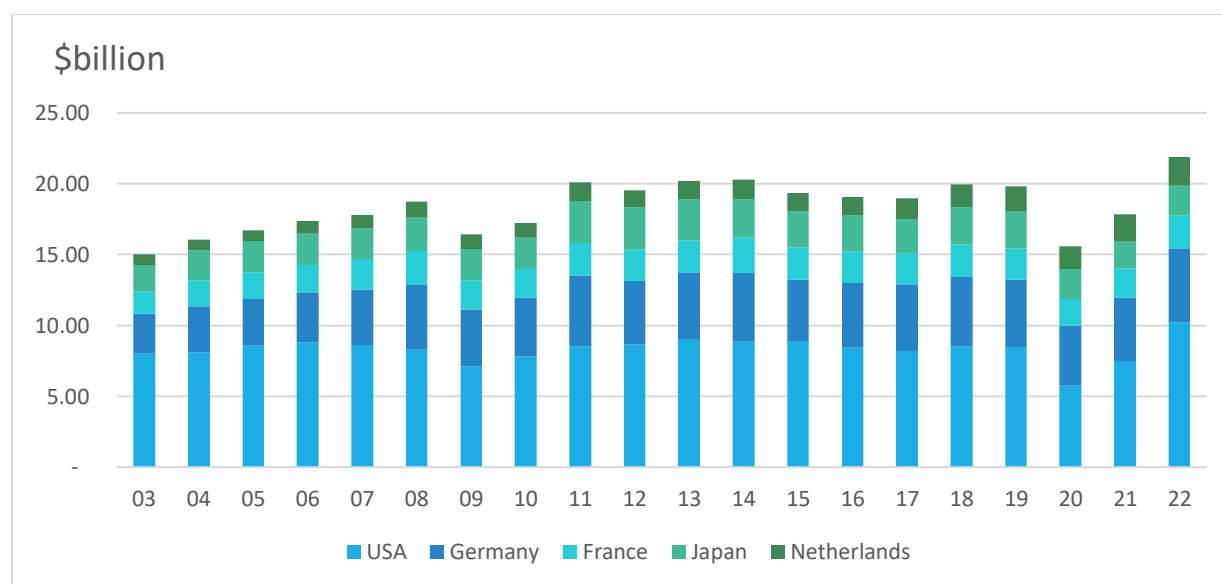


From 2003 to 2022, the global market for men's suits has seen varying degrees of growth, with the total import value increasing from \$27.91 billion to \$54.76 billion, indicating a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 3.61%.

Over the past two decades, the worldwide market for men's suits exports has seen robust growth. The total export value leaped from \$27.91 billion in 2003 to \$54.76 billion by 2022, representing a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 3.61%. China, a major player in this sector, saw its exports rise from \$4.40 billion to \$11.48 billion, expanding its market share from 15.78% to 20.97% and registering a CAGR of 5.17%. On the other hand, Bangladesh's exports magnified from \$1.07 billion to \$8.97 billion, and its market share burgeoned from 3.82% to 16.39%, marking an impressive CAGR of 11.87%. Vietnam's exports grew from \$0.64 billion to \$3.72 billion, with its market share climbing from 2.29% to 6.79% and a CAGR of 9.71%. Pakistan's export figures rose from \$0.42 billion to \$3.18 billion, elevating its market share from 1.50% to 5.80%, while achieving a CAGR of 11.27%.

Germany maintained a steady presence with exports surging from \$1.41 billion to \$3.06 billion, thereby making its market share shift from 5.06% to 5.58% and noting a CAGR of 4.15%. Italy, renowned for its luxury suits, saw a minimal growth, with exports moving from \$2.33 billion to \$2.34 billion, resulting in its market share dipping from 8.35% to 4.27%, and a near-flat CAGR of 0.02%. Turkey's market performance showcased exports rising from \$0.90 billion to \$2.03 billion, elevating its share from 3.21% to 3.70%, and achieving a CAGR of 4.40%. The Netherlands made commendable strides, with its exports going from \$0.46 billion to \$1.50 billion, making its market share rise from 1.64% to 2.73% and noting a CAGR of 6.43%. Lastly, Mexico, in a contrasting trend, saw its exports drop from \$1.88 billion to \$1.31 billion, leading to its market share descending from 6.72% to 2.40%, with a negative CAGR of -1.86%.

6-3-2-2: Major Importers of Woven, Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets

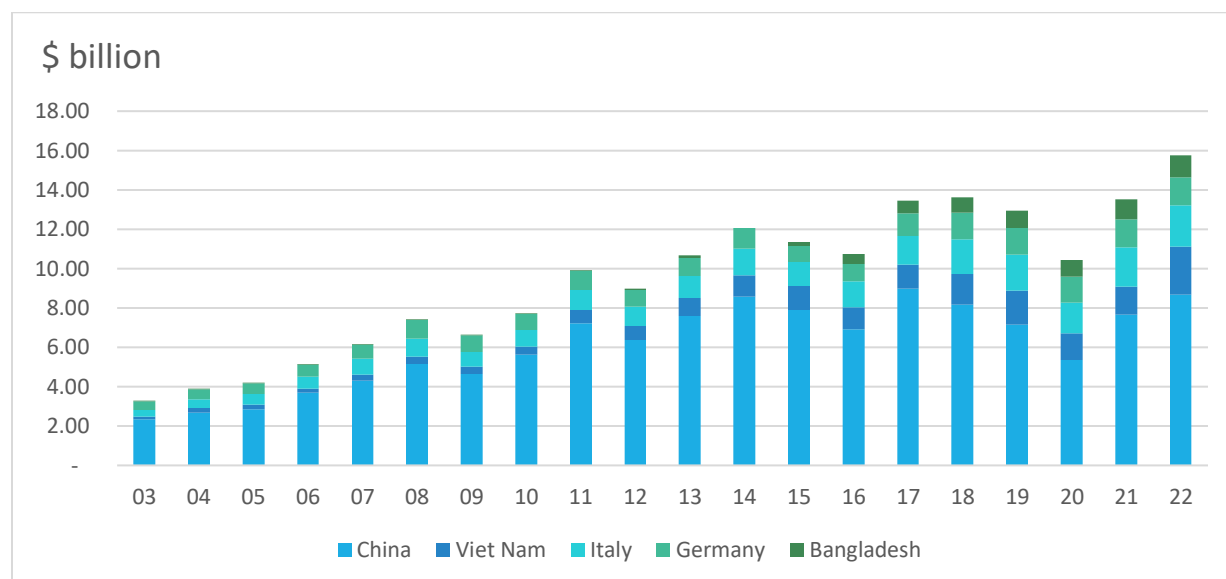


The USA consistently remained one of the top importers, starting at \$7.99 billion in 2003, reaching \$10.24 billion in 2022. Despite the overall increase, the CAGR remained relatively low at 1.31%. The share of the USA in global imports shifted from 29.90% in 2003 to 21.92% in 2022.

Germany exhibited a progressive trend, with imports increasing from \$2.85 billion in 2003 to \$5.19 billion in 2022. Their CAGR was 3.20%, and their share in 2003 was 10.66%, slightly below the initial 11.11% share. France, importing \$1.54 billion worth of suits in 2003, saw a gradual rise to \$2.31 billion by 2022, marking a CAGR of 2.16%. Their 2003 market share was 5.77%, starting from 4.95%. Japan's imports remained relatively stable throughout the period, initiating at \$1.90 billion and concluding at \$2.14 billion, with a modest CAGR of 0.64%. Their initial share in 2003 was 7.10% from 4.59%. The Netherlands showcased a noticeable growth, as imports surged from \$0.74 billion in 2003 to \$2.01 billion in 2022, yielding a CAGR of 5.43%. Their share slightly shifted from 2.75% to 4.30%.

The United Kingdom began at \$2.01 billion in imports in 2003 and reached \$1.95 billion by 2022. The market experienced a negative CAGR of -0.15% over the years, decreasing its share from 7.52% to 4.18%. Italy's imports grew from \$1.24 billion in 2003 to \$1.90 billion in 2022. With a CAGR of 2.27%, Italy's share slid from 4.65% to 4.08%. Spain, initiating at \$0.74 billion in 2003, saw a notable rise to \$1.88 billion in 2022. The CAGR for Spain was 5.05%, and its market share evolved from 2.75% to 4.02%.

6-3-2-3: Major Exporters of Woven, Women's or girls' overcoats, car coats, capes, cloaks



China was the dominant exporter of women's overcoats, beginning with an export value of \$2.33 billion in 2003 and reaching \$8.69 billion by 2022. The country's share of the global market stood at 38.10% in 2022. Although China maintained a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 6.81%, its share in 2003 was slightly higher at 38.49%. Vietnam, on the other hand, showed an impressive growth trajectory over the years. Starting from an export value of \$0.15 billion in 2003,

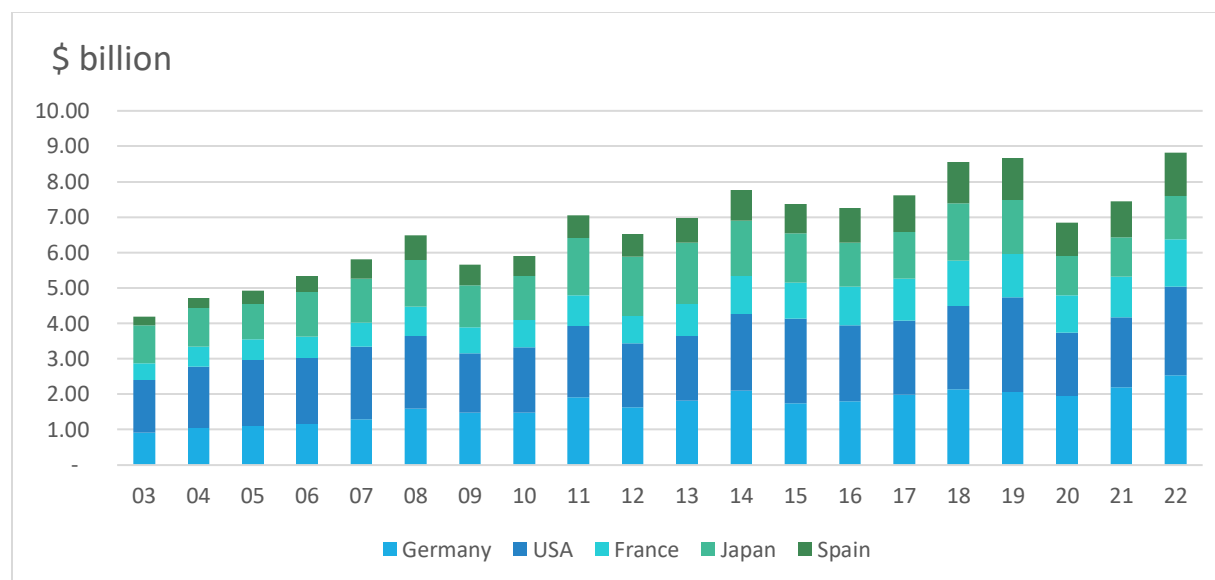


Vietnam made significant gains to register an export value of \$2.43 billion in 2022. Their global market share in 2022 was 10.66%. Interestingly, Vietnam's CAGR stood out at a robust 15.09%, even though their initial market share in 2003 was only 2.42%.

Italy also remained a key player in the women's overcoats export landscape. With an initial export value of \$0.36 billion in 2003, Italy saw a peak value of \$1.36 billion in 2013, before achieving a value of \$2.10 billion in 2022. Their market share in 2022 was at 9.22%, supported by a CAGR of 9.27%. In 2003, Italy's market share was at a respectable 5.91%. Germany's journey in the women's overcoats export market was marked by stability. Their export values started at \$0.43 billion in 2003 and gradually reached \$1.42 billion in 2022. Germany held 6.25% of the global market share in 2022, and their CAGR was recorded at 6.12%. Back in 2003, their market share was a tad higher at 7.18%.

Bangladesh, while starting from a modest base, showed significant growth momentum over the years. In 2003, their export value was at a mere \$0.03 billion. However, by 2022, this value had surged to \$1.12 billion. Their share in the global market in 2022 stood at 4.93%. With a remarkable CAGR of 19.64%, Bangladesh's ascent is noteworthy, especially considering their initial market share in 2003 was only 0.51%.

6-3-2-3: Major Importers of Woven, Women's or girls' overcoats, car coats, capes, cloaks



While the world's appetite for women's overcoats has grown, individual countries have experienced unique trajectories in their import patterns.

Germany consistently remains one of the top importers. With initial imports valued at \$0.92 billion in 2003, the nation gradually increased its intake to \$2.54 billion by 2022. Accounting for 12.28% of global imports in 2022, Germany's CAGR over this period was 5.46%, slightly below the



global average. Notably, Germany's share has slightly declined from its 12.75% position in 2003. The USA, starting from a dominant position in 2003 with 20.40% of global imports, saw its share decrease to 12.07% by 2022. Although its imports grew from \$1.48 billion to \$2.49 billion during the period, its CAGR of 2.79% was lower than the global average.

France experienced steady growth, increasing its imports from \$0.48 billion in 2003 to \$1.34 billion in 2022. While its market share grew modestly from 6.59% to 6.47% over the period, its CAGR of 5.57% was close to the global average. Japan, initially a major player with 14.75% of global imports in 2003, saw a decline in its market position to 5.96% by 2022. The country's imports fluctuated, starting from \$1.07 billion in 2003 and ending at \$1.23 billion in 2022, resulting in a meagre CAGR of 0.75%.

Spain witnessed significant growth, elevating its imports from \$0.24 billion to \$1.23 billion between 2003 and 2022. Its global share expanded from 3.28% to 5.93%, and its robust CAGR of 9.01% underscores the growing demand for women's overcoats in Spain. Italy, with a consistent import trend, increased its intake from \$0.41 billion in 2003 to \$1.22 billion in 2022. Its market share hovered around 6% for most of the period, with a CAGR of 5.84%.

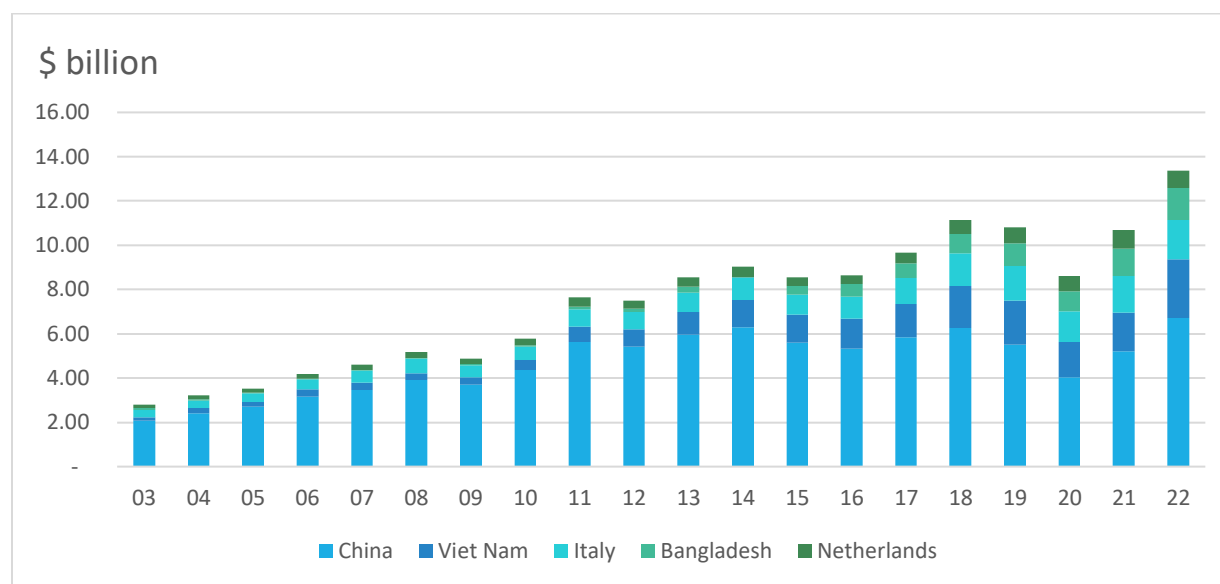
The Republic of Korea showcased one of the most remarkable growth rates, amplifying its imports from \$0.12 billion to \$1.09 billion. With a substantial CAGR of 12.12%, its global share jumped from 1.71% in 2003 to 5.27% in 2022. The United Kingdom experienced a relatively stable trend, beginning with imports of \$0.63 billion in 2003 and reaching \$0.97 billion in 2022. The U's share in the global market shrank from 8.63% to 4.71%, and its CAGR was 2.36%.

The Netherlands, showing consistent growth, raised its imports from \$0.22 billion to \$0.93 billion over the period. Its global share increased from 3.07% in 2003 to 4.48% in 2022, with a CAGR of 7.80%. Lastly, China, despite being a major exporter, also increased its imports of women's overcoats. Starting from a minimal 0.26% global share in 2003, China's imports soared to represent 4.33% of the world's total in 2022. With a staggering CAGR of 22.51%, China's imports grew from \$0.02 billion in 2003 to \$0.90 billion in 2022.

While the global demand for women's overcoats has increased, the landscape of major importing countries has seen shifts over the last two decades. Traditional markets like the USA and Japan have seen a decline in their shares, while countries like Spain, the Republic of Korea, and notably China have shown significant growth.



6-3-2-4: Major Exporters of Woven, Men's or boys' overcoats, car coats, capes, cloaks



From 2003 to 2022, the world's export of men's coats grew from \$5.69 billion to \$19.48 billion, marking a CAGR of 6.69%.

China remains the leader with a significant chunk of the world market. In 2022, they contributed to 34.44% of the world's export with a total value of \$6.71 billion. This has slightly decreased from their 2003 share of 36.64%. Their CAGR from 2003 to 2022 is 6.34%. Vietnam shows the most substantial growth. They have gone from contributing only 2.61% in 2003 to a staggering 13.60% in 2022. Their exports in 2022 amounted to \$2.65 billion, showing a high CAGR of 16.38% over the period.

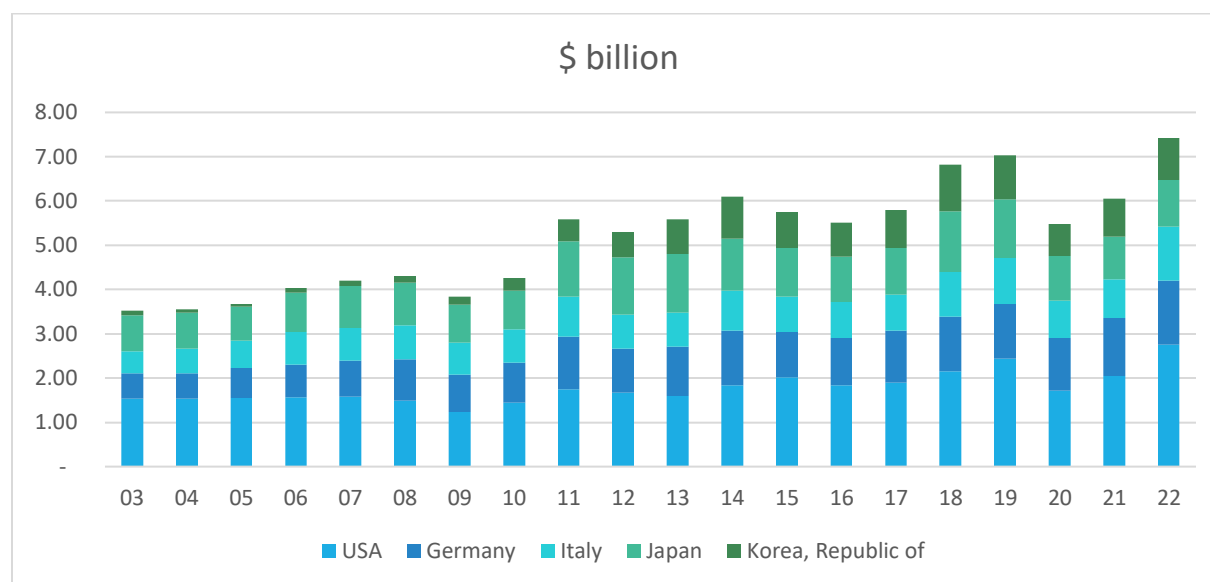
Italy, historically a fashion capital, had an export value of \$1.78 billion in 2022, contributing 9.16% to the global market. This is an increase from 5.74% in 2003, and they had a CAGR of 9.35%.

Bangladesh: Starting from a small share of 1.27% in 2003, they've grown to command 7.39% of the world market in 2022 with exports valued at \$1.44 billion. Their impressive CAGR of 17.05% indicates strong growth. Myanmar: Despite starting from virtually zero in the earlier years, by 2022 they held 2.51% of the world market, with exports valued at \$0.49 billion. Netherlands: They've consistently held a piece of the market, contributing 4.08% in 2022 and showing a CAGR of 8.25%.

While China remains the dominant player, their market share has seen a slight dip over the years. Vietnam and Bangladesh have shown the most impressive growth rates, with both countries becoming significant players in the men's coat export market. Countries like Belgium and Indonesia have slightly decreased their market presence over the years, although they remain relevant in the global market. Myanmar shows potential, moving from negligible exports to a market share of 2.51% in just a few years.



6-3-2-4: Major Importers of Woven, Men's or boys' overcoats, car coats, capes, cloaks



The global market for men's coat imports has expanded notably over the past two decades. The USA, traditionally a major player in the men's coat import market, recorded an import value of \$2.76 billion in 2022. However, its market share has seen a decline, dropping from 24.35% in 2003 to 15.84% in 2022, with a CAGR of 3.15%. On the other hand, Germany's import value reached \$1.45 billion in 2022, capturing a market share of 8.31%, and it grew at a CAGR of 4.94% over the observed period.

Italy's import market for men's coats has been steadily growing. By 2022, the country's import value stood at \$1.22 billion, holding a market share of 6.98%, and it grew at a CAGR of 4.78%. Meanwhile, Japan, another significant importer, observed a slight decrease in its market dominance. With an import value of \$1.05 billion in 2022, its share in the global market was 6.05%, a reduction from 12.93% in 2003, and a CAGR of 1.37%.

Two markets that showcased remarkable growth over the years are Korea and China. Korea's import value climbed to \$0.95 billion in 2022, capturing a 5.49% market share. This impressive rise is backed by a CAGR of 12.37%, showcasing its growth from a mere 1.66% market share in 2003. China, on the other hand, surged in its import value to \$0.82 billion in 2022. With a CAGR of 22.20%, its market share rose to 4.71%, a significant increase from its 0.29% share in 2003.

Table 6-4: Major Export Categories in Woven Garments (6 digit)

Products	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Men's or boys' trousers and shorts, of cotton	14	15	17	18	19	21	19	21	24	23	25	28	26	25	26	26	21	25	28	
Women's or girls' trousers and shorts of cotton	13	14	17	18	19	19	17	18	20	21	22	23	21	21	21	22	21	17	22	23
Women's or girls' overcoats, car-coats, capes, cloaks of manmade fibres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	17
Men's or boys' overcoats, car-coats, capes, cloaks of manmade fibres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	15



Brassieres of all types of textile materials	5	6	6	8	8	9	7	8	9	9	9	11	10	10	11	11	10	9	12	12
Men's or boys' trousers and shorts of synthetic fibres	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	7	6	6	7	8	8	7	8	11
Men's or boys' shirts of cotton	7	8	8	8	10	10	9	10	12	12	12	13	12	12	11	11	11	8	8	10
Women's or girls' dresses of synthetic fibres	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	5	6	8	7	7	7	8	8	7	8	9
Women's or girls' trousers and shorts of synthetic fibres	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	9
Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses of manmade fibres	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	6	7	8	7	5	5	6

Table 6-4-1: Top Ten Export Categories in Woven Garments in the year 2022 at 6 digit in \$billion

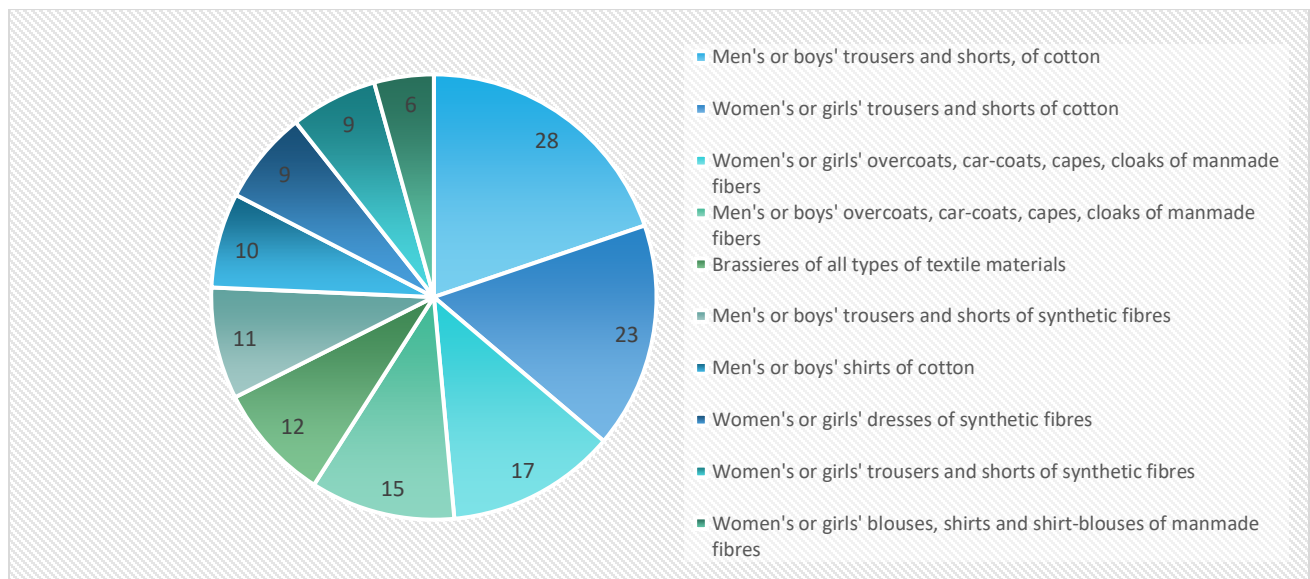
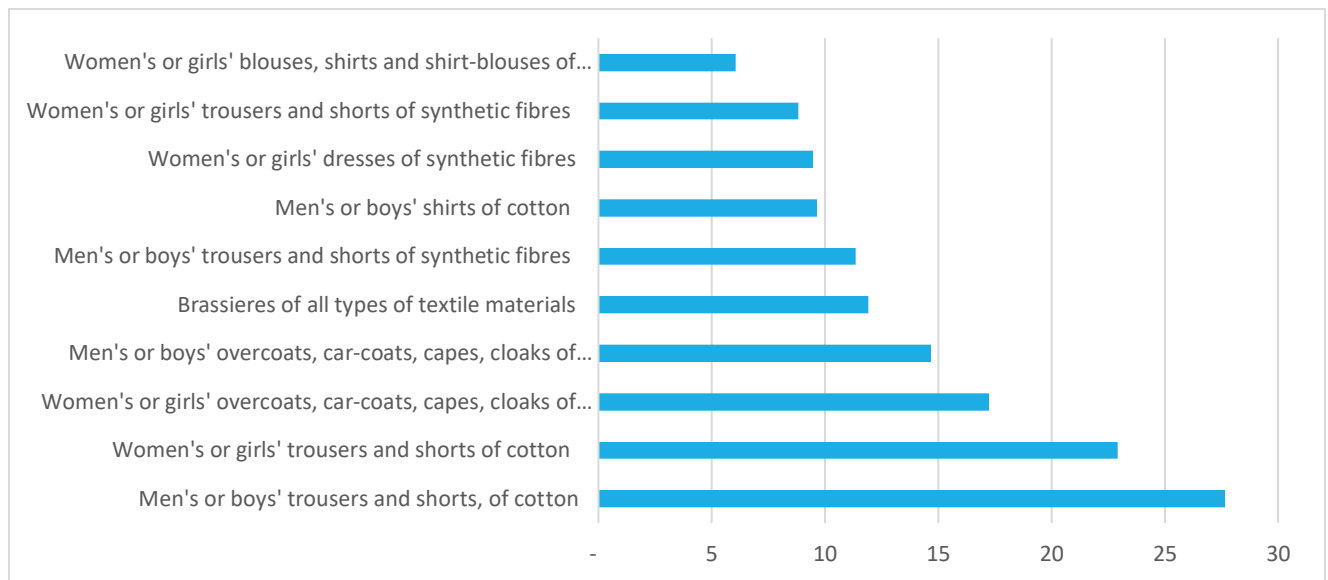
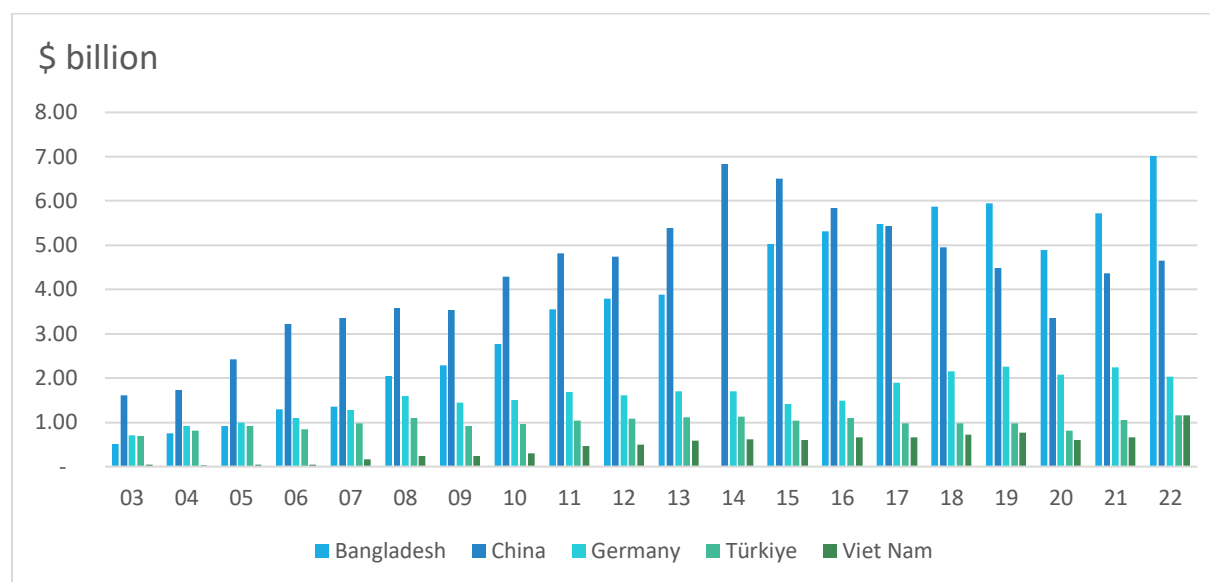


Table 6-5: Major Exporters of Woven Men's or boys' trousers and shorts, of cotton

The global export value for men's trousers made of cotton experienced steady growth from 2003 to 2022, moving from \$13.63 billion in 2003 to \$27.67 billion in 2022. This represents a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 3.80%. Bangladesh has showcased a remarkable growth in its export value, escalating from \$0.50 billion in 2003 to a significant \$7.01 billion in 2022. With a CAGR of 14.86%, it stands as the leading exporter in 2022, holding 25.34% of the global share, a dramatic rise from its 3.70% share in 2003. This highlights Bangladesh's enhanced capacity and competitiveness in this market over the years.

Starting from \$1.61 billion in 2003, China reached an export value of \$4.66 billion by 2022. With a share of 16.83% in 2022, down slightly from its 11.82% in 2003, and a CAGR of 5.74%, China remains a dominant player. Although it has shown steady growth, its rate of expansion has been overshadowed by Bangladesh in recent years. Germany's export values increased from \$0.71 billion in 2003 to \$2.03 billion in 2022. This steady growth is mirrored in its CAGR of 5.70%. Germany's share in the global market slightly rose, from 5.19% in 2003 to 7.33% in 2022.

Türkiye saw modest growth over the years, with export values of \$0.69 billion in 2003 moving to \$1.16 billion in 2022. Despite the positive trajectory, its global share decreased slightly from 5.03% in 2003 to 4.19% in 2022, with a CAGR of 2.81%.

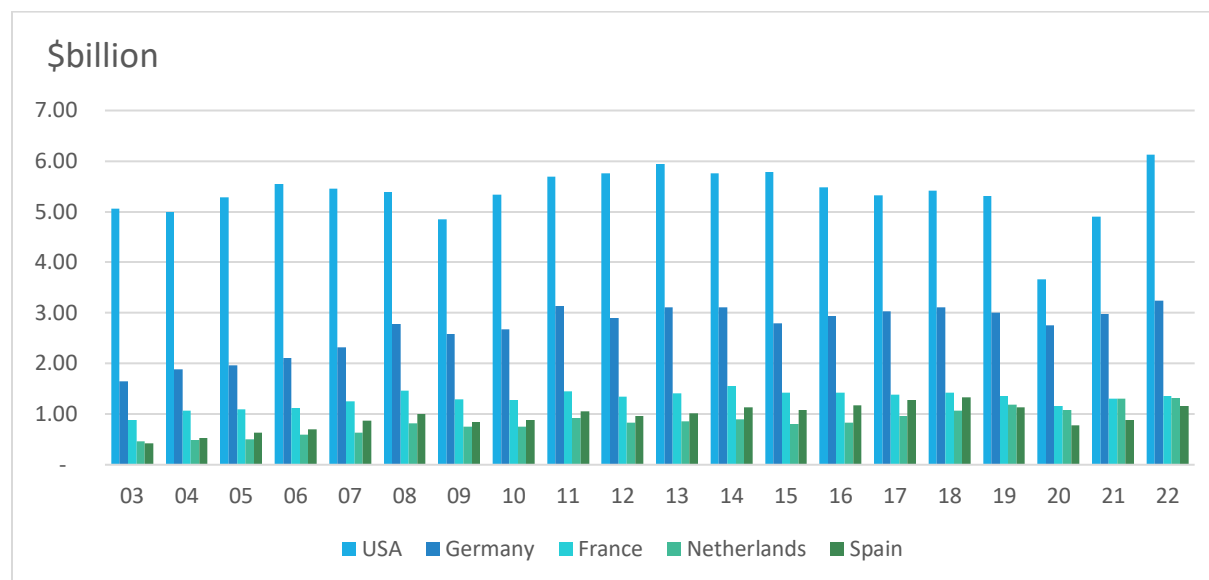
Vietnam's journey in this sector is quite striking. From a mere \$0.05 billion in 2003, it catapulted to \$1.16 billion in 2022. Its CAGR stands at an impressive 17.76%, marking the highest growth rate among the major exporters. Its global share saw a considerable jump from 0.38% in 2003 to 4.18% in 2022.

Italy has witnessed a moderate increment in export values from \$0.87 billion in 2003 to \$1.06 billion in 2022. However, Italy's share in the global market declined from 6.41% in 2003 to 3.84% in 2022. Its CAGR is a modest 1.04%.



Mexico, once holding a 10.72% share in 2003, saw a decline in its contributions, with a -2.11% CAGR. Tunisia, despite minor fluctuations, experienced an overall positive trend with a 2.30% CAGR. Pakistan known for its textile industry \$0.36 billion to \$0.57 billion, holding a share of only 2.07%. Lastly, India, also known for its textile industry, only increased its exports from \$0.19 billion to \$0.49 billion, holding a mere 1.76% of the market share in 2022.

Table 6-6: Major Importers of Woven Men's or boys' trousers and shorts, of cotton



The United States continues to dominate the market as the largest importer. In 2022, the USA imported men's cotton trousers worth \$6.12 billion, constituting a market share of 23.85%. However, when considering the long-term growth from 2003-2022, the USA's market expanded at a CAGR of just 1.01%, indicating a relatively steady demand over the years. Germany stands as the second-largest importer with an import value of \$3.24 billion in 2022, capturing a 12.64% market share. The German market has shown a consistent growth pattern with a CAGR of 3.61% over the studied period.

France, with an import value of \$1.36 billion in 2022, holds a 5.31% share of the global market. The French market for men's cotton trousers has grown at a CAGR of 2.33% since 2003. The Netherlands and Spain emerge as noteworthy markets in Europe, with import values of \$1.33 billion and \$1.16 billion respectively in 2022. Their market shares are 5.16% and 4.51% respectively. Both countries have experienced significant growth, with the Netherlands boasting a CAGR of 5.73% and Spain at 5.39%.

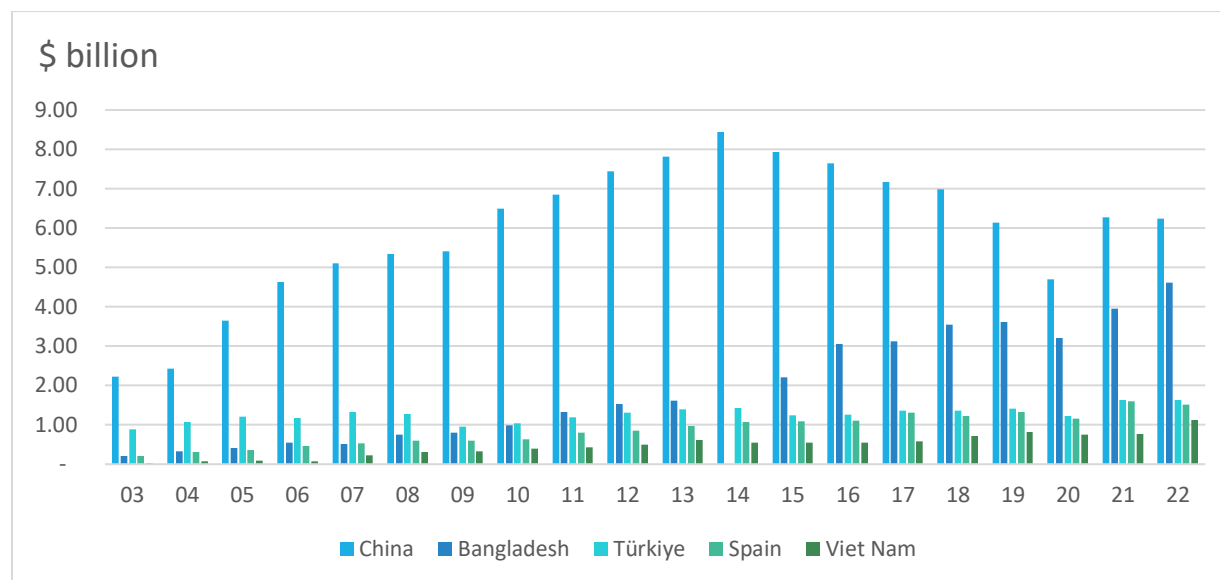
However, the most impressive growth has been observed in Poland. While starting from a relatively smaller base with an import value of just \$0.07 billion in 2003, Poland has surged to reach \$0.84 billion in 2022, commanding a 3.28% market share. The CAGR for Poland over this period stands at a remarkable 14.29%. On the Asian front, Japan is the main contributor with



imports worth \$0.69 billion in 2022, making up 2.69% of the global market. Its growth rate, represented by a CAGR of 1.40%, suggests a modest increase in demand over the years.

In short, while the USA remains the dominant force in the import of men's cotton trousers, European nations have shown significant growth, particularly countries like Poland, the Netherlands, and Spain. The market dynamics suggest a diversified global demand, with Europe emerging as a rapidly growing segment.

Table 6-6: Major Exporters of Woven Women's or girls' trousers and shorts of cotton



The global market for women's cotton trousers underwent significant fluctuations over the span of two decades. By 2022, the total export value reached \$22.91 billion, representing a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 3.20% since 2003.

China stands out as a dominant force in the exports of women's cotton trousers, with exports amounting to \$6.23 billion in 2022, garnering a 27.19% share. The country has seen an impressive CAGR of 5.56% over the two decades. The increase can be attributed to China's vast manufacturing capabilities and the strategic initiatives it has taken to meet global demand. However, it's worth noting that its share has grown from 17.72% in 2003 to 27.19% in 2022, solidifying its position in the market.

Bangladesh's performance has been truly noteworthy. From a modest export value of \$0.20 billion in 2003 to a significant \$4.61 billion in 2022, Bangladesh has achieved a CAGR of 17.90%. The country has made commendable progress in its apparel and textile sector, leveraging cost advantages and the establishment of more advanced manufacturing facilities.

Türkiye exporting \$1.64 billion in 2022 and holding a 7.14% share, Türkiye has had a stable growth in the sector. With a CAGR of 3.26%, its growth rate is aligned with the global average. Türkiye's



strategic location bridging Europe and Asia has facilitated its trade flows and contributed to its steady growth.

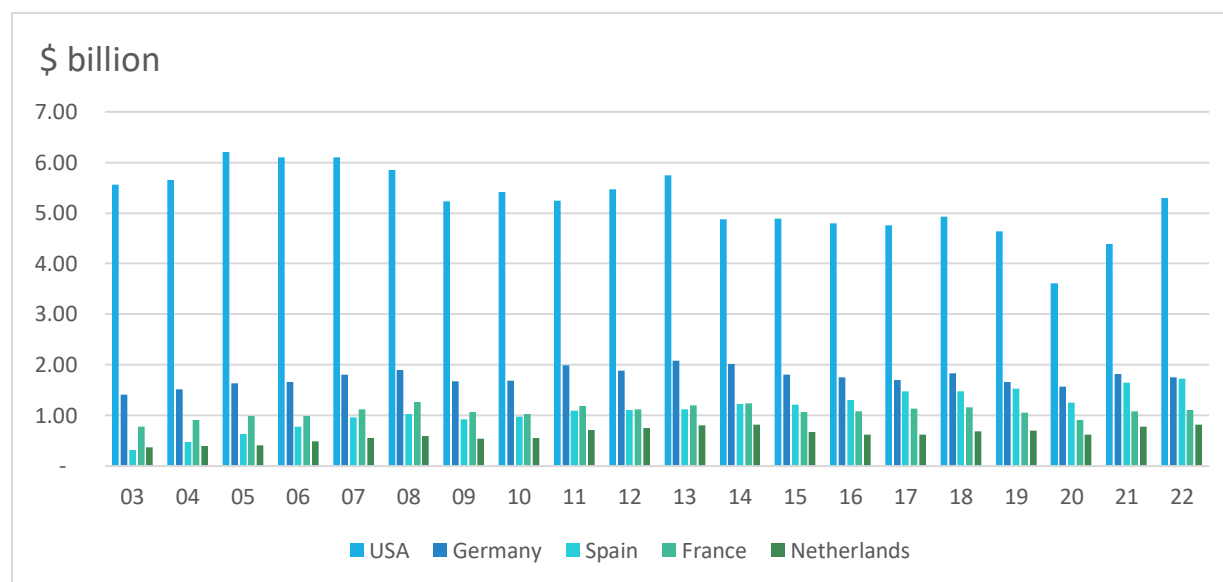
Spain's exports reached \$1.52 billion in 2022, with a 6.62% market share. The country has observed a remarkable CAGR of 10.78%. As a prominent European exporter, Spain has benefited from the quality of its designs and the appeal of European fashion globally. Vietnam, starting from a base of \$0.02 billion in 2003, surged to \$1.13 billion by 2022, boasting an impressive CAGR of 24.10%. The growth stems from the country's competitive labour costs, investment in the textile sector, and its strategic geographical location.

Both Germany and Italy have been consistent performers in this segment. Germany's export value in 2022 stood at \$0.99 billion with a CAGR of 3.00%. Italy, however, witnessed a slight decline in its exports with a CAGR of -0.41%, exporting \$0.69 billion in 2022. While Germany maintained steady growth, Italy's decline might be influenced by the shifting focus to luxury markets or external economic factors.

Countries like Poland, Netherlands, and Cambodia have shown commendable growth rates over the period. Especially Cambodia, with a staggering CAGR of 23.39%, has emerged as a significant player in the region.

The export dynamics of women's cotton trousers highlight the shift in global production bases, with Asian countries like China, Bangladesh, and Vietnam taking the lead.

Table 6-6: Major Importers of Woven Women's or girls' trousers and shorts of cotton



The USA had the most substantial import value for women's cotton trousers throughout the years. Starting at \$5.57 billion in 2003 (accounting for a 37.42% share of global imports), it increased to \$5.29 billion in 2022, representing 26.01% of the global share. However, the CAGR for the USA is -0.26%, indicating a slight decline over the years.



Germany started at \$1.42 billion in 2003 (9.53% global share) and reached \$1.75 billion by 2022 (8.61% share). This translates to a CAGR of 1.13%, showing consistent growth over the years. Spain has seen remarkable growth over the years. From an import value of \$0.32 billion in 2003 (2.13% share) to \$1.73 billion in 2022 (8.50% share), its CAGR stands at an impressive 9.36%. France's imports grew from \$0.78 billion in 2003 (5.27% share) to \$1.11 billion in 2022 (5.44% share), with a CAGR of 1.84%.

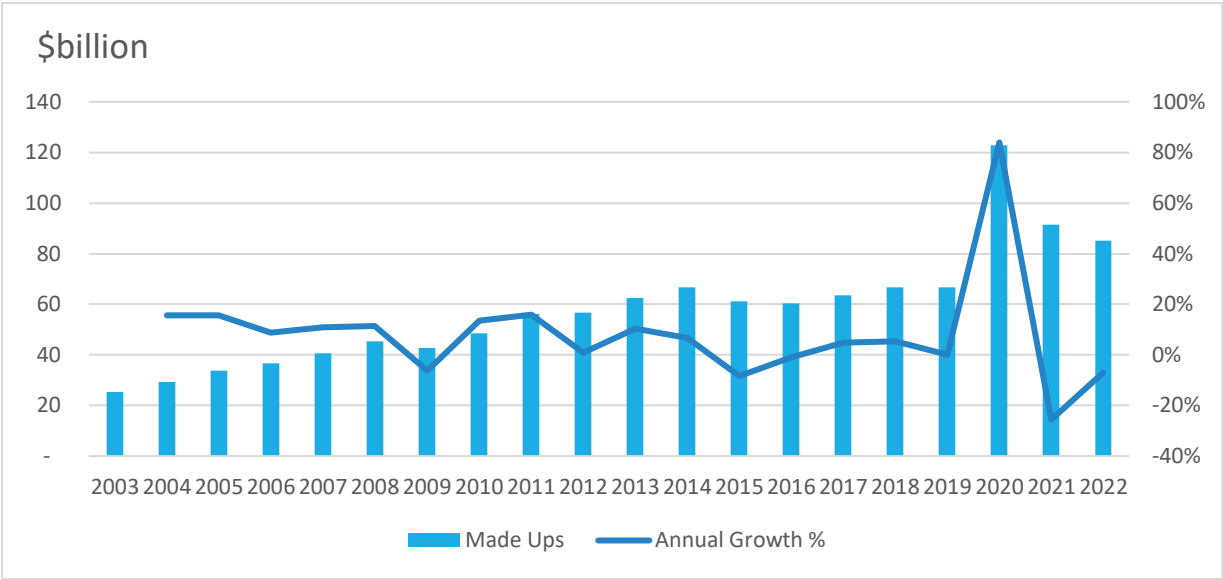
Netherlands starting at \$0.37 billion in 2003 (2.50% share), the Netherlands saw its import value grow to \$0.81 billion in 2022 (3.99% share). This represents a CAGR of 4.19%. Poland experienced a significant increase in its import values. From \$0.05 billion in 2003 (0.34% share) to \$0.81 billion in 2022 (3.95% share), it achieved a CAGR of 15.77%, the highest among the top importers. The UK has seen a decline over the years. With a starting value of \$1.06 billion in 2003 (7.10% share), it reduced to \$0.75 billion in 2022 (3.70% share), resulting in a CAGR of -1.75%.

Italy's imports began at \$0.41 billion in 2003 (2.74% share) and reached \$0.74 billion by 2022 (3.62% share). This corresponds to a CAGR of 3.18%. Japan's imports have decreased over the years. Starting at \$1.00 billion in 2003 (6.73% share), it dwindled to \$0.67 billion in 2022 (3.31% share). This decline is evident in its negative CAGR of -2.06%. Canada's import value for women's cotton trousers grew from \$0.31 billion in 2003 (2.08% share) to \$0.49 billion in 2022 (2.43% share). This signifies a CAGR of 2.51%.



Made-ups/Home Textiles

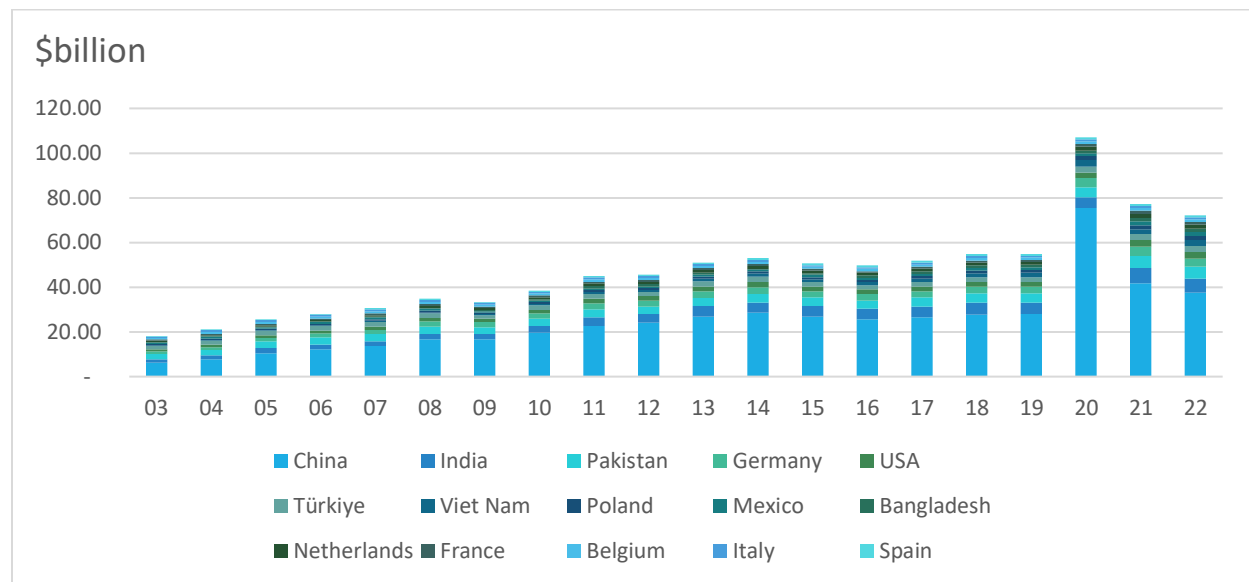
Table 7: Exports of Made-ups/Home Textiles



Made-ups or home textiles encompass a diverse range of products including bed linen, table linen, towels, cushions, curtains, and other furnishing accessories. Over the past two decades, the global demand for these products has seen various shifts influenced by economic, fashion, and technological trends. Starting in 2003, the export values stood at a modest \$25 billion. This value saw consistent growth over the years, hitting the peak at \$123 billion in 2020. Although a subsequent drop was observed in the next two years, bringing the figure down to \$85 billion by 2022, the overall trend showed a healthy upward trajectory. From 2003 to 2022, the segment witnessed a CAGR of 6.61%. This rate suggests a steady, robust growth for the Made Ups category over the two-decade span, hinting at its resilience and adaptability to market changes.

The most significant jolt came in 2020 when the pandemic struck. The exports skyrocketed to an unprecedented \$123 billion, marking a massive 84% annual growth. This surge was majorly driven by the rampant global demand for masks, protective clothing, and other health-related textile products amidst the Covid-19 outbreak. On the flip side, the subsequent year, 2021, saw a contraction of 26%, which can be linked to market corrections post the pandemic-induced boom.



Table 7-1: Leading Exporters of Made ups / Home Textiles

China has undoubtedly been the leader in this segment. Starting from an export value of \$6.17 billion in 2003, they skyrocketed to a whopping \$37.67 billion by 2022. This growth shifted China's market share from 24.44% in 2003 to 44.25% in 2022, reflecting a CAGR of 9.99%. Their dominance in the textiles sector, combined with their massive manufacturing capacity, might explain their surge in exports, particularly during global events such as the pandemic.

On the other hand, India, another significant player in textiles, began with an export value of \$1.51 billion in 2003 and reached \$6.02 billion by 2022. Its market share slightly increased from 5.97% to 7.07% during this period, with a CAGR of 7.57%. While India's growth is commendable, it has been overshadowed by China's massive export machine.

Pakistan's exports started at \$2.36 billion in 2003 and reached \$5.64 billion by 2022. Despite this growth, their market share saw a slight decline from 9.34% to 6.62%, and its CAGR over the period was 4.69%. Germany and the USA, both significant global economies, saw stable growth rates of 6.08% and 5.91% respectively, but their market shares in the made-ups segment did not witness significant changes.

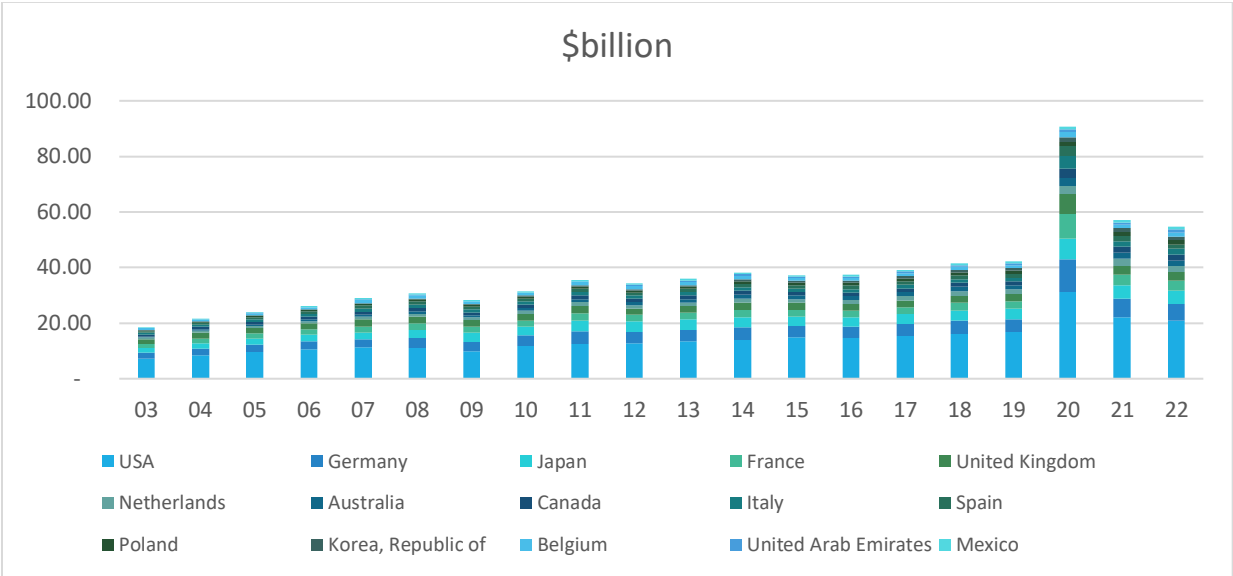
A noteworthy mention is Vietnam, which started at a mere \$0.16 billion in 2003 and impressively expanded to \$2.64 billion by 2022. Their market share jumped from 0.65% to 3.10%, and their staggering CAGR of 15.77% is the highest among the major countries, indicating rapid growth in their textiles sector.

In Europe, countries like Germany, Poland, and the Netherlands maintained steady growth, with CAGRs hovering around 6%. Meanwhile, Belgium, Italy, Spain, the United Kingdom, and Portugal saw modest growth rates ranging from 2.49% to 5.83%. These European nations have traditionally been strong in textiles, but their growth rates indicate a mature and stable market, unlike the explosive growth seen in some Asian countries.



The made-ups/home textiles sector has seen substantial growth over the past two decades, with Asian countries, particularly China and Vietnam, showcasing phenomenal expansion. As the world continues to evolve post-pandemic, it will be interesting to observe how these trends shift and which nations emerge as the new leaders in home textile exports.

Table 7-2: Leading Importers of Made ups / Home Textiles



The USA emerged as the dominant importer throughout this period. In 2003, it imported goods worth \$7.11 billion, which constituted 28.18% of the global share. By 2022, although the absolute import value had risen to \$20.88 billion, its global share slightly decreased to 26.30%, exhibiting a CAGR of 5.83%. Germany consistently maintained its position as the second-leading importer with an increment from \$2.17 billion in 2003 to \$5.99 billion in 2022, resulting in a CAGR of 5.49%. Japan and France followed closely, demonstrating relatively steady import values over the years.

The United Kingdom experienced a slight decrease in its share, from 6.43% in 2003 to 3.81% in 2022. Meanwhile, nations like the Netherlands, Australia, and Italy showcased robust growth rates, with the Netherlands exhibiting a 6.66% CAGR and Australia impressively growing at a CAGR of 8.62%.

Canada and Spain maintained a steady pace, with Canada's import values oscillating around the \$1 billion mark for most years, and Spain experiencing a marginal decrease in its global share from 2.38% in 2003 to 2.10% in 2022. Poland and Korea, Republic of, however, stand out for their impressive growth rates. Poland, starting from a modest \$220 million in 2003, reached an import value of \$1.48 billion by 2022, achieving a whopping CAGR of 10.56%. Korea mirrored this trend, albeit at a more aggressive pace, with a CAGR of 12.53%.

Table 7-3: Major Export Products or Categories in/of Made Ups (4 digit)

Products	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
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Bedlinen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen	10	11	13	14	15	17	15	17	20	19	21	22	19	20	20	21	20	19	25	24
Made-up articles of textile materials	5	5	6	7	7	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	13	14	15	15	73	27	22
Tarpaulins	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	8	8
Sacks and bags	2	2	2	2	3	4	3	4	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	6	6	5	7	7
Blankets and travelling rugs	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	6	6
Articles for interior furnishing	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6
Curtains, incl. drapes	2	2	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	6	6
Worn clothing	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	6
Used or new rags	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Sets consisting of woven fabric	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Over the span of two decades, from 2003 to 2022, the home textile and made-ups sector has witnessed some interesting trends and shifts.

The category of bedlinen, table linen, toilet linen, and kitchen linen, has consistently maintained its dominance in the export portfolio. Starting from an export value of \$9.64 billion in 2003, it reached a value of \$24.14 billion in 2022. Remarkably, while its market share was 38.21% in 2003, it slightly declined to 28.36% in 2022, even with a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 4.95%.

Following that, the category of made-up articles of textile materials, with an impressive CAGR of 8.60%, this category has expanded from \$4.66 billion in 2003 to an outstanding \$22.32 billion in 2022. Its market share has also significantly grown from 18.44% in 2003 to 26.23% by 2022, indicating a substantial shift in demand over the period.

Tarpaulins and related products have also shown a steady growth trend, with their value ascending from \$1.57 billion in 2003 to \$7.88 billion by 2022. Their CAGR stood at 8.85%, and their market share increased from 6.23% in 2003 to 9.26% in 2022.

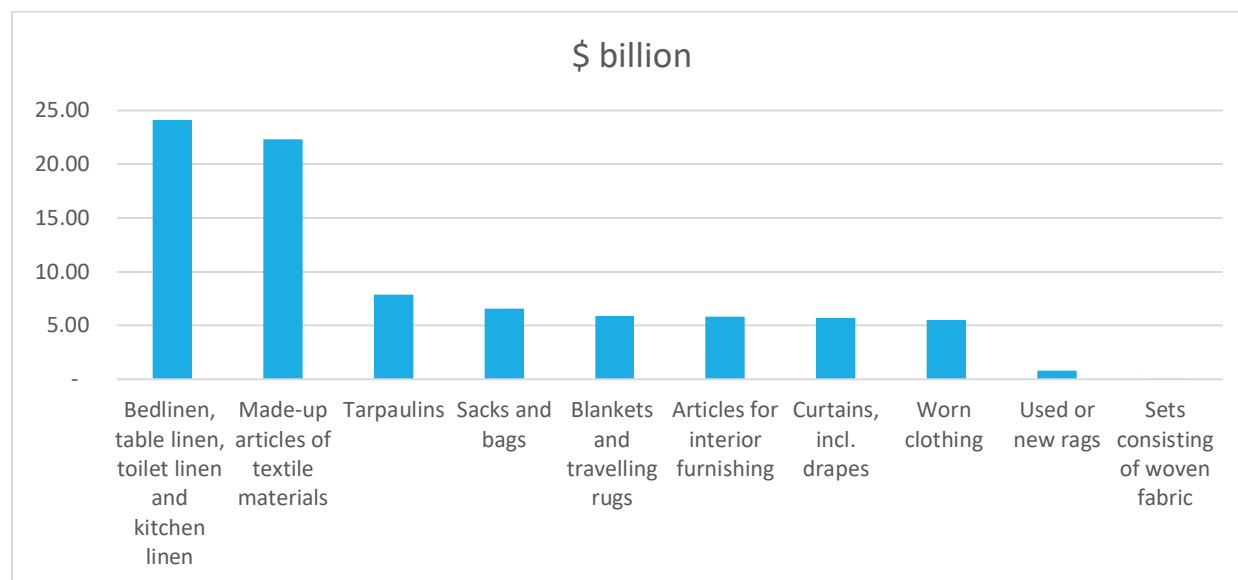
The categories of Sacks and bags and Blankets and travelling rugs have evolved in tandem. Both categories possess a near-similar CAGR, around 7%, with their market shares in 2022 hovering at 7.74% and 6.91% respectively. This parallel growth showcases the consistent demand these products have retained in the market.

Articles for interior furnishing the CAGR is calculated at 5.10%. Its market share dwindled from 9.02% in 2003 to 6.88% in 2022. A similar pattern is observed for curtains, including drapes, and interior blinds, which witnessed a CAGR of 5.86% and a market share reduction from 7.70% in 2003 to 6.73% in 2022.



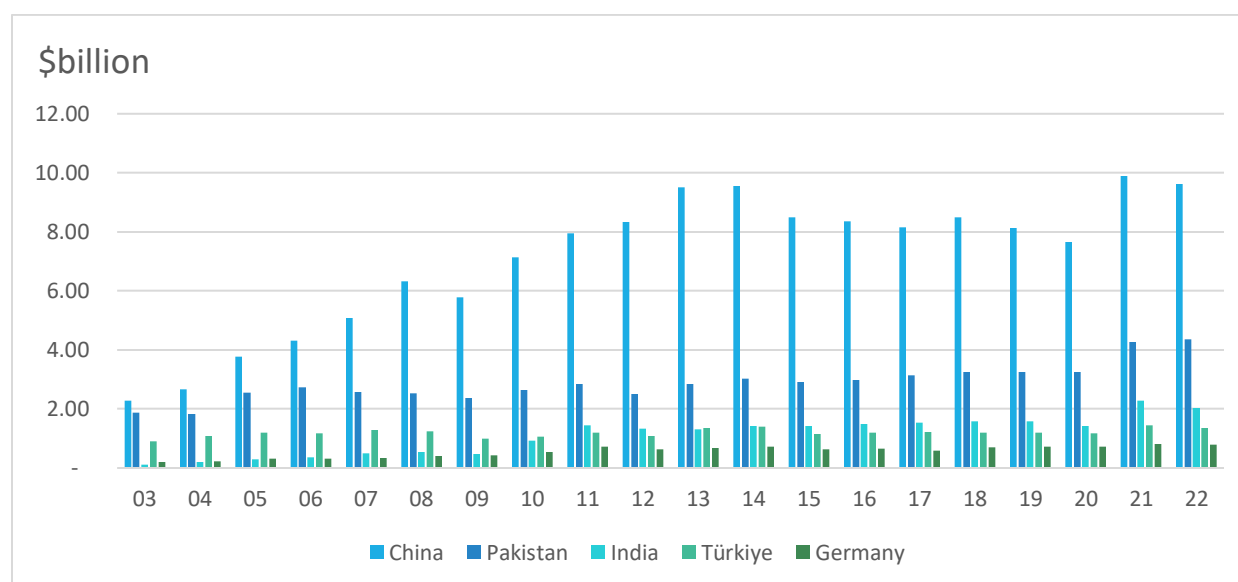
The category of worn clothing and related articles has grown at a CAGR of 7.49%, starting with an export value of \$1.40 billion in 2003 and rising to \$5.52 billion by 2022. Its market share has grown modestly from 5.54% to 6.49% over the span. On the slower growth spectrum, Used or new rags, scrap twine, and associated articles registered a CAGR of 4.62%. The category of Sets consisting of woven fabric and yarn remained relatively stagnant, with a minuscule CAGR of 0.07%.

Table 7-3-1: Major Export Products of Made ups in 2022 (4 digit)



7-3-2: Leading Exporting and Importing Countries of Major Categories in Made Ups / Home Textiles

7-3-2-1: Major Exporters of Bedlinen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen



The global export value for bedlinen rose from a starting point of \$9.64 billion in 2003 to a notable \$24.14 billion by 2022. This escalation signifies a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 4.95% during this period.

China stands out as the most formidable player in the bedlinen export market. In 2022, the nation exported bedlinen worth \$9.61 billion, commanding a hefty 39.81% of the global market share. This dominance isn't sudden; the country's market share saw a substantial increase from 2003, where it held 23.77%. China's consistent performance is further underlined by its impressive CAGR of 7.84% over these years.

Following China, Pakistan holds its ground as the second major exporter. The country's export value for bedlinen in 2022 was \$4.36 billion, translating to an 18.08% global market share. Compared to its 2003 share of 19.34%, Pakistan's hold on the market seems relatively stable. The nation's CAGR for the period stood at 4.58%.

India, though starting with a mere 1.24% market share in 2003, showcased exponential growth, reaching an 8.44% market share in 2022. The country's CAGR of 16.11% is a testament to this tremendous growth, with the export value reaching \$2.04 billion by 2022.

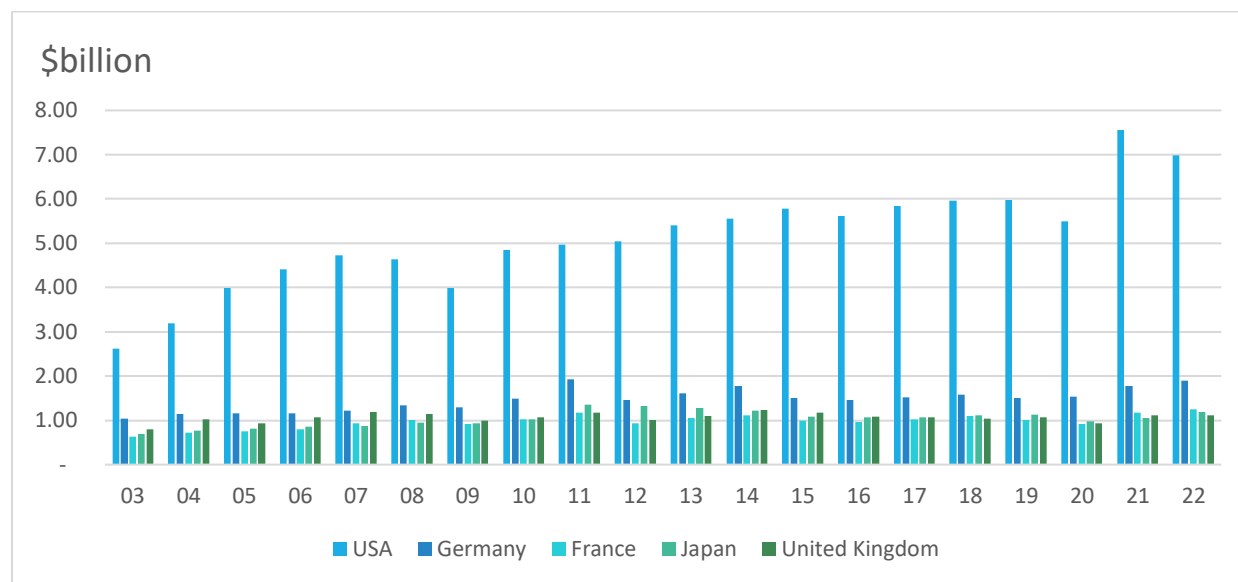
Türkiye and Germany also played significant roles in the bedlinen export market. Türkiye's share went from 9.3% in 2003 to 5.6% in 2022, with a CAGR of 2.19%. Germany, on the other hand, increased its market share from 2.17% in 2003 to 3.26% in 2022, accompanied by a CAGR of 7.23%.

Other countries, including Bangladesh, Portugal, and Vietnam, also contributed notably to the global bedlinen export market. Their performances, growth rates, and market shares further depict the complexities and competitive nature of the global bedlinen export landscape.

The bedlinen export market from 2003 to 2022 has seen remarkable growth and shifts. China and Pakistan continue to be major stakeholders, with India showing the potential to be a significant competitor in the coming years.



7-3-2-2: Major Importers of Bedlinen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen



USA standing as the most prominent importer of bedlinen, the USA's imports grew from \$2.62 billion in 2003 to \$6.98 billion in 2022. The country's market share expanded from 27.91% in 2003 to 31.05% in 2022, achieving a CAGR of 5.30%. This upward trajectory suggests the USA's increasing appetite for bedlinen products over the two decades. Germany with imports escalating from \$1.03 billion in 2003 to \$1.89 billion in 2022, Germany remains one of the top importers. However, there's a decrease in market share from 11.01% in 2003 to 8.41% in 2022, accompanied by a CAGR of 3.23%.

France and Japan: Both countries showed consistent growth patterns. While France's imports grew at a CAGR of 3.68%, moving from \$0.63 billion to \$1.24 billion, Japan saw a growth rate of 2.91% over the years, culminating in imports worth \$1.18 billion in 2022.

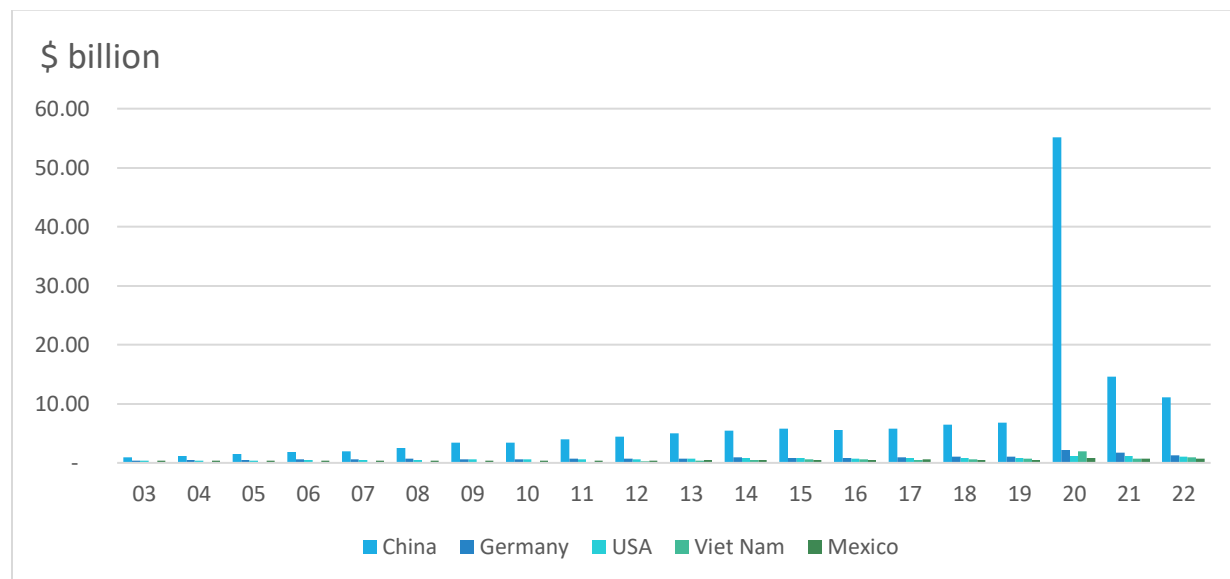
A decline in market presence was observed for the United Kingdom. The country's market share shrank from 8.57% in 2003 to 4.93% in 2022, and despite an increase in actual value from \$0.80 billion to \$1.11 billion, its CAGR stood at a modest 1.71%. Australia showcasing one of the steepest growth rates, Australia's imports expanded at a CAGR of 7.71%, starting from \$0.18 billion in 2003 and reaching \$0.72 billion by 2022. Poland and the Russian Federation achieved substantial growth rates, especially Poland, which grew at a remarkable CAGR of 14.84%. This growth transformed Poland's market share from a mere 0.36% in 2003 to 2.07% in 2022. Similarly, the Russian Federation exhibited a CAGR of 10.61%, amplifying its market presence over the years.

Canada, Netherlands, Italy, Spain, and Belgium also made significant contributions to the global bedlinen import market. Their performances varied, with Canada and Spain achieving CAGRs of 4.22% and 5.08% respectively, while Belgium had a subdued growth rate of 1.89%.



The global bedlinen import scenario between 2003 to 2022 showcases a mixture of consistent players like the USA and Germany, and emerging powerhouses like Poland and Australia. The diverse growth rates and market shares among these countries indicate a dynamic and evolving global bedlinen market. The rise of countries like Poland demonstrates that newer markets are emerging with strong purchasing capacities, signalling potential shifts in trade patterns in the coming years.

7-3-2-3: Major Exporters of Made-up articles of textile materials



From 2003 to 2022, the global export of made-up articles of textile material grew considerably. The global export value increased from \$4.66 billion in 2003 to a staggering \$22.32 billion by 2022, indicating a robust Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 8.60%.

China remains the powerhouse in this market, starting with an export value of \$0.94 billion in 2003 and expanding significantly to \$11.16 billion by 2022. This accounts for approximately 49.99% of the total global exports in 2022. Their dominance in the market has grown over the years, as indicated by their market share increase from 20.28% in 2003 to nearly half in 2022. Their CAGR stands impressively at 13.88%.

Germany, another major player, started at \$0.39 billion in 2003 and reached \$1.26 billion by 2022. Though their share in the global market has slightly decreased from 8.41% in 2003 to 5.63% in 2022, they've maintained a steady CAGR of 6.33%.

The USA has exhibited a consistent presence in the market, starting at \$0.33 billion in 2003 and growing to \$1.06 billion by 2022. Their share in the global market marginally decreased from 7.11% in 2003 to 4.77% in 2022, with a CAGR of 6.34%.

Vietnam is a noteworthy mention due to its explosive growth. Starting from a modest \$0.02 billion in 2003, they've managed to grow their exports to \$0.93 billion by 2022. Their market share also



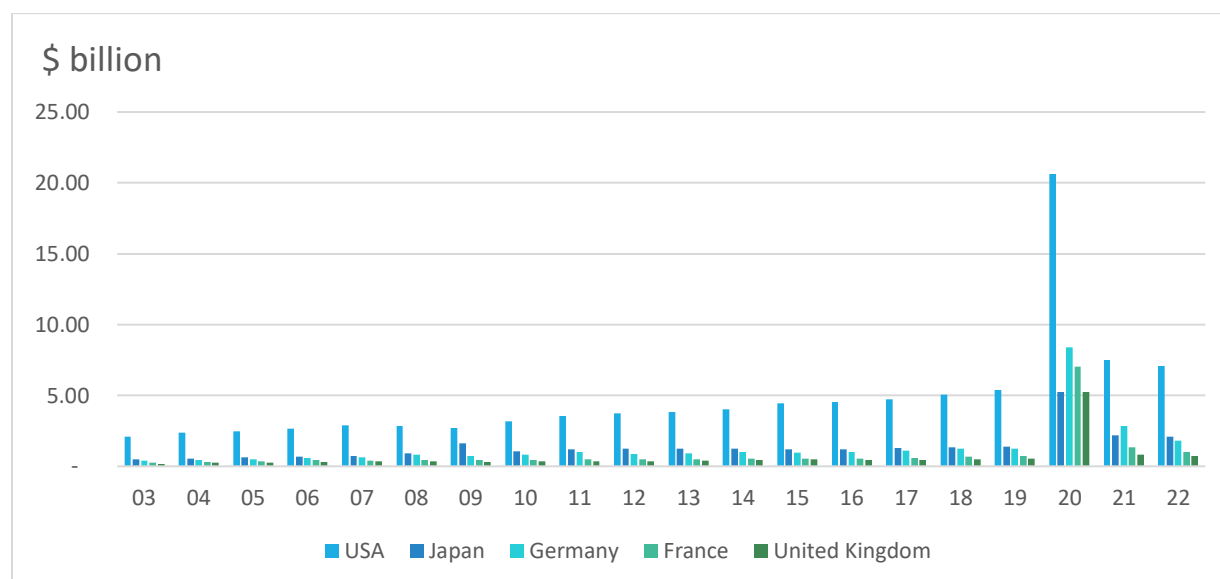
saw an astronomical rise from a mere 0.32% in 2003 to 4.16% in 2022. This growth is reflected in their extraordinary CAGR of 24.20%, the highest among the major countries.

Pakistan's exports have increased from \$0.23 billion in 2003 to \$0.55 billion in 2022 with CAGR of 4.72% but their share in this category decreased to 2.48% in 2022 from 4.95% in 2003. India, despite starting strong at \$0.44 billion in 2003, has seen a relatively stagnant growth, reaching \$0.44 billion in 2022. Their market share has significantly decreased from 9.35% in 2003 to 1.97% in 2022, and their CAGR is almost negligible at 0.06%.

Türkiye has also demonstrated significant growth, starting at \$0.02 billion in 2003 and increasing to \$0.41 billion by 2022. Their market share has jumped from 0.35% in 2003 to 1.86% in 2022, supported by a strong CAGR of 18.62%. Mexico, despite minor fluctuations, has maintained a steady CAGR of 3.63%. The Netherlands and Poland, both starting at a similar export value in 2003, have achieved CAGRs of 8.03% and 7.99% respectively by 2022.

The global market for made-up articles of textile material has seen consistent growth over the past two decades. While established players like China and Germany continue to dominate, countries like Vietnam and Türkiye have emerged as significant competitors.

7-3-2-4: Major Importers of Made-up articles of textile materials



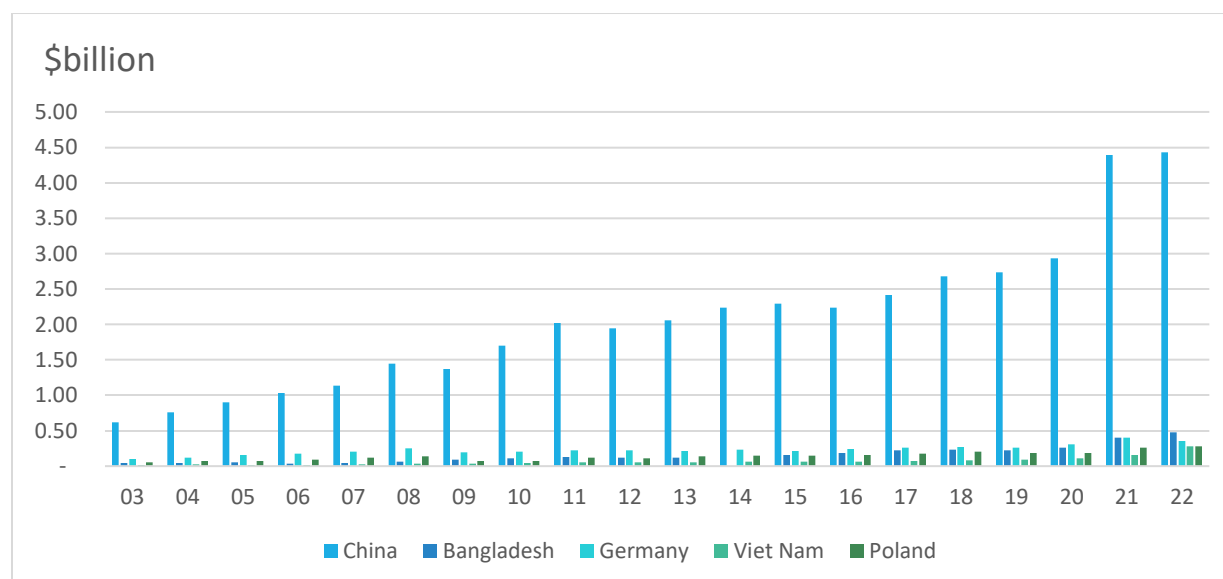
The USA began as the dominant importer in 2003 with \$2.10 billion, making up 38.56% of the world's imports. Over the two decades, it showed a steady increase in imports, reaching \$20.60 billion in 2021, and slightly declining to \$7.06 billion in 2022. The USA maintained its leadership with a share of 30.27% in 2022. The CAGR from 2003 to 2022 for the USA was 6.58%. Starting at \$0.50 billion in 2003, Japan gradually increased its imports to \$5.26 billion in 2021 and \$2.19 billion in 2022. Its share in 2022 was 9.04%, a slight decline from 9.19% in 2003, with a CAGR of 7.84%.



Germany's imports initiated at \$0.40 billion in 2003, experiencing fluctuations but maintaining an upward trend, reaching \$8.41 billion in 2021 and \$2.84 billion in 2022. Its share in 2003 was 7.30%, and by 2022, it rose slightly to 7.71%. The CAGR for Germany stood at 8.26%. France with a starting point of \$0.27 billion in 2003, France's imports grew moderately, reaching \$7.03 billion in 2021 and \$1.36 billion in 2022. Its market share reduced slightly from 4.98% in 2003 to 4.27% in 2022, with a CAGR of 7.07%. The UK began at \$0.18 billion in 2003, and after two decades, its imports stood at \$5.25 billion in 2021 and \$0.80 billion in 2022. Its market share slightly diminished from 3.28% in 2003 to 3.01% in 2022. The UK saw a CAGR of 7.46%.

Other notable importers include Australia with a CAGR of 11.29%, Mexico with 10.80%, and the Republic of Korea with an impressive 14.20%. Australia and Mexico have shown consistent growth, while the Republic of Korea, despite starting at a lower base in 2003 (\$0.03 billion), has significantly increased its imports, showcasing its growing appetite for textile materials.

7-3-2-5: Major Exporters of Tarpaulins (6306)



The global tarpaulin market has witnessed consistent growth over the years. Starting from a market value of \$1.57 billion in 2003, it has reached a commendable \$7.88 billion in 2022. This indicates a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 8.85% over the period. The consistent rise in value signals an increasing demand for tarpaulins across the world. China, unsurprisingly, stands out as the dominant player in the tarpaulin export market. In 2003, China accounted for 39.18% of the world's tarpaulin exports with a value of \$0.62 billion. By 2022, this figure skyrocketed to \$4.43 billion, capturing a market share of 56.22%. The CAGR for China's tarpaulin exports stands at a significant 10.94%, showcasing the country's impressive expansion and its increasingly dominant role in global exports.



Bangladesh has also seen noteworthy progress. Although starting from a smaller base value of \$0.04 billion (2.84% market share) in 2003, it has achieved a CAGR of 13.32%, reaching \$0.48 billion by 2022. This underlines Bangladesh's growth trajectory and potential in the market.

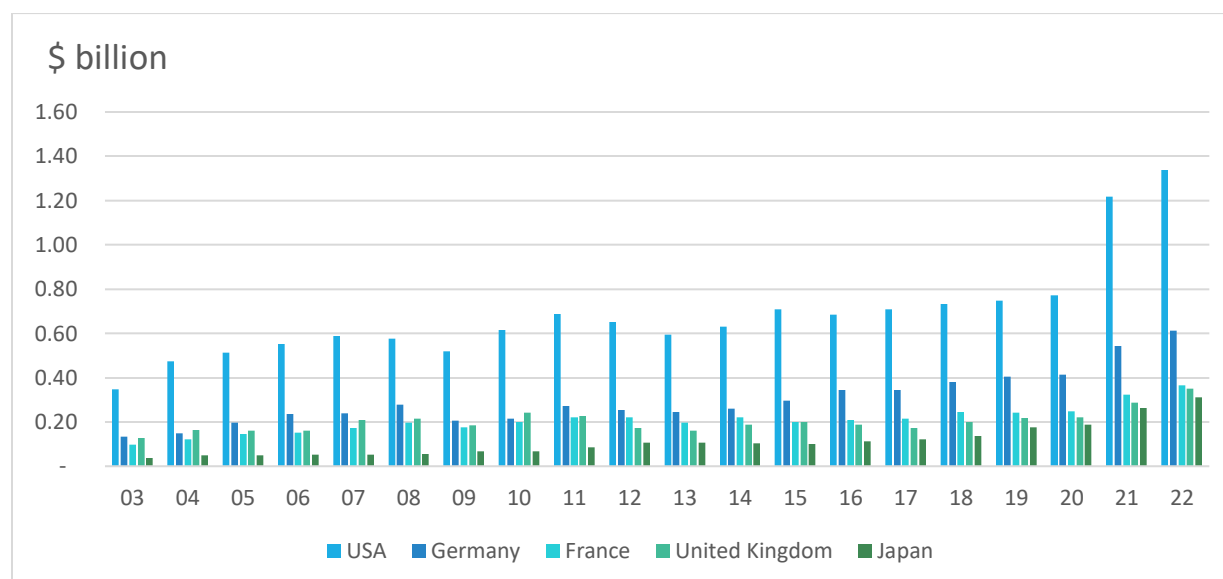
European nations like Germany, Poland, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Italy, and Spain collectively have played a pivotal role in the global tarpaulin market. Among them, Germany has been consistent with a 6.82% CAGR, while Poland stands out with a 9.47% CAGR, emphasising its increasing importance in the European region.

Vietnam is another key player to watch, boasting the highest CAGR of 14.98% among the major exporting countries. Starting from a mere 1.25% market share in 2003 with exports worth \$0.02 billion, Vietnam's growth has been substantial, reaching a share of 3.54% with \$0.28 billion in exports by 2022.

The USA, though starting at a share of 3.13% in 2003, has grown steadily, if not spectacularly, with a CAGR of 6.54%. By 2022, the USA's share slightly increased to 2.08%, indicating a steady demand for tarpaulins in the country. On the other hand, Pakistan, which began with a market share of 5.33% in 2003, has seen a decline to a 1.50% share in 2022, despite the overall growth in the global market. This indicates challenges faced by the country in maintaining its initial strong position in the tarpaulin export market.

Lastly, Türkiye shows potential for growth. Starting from a small base of 0.42% in 2003, it has achieved a CAGR of 13.59%, indicating aggressive growth and reaching a share of 0.95% by 2022.

7-3-2-6: Major Importers of Tarpaulins



The United States has been the most significant importer, both in absolute terms and in the context of global share. The USA imported tarpaulins worth \$0.35 billion in 2003, which grew to



\$1.34 billion in 2022. This translates to a CAGR of 7.34%. The country's share in global tarpaulin imports was 23.98% in 2003, which decreased slightly to 20.17% in 2022.

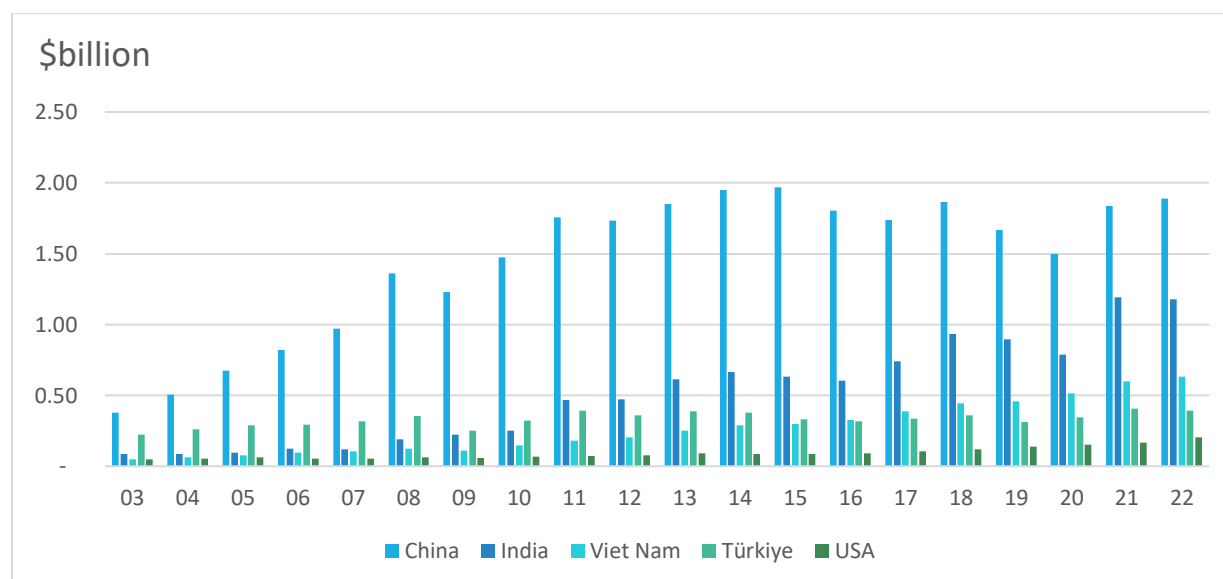
Germany and France follow the USA closely. Germany's imports increased from \$0.13 billion in 2003 to \$0.61 billion in 2022, witnessing a CAGR of 8.33%. In 2003, Germany's share was almost identical to its 2022 share, with both being roughly 9.22% and 9.23%, respectively. Meanwhile, France's tarpaulin imports grew from \$0.10 billion to \$0.36 billion over this period, achieving a CAGR of 7.26%. Its share slightly declined from 6.63% in 2003 to 5.49% in 2022.

The United Kingdom had imports worth \$0.13 billion in 2003, which increased to \$0.35 billion in 2022. Although it experienced a CAGR of 5.52%, its share in global imports declined from 8.71% in 2003 to 5.29% in 2022. Japan and Australia, both prominent economies in the Asia-Pacific region, have shown significant growth rates. Japan's imports rose from a modest \$0.04 billion in 2003 to \$0.31 billion in 2022, with a notable CAGR of 11.60%.

However, its share in global imports was still modest, increasing from 2.66% to 4.69%. Similarly, Australia's imports expanded from \$0.04 billion to \$0.29 billion during the same period, with a CAGR of 11.27%. Its global share moved from 2.64% in 2003 to 4.40% in 2022.

Netherlands, Republic of Korea, and Canada also showed growth in tarpaulin imports. The Netherlands witnessed a CAGR of 8.26%, while Korea had an impressive CAGR of 18.23%, indicating rapid growth in its imports. In contrast, Canada's tarpaulin import growth was more modest with a CAGR of 6.54%.

7-3-2-7: Major Exporters of Sacks and bags



The global export market for sacks and bags has witnessed an ascending trend from 2003 to 2022. At the start of this period in 2003, the total value of exports stood at \$1.68 billion. By 2022, this figure had grown to \$6.59 billion, yielding a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 7.47%.



This growth indicates a steady demand for sacks and bags worldwide, supported by various industries' consistent need for packaging solutions.

China has fortified its position as a dominant exporter in this market over the past two decades. The nation's exports rose from \$0.38 billion in 2003 to a commendable \$1.89 billion in 2022, translating to a CAGR of 8.84%. In 2003, China accounted for 22.49% of global exports, and by 2022, its share had increased to 28.66%. This dominant growth solidifies China's standing as a major manufacturing hub, benefitting from economies of scale, production efficiency, and vast supply chains.

India, another significant player, showed remarkable growth. With exports worth \$0.09 billion in 2003, India catapulted its export value to \$1.18 billion by 2022. The country's CAGR stands at an impressive 14.79%, the highest among the mentioned countries. India's share in global exports has risen from 5.11% in 2003 to 17.87% in 2022. This growth can be attributed to India's increasing manufacturing capabilities, competitive labour costs, and enhancement in the quality of production over the years.

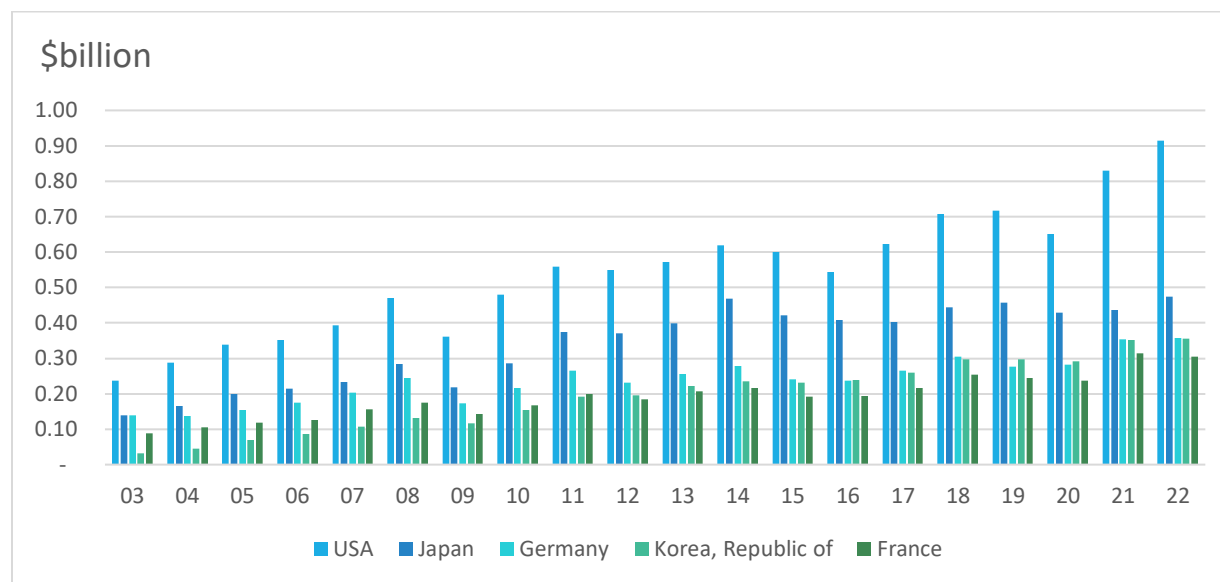
Vietnam's growth trajectory in this sector mirrors India's. Starting with exports of \$0.05 billion in 2003, Vietnam expanded its exports to \$0.63 billion by 2022, marking a CAGR of 14.53%. Its global share surged from a modest 2.87% in 2003 to 9.61% in 2022. As with India, Vietnam's growth can be credited to its evolving manufacturing landscape and the nation's positioning as an attractive alternative sourcing destination.

Türkiye, initially a significant exporter with a 13.28% global share in 2003, witnessed a less aggressive growth trajectory. While the country increased its exports from \$0.22 billion in 2003 to \$0.39 billion in 2022, its CAGR remained the lowest among the mentioned nations at 3.02%. Consequently, Türkiye's global share shrank to 5.95% in 2022.

The USA, historically a colossal economy, has shown moderate growth in the sector. From \$0.05 billion in 2003, its exports grew to \$0.21 billion in 2022, with a CAGR of 8.15%. The country's global share in the export market for sacks and bags rose from 2.77% in 2003 to 3.12% in 2022. Similarly, Bangladesh exports of bags and sacks has increased from \$0.07 billion in 2003 to \$0.16 billion in 2022, however, their share dropped from 3.91% in 2003 to 2.40% in 2022.



7-3-2-7: Major Importers of Sacks and bags



The USA, a significant player in this market, has consistently heightened its imports over the two decades. Starting with imports worth \$0.24 billion in 2003, it amplified its figures to \$0.91 billion by 2022, reflecting a CAGR of 7.38%. Interestingly, while the USA's share in the global import market for sacks and bags was 13.97% in 2003, it moderately increased to 14.52% in 2022. This consistent growth underscores the USA's role as a massive consumer market with a continually growing demand.

Japan followed suit, albeit at a slightly gentler pace. With initial imports of \$0.14 billion in 2003, Japan expanded to \$0.47 billion in 2022, corresponding to a CAGR of 6.67%. Though it held an 8.22% global share in 2003, it decreased slightly to 7.53% in 2022, indicating a lesser growth rate compared to some other nations.

Germany's import trends mirrored Japan's, initiating at \$0.14 billion in 2003 and achieving \$0.36 billion by 2022. With a CAGR of 5.10%, Germany's global share slightly decreased from 8.21% in 2003 to 5.68% in 2022. The Republic of Korea, however, exhibited a remarkable growth journey. From mere imports of \$0.03 billion in 2003, it skyrocketed to \$0.36 billion by 2022. The country's notable CAGR stands at 13.48%, the highest among the major importing nations. This signifies the Republic of Korea's transitioning economic landscape, escalating consumer demand, and its position as a significant trade hub in the Asia-Pacific region.

France, beginning with \$0.09 billion in 2003, expanded its imports to \$0.31 billion in 2022, rendering a CAGR of 6.69%. The country's share in the global market, however, witnessed a slight decline from 5.27% in 2003 to 4.85% in 2022. The Netherlands, Spain, and the United Kingdom all showcased varying degrees of growth. The Netherlands, with a CAGR of 7.02%, increased its imports from \$0.06 billion in 2003 to \$0.21 billion in 2022. Spain's growth was even more impressive, from \$0.03 billion in 2003 to \$0.18 billion in 2022, signalling a CAGR of 9.12%. The

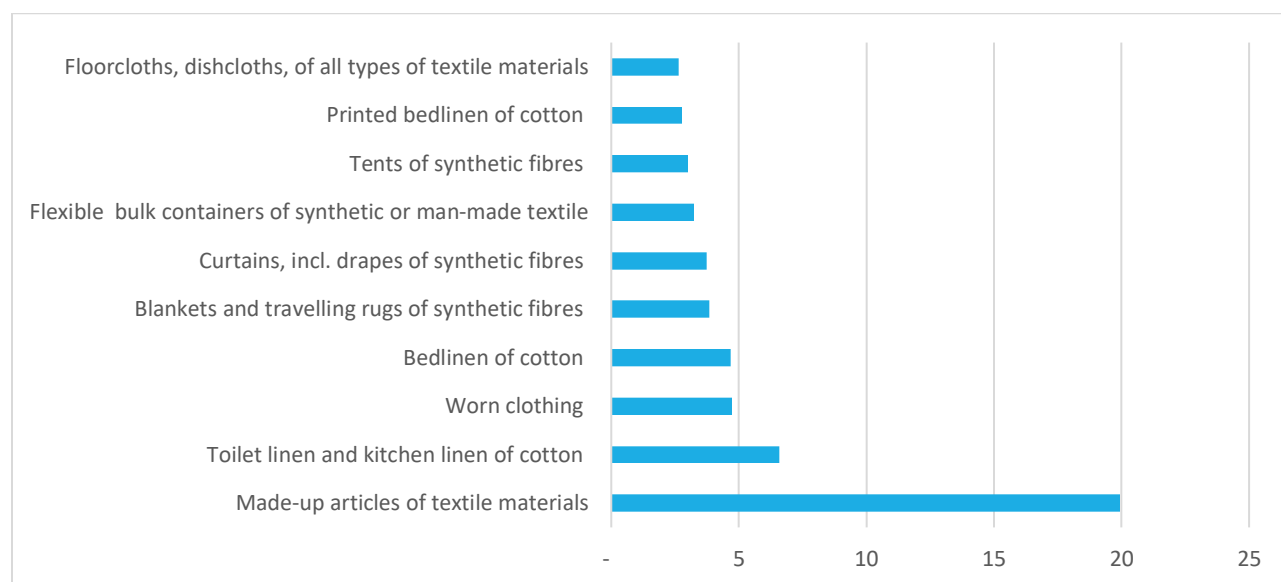


United Kingdom observed a more restrained growth, from \$0.06 billion in 2003 to \$0.17 billion in 2022, marking a CAGR of 5.44%.

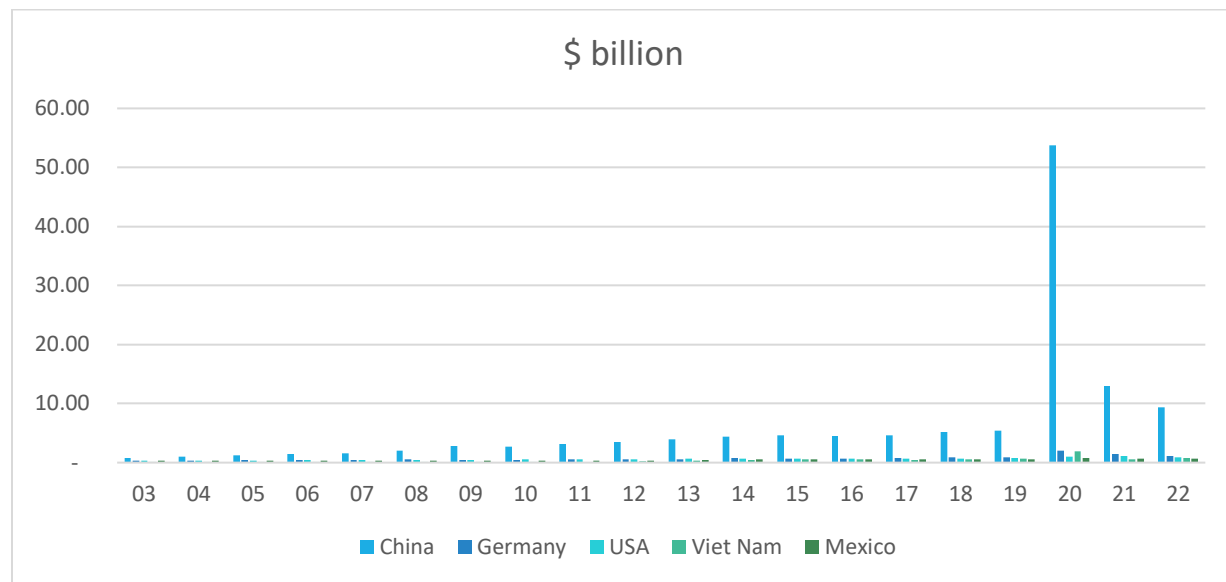
Table 7-4: Major Export Categories in Made-ups / Home Textiles (6 digit)

Products	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Made-up articles of textile materials	4	5	5	6	7	8	8	8	9	9	10	11	11	11	12	13	14	78	25	20
Toilet linen and kitchen linen of cotton	3	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	6	7
Worn clothing	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5
Bedlinen of cotton	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
Blankets and travelling rugs of synthetic fibres	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	4
Curtains, incl. drapes of synthetic fibres	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
Flexible bulk containers of synthetic or man-made textile	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	3
Tents of synthetic fibres	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
Printed bedlinen of cotton	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
Floorcloths, dishcloths, of all types of textile materials	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3

Table 7-4-1: Top Ten Export Categories in Made-ups / Home Textiles in the year 2022 at 6 digit in \$billion



7-5-1: Major Exporters of other Made-up Articles of Textile Materials



Over the two-decade span, global exports of these textile materials expanded from \$3.70 billion in 2003 to \$23.72 billion in 2022, marking a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 8.85%. An exceptional surge occurred in 2020 when exports soared to \$70.23 billion. This dramatic increase can be attributed largely to the Covid-19 pandemic, which spurred global demand for masks and protective equipment.

China, a major manufacturer of masks and protective equipment, solidified its position during this period. Starting with exports valued at \$0.84 billion in 2003, which made up 22.62% of the global market, its prominence increased exponentially. By 2020, China's exports reached an astonishing \$53.72 billion, accounting for 76.50% of the global market. By 2022, exports receded to \$12.94 billion, but China still held a dominant 50.86% share of the global market. Its CAGR over the period stood at 13.59%.

Germany and the Netherlands maintained steady growth. Germany's exports grew from \$0.30 billion in 2003 to \$1.49 billion in 2022, reflecting a CAGR of 7.00%. Meanwhile, the Netherlands' exports increased from \$0.06 billion in 2003 to \$0.61 billion in 2022, with a CAGR of 10.45%. The USA consistently contributed to the global exports, growing from \$0.28 billion in 2003 to \$1.09 billion in 2022, which corresponds to a CAGR of 6.44%. The USA accounted for 5.02% of the global market in 2022.

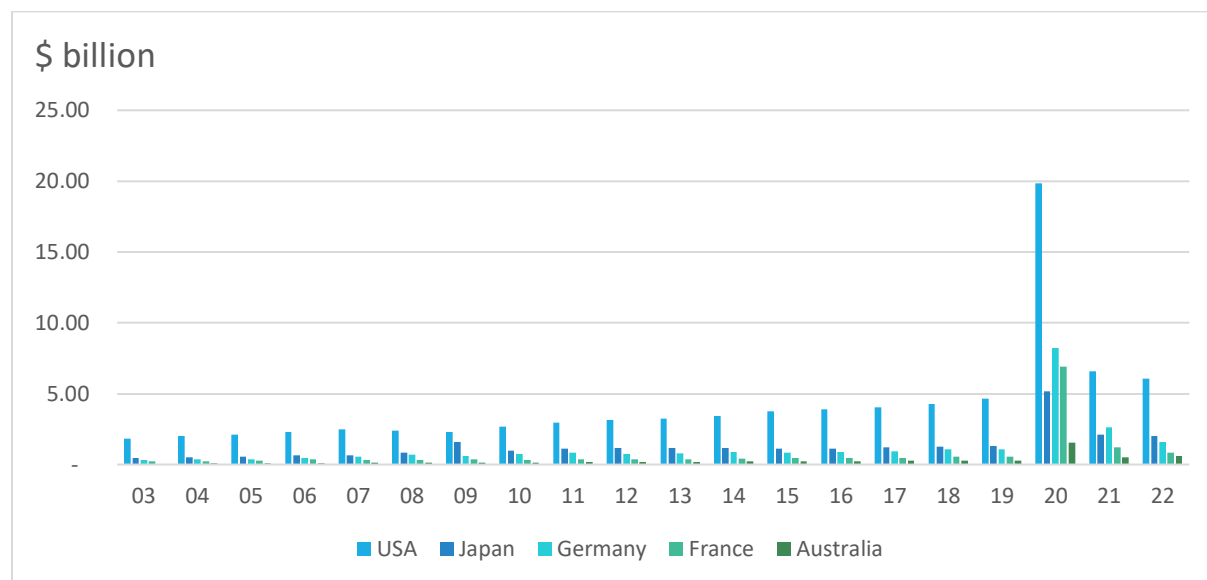
Vietnam showcased exceptional growth. From exports worth just \$0.01 billion in 2003, Vietnam's numbers swelled to \$0.58 billion in 2022, translating to a CAGR of 24.03%. India began with a strong foothold, exporting products worth \$0.41 billion in 2003 (11.19% of the global market). However, by 2022, the exports stagnated at \$0.41 billion, resulting in a negative CAGR of -0.40% over the period.



Türkiye and Singapore exhibited strong growth trajectories. Türkiye's exports, starting at \$0.01 billion in 2003, reached \$0.43 billion in 2022, marking a CAGR of 20.97%. Singapore, with an initial \$0.01 billion in 2003, recorded exports of \$0.22 billion in 2022, showcasing a CAGR of 19.53%.

The global export scenario for made-up articles of other textile materials, especially masks and protective equipment, has seen profound changes over the past two decades. The Covid-19 pandemic drastically influenced the demand, particularly in 2020, emphasising the vital role these products played in global health and safety. China's continued leadership, Vietnam's rise, and the nuances of other major players paint a diverse picture of this evolving market.

7-5-2: Major Importers of other Made-up Articles of Textile Materials



The USA, maintaining its position as a major economic powerhouse, dominated the import market. From a \$1.82 billion import value in 2003, which accounted for 40.61% of the global market, it showed a consistent increase over the years. By 2020, this value surged to an impressive \$19.83 billion, capturing 25.39% of the market. In 2022, the USA contributed \$6.05 billion, which was 30.34% of the global import market, at a CAGR of 6.54% over the period.

Japan, another prominent player in the market, commenced with a \$0.45 billion import value in 2003. Over the period, Japan's imports followed an upward trajectory, culminating at \$2.02 billion in 2022. This growth resulted in a CAGR of 8.19%, closely mirroring the global average. In 2022, Japan held 10.12% of the global market, marginally increasing from its 10.10% share in 2003.

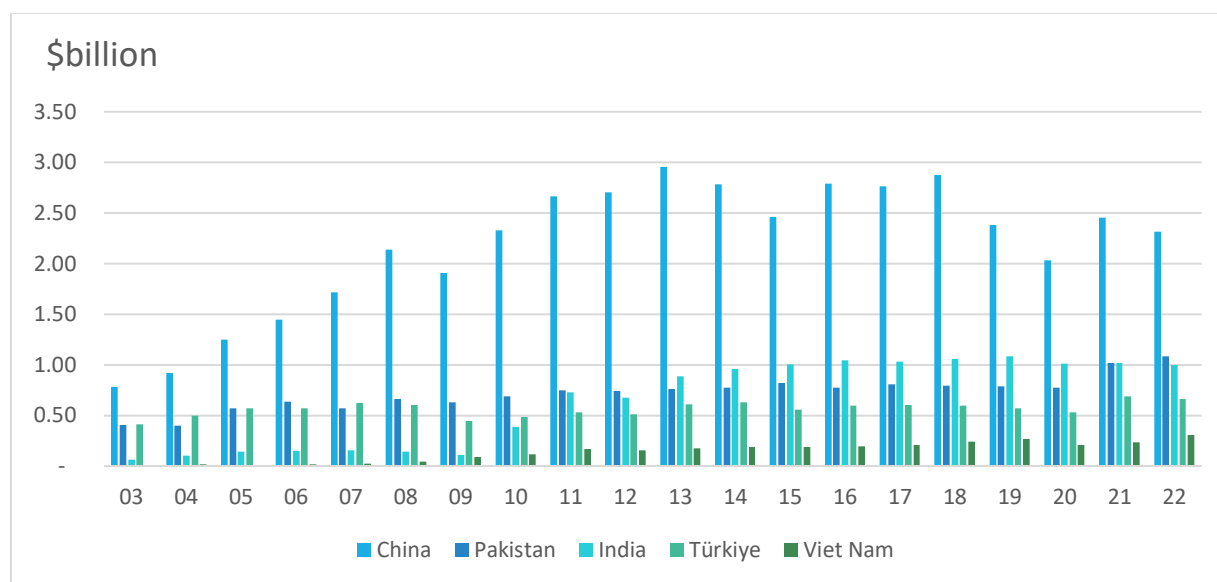
Germany's imports observed consistent growth, commencing at \$0.32 billion in 2003. Despite some fluctuations over the years, Germany's imports reached \$1.59 billion in 2022, holding 7.99% of the global market. Over the two-decade span, Germany recorded a CAGR of 8.84%. France started its journey with an import value of \$0.21 billion in 2003. Reaching \$0.86 billion in 2022, it held a 4.30% market share, while its CAGR over the period was calculated at 7.60%.



Australia demonstrated commendable growth. From a modest \$0.06 billion in 2003, its imports expanded to \$0.59 billion in 2022. With a remarkable CAGR of 12.97%, Australia's market share in 2022 stood at 2.93%. Canada, with a starting import value of \$0.10 billion in 2003, saw steady growth over the years, with imports reaching \$0.58 billion in 2022, holding a 2.89% share in the global market, with a CAGR of 9.44%. The United Kingdom began with \$0.12 billion in 2003 and reached \$0.56 billion in 2022, accounting for 2.80% of the global imports. Its CAGR over this span was 8.34%.

Mexico showcased considerable growth, commencing at \$0.07 billion in 2003, expanding to \$0.50 billion in 2022, a CAGR of 10.90%, with a 2.49% market share in 2022. Italy, starting with \$0.09 billion in 2003, grew to \$0.49 billion in 2022, marking a CAGR of 9.31%. In 2022, Italy accounted for 2.45% of the global import market.

7-6: Major Exporters of Toilet linen and kitchen linen of cotton



Globally, the export market for cotton toilet and kitchen linen has experienced a positive growth trajectory. Starting at \$2.97 billion in 2003, the world's exports expanded to reach \$6.80 billion by 2022, marking an overall Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 4.46% over the two-decade period.

China has been the dominant player in this segment, leading with exports worth \$0.78 billion in 2003 and capturing a 26.35% market share. By 2022, China had augmented its exports to \$2.31 billion, reflecting a CAGR of 5.87%, thus asserting its position with a 34% share of the global market. However, its share slightly decreased from 35.36% in 2020.

Pakistan, a traditional powerhouse in textile exports, began at a competitive stance in 2003 with \$0.40 billion, equivalent to a 13.57% share. It has shown a consistent growth with a CAGR of 5.33%, with its exports standing at \$1.08 billion in 2022, garnering a 15.90% market slice.



India's growth story in this segment is notable. Beginning with a modest \$0.06 billion (2.14% share) in 2003, India's exports skyrocketed, achieving a CAGR of 15.59%. By 2022, India's exports reached \$1.00 billion, marking a 14.64% share, a considerable leap from its earlier position.

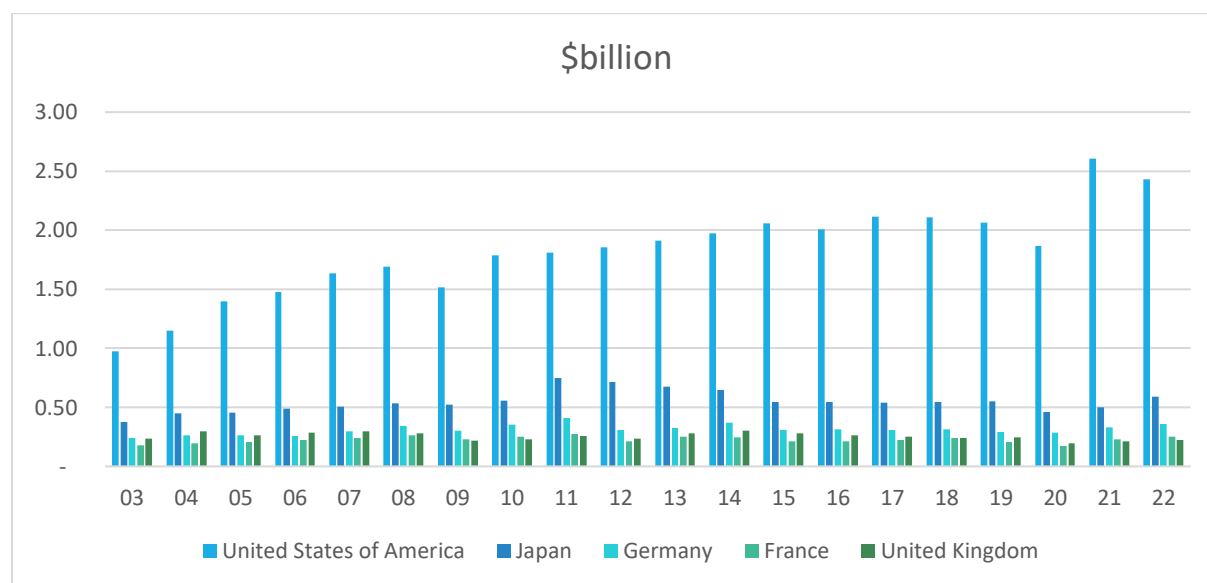
Türkiye, another significant player, has maintained its position over the years. Starting with \$0.41 billion in 2003 (13.88% share), it registered a modest CAGR of 2.54% to reach exports of \$0.66 billion in 2022, holding 9.76% of the market. This suggests that while Türkiye has seen growth, it hasn't matched the dynamism of some of its competitors.

Vietnam has shown one of the most significant growths in terms of percentage. Commencing at a mere \$0.01 billion in 2003 (0.36% share), it realised a phenomenal CAGR of 19.39%, pushing its exports to \$0.31 billion in 2022, capturing 4.53% of the market. Portugal, with a starting value of \$0.25 billion in 2003 (8.41% share), experienced a slight decline in growth with a negative CAGR of -0.30%, resulting in exports of \$0.24 billion in 2022 and a share of 3.47%.

Bangladesh, starting at \$0.03 billion (0.99% share) in 2003, showed a positive CAGR of 11.54%, resulting in 2022 exports of \$0.23 billion and a 3.44% market share. This signifies Bangladesh's evolving role in this segment, especially from the late 2010s onward.

Germany, traditionally known for its advanced industries, registered exports of \$0.04 billion in 2003 with a 1.40% market share. It grew at a CAGR of 5.84% to reach \$0.12 billion in 2022, thus holding 1.79% of the global market. Uzbekistan, despite having no significant exports until 2016, showcased a remarkable growth in the latter half of the period. By 2022, its exports stood at \$0.09 billion, capturing 1.34% of the market.

7-6: Major Importers of Toilet linen and kitchen linen of cotton



The USA is undeniably the dominant importer for the last two decades. Beginning with an import value of \$0.98 billion in 2003 (32.41% of the world's total), it experienced growth to \$2.43 billion



in 2022, capturing a 36.95% market share in that year. This trajectory translates to a CAGR of 4.92%, signalling a consistent and notable demand for these products within the country. By 2020, the USA had already secured a significant 38.77% of the global market share, reinforcing its supremacy in imports.

Japan, Germany, and France followed with comparatively lower volumes. Japan's imports grew from \$0.38 billion in 2003 (12.52% share) to \$0.59 billion in 2022 (8.99% share) at a CAGR of 2.39%. Germany's import value showed a rise from \$0.24 billion (8.04% share) in 2003 to \$0.36 billion in 2022, translating to a share of 5.49% and a CAGR of 2.12%. France, initiating from a base of \$0.18 billion in 2003 (5.95% share), reached \$0.25 billion in 2022 with a market share of 3.86% and CAGR of 1.85%. The United Kingdom, once accounting for a significant 7.86% of the global import share in 2003 (\$0.24 billion), saw its position diminish slightly to 3.37% (\$0.22 billion) in 2022. Notably, its CAGR stood at -0.34%, indicating a decline over the years.

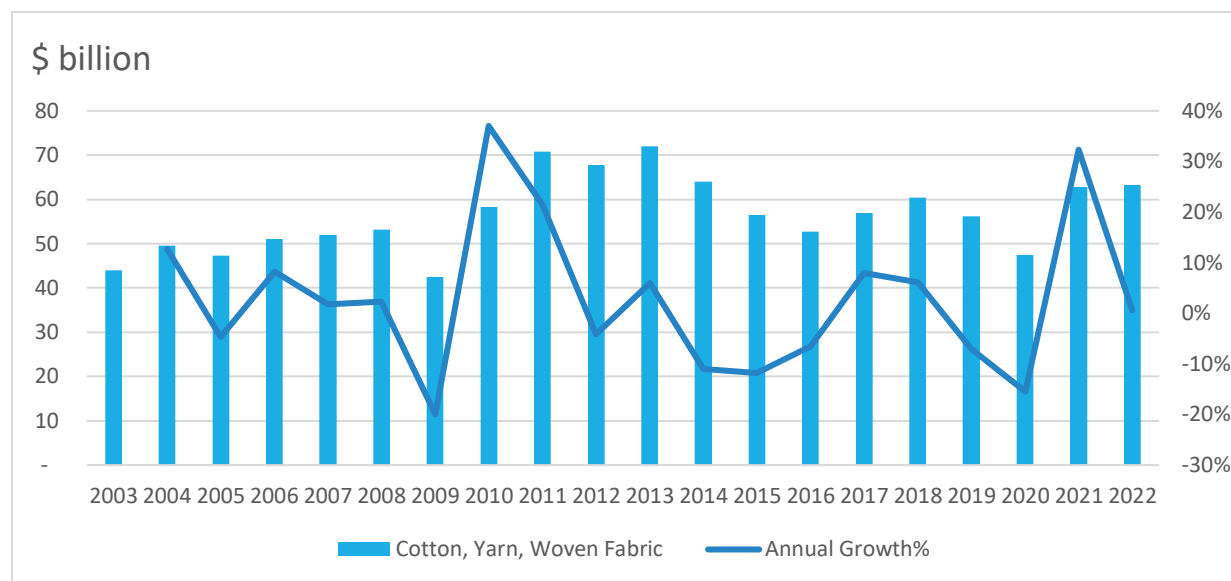
The Russian Federation, starting from a modest \$0.02 billion in 2003 (a mere 0.50% of global imports), manifested a remarkable surge, registering a CAGR of 14.19%. By 2022, its imports reached \$0.19 billion, which equated to a 2.85% global market share. Canada and Australia also showcased positive momentum.

Canada's imports, which began at \$0.10 billion in 2003 (3.19% share), advanced to \$0.18 billion in 2022 (2.79% share) at a CAGR of 3.48%. Meanwhile, Australia saw its imports rise from \$0.03 billion in 2003 (1.13% share) to \$0.16 billion in 2022 (2.44% share), with a substantial CAGR of 8.49%.



Cotton, Cotton Yarn, and Cotton Woven Fabric

Table 8: World Exports of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, and Cotton Woven Fabric



Over a span of two decades, from 2003 to 2022, the exports of cotton, cotton yarn, and cotton fabric underwent various fluctuations but still demonstrated a positive trajectory overall. Commencing with an export value of \$43.97 billion in 2003, this category reached an export value of \$63.21 billion in 2022. The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for the period stands at 1.93%, indicating a relatively moderate growth momentum during this period.

The share of cotton, yarn, and fabric exports in overall total textiles exports remained fairly consistent over time, with slight variations. Starting with a 10% share in 2003 and 2004, it witnessed a gradual decline, hitting as low as 6% in 2020. However, by 2022, it moderately rebounded to a share of 7%. This suggests that while the absolute export values have grown, their proportion in relation to overall exports has somewhat decreased or remained steady.

The annual growth percentages shed more light on the export dynamics year-on-year. A robust growth of 13% was observed in 2004, taking the export value to \$49.58 billion. However, a decline of 5% followed in 2005. The succeeding years until 2008 witnessed modest growth, with the highest recorded in 2006 at 8%. The global economic downturn in 2008-2009 might have contributed to the steep 20% decline in 2009, pulling down exports to \$42.55 billion.

The subsequent rebound in 2010 was remarkable, with a growth of 37% pushing exports to \$58.31 billion. This growth momentum sustained in 2011 with a substantial 21% increase, taking the value to its peak of \$70.78 billion for the period under review. Post-2011, the sector experienced a mix of mild contractions and expansions. The most significant decline was in 2020 with a drop of 16%, possibly attributable to disruptions caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. Encouragingly, 2021 saw a significant recovery with an impressive growth of 32%, reaching an export value of \$62.80 billion.



Table 8-1: Leading Exporters of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, and Cotton Woven Fabrics

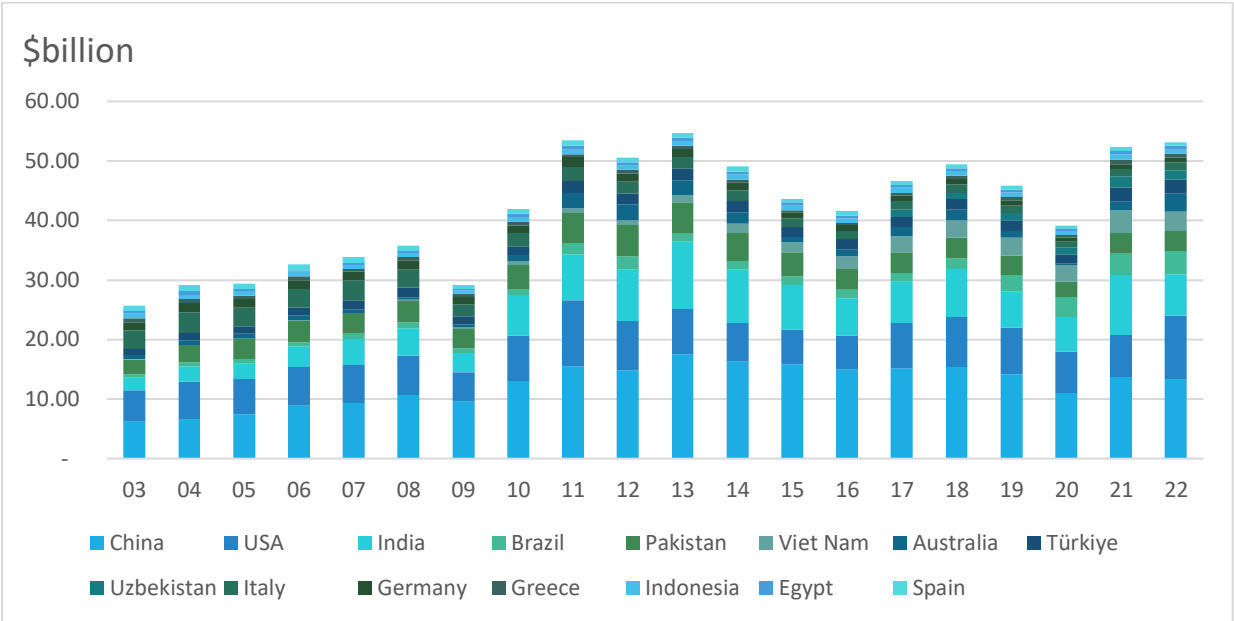


Table 8-1-1: Leading Exporters of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, and Cotton Woven Fabrics in 2022

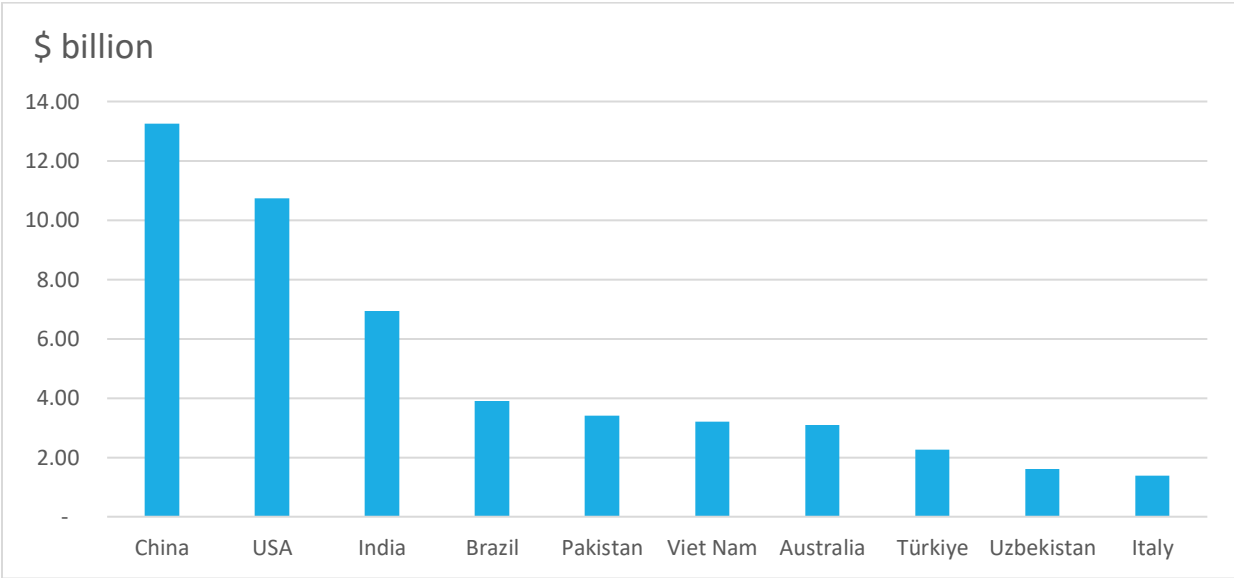
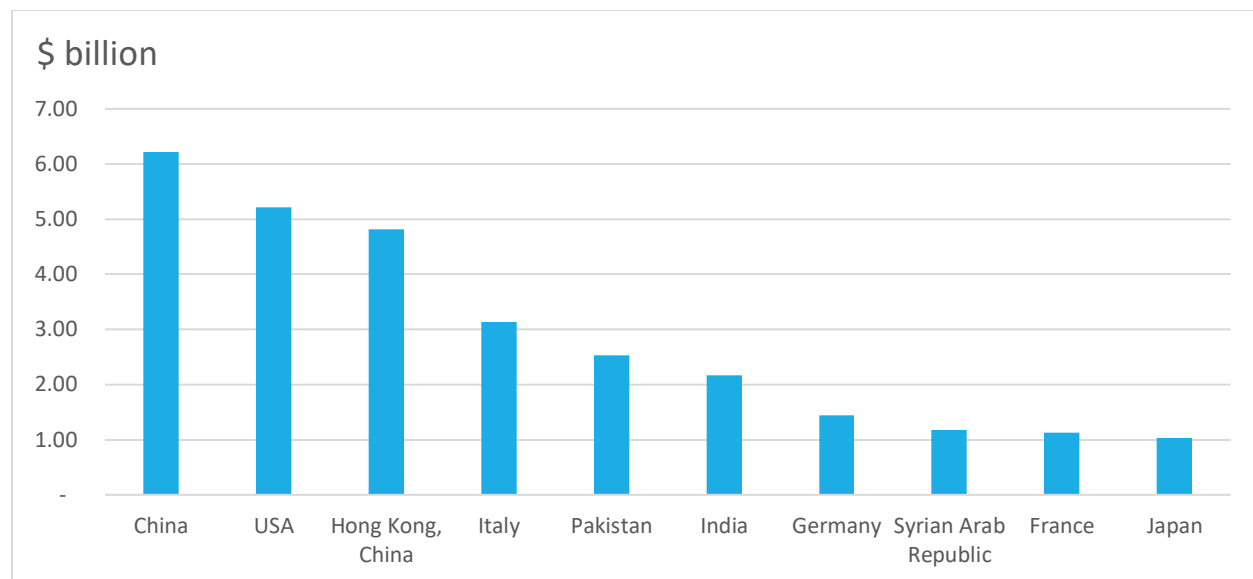


Table 8-1-2: Leading Exporters of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, and Cotton Woven Fabrics in 2003

The global export of cotton, yarn, and fabric has experienced fluctuations from 2003 to 2022. The total world exports, which began at \$43.97 billion in 2003, increased to \$63.21 billion in 2022, with a CAGR of 1.93%.

China, an industrial heavyweight, started in 2003 with exports valued at \$6.22 billion (14.14% share). It increased its exports to \$13.26 billion in 2022, capturing a significant 20.99% of the market. The nation maintained a CAGR of 4.07% over the period.

The USA followed closely, starting at \$5.22 billion (11.87% share) in 2003, peaking to \$10.74 billion (17.00% share) in 2022, with a CAGR of 3.87%. India, demonstrating significant growth, moved from \$2.17 billion (4.94% share) in 2003 to \$6.94 billion in 2022, a substantial 10.98% share, having a CAGR of 6.31%.

Brazil, while starting from a smaller base of \$0.53 billion (1.21% share) in 2003, has seen an impressive CAGR of 11.04% over the period, culminating at \$3.89 billion (6.16% share) in 2022. On the other hand, Pakistan displayed a more modest growth, with the export value moving from \$2.53 billion (5.76% share) in 2003 to \$3.42 billion (5.41% share) in 2022, registering a CAGR of 1.59%.

Vietnam emerged as one of the fastest-growing exporters with a remarkable CAGR of 23.56%. The country's export value catapulted from a mere \$0.06 billion (0.13% share) in 2003 to \$3.19 billion (5.05% share) by 2022. Similarly, Australia expanded its exports from \$0.64 billion (1.46% share) in 2003 to \$3.09 billion (4.88% share) in 2022, marking a CAGR of 8.62%.

However, some countries faced challenges. Italy, which began at \$3.14 billion (7.14% share) in 2003, declined to \$1.39 billion (2.21% share) in 2022, reflecting a negative CAGR of -4.18%.



Germany also saw a contraction with a CAGR of -3.31%, falling from an initial \$1.44 billion (3.27% share) to \$0.76 billion (1.20% share) in 2022.

Among the noticeable entries in the later years is Uzbekistan, which only began reporting data from 2015, starting at \$1.18 billion and ending at \$1.61 billion in 2022, gaining a 2.54% share.

Countries like Spain, Indonesia, and Austria saw fluctuating trends but generally maintained their contributions, with Spain witnessing a notable decrease from 2.05% in 2003 to 0.93% in 2022, with a CAGR of -2.22%. However, nations such as Benin and Mexico demonstrated commendable growth, posting CAGRs of 5.67% and 5.47% respectively.

Table 8-2: Leading Importers of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, and Cotton Woven Fabrics

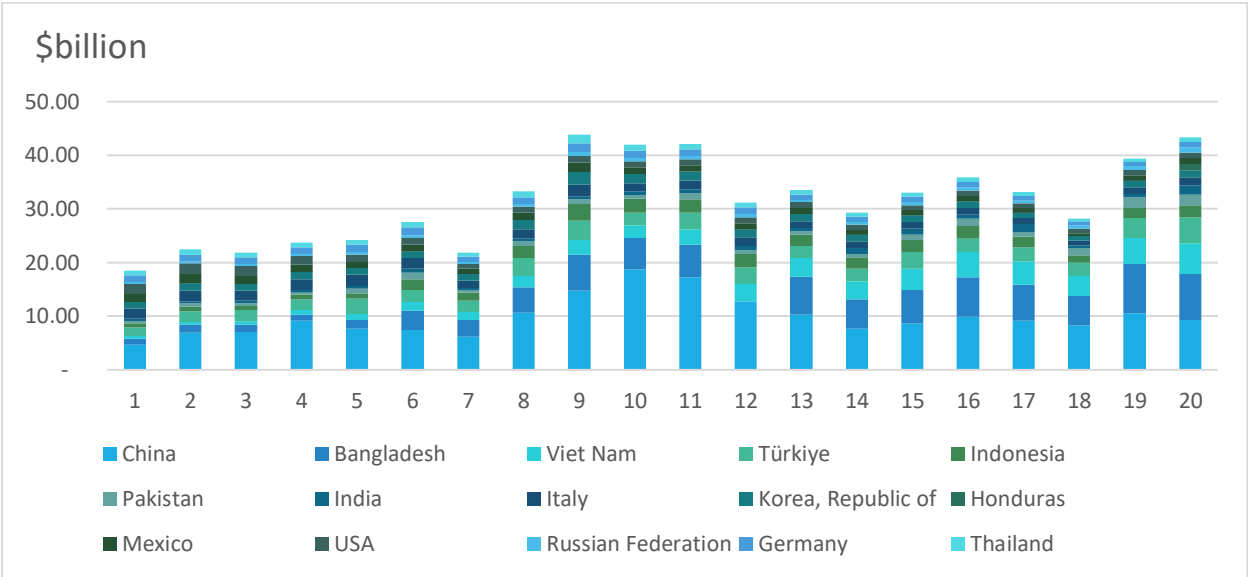


Table 8-2-1: Leading Importers of Cotton, Cotton Yarn and Cotton Woven Fabrics in 2022

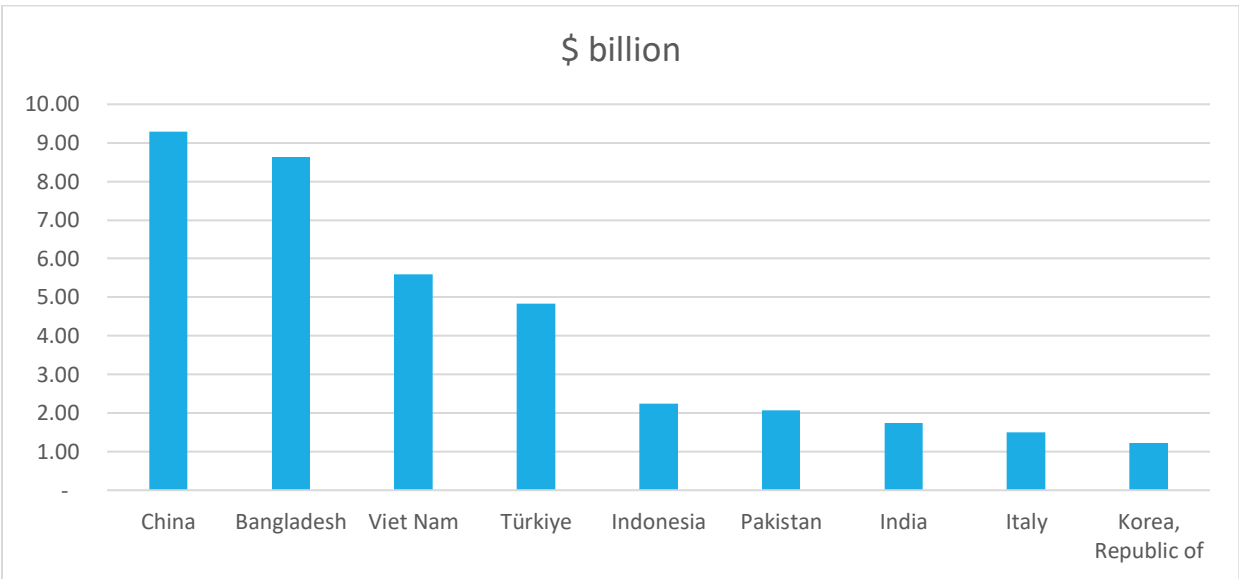
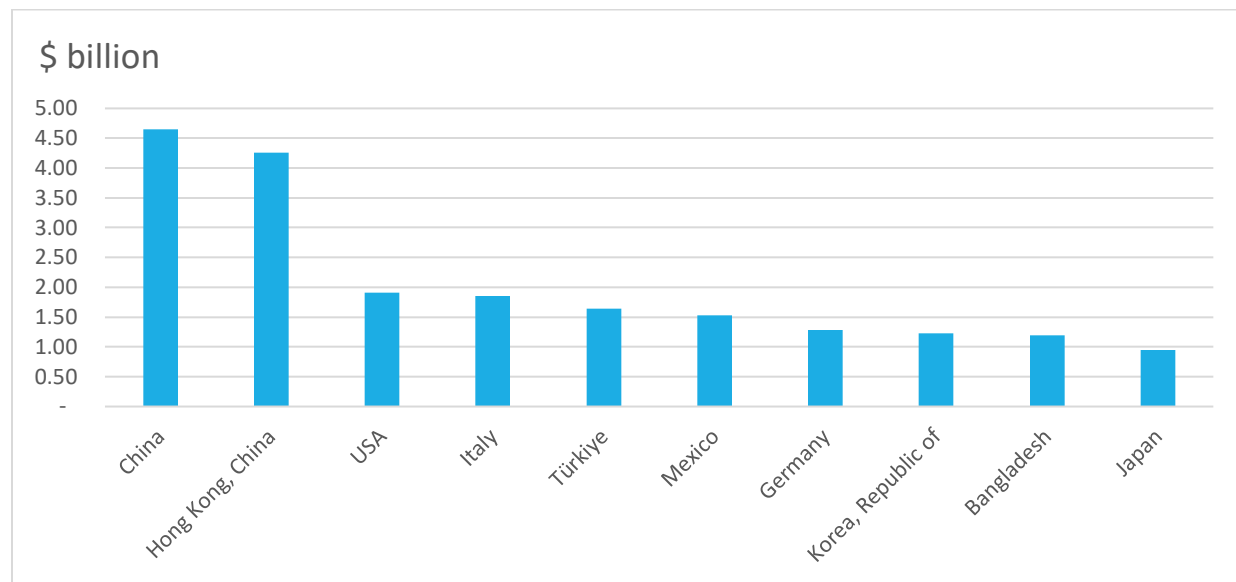


Table 8-2-1: Leading Importers of Cotton, Cotton Yarn and Cotton Woven Fabrics in 2003

China standing as the dominant player, China's imports experienced a substantial growth from \$4.65 billion in 2003 to \$9.30 billion in 2022. This marked a CAGR of 3.71%, which is higher than the global average. The most pronounced spike for China occurred between 2007 and 2009, a period during which imports nearly doubled from \$6.18 billion to \$14.73 billion.

Bangladesh showcased the most remarkable growth among all nations, increasing its imports from \$1.20 billion in 2003 to a notable \$8.63 billion in 2022. This sharp rise corresponds to an impressive CAGR of 10.96%. One notable data discrepancy is the missing value for 2012.

Vietnam's imports trajectory has been nothing short of meteoric. Starting at a mere \$0.42 billion in 2003, the nation saw its imports climb to \$5.60 billion by 2022, translating to a substantial CAGR of 14.62% - the highest among all major importing nations. While Türkiye's imports growth was modest compared to nations like Bangladesh or Vietnam, its journey from \$1.64 billion in 2003 to \$4.84 billion in 2022 (CAGR: 5.86%) establishes it as a significant player in the cotton, yarn, and fabric import landscape.

Indonesia and Pakistan displayed consistent growth over the years, with CAGRs of 5.57% and 10.37% respectively. India, although beginning at a modest \$0.5 billion in 2003, experienced considerable fluctuations across years but ended at \$1.75 billion in 2022, signalling a CAGR of 6.86%. USA, traditionally a large importer, witnessed a decline in its imports over these two decades, plummeting from \$1.91 billion in 2003 to \$1.03 billion in 2022. This descent represents a CAGR of -3.22%. Honduras, despite starting with negligible imports of just \$0.02 billion in 2003, saw a gargantuan rise to \$1.17 billion in 2022, rendering a CAGR of 25.36%, albeit this tremendous percentage growth is due to the low base effect.

The data highlights China's continuing dominance in global textile imports, underlined by its growth rate surpassing the global average. However, countries like Bangladesh and Vietnam are



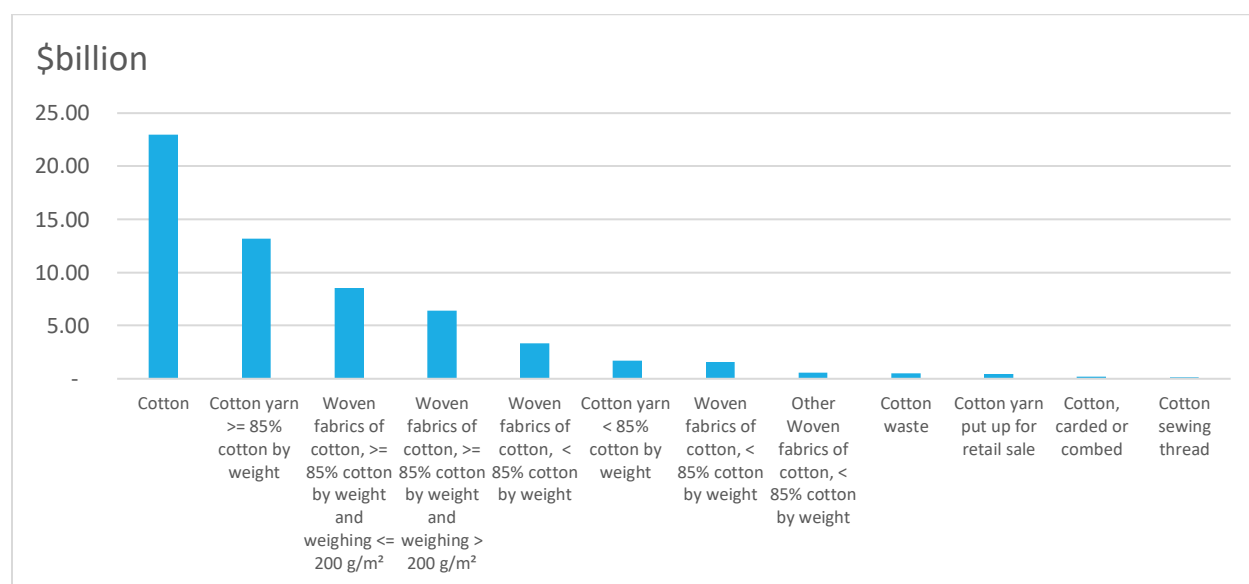
gaining significant traction, possibly due to shifts in global manufacturing bases and the growth of their textile industries.

Contrarily, traditionally dominant Western nations like the USA, Italy, and Germany have seen their import shares reduce, possibly due to shifts in manufacturing strategies, increased local production, or a shift towards other materials.

Table 8-3: Major Export Products or Categories in/of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, and Cotton Woven Fabrics (4 digit)

Products	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Cotton	8	11	10	12	12	13	9	16	25	23	20	16	13	11	14	16	16	14	19	23
Cotton yarn \geq 85% cotton by weight	8	9	8	9	9	9	8	12	12	12	14	13	12	11	12	12	11	9	14	13
Woven fabrics of cotton, \geq 85% cotton by weight and weighing \leq 200 g/m ²	9	10	10	10	10	12	9	11	12	10	11	10	9	8	8	8	7	7	8	9
Woven fabrics of cotton, \geq 85% cotton by weight and weighing $>$ 200 g/m ²	9	10	10	9	9	9	8	8	10	9	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	5	6	6
Woven fabrics of cotton, $<$ 85% cotton by weight	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Cotton yarn $<$ 85% cotton by weight	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2
Woven fabrics of cotton, $<$ 85% cotton by weight	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Other Woven fabrics of cotton, $<$ 85% cotton by weight	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Cotton waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Cotton yarn put up for retail sale	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Cotton, carded or combed	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Cotton sewing thread	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1

Table 8-3-1: Major Export Products of Cotton, Cotton Yarn and Cotton Woven Fabrics in 2022 (4 digit)



Cotton, neither carded nor combed: Exports grew from \$8.26 billion in 2003 to \$22.99 billion in 2022, recording a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 5.53%. Its share in total exports increased from 18.79% in 2003 to 36.36% in 2022. This steady growth indicates its significance in global exports and its escalating demand. This rise might be attributed to global demands for raw cotton in textile industries, especially in developing countries that have seen a surge in their textile manufacturing capabilities.

Cotton yarn \geq 85% cotton by weight: The value of exports started at \$7.91 billion in 2003 and reached \$13.21 billion by 2022. With a CAGR of 2.74%, its share decreased slightly from 17.98% in 2003 to 20.90% in 2022. This suggests a steady, albeit moderate, growth in the export value of this category.

Woven fabrics of cotton, \geq 85% cotton by weight and weighing \leq 200 g/m²: There has been a slight decline in exports over the years, starting from \$8.75 billion in 2003 and reducing to \$8.52 billion in 2022. This category faced a negative CAGR of -0.14%. Its share also reduced from 19.90% in 2003 to 13.48% in 2022. The decline might be due to competitive materials or increased domestic consumption.

Woven fabrics of cotton, \geq 85% cotton by weight and weighing $>$ 200 g/m²: The export value decreased from \$8.86 billion in 2003 to \$6.39 billion in 2022, with a CAGR of -1.70%. The share also saw a decline from 20.15% in 2003 to 10.12% in 2022. This could be due to shifts in demand for specific types of fabric weight or changes in global fashion and apparel industries.

Woven fabrics of cotton, $<$ 85% cotton by weight: This category recorded growth, starting at \$1.55 billion in 2003 and reaching \$3.34 billion in 2022, at a CAGR of 4.11%. Its share increased from 3.53% to 5.28% in the given period.

Cotton yarn, $<$ 85% cotton by weight: This category has witnessed consistent growth from \$0.65 billion in 2003 to \$1.71 billion in 2022, recording a CAGR of 5.24%. This suggests an increasing demand for blended cotton yarn in global markets.

Woven fabrics of cotton, $<$ 85% cotton by weight: The export value has slightly declined from \$1.84 billion in 2003 to \$1.57 billion in 2022, marking a CAGR of -0.82%. This suggests a mild waning in demand for this specific category over the years.

Other woven fabrics of cotton, $<$ 85% cotton by weight: The export value decreased from \$0.88 billion in 2003 to \$0.60 billion in 2022. This category faced a negative CAGR of -2.01%. This could be due to evolving market preferences or competitive materials in the market.

Cotton waste: Starting from \$0.28 billion in 2003, this category grew to \$0.52 billion in 2022 with a CAGR of 3.26%. This indicates a consistent demand for recycled and waste cotton products.



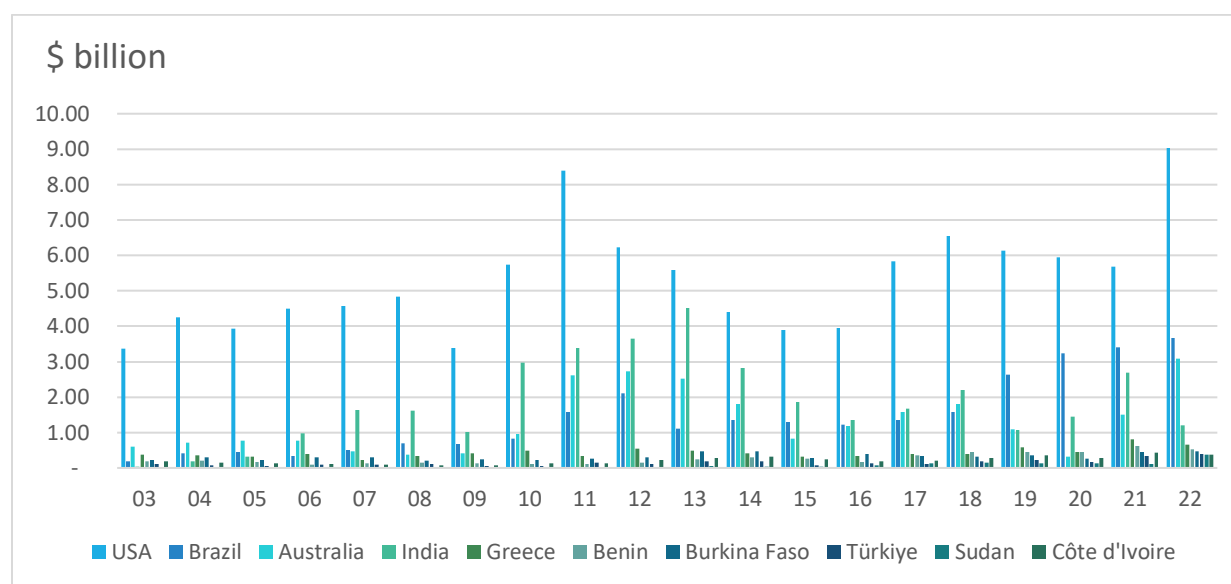
Cotton yarn put up for retail sale: Exports for this category began at \$0.21 billion in 2003 and reached \$0.44 billion by 2022, with a CAGR of 4.02%. This category's growth showcases an increasing consumer demand for retail-based cotton yarn products.

Cotton, carded or combed: The value increased from \$0.17 billion in 2003 to \$0.21 billion in 2022, recording a CAGR of 1.12%. The growth has been modest, and its share is relatively small compared to other categories.

Cotton sewing thread: Starting at \$0.19 billion in 2003, this category decreased to \$0.14 billion in 2022, marking a negative CAGR of -1.82%.

8-3-2: Leading Exporting and Importing Countries of Major Categories in Cotton, Cotton Yarn and Cotton Woven Fabrics

18-3-2-1: Major Exporters of Cotton (5201)



The USA has remained a significant player in raw cotton exports. Starting at \$3.37 billion in 2003, they witnessed a peak in 2009 at \$8.39 billion, and by 2022, they managed to further enhance their position by reaching \$9.04 billion. The USA's share in the global cotton export market increased from 38.39% in 2003 to 41.16% in 2022, with a CAGR of 5.33%. This positions the USA as not only a consistent but a growing powerhouse in the raw cotton export market.

Brazil experienced a commendable growth trajectory in cotton exports. From a modest \$0.19 billion in 2003, Brazil witnessed a more than tenfold increase to reach \$3.68 billion in 2022. Their market share also saw a significant leap from 2.14% in 2003 to 16.74% in 2022. With a CAGR of 16.93%, Brazil has undoubtedly marked itself as one of the fastest-growing players in the cotton export arena.



Australia's journey in the cotton export market has been somewhat mixed. Starting at \$0.60 billion in 2003, Australia reached its zenith at \$2.72 billion in 2012 but had a few inconsistent years thereafter. However, by 2022, they managed to make a comeback by registering \$3.08 billion. The market share shifted from 6.77% in 2003 to 14.01% in 2022, with a CAGR of 9.03%.

India's growth story is striking. From a mere \$0.04 billion in 2003, India peaked at \$4.51 billion in 2013. Though it faced a decline in subsequent years, it maintained a significant position in the market. Its market share grew from 0.42% in 2003 to 5.48% in 2022. The impressive CAGR of 20.14% makes India the fastest-growing country in raw cotton exports during this period.

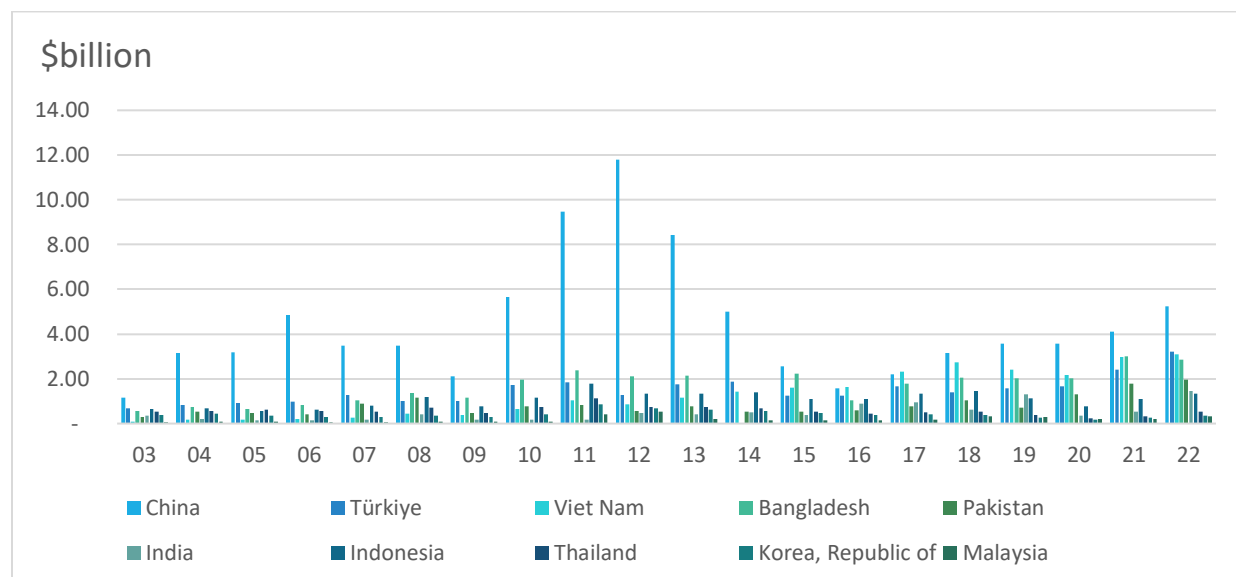
Both countries maintained a somewhat stable presence in the market. Greece started at \$0.37 billion and reached \$0.66 billion by 2022, with a CAGR of 3.06%. Benin started at \$0.18 billion and reached \$0.53 billion in 2022, with a CAGR of 5.74%.

Countries like Sudan, Afghanistan, and Tajikistan began making their mark in the cotton export market only in the latter part of the two decades. By 2022, their export values reached \$0.38 billion, \$0.21 billion, and \$0.19 billion respectively.

Egypt's raw cotton exports started at \$0.37 billion in 2003 and decreased to \$0.25 billion by 2022, with a negative CAGR of -2.05%. This suggests a decline in their market influence over the years.

In summary, while the USA has retained its dominance in the raw cotton export market, countries like Brazil and India have showcased significant growth, marking them as emerging leaders. On the other hand, new entrants like Sudan and Afghanistan show potential for future growth.

8-3-2-2: Major Importers of Cotton



China: Starting as the leading importer in 2003 with a value of \$1.16 billion (accounting for 14.07% of global imports), China significantly expanded its imports, reaching its peak at \$11.80 billion in



2010. By 2022, China's imports were valued at \$5.23 billion, making up 22.76% of the world's raw cotton imports. Its CAGR from 2003 to 2022 was 8.24%.

Türkiye: Import values began at \$0.67 billion in 2003, accounting for 8.08% of the global share. By 2022, Türkiye's imports grew to \$3.21 billion, or 13.95% of global imports, with a CAGR of 8.61%. Vietnam: Exhibiting one of the most remarkable growth rates, Vietnam's imports increased from a modest \$0.10 billion in 2003 (1.20% global share) to \$3.10 billion in 2022 (13.49% share). The country had an impressive CAGR of 19.88%.

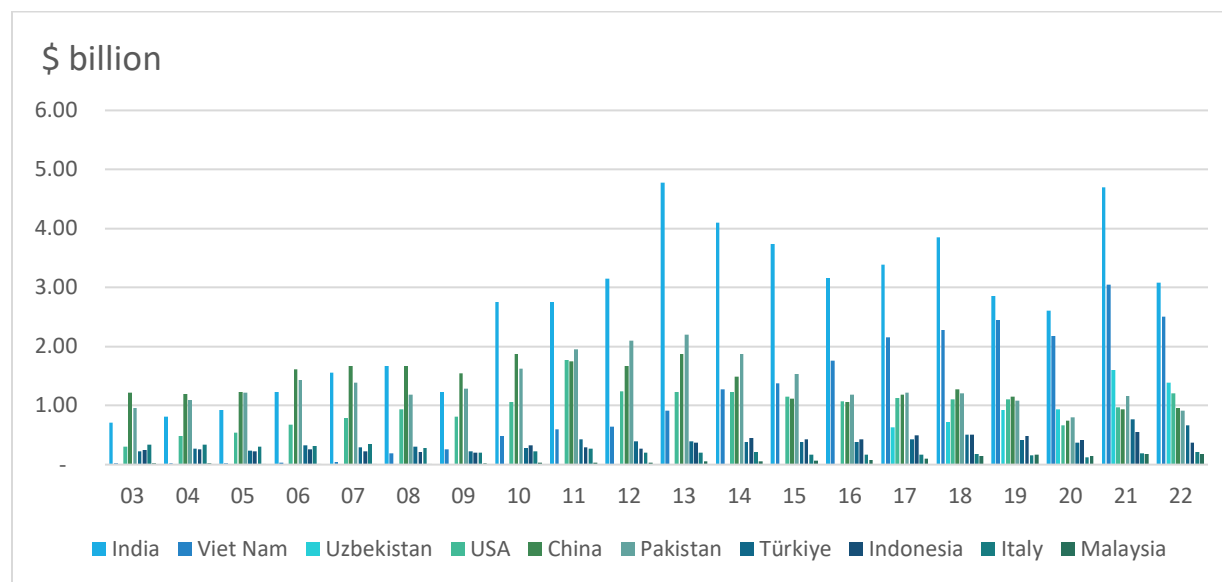
Bangladesh: Beginning at \$0.55 billion (6.66% share) in 2003, Bangladesh reached an import value of \$2.85 billion in 2022, capturing 12.40% of global imports. The country realised a CAGR of 9.04%.

Pakistan: Imports started at \$0.29 billion in 2003 (3.55% share). By 2022, this value rose to \$1.96 billion, holding 8.54% of the global share, at a CAGR of 10.53%. India: Though beginning with \$0.36 billion in 2003 (4.34% share), India's import values fluctuated, eventually reaching \$1.45 billion in 2022 (6.31% share). The country saw a CAGR of 7.63%. Indonesia: Imports commenced at \$0.64 billion (7.80% share) in 2003 and modestly increased to \$1.33 billion by 2022 (5.80% share). The CAGR for Indonesia stood at 3.90%. Thailand: Starting with a significant share of 6.37% in 2003 (\$0.53 billion), imports in Thailand saw a decline, culminating in a value of \$0.54 billion by 2022 (2.36% share). Its CAGR was a mere 0.15%.

Several countries, including Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, and Japan, experienced negative growth rates. Korea's imports, for instance, began at \$0.40 billion in 2003 (4.80% share) but declined to \$0.36 billion in 2022, resulting in a negative CAGR of -0.46%. Japan, similarly, witnessed its imports decrease from \$0.27 billion in 2003 (3.25% share) to \$0.13 billion in 2022, with a CAGR of -3.71%. On the other end of the spectrum, some countries demonstrated impressive growth. Egypt's imports soared from a mere \$0.02 billion in 2003 (0.18% share) to \$0.28 billion in 2022 (1.23% share), showcasing a CAGR of 16.67%. The Islamic Republic of Iran also had a notable CAGR of 17.54%, growing from \$0.01 billion in 2003 to \$0.16 billion in 2022.



8-3-2-3: Major Exporters of Cotton yarn \geq 85% cotton by weight



India: Commencing with an 8.7% share in 2003, India's cotton yarn export has seen a meteoric rise. From a value of \$0.71 billion in 2003, it reached its peak in 2019 at \$4.70 billion. By 2022, India accounted for a substantial 23.67% of global exports, demonstrating a commendable CAGR of 8.00%.

Vietnam: With a humble beginning of just \$0.03 billion in 2003, Vietnam has showcased the most impressive growth among all nations. By 2022, their export value stood at \$2.51 billion, securing a 19.24% share from a mere 0.32% in 2003. Their CAGR is an outstanding 27.05%.

Uzbekistan's exports rose from \$0.63 billion to \$1.39 billion in 2022, capturing 10.68% of the global market.

USA: Starting at \$0.31 billion in 2003, the USA reached \$1.20 billion in 2022, yielding a CAGR of 7.46%. The growth has been substantial, its global market share has increased from 3.74% to 9.25%. **China:** China's export trend is somewhat unusual. Starting at \$1.21 billion in 2003, the country experienced fluctuations over the years, with the value dropping to \$0.96 billion in 2022. This translates to a negative CAGR of -1.24%, and its global share diminished from 14.80% to 7.36%.

Pakistan: Initially starting strong at \$0.96 billion in 2003 and peaking at \$2.21 billion in 2011, Pakistan's exports decreased to \$0.92 billion by 2022. With a slight negative CAGR of -0.25%, its global share has decreased from 11.69% to 7.03%.

Türkiye: Starting at \$0.22 billion in 2003, Türkiye's exports grew modestly to \$0.67 billion in 2022, reflecting a CAGR of 6.05%. Its global share increased from 2.67% to 5.14%.

Indonesia: With an initial value of \$0.25 billion in 2003, Indonesia's exports marginally increased to \$0.38 billion by 2022. Its CAGR stood at 2.09%, and its share of the global market moved from

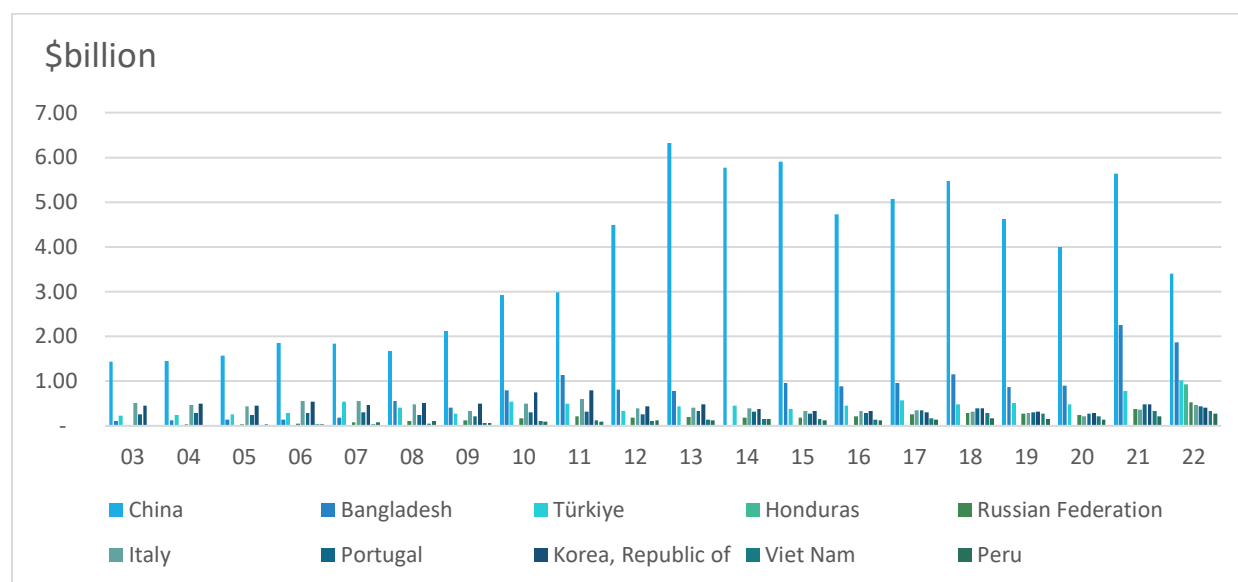


3.08% to 2.88%. Italy: Italy saw a decline from \$0.34 billion in 2003 to \$0.21 billion in 2022. The negative CAGR of -2.49% is evident as its global share dropped from 4.13% to 1.61%.

The cotton yarn export market has seen various dynamics over the last two decades. While traditional leaders like China and Pakistan have been losing their grip, emerging economies such as India and Vietnam have taken the lead.

Uzbekistan's entry and rapid growth highlight the shifting patterns of global trade in this sector. Factors influencing these dynamics can range from domestic production capabilities, governmental policies, shift in value added production and international demand, among others.

8-3-2-4: Major Importers of Cotton yarn $\geq 85\%$ cotton by weight



China started as the largest importer in 2003 with \$1.43 billion (18.13% of the global share) and maintained its dominant position in 2022 with imports worth \$3.40 billion, capturing 25.77% of the global share. The nation achieved a CAGR of 4.42%, indicating a robust growth in its cotton yarn imports over the years.

Bangladesh witnessed a substantial growth in imports, starting with \$0.11 billion in 2003 (1.35% share) and surging to \$1.86 billion by 2022 (14.11% share). Its impressive CAGR of 15.36% signals a rapid expansion of its textile industry and growing domestic demand to produce value added finished products such as garments.

Imports for Türkiye experienced an overall increase, beginning at \$0.23 billion in 2003 to \$1.01 billion in 2022. With a CAGR of 7.65%, Türkiye's share in the global market expanded from 2.94% in 2003 to 7.68% in 2022.

While starting from a negligible base in 2003, by 2022, Honduras astonishingly catapulted its imports to \$0.93 billion, capturing 7.06% of the global share. Such a rapid surge makes it a notable market to watch.

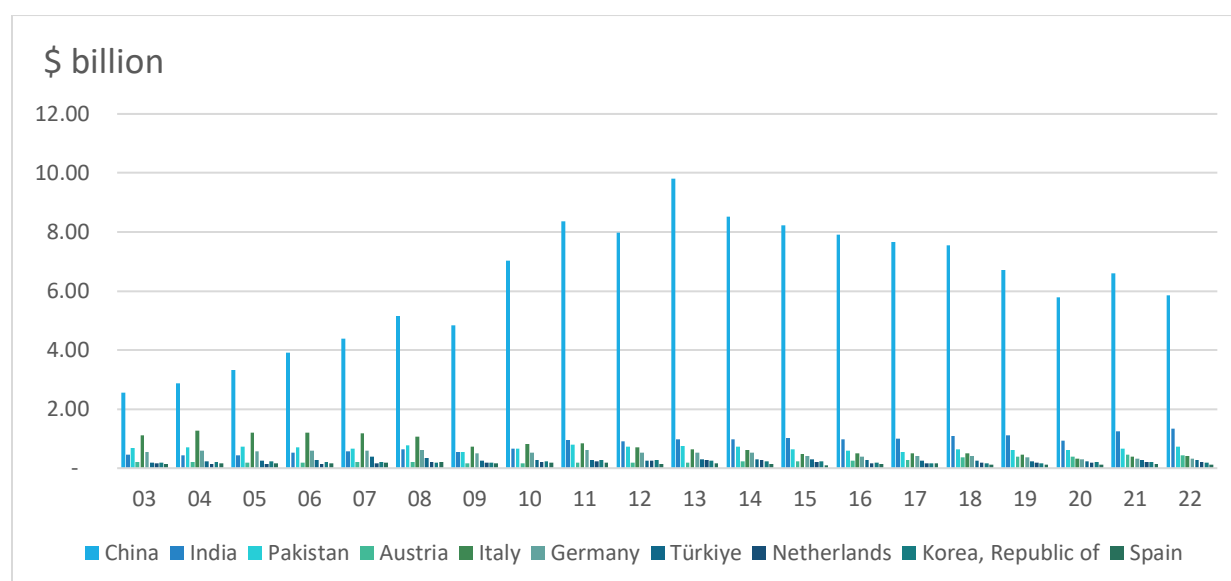


From an initial import value of \$0.02 billion in 2003, the Russian Federation has grown its imports to \$0.52 billion by 2022. With a remarkable CAGR of 17.14%, its global share increased from 0.28% to 3.97%.

Both Italy and the Republic of Korea witnessed a decline in their growth rates, with CAGRs of -0.43% and -0.47% respectively. Despite starting with reasonable shares in 2003, their relative global shares dropped by 2022.

Vietnam grew from \$0.02 billion in 2003 to \$0.33 billion in 2022, with a CAGR of 15.31%. Similarly, Peru, which began with a modest \$0.01 billion in 2003, reached \$0.27 billion by 2022, growing at a CAGR of 17.58%.

8-3-2-3: Major Exporters of Woven fabrics of cotton, $\geq 85\%$ cotton by weight and weighing $\leq 200 \text{ g/m}^2$



Over the span of two decades, from 2003 to 2022, the global market for woven fabrics of cotton, comprising more than 85% cotton by weight and weighing less than or equal to 200 g/m^2 , displayed a notable shift in dynamics.

China, starting as the largest exporter in 2003 with exports worth \$2.55 billion, solidified its position by 2022 with a remarkable value of \$5.85 billion. This accounts for an increase in market share from 24.05% in 2003 to a commanding 50.60% in 2022. Correspondingly, China's growth has been brisk, with a CAGR of 4.47%.

India, beginning with a value of \$0.46 billion in 2003, experienced a steady climb reaching \$1.34 billion by 2022. India's market share rose from 4.34% to 11.61%, reflecting a robust CAGR of 5.80%.

Pakistan's exports, initiating at \$0.69 billion in 2003, saw a mild rise to \$0.73 billion by 2022. Their market share slightly dipped from 6.54% to 6.29%, with a CAGR of 0.26%. Austria's exports, from



\$0.21 billion in 2003, increased to \$0.44 billion in 2022. Its share in the market grew from 1.99% to 3.82%, indicating a CAGR of 3.97%.

Italy, starting strong at \$1.12 billion in 2003, faced a decline, settling at \$0.41 billion by 2022. This shift decreased Italy's market share drastically from 10.60% to 3.56%, with a negative CAGR of -5.15%. Germany began with exports worth \$0.54 billion in 2003 but dwindled to \$0.32 billion by 2022. The market share reduced from 5.09% to 2.78%, accompanied by a CAGR of -2.68%.

Türkiye's market performance was fairly stable, starting at \$0.20 billion in 2003 and reaching \$0.28 billion by 2022. This equated to a shift in market share from 1.85% to 2.39% and a CAGR of 1.83%. The Netherlands experienced a mild growth from \$0.17 billion in 2003 to \$0.20 billion in 2022, shifting its market share from 1.59% to 1.74% and recording a CAGR of 0.94%.

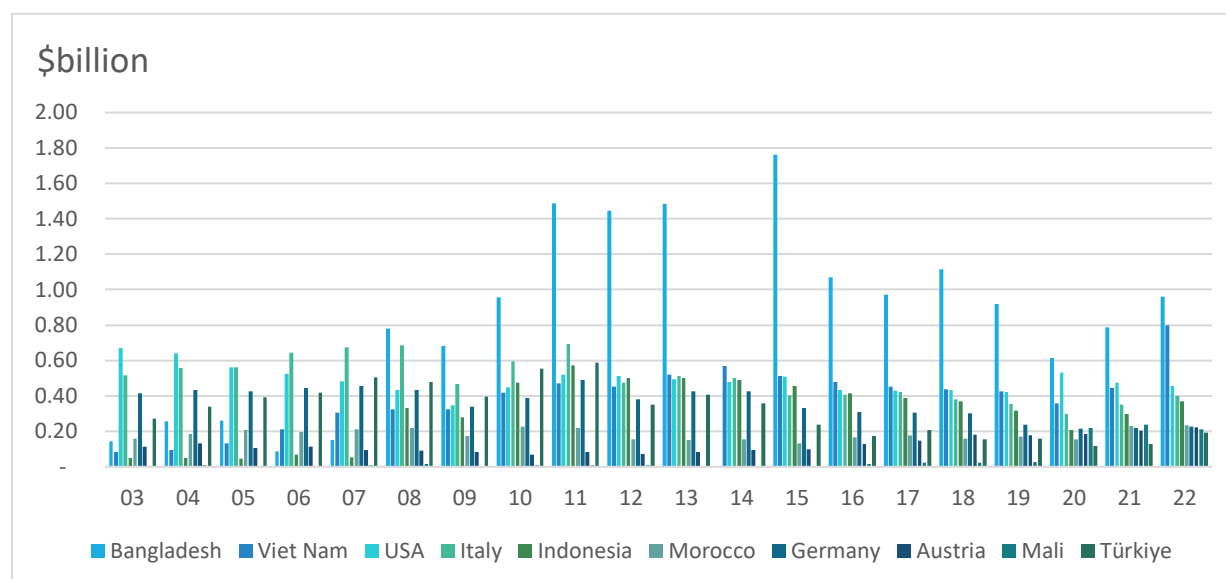
The Republic of Korea, initiating at \$0.20 billion in 2003, slightly declined to \$0.18 billion by 2022, resulting in a reduced market share from 1.86% to 1.57%. The negative CAGR stood at -0.43%. Spain started with exports valued at \$0.14 billion in 2003, slightly declining to \$0.13 billion in 2022. Their market share went down from 1.33% to 1.12%, with a CAGR of -0.41%. Uzbekistan made its mark by 2017 with exports worth \$0.05 billion, rapidly increasing to \$0.13 billion by 2022. Starting with virtually no market share in 2003, it secured 1.12% by 2022.

Thailand's exports went from \$0.18 billion in 2003 to \$0.13 billion in 2022. This decline shifted their market share from 1.74% to 1.09% and saw a CAGR of -2.00%. Vietnam showed a tremendous growth trajectory. From minimal exports in the initial years, it reached \$0.12 billion by 2022, accounting for a market share increase from 0.02% to 1.06% and an astounding CAGR of 23.01%.

The global market for woven fabrics of cotton saw subtle growth over the 20-year span. While the global growth remained marginal, individual countries showcased varied trajectories. China solidified its dominance, accounting for half of the global market by 2022. India also exhibited robust growth, becoming the second-largest exporter. In contrast, traditional European powerhouses like Italy and Germany faced declines. Emerging players like Vietnam and Uzbekistan showed promising growth potential in recent years.



8-3-2-4: Major Importers of Woven fabrics of cotton, $\geq 85\%$ cotton by weight and weighing $\leq 200 \text{ g/m}^2$



The global market for woven fabrics of cotton, containing $\geq 85\%$ cotton by weight and weighing $\leq 200 \text{ g/m}^2$, has seen varied dynamics over the two-decade span from 2003 to 2022.

Bangladesh, beginning at \$0.15 billion in 2003, saw its import values expand to \$0.96 billion in 2022, thereby increasing its share from 1.66% to 11.26%. The country demonstrated a notable CAGR of 10.44%. Vietnam showed a consistent rise from \$0.08 billion in 2003 to \$0.80 billion in 2022, achieving a share increment from 0.95% to 9.38%, with an impressive CAGR of 12.64%. The USA, which commenced with \$0.67 billion in 2003, reduced its imports to \$0.45 billion by 2022. This dip led to its share dropping from 7.68% to 5.34%, resulting in a CAGR of -2.03%. Italy experienced a decrease from \$0.51 billion in 2003 to \$0.40 billion in 2022, translating to a share decline from 5.89% to 4.70% and a CAGR of -1.32%.

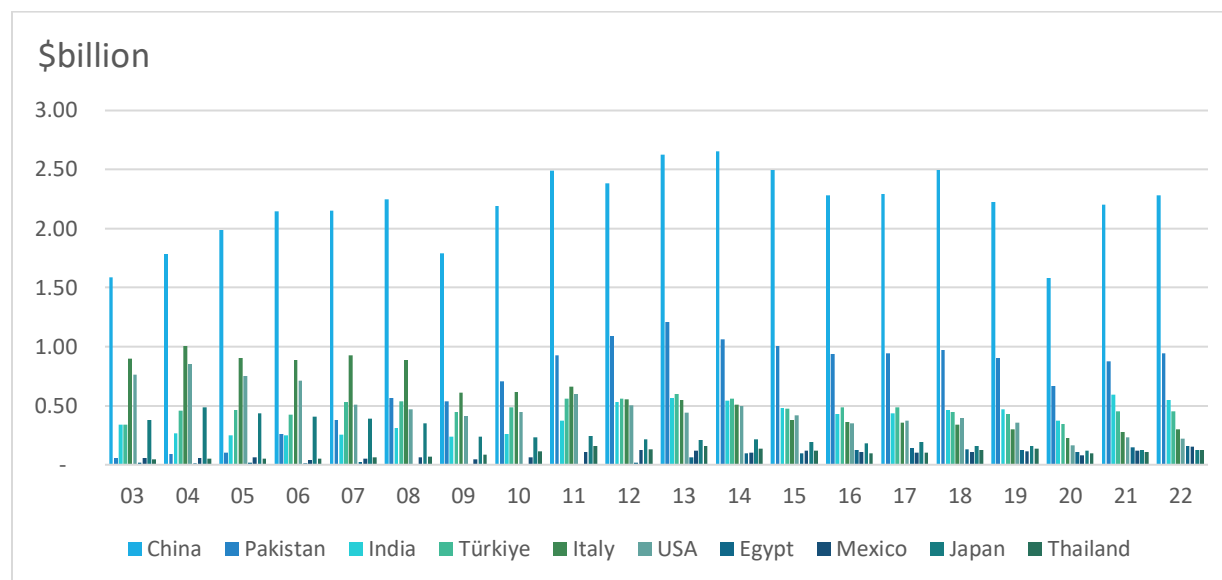
Indonesia saw positive growth from \$0.05 billion in 2003 to \$0.37 billion in 2022, raising its share from 0.56% to 4.33%, with a CAGR of 11.17%. Morocco maintained relatively consistent values, beginning at \$0.16 billion in 2003 and reaching \$0.23 billion in 2022, which resulted in its share increasing slightly from 1.82% to 2.74%, and a CAGR of 2.04%. Germany saw a decline from \$0.42 billion in 2003 to \$0.23 billion in 2022, bringing down its share from 4.76% to 2.68% and yielding a negative CAGR of -3.11%. Austria experienced growth from \$0.11 billion in 2003 to \$0.22 billion in 2022, with its share increasing from 1.29% to 2.61%. The CAGR stands at 3.62%.

Mali, despite starting from a minimal \$0.004 billion in 2003, displayed a significant leap to \$0.21 billion in 2022. The country's share surged from 0.04% to 2.50%, marking a staggering CAGR of 23.93%. Lastly, countries like Spain and the United Arab Emirates showcased varied dynamics. While Spain's imports decreased, resulting in a CAGR of -1.41%, the United Arab Emirates displayed irregular data, making it difficult to determine an exact CAGR.



The cotton fabric import market displayed diverse trends. While some major players like the USA and Germany saw a decline, emerging markets like Bangladesh, Vietnam, and Indonesia exhibited strong growth. Notably, Mali's substantial growth rate stands out, despite its smaller absolute values.

8-3-2-5: Major Exporters of Woven fabrics of cotton, $\geq 85\%$ cotton by weight and weighing $> 200 \text{ g/m}^2$



From 2003 to 2022, the world's export market for woven fabrics of cotton weighing more than 200 g/m^2 has shown varied growth trends among different countries.

China: Starting from an export value of \$1.59 billion in 2003 (representing 17.46% of global exports), China has shown consistent growth, capturing a significant 34.92% of the market by 2022 with exports worth \$2.28 billion. This growth translates to a positive CAGR of 1.94%.

Pakistan: With a massive CAGR of 16.20%, Pakistan's exports grew from a mere \$0.05 billion in 2003 (0.60% share) to \$0.94 billion in 2022, capturing 14.40% of the global market. **India:** India's exports grew from \$0.34 billion in 2003 to \$0.55 billion in 2022, translating to a CAGR of 2.55%. The country's share in global exports increased from 3.74% in 2003 to 8.39% in 2022. **Türkiye:** Türkiye's export value was \$0.34 billion in 2003, growing to \$0.45 billion in 2022. The CAGR over this period was 1.52%, and its global market share decreased slightly from 3.75% to 6.94%.

Italy: Italy witnessed a decline in exports from \$0.90 billion in 2003 to \$0.30 billion in 2022. This sharp decline resulted in a CAGR of -5.64%, and Italy's global market share shrunk significantly from 9.87% to 4.55%. The USA, like Italy, faced a decreasing trend in exports from \$0.76 billion in 2003 to \$0.22 billion in 2022, translating to a CAGR of -6.33%. Its market share reduced from 8.41% to 3.37% over the period.

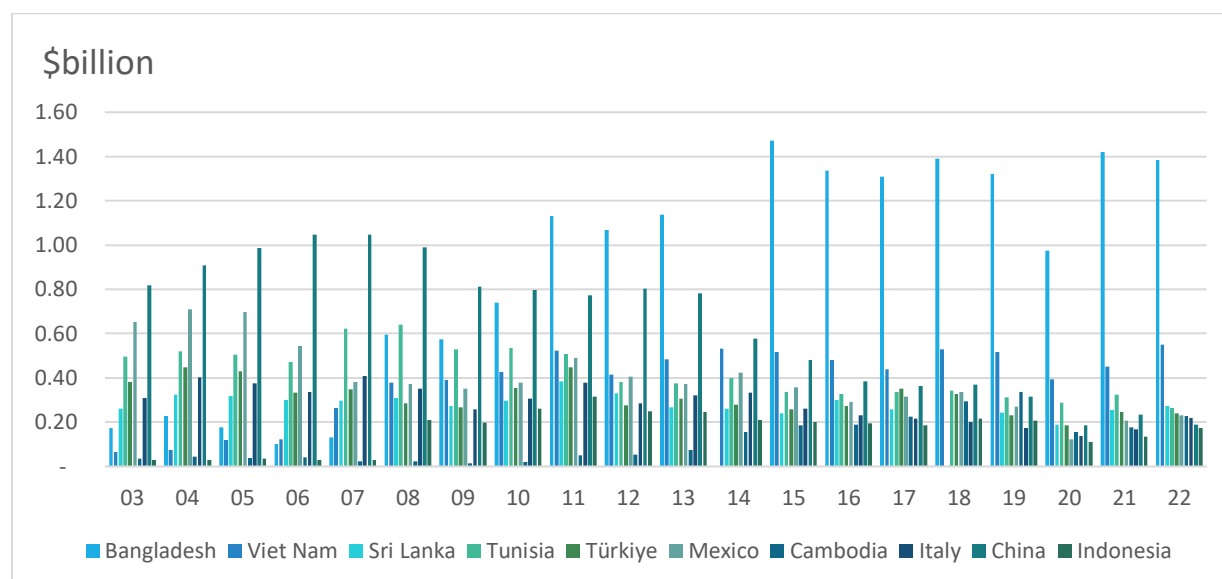


Egypt: Egypt showed impressive growth with a CAGR of 12.31%. Starting from a low base of \$0.02 billion in 2003, exports grew to \$0.16 billion in 2022, allowing Egypt to increase its market share from 0.19% to 2.45%.

Mexico: With a CAGR of 5.19%, Mexico grew its exports from \$0.06 billion in 2003 to \$0.15 billion in 2022. Its global market share expanded from 0.65% to 2.35%. **Thailand:** Thailand's exports grew from \$0.04 billion in 2003 to \$0.13 billion in 2022. With a CAGR of 5.63%, Thailand managed to expand its global market share from 0.49% to 1.92%.

Over the two decades from 2003 to 2022, there's been a clear shift in the major players in the woven fabrics of cotton export market. China's dominance has been amplified, and emerging players like Pakistan and India have significantly increased their market presence. On the other hand, traditional strongholds like the USA, Italy, and Japan have seen their market shares erode.

8-3-2-6: Major Importers of Woven fabrics of cotton, $\geq 85\%$ cotton by weight and weighing $> 200 \text{ g/m}^2$



Bangladesh: With a starting import value of \$0.17 billion in 2003, Bangladesh showcased an impressive CAGR of 11.54%. By 2022, it became the leading importer, commanding a market share of 21.63% from a mere 1.96% in 2003, thus highlighting the growing consumption or potential re-export capacity of the nation. **Vietnam,** like Bangladesh, showcased robust growth in imports. It began with an import value of \$0.07 billion in 2003 and reached \$0.55 billion by 2022. With a CAGR of 11.73%, Vietnam's growth trajectory shows the nation's rising prominence in the textile sector.

The import growth for Sri Lanka has remained relatively stable. Beginning with a 2.94% market share in 2003, it slightly increased its share to 4.28% by 2022, achieving a modest CAGR of 0.26%.



Tunisia and Türkiye: Both nations have experienced declining trends in their import values. Tunisia's market share decreased from 5.59% to 4.11%, with a CAGR of -3.28%. Similarly, Türkiye's imports shrunk from a market share of 4.31% in 2003 to 3.74% in 2022, with a CAGR of -2.43%.

Mexico: Once a significant importer with a 7.36% market share in 2003, Mexico's imports dwindled to a 3.60% share in 2022. The nation recorded a CAGR of -5.33%. Cambodia: Showcasing a rising trend, Cambodia's imports grew from \$0.03 billion in 2003 to \$0.23 billion in 2022. It witnessed a strong CAGR of 10.53%, emphasising the increasing reliance or potential use of the product.

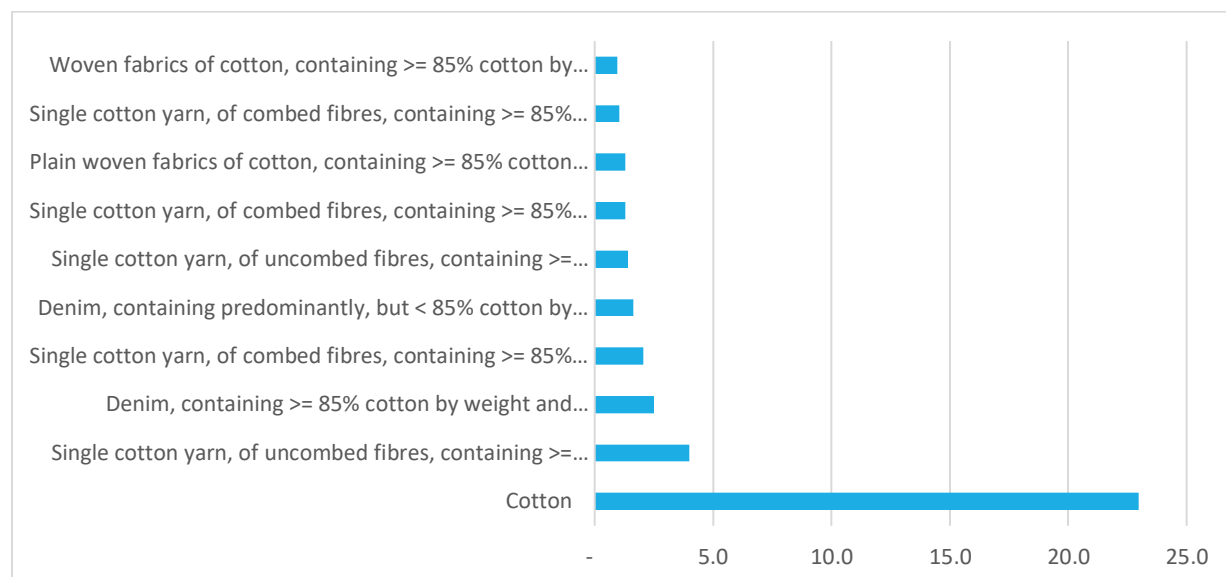
Italy and China: Both countries have seen a decrease in their import values. Italy's market share dropped from 3.48% to 3.42% with a CAGR of -1.80%. China, a dominant force in the textile industry, reduced its imports significantly. From a commanding 9.24% market share in 2003, its imports plummeted to 2.96% in 2022, indicating perhaps a shift in domestic production capabilities or consumption patterns. Its CAGR stood at a notable -7.42%.

8.4 Major Export Categories in Cotton, Cotton Yarn, and Cotton Fabrics (6-digit)

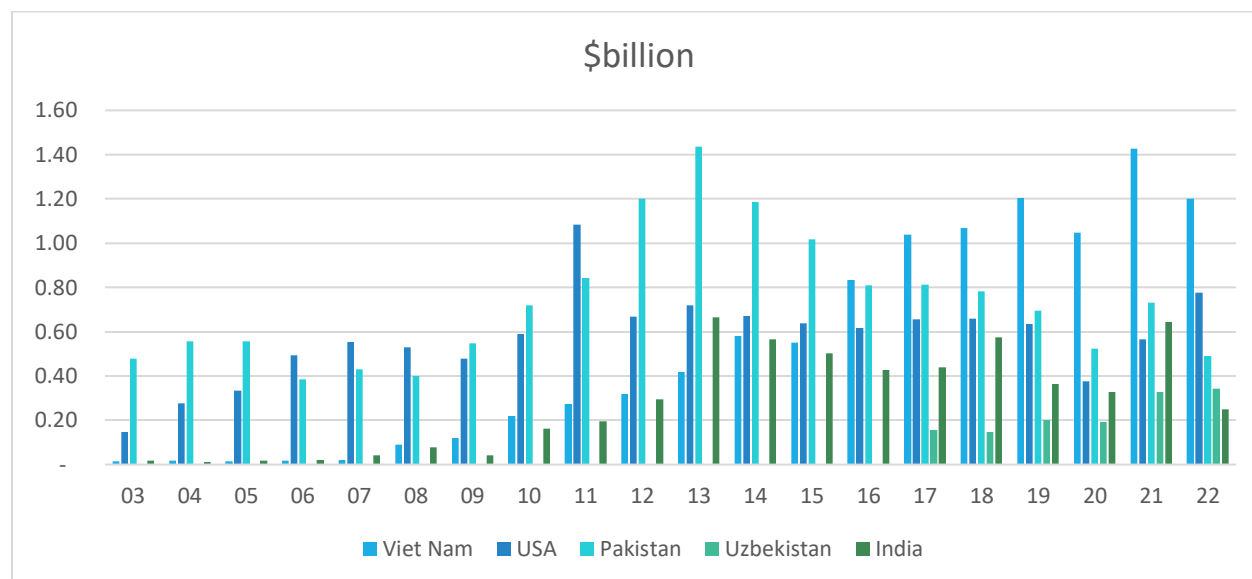
Products	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Cotton	8	11	10	12	12	13	9	16	25	23	20	16	13	11	14	16	16	14	19	23
Single cotton yarn, of uncombed fibres, containing \geq 85% cotton by weight and 714.29-232.56 dtex	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	4
Denim, containing \geq 85% cotton by weight and weighing > 200 g/m ² , made of yarn of different	3	4	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2
Single cotton yarn, of combed fibres, containing \geq 85% cotton by weight and 232.56-192.31 dtex	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2
Denim, containing predominantly, but $< 85\%$ cotton by weight, mixed principally or solely with	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2
Single cotton yarn, of uncombed fibres, containing \geq 85% cotton by weight and 232.56-193.31 dtex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Single cotton yarn, of combed fibres, containing \geq 85% cotton by weight and 192.31-125 dtex	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Plain woven fabrics of cotton, containing \geq 85% cotton by weight and weighing > 100 g to 200 printed	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Single cotton yarn, of combed fibres, containing \geq 85% cotton by weight and 714.29-232.56	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Woven fabrics of cotton, containing \geq 85% cotton by weight and weighing > 200 g/m ² , dyed	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1



Table 8-4-1: Top Ten Export Categories in Cotton, Cotton Yarn, and Cotton Fabrics in the year 2022 at 6 digit in \$billion



8-5-1: Major Exporters of Single cotton yarn, of uncombed fibres, containing $\geq 85\%$ cotton by weight and 714.29-232.56 dtex



Single cotton yarn, made of uncombed fibres with a composition of $\geq 85\%$ cotton by weight and ranging between 714.29-232.56 dtex, is an essential item for many textile industries around the world. Over the years, several countries have emerged as major players in the export market for this specific type of cotton yarn.

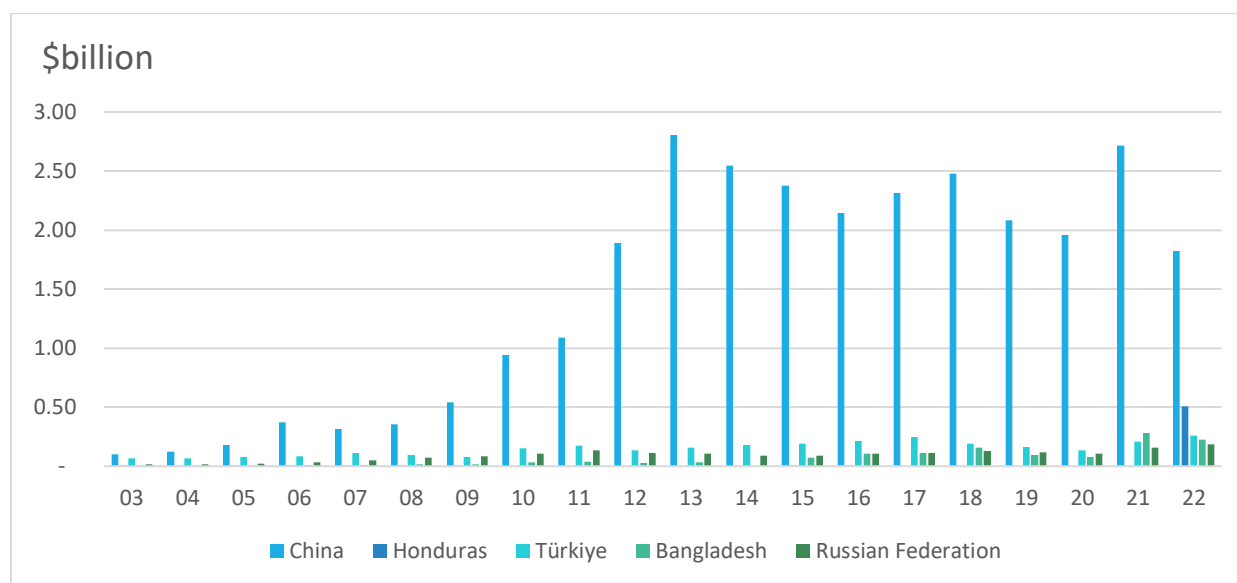


Vietnam from merely 0.99% share in 2003, Vietnam skyrocketed to hold 30.53% of the market share in 2022. It's evident that the country has strategically positioned itself as a top exporter, with its export value rising from \$0.02 billion in 2003 to \$1.20 billion in 2022. The USA has shown consistency as a prominent player, growing from a 9.20% share in 2003 to 19.69% in 2022. The country's growth in exports, although steady, was notable with a CAGR of 9.14%. Pakistan started as the dominant exporter in 2003 with a 29.84% share.

However, by 2022, its share shrank to 12.48%. Despite this, Pakistan's export values remained substantial, showcasing its continued relevance in the market. Uzbekistan had no notable exports until 2017. Yet, in a short span, the country positioned itself with an 8.73% share by 2022, emphasising its rapid growth in this sector. India saw a robust growth rate of 14.69% over the period, moving from a modest 1.16% share in 2003 to 6.36% in 2022. This growth trajectory signifies India's rising importance in the global cotton yarn export landscape.

Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Taiwan, and China have also been significant players, with each contributing to the global export landscape in varying capacities. Among these, Malaysia, with a CAGR of 14.55%, and Taiwan, with a CAGR of 10.70%, have shown significant growth trends over the period.

8-5-2: Major Importers of Single cotton yarn, of uncombed fibres, containing $\geq 85\%$ cotton by weight and 714.29-232.56 dtex



Single cotton yarn, made of uncombed fibres with a composition of $\geq 85\%$ cotton by weight and ranging between 714.29-232.56 dtex, is an essential item for many textile industries around the world. Over the years, several countries have emerged as major players in the import market for this specific type of cotton yarn.

China starting with a modest \$0.10 billion in 2003, accounting for 8.80% of global imports, China's import surged to \$1.82 billion by 2022, capturing a significant 45.50% of the global share. This



substantial growth reflects China's increasing dependence and consumption of cotton yarn for its vast textile industry.

Honduras although it began with negligible imports in 2003, by 2022, Honduras' imports surged to \$0.51 billion, making up 12.69% of the global share. The CAGR, given the data's nature, couldn't be accurately computed but indicates a massive increase over the years. Türkiye's import value showed steady growth, moving from \$0.07 billion (5.61% share) in 2003 to \$0.26 billion (6.41% share) in 2022. This steady growth reflects a CAGR of 7.49%.

Bangladesh's import trajectory rose exponentially, beginning with a mere \$0.01 billion in 2003 and skyrocketing to \$0.22 billion by 2022. With a CAGR of 20.48%, Bangladesh has emerged as a key player in the global cotton yarn market, driven by its booming textile sector. Russia began with \$0.01 billion in 2003 and expanded to \$0.18 billion in 2022, showing a CAGR of 14.63%. Its growth underlines the country's consistent need for cotton yarn in various industrial sectors.

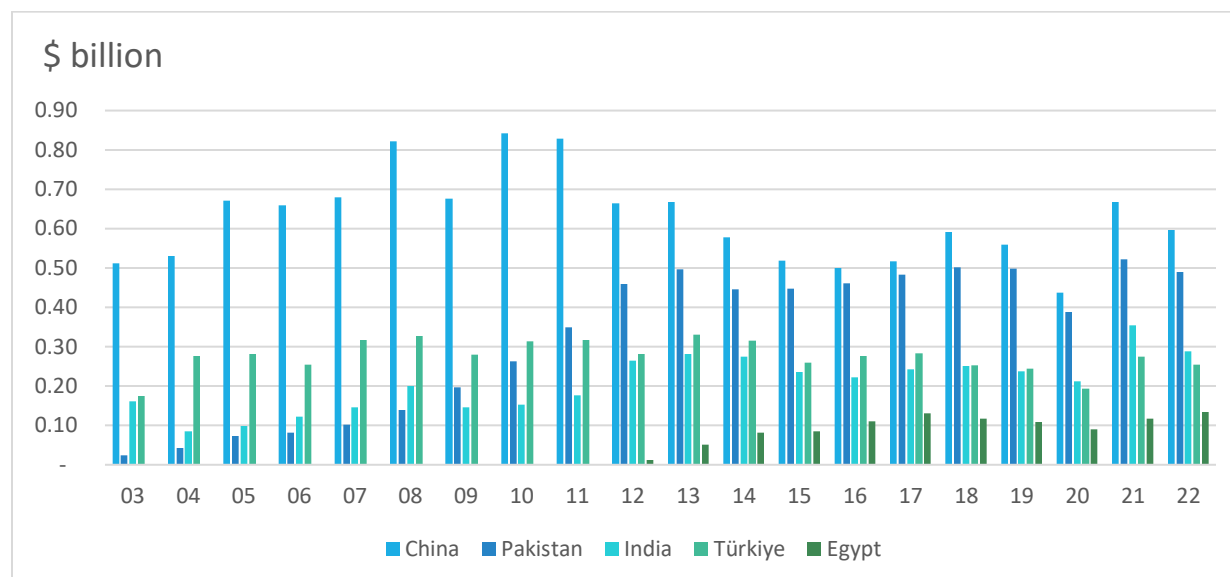
Guatemala and Colombia: Both nations showed moderate growth rates of 8.87% and 7.29%, respectively. By 2022, Guatemala imported \$0.09 billion (2.22% share) and Colombia \$0.08 billion (1.98% share).

Italy and the United States: Contrary to the general trend, both these countries saw a decline in their imports over the years. Italy, which imported \$0.07 billion (6.21% share) in 2003, only managed \$0.04 billion (0.89% share) by 2022, showing a CAGR of -3.63%. The USA's trajectory was similar, starting at \$0.07 billion (5.96% share) in 2003 and dropping to \$0.03 billion (0.81% share) by 2022, a CAGR of -3.89%. Countries like India, Vietnam, and Egypt began with minimal imports in 2003 but showed impressive growth rates by 2022: 27.26%, 12.57%, and 20.91% CAGRs respectively. This suggests that these nations are increasingly turning towards the global market for their cotton yarn needs.

The global cotton yarn market for Single cotton yarn, made of uncombed fibres with a composition of $\geq 85\%$ cotton by weight and ranging between 714.29-232.56 dtex has seen shifts over the past two decades. While the demand remains robust worldwide, specific countries have emerged as dominant players, significantly impacting global trade dynamics. The remarkable growth in China and Bangladesh's imports indicates the growing demand in these regions, driven mainly by their thriving textile industries.



8-5-3: Major Exporters of Denim, containing $\geq 85\%$ cotton by weight and weighing $> 200 \text{ g/m}^2$, made of yarn of different



China's exports started at \$0.51 billion in 2003, holding a 14.67% share of the global market. By 2022, its exports stood at \$0.60 billion, capturing 22.79% of the global market, with a positive CAGR of 0.81%. This reveals that China managed to increase its global market share over the years, albeit with modest year-over-year growth.

Pakistan starting from a mere \$0.02 billion in 2003 (0.70% share), Pakistan demonstrated the most impressive growth among the major exporters. By 2022, its exports skyrocketed to \$0.49 billion, securing an 18.73% global market share. The CAGR of 17.13% confirms Pakistan's significant ascendancy in this sector. India's journey from \$0.16 billion (4.63% share) in 2003 to \$0.29 billion (11.02% share) in 2022, with a CAGR of 3.10%, signifies its consistent growth over the two decades.

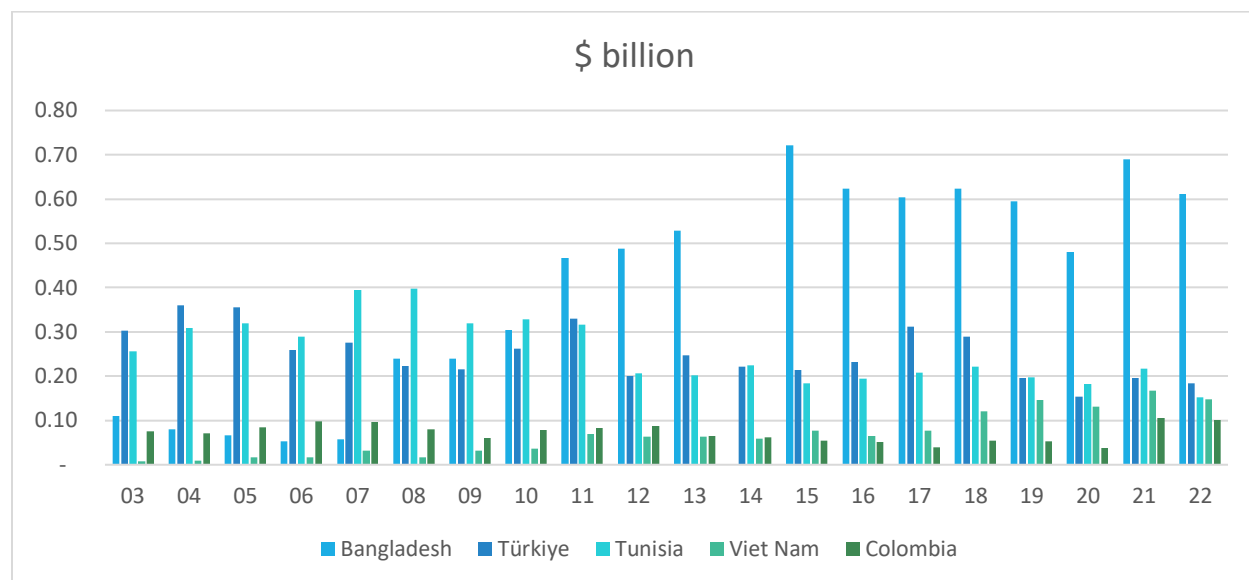
Türkiye commenced with a share of 5.00% (\$0.17 billion) in 2003, which transitioned to 9.74% (\$0.25 billion) in 2022. This growth journey is represented by a CAGR of 2.02%. Egypt though starting with negligible exports in 2003, Egypt gradually made its mark, reaching \$0.13 billion by 2022, capturing 5.15% of the global market. Italy witnessed a downward trend from \$0.37 billion (10.67% share) in 2003 to \$0.11 billion (4.05% share) in 2022, with a CAGR of -6.40%. This marked reduction reflects challenges faced by Italy in this segment.

Starting from \$0.44 billion in 2003 (12.55% share), the USA's exports shrunk to \$0.08 billion by 2022, reducing its share to a mere 3.10%. This descent is highlighted by a CAGR of -8.49%. Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Brazil all exhibited a declining trend over the years. Their negative CAGR values are indicative of challenges in maintaining or enhancing their export values in this product category.



Thailand and Vietnam, starting from minimal values in 2003, displayed remarkable growths with CAGR values of 19.81% and 19.78%, respectively. By 2022, they solidified their presence in the global market, showing their growing significance in the denim sector. Kyrgyzstan despite starting its exports much later, by 2022, Kyrgyzstan managed to achieve \$0.05 billion in exports, suggesting potential future growth.

8-5-4: Major Importers of Denim, containing $\geq 85\%$ cotton by weight and weighing $> 200 \text{ g/m}^2$



Bangladesh the country displayed the most impressive growth with a CAGR of 9.42%. Its market share rose sharply from 3.31% in 2003 to 24.44% in 2022. In absolute terms, Bangladesh's imports grew from \$0.11 billion to \$0.61 billion in the period. This impressive growth suggests Bangladesh has been increasingly consuming more of this specific type of denim, possibly due to growth in its textile and apparel sector.

Türkiye's imports contracted at a CAGR of -2.58%. Although the country began with a robust market share of 9.08% in 2003, it reduced to 7.37% by 2022. This decrease could be attributed to the country diversifying its fabric sources or a shift in domestic production dynamics.

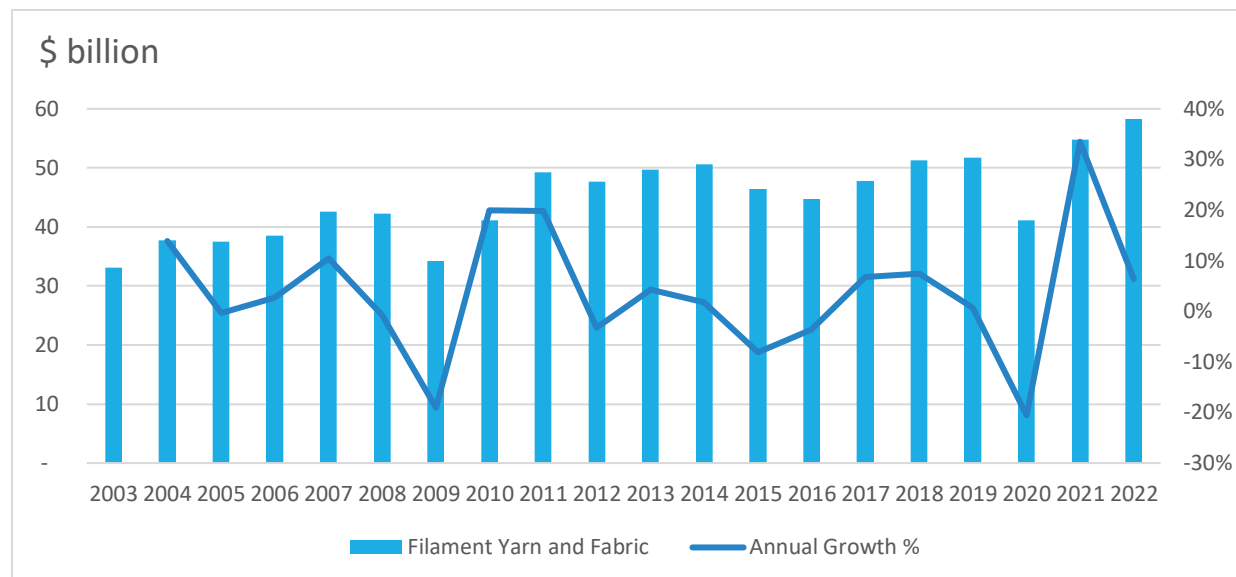
Tunisia saw its imports decline at a CAGR of -2.72%. The market share dropped from 7.67% in 2003 to 6.07% in 2022. Vietnam showcased a tremendous growth rate, with a CAGR of 16.53%, growing its market share from a mere 0.24% in 2003 to 5.89% in 2022. The data underscores Vietnam's emergence as a major player in the global textile industry.

Once a significant player with a 14.22% market share in 2003, Mexico witnessed a substantial decline at a CAGR of -7.91%. By 2022, its market share was just 3.97%. Mexico's decreased reliance on these imports could result from multiple factors, including domestic production or changing trade dynamics. China starting at 4.10% in 2003, China's market share reduced slightly to 3.61% in 2022. The imports declined at a CAGR of -2.17%.



Manmade Filament Yarn and Fabric

Table 9: World Exports of Manmade Filament Yarn and Fabric



The textile industry has seen a myriad of fluctuations, and this trend is no different for the segment of filament yarn and filament fabric exports. Starting in 2003, the exports of filament yarn and filament fabric were valued at \$33.09 billion. Over the course of two decades, this figure rose to \$58.32 billion in 2022, signifying a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 3.03%. This growth rate showcases a moderate and consistent expansion in exports over the years.

The highest year-on-year growth was observed in 2010 with a 19.97% increase, closely followed by 2011 at 19.88%. These years perhaps indicate a global economic rebound, possibly from the aftermath of the 2008 financial crisis which saw exports decline to \$34.24 billion in 2009. In contrast, the year 2009 witnessed the most significant dip in export values with a decrease of 19.01%, highlighting the impact of the aforementioned economic downturn.

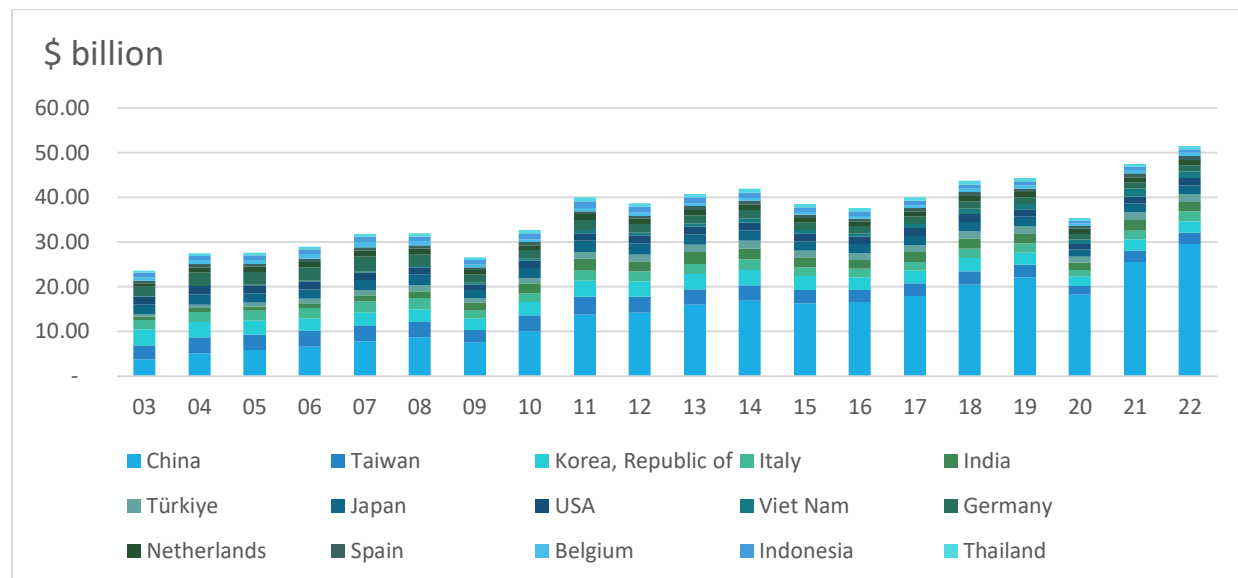
Regarding market share, filament yarn and filament fabric exports started at 7.70% in 2003 and slightly decreased over the years, hovering around the 6% range from 2008 onwards, settling at 6.09% in 2022. This decrease might indicate either a shrinking relative importance of this product in global trade, the growth of other sectors at a comparatively faster pace or domestic manufacturing of these products by the value-added manufacturing countries.

The period post-2008 was marked by a series of ups and downs. After the decline in 2009, there was a notable recovery in 2010 and 2011, with export values touching \$49.24 billion in the latter year. However, 2020 brought about another significant decrease, possibly due to disruptions caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, resulting in an export figure of \$41.07 billion. Yet, the industry



showed resilience, bouncing back in 2021 with a robust growth rate of 33.48%, the export value rising to \$54.82 billion.

Table 9-1: Leading Exporters of Manmade Filament Yarn and Fabric



From 2003 to 2022, the international filament yarn and filament fabrics market witnessed intriguing changes, with export values experiencing an upward trajectory, growing from \$33.09 billion to \$58.32 billion. This growth, calculated with a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 3.03%, highlights a general positive trend in the sector, with notable dips during moments of global economic instability, particularly 2009 and 2020.

China's role in this industry cannot be overstated. Starting at a modest \$3.75 billion in 2003, which constituted an 11.34% market share, China amplified its export to an astronomical \$29.58 billion by 2022. This dramatic ascent, with a CAGR of 11.48%, points to China's robust industrial capabilities and the country's intentional push to dominate the textile market.

On the contrary, Taiwan and the Republic of Korea, which were once significant players, encountered a reversal in fortune. Taiwan's exports receded from \$3.22 billion in 2003 to \$2.57 billion in 2022, resulting in its market share dwindling from 9.73% to 4.42%. Korea too faced a similar trajectory. Once holding 10.60% of the market in 2003 with exports of \$3.51 billion, Korea's share contracted to 4.30% by 2022, and exports slightly declined to \$2.51 billion.

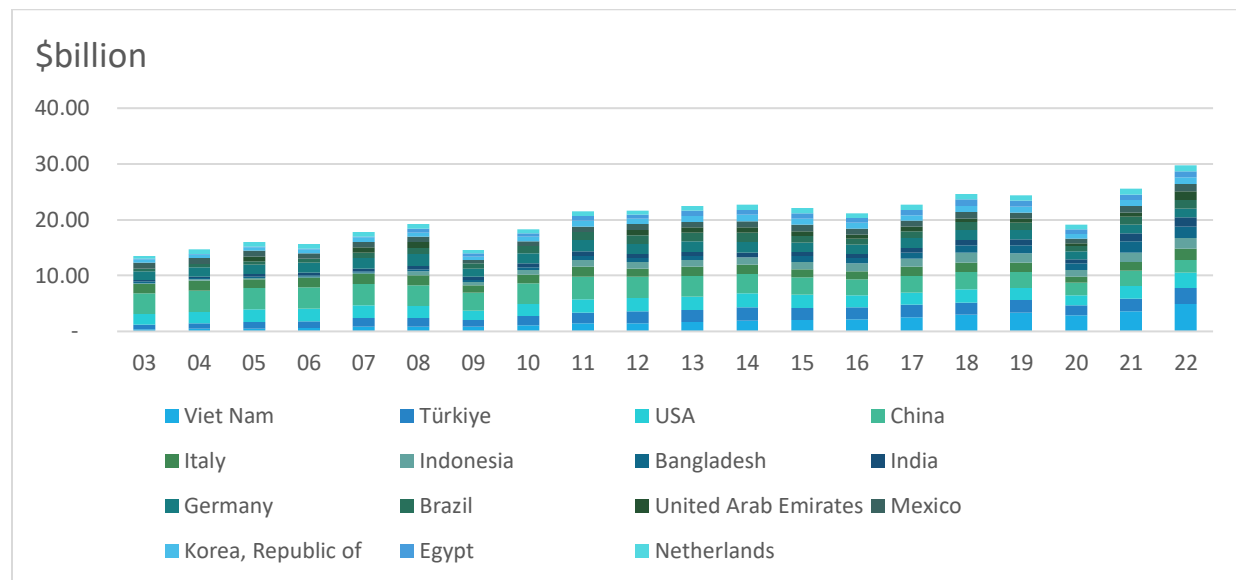
Italy and India presented contrasting narratives. Italy, though still a crucial player, saw a modest growth with a CAGR of 0.38%, moving from a 6.17% market share in 2003 to 3.76% in 2022. In contrast, India, which started with a 2.49% market slice in 2003, heightened its share to 3.53% by 2022, characterised by a commendable CAGR of 4.94%.

Vietnam, starting from an almost negligible 0.17% market share in 2003, made significant strides, capturing 2.55% of the market by 2022, supported by a staggering CAGR of 18.78%. In Europe,



countries like Germany and France struggled to maintain their earlier positions. Germany, which once held a 6.36% share, saw it decrease to 2.32% by 2022. Similarly, France's share plummeted from 3.73% in 2003 to a mere 0.96% in 2022.

Table 9-2: Leading Importers of Manmade Filament Yarn and Fabric



The global market for filament yarn and filament fabrics witnessed a gradual growth from 2003 to 2022, reaching a valuation of \$52.58 billion in 2022 from \$31.14 billion in 2003, reflecting a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 2.79%. While the overall market exhibited steady growth, individual countries portrayed varied trends, with some nations achieving extraordinary growth, while others witnessed a decline or maintained steady import values.

Vietnam has showcased an impressive rise, growing from an import value of \$0.38 billion in 2003 to \$4.90 billion in 2022. Its market share leaped from 1.21% in 2003 to 9.31% in 2022, and the CAGR is a notable 14.45%. Türkiye's imports increased from \$0.86 billion in 2003 to \$2.88 billion in 2022. The country's market share grew from 2.76% to 5.48%, with a CAGR of 6.57%.

USA's import values experienced a minor growth from \$1.94 billion in 2003 to \$2.72 billion in 2022. The market share, however, reduced from 6.21% to 5.18%, reflecting a CAGR of 1.81%. China, once a dominant player with an import value of \$3.60 billion in 2003, saw its numbers decline to \$2.29 billion by 2022. Its market share plummeted from 11.57% to 4.36%, with a negative CAGR of -2.35%.

Italy experienced a slight increase in imports from \$1.70 billion in 2003 to \$2.06 billion in 2022. Its market share decreased from 5.46% to 3.92%, and the CAGR is 1.02%. Indonesia showcased a remarkable growth trend. Starting with \$0.18 billion in 2003, its imports reached \$1.94 billion in 2022. The market share surged from 0.59% to 3.70%, and the CAGR stands at 13.22%. From \$0.26 billion in 2003, Bangladesh's imports grew to \$1.92 billion in 2022. Its market share has expanded from 0.84% to 3.66%, achieving a CAGR of 11.05%.



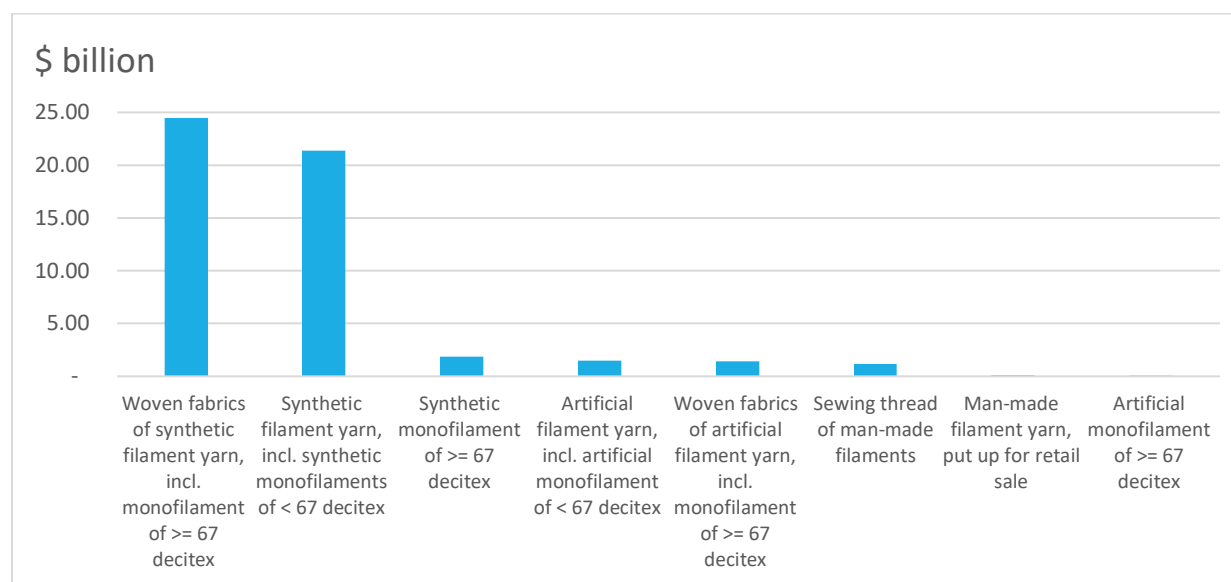
India's imports expanded from \$0.34 billion in 2003 to \$1.68 billion in 2022. The market share grew from 1.09% to 3.20%, with a CAGR of 8.82%. Germany's imports moderately grew from \$1.50 billion in 2003 to \$1.64 billion in 2022. However, its market share reduced from 4.81% to 3.12%, reflecting a CAGR of 0.48%.

The filament yarn and filament fabrics market has seen significant shifts in its leading importers over the two-decade span. While the global market has grown steadily, countries like Vietnam, Indonesia, and Bangladesh have emerged as dominant players in terms of growth rates.

Table 9-3: Major Export Products or Categories in/of Manmade Filament Yarn and Fabric (4 digit)

Products	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn, incl. monofilament of ≥ 67 decitex	13	15	14	14	15	16	13	15	18	17	17	18	17	17	18	19	20	16	20	24
Synthetic filament yarn, incl. synthetic monofilaments of < 67 decitex	13	14	14	15	16	16	12	16	19	18	18	19	17	16	18	19	18	15	21	21
Synthetic monofilament of ≥ 67 decitex	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Artificial filament yarn, incl. artificial monofilament of < 67 decitex	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Woven fabrics of artificial filament yarn, incl. monofilament of ≥ 67 decitex	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Sewing thread of man-made filaments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Man-made filament yarn, put up for retail sale	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Artificial monofilament of ≥ 67 decitex	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02



Table 9-3-1: Major Export Products of Manmade Filament Yarn and Fabric in 2022 (4 digit)

Woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn remained the dominant category throughout the period, starting with a share of 40.59% in 2003 and growing to 41.97% by 2022. In general, the exports showed a steady increase, with only a few categories observing negative growth.

Woven Fabrics of Synthetic Filament Yarn (incl. monofilament of ≥ 67 decitex): Starting from \$13.43 billion in 2003, the exports in this category reached a value of \$24.48 billion by 2022. The category's share increased from 40.59% in 2003 to 41.97% in 2022. The compound annual growth rate stood at 3.21%, indicating a consistent growth trajectory for this category.

Synthetic Filament Yarn (incl. synthetic monofilaments of < 67 decitex): Export values began at \$12.79 billion in 2003 and reached \$21.36 billion in 2022. The market share for this category decreased slightly from 38.64% in 2003 to 36.63% in 2022. A growth rate of 2.74% was recorded for the period.

Synthetic Monofilament of ≥ 67 decitex: The exports for this category grew from \$0.90 billion in 2003 to \$1.86 billion in 2022. Its market share experienced a slight increase from 2.73% in 2003 to 3.18% in 2022. It observed the highest growth rate of 3.87% among the categories presented.

Artificial Filament Yarn (incl. artificial monofilament of < 67 decitex): This category saw an increase from \$1.29 billion in 2003 to \$1.46 billion in 2022. However, its market share declined from 3.89% in 2003 to 2.50% in 2022. The growth rate was the lowest positive value at 0.65%, showing a very modest growth throughout the period.

Woven Fabrics of Artificial Filament Yarn (incl. monofilament of ≥ 67 decitex): Starting from \$1.69 billion in 2003, exports in this category landed at \$1.42 billion by 2022. This category's share declined noticeably from 5.12% in 2003 to 2.43% in 2022. The negative growth rate of -0.94% signals a declining export performance for this category over the years.



Sewing Thread of Man-made Filaments: The exports grew from \$0.94 billion in 2003 to \$1.18 billion in 2022. The market share slightly decreased from 2.85% in 2003 to 2.03% in 2022. This category observed a growth rate of 1.22%.

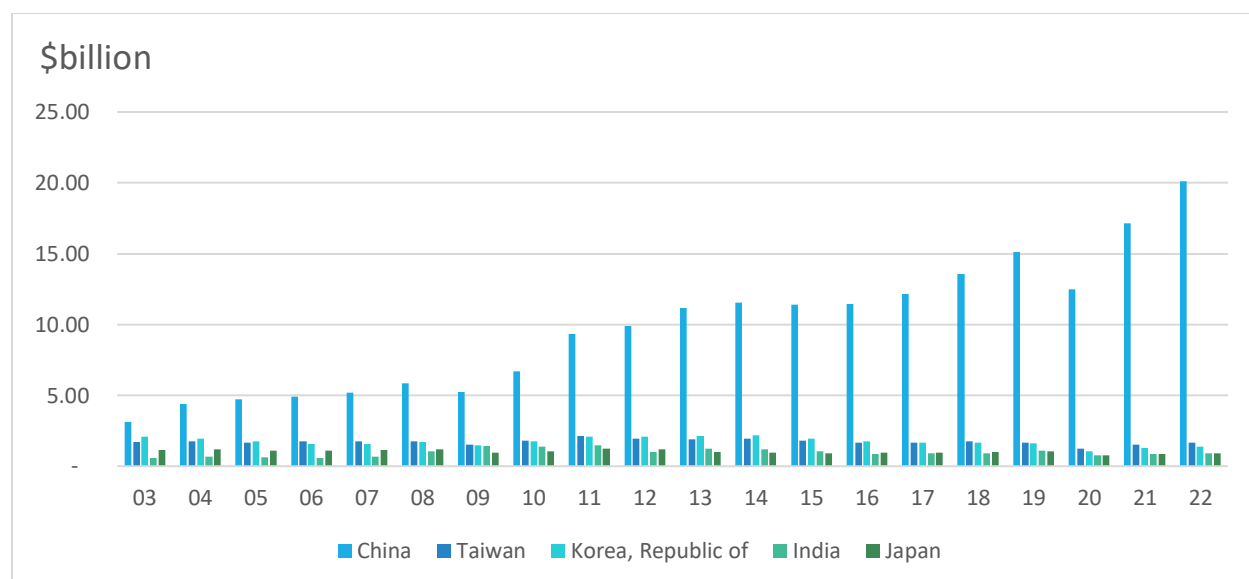
Man-made Filament Yarn, put up for Retail Sale: This category started at a value of \$0.06 billion in 2003 and reached \$0.11 billion in 2022. Its market share remained fairly stable, going from 0.18% in 2003 to 0.19% in 2022. The growth rate for this category was 3.12%, indicating a decent growth over the period.

Artificial Monofilament of ≥ 67 decitex: The exports for this category were fairly stable, moving from \$0.03 billion in 2003 to \$0.02 billion in 2022. Its market share saw a decline from 0.09% in 2003 to 0.04% in 2022. The negative growth rate of -1.62% points to a declining trend over the period.

The overall export market for filament yarn and filament fabric observed a growth in most categories. The dominant force remains to be the "Woven Fabrics of Synthetic Filament Yarn", showing both high values and a consistent growth. The market for 'Woven Fabrics of Artificial Filament Yarn' and 'Artificial Monofilament of ≥ 67 decitex' however is shrinking, as indicated by their negative CAGRs.

9-3-2: Leading Exporting and Importing Countries of Major Categories in Manmade Filament Yarn and Fabric

9-3-2-1: Major Exporters of Woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn, incl. monofilament of ≥ 67 decitex



The global market for woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn, including monofilament of ≥ 67 decitex, grew steadily over the two-decade period from 2003 to 2022. China emerged as the dominant exporter, representing a significant 61.80% share of the market in 2022, up from



19.16% in 2003. China's exports have grown at an impressive CAGR of 10.26%. While many countries showed declines, Vietnam's textile industry stood out with an astonishing CAGR of 11.38%, albeit on a smaller base.

The global market for the product category expanded from \$16.39 billion in 2003 to \$32.52 billion in 2022, showing a CAGR of 3.67%. This growth suggests a consistent demand for these woven fabrics over the years.

China's dominance in the textile sector is evident in this segment as well. With a CAGR of 10.26%, China's exports of the product grew from \$3.14 billion in 2003 to a whopping \$20.10 billion in 2022. Their market share has tripled, making them the behemoth of this sector.

Taiwan's exports remained stagnant, moving from \$1.70 billion to \$1.65 billion. This led to a decline in its market share from 10.38% to 5.06%, indicating other countries overtaking its position. South Korea saw a decline in its exports, resulting in a -2.06% CAGR over the period. Starting at \$2.07 billion in 2003, it dropped to \$1.39 billion by 2022.

India experienced a growth from \$0.59 billion in 2003 to \$0.92 billion in 2022. Its market share hovered around the same range, suggesting consistent performance in this category.

Japan and Germany: Both these countries have seen their market share halve over the two decades. Japan's exports have decreased at a CAGR of -1.35%, while Germany's exports declined at -1.62% CAGR. Their respective shares in 2022 stood at 2.73% and 1.59%.

Türkiye and Italy: Türkiye saw a decent growth rate of 5.47%, moving from \$0.30 billion to \$0.88 billion over the two decades. Italy's performance remained almost static with a minimal growth rate of 0.23%.

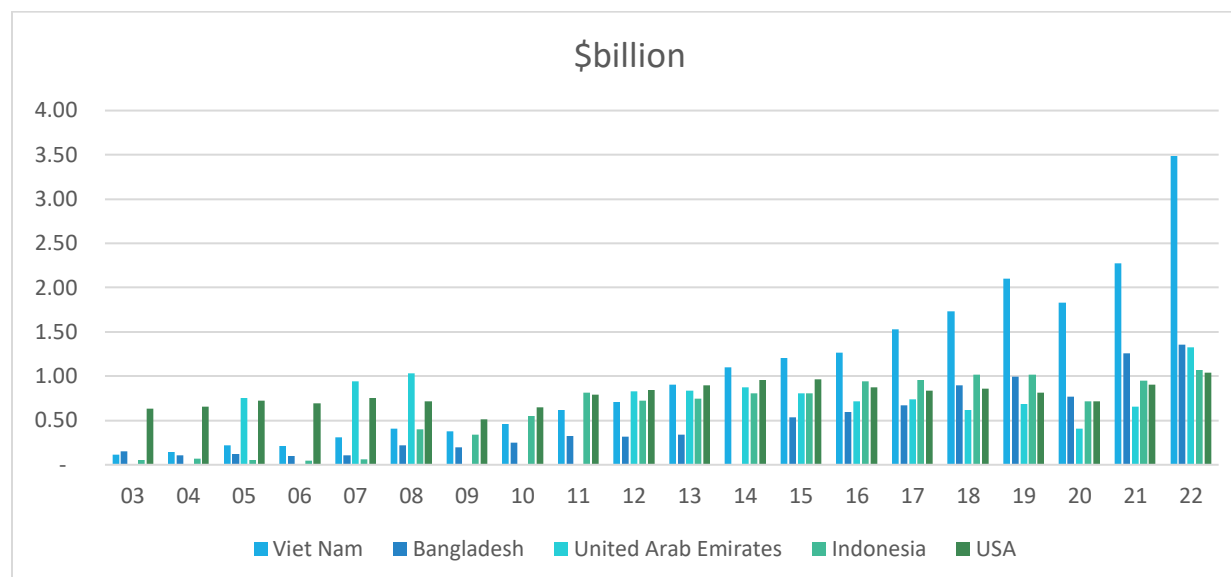
USA and Spain: Both countries saw their exports and market share decline. The US experienced a decline of -1.70% CAGR, while Spain managed to grow at 1.66% CAGR.

Vietnam's textile sector showed robust growth. Though it started with a modest \$0.05 billion in 2003, it reached \$0.36 billion in 2022, growing at an impressive 11.38% CAGR.

China's continued dominance in the textile export market remains unchallenged, with no other country coming close in terms of growth and volume. Established players like Taiwan, South Korea, and Japan have seen their positions diminish over time. New players like Vietnam are showing promise, but they start from a smaller base.



9-3-2-1: Major Importers of Woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn, incl. monofilament of ≥ 67 decitex



The total import value of woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn globally increased from \$13.43 billion in 2003 to \$24.48 billion in 2022, at a steady CAGR of 3.21%.

Vietnam starting from a mere \$0.12 billion in 2003, Vietnam showed exponential growth to \$3.49 billion in 2022. The country's share in global imports jumped from 0.87% to 14.24%, indicating its rapidly increasing role in this sector with a CAGR of 19.56%.

Bangladesh, the country's imports increased from \$0.16 billion to \$1.35 billion over the period. While its growth was not as dynamic as Vietnam, its CAGR stands at 12.06%. Bangladesh's global share in 2022 was 5.53%, up from 1.16% in 2003. UAE having no data for certain years, the UAE has still seen its imports increase notably, especially with \$1.33 billion in 2022 from \$0.75 billion in 2005. Its share in the global market went from 0% in 2003 to 5.42% in 2022.

With a starting value of \$0.05 billion in 2003 and reaching \$1.07 billion in 2022, Indonesia achieved a CAGR of 17.13%. Its share rose from 0.39% to 4.36%. The USA maintained relatively stable growth, with imports moving from \$0.63 billion in 2003 to \$1.04 billion in 2022. Despite this growth, its global share declined slightly from 4.71% to 4.25%. The CAGR stood at 2.65%.

Contrary to most countries, China's imports shrunk from \$2.02 billion to \$0.89 billion, marking a CAGR of -4.21%. This decline is significant, especially given its dominant position in 2003 with a 15.03% share, which reduced to 3.65% by 2022.

Türkiye's imports grew from \$0.24 billion to \$0.75 billion. It achieved a moderate CAGR of 6.28% and its global share increased from 1.77% to 3.08%. Italy's growth was consistent, with imports rising from \$0.37 billion to \$0.64 billion, and a CAGR of 2.85%. Its share in the global market slightly declined from 2.79% to 2.61%. Brazil saw its imports grow from \$0.19 billion in 2003 to



\$0.57 billion in 2022. The country's CAGR stood at 6.11%, and its share in global imports grew from 1.39% to 2.35%.

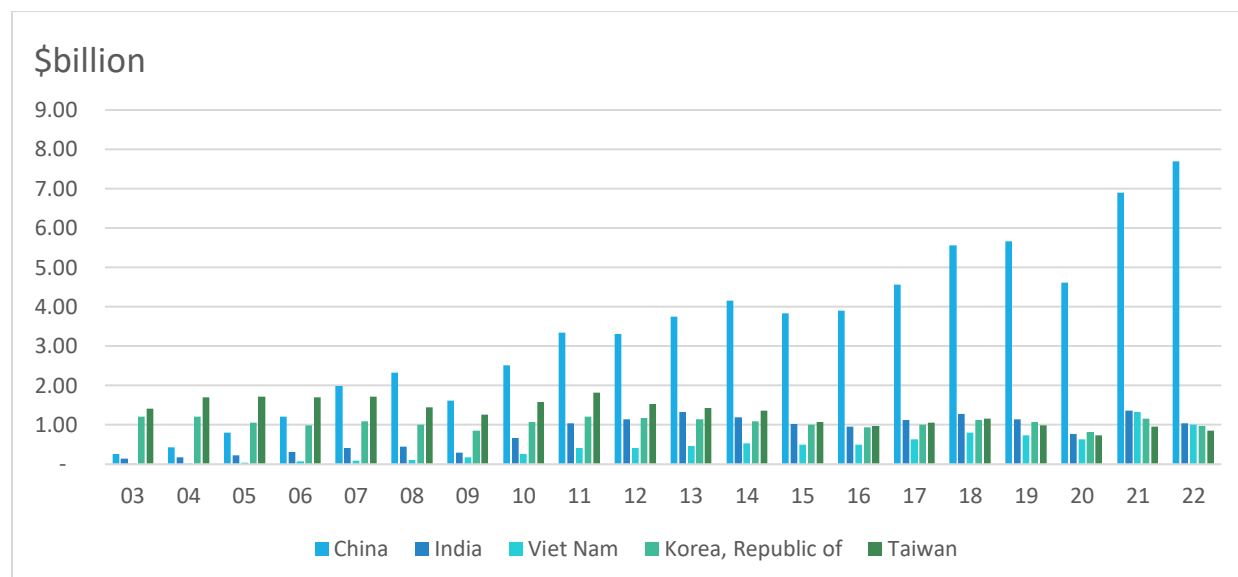
Saudi Arabia beginning with \$0.34 billion in 2003 and reaching \$0.56 billion in 2022, Saudi Arabia experienced a CAGR of 2.65%. Its global share declined marginally from 2.54% to 2.29%.

The global woven fabrics market of synthetic filament yarn has seen varied growth patterns across countries. Vietnam's spectacular growth indicates a shift in manufacturing and import behaviours, possibly driven by its competitive market and manufacturing capabilities. On the other hand, China's decline might be attributed to a focus on domestic production or a shift in industry priorities. Established economies like the USA and Italy maintained stable growth, while emerging economies displayed more dynamic changes.

The global market for woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn has experienced varied growth over the past two decades. With a CAGR of 3.21% from 2003 to 2022, the market grew from \$13.43 billion to \$24.48 billion. Vietnam has displayed the most significant growth, with an impressive CAGR of 19.56%.

On the other hand, China, which started as a dominant player in 2003 with 15.03% of the global share, has reduced its imports at a CAGR of -4.21%, holding just 3.65% of the share in 2022. The global market for woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn continues to evolve, with Asia emerging as a dominant player in terms of imports.

9-3-2-1: Major Exporters of Synthetic filament yarn, incl. synthetic monofilaments of < 67 decitex



The global market for synthetic filament yarn, including synthetic monofilaments of less than 67 decitex, experienced varied growth over the last two decades, witnessing a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 2.70%. As the dynamics of the global market changed, some countries,



notably China, displayed exponential growth, while a few others observed declining export values. The total exports of synthetic filament yarn started at \$11.52 billion in 2003, reaching its highest at \$19.59 billion in 2021 before slightly dropping to \$19.13 billion in 2022.

China's exponential growth stands out in this sector. Starting with export values of merely \$0.27 billion in 2003 (2.32% of global share), China witnessed a substantial rise to \$7.70 billion by 2022, capturing 40.28% of the global market. With an impressive CAGR of 19.35%, China has solidified its position as a global leader in synthetic filament yarn exports.

India beginning at \$0.15 billion in 2003, India's export values reached \$1.03 billion in 2022. Though it holds a smaller market share than China, its growth has been noteworthy with a CAGR of 10.81%. Vietnam's exports started very low at \$0.01 billion in 2003 but managed to increase to \$1.01 billion in 2022. The CAGR could not be computed due to the very low base value in 2003.

South Korea once a significant player with \$1.20 billion in exports in 2003, South Korea's export values observed a marginal decline over the years, culminating in \$0.97 billion by 2022. This decline resulted in a negative CAGR of -1.11%.

Taiwan, beginning with an impressive \$1.41 billion in 2003, saw a decline over the years, with exports falling to \$0.86 billion in 2022. The country faced a negative CAGR of -2.56%.

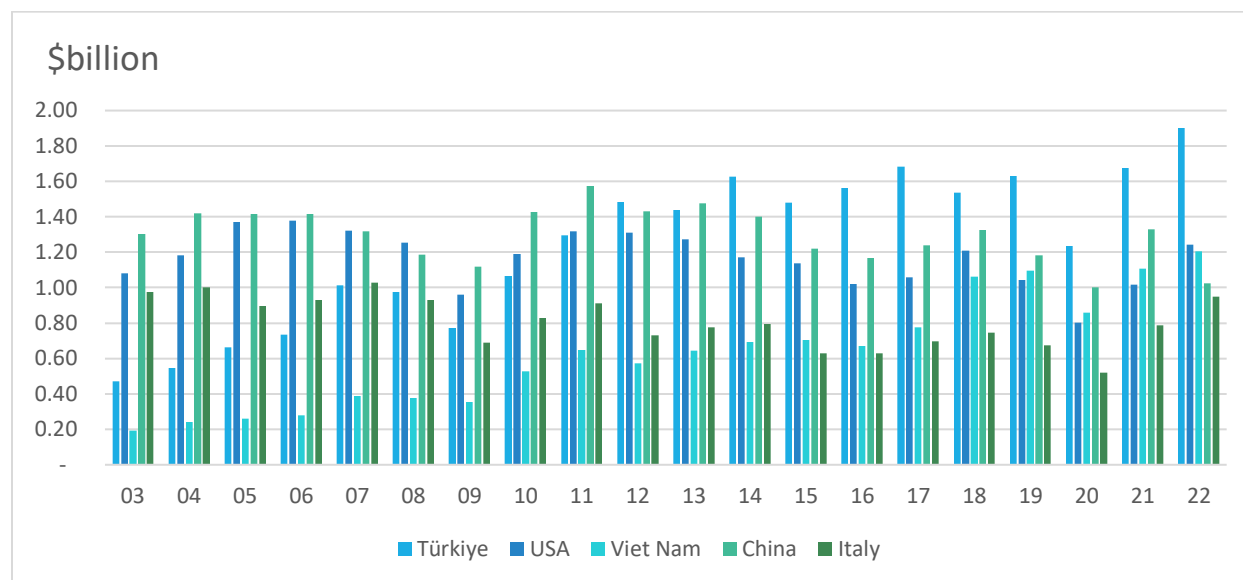
Türkiye's market displayed a positive trajectory, starting at \$0.26 billion in 2003 and rising to \$0.85 billion in 2022, translating to a CAGR of 6.53%. Italy's exports began at \$0.77 billion in 2003 and experienced slight fluctuations, settling at \$0.83 billion in 2022. Its modest growth is reflected in the CAGR of 0.42%.

The USA's export market remained relatively stable, beginning at \$0.69 billion in 2003 and closing at \$0.72 billion in 2022, resulting in a CAGR of 0.21%. Japan's exports, initially at \$0.55 billion in 2003, saw minor fluctuations over the years to reach \$0.62 billion in 2022, reflecting a CAGR of 0.65%. Starting from \$0.23 billion in 2003, Belgium's exports reached \$0.44 billion by 2022, with a positive CAGR of 3.33%. Thailand experienced growth over the years, with exports increasing from \$0.22 billion in 2003 to \$0.40 billion in 2022, reflecting a CAGR of 3.08%. Contrarily, Indonesia saw a decline from \$0.37 billion in 2003 to \$0.34 billion in 2022, resulting in a negative CAGR of -0.48%.

China's dominance in the synthetic filament yarn market is evident, with the country capturing over 40% of the global market by 2022. While several countries, including India, Türkiye, and Vietnam, have displayed promising growth, traditional leaders like South Korea and Taiwan have faced challenges, reflected in their negative CAGRs.



9-3-2-1: Major Importers of Synthetic filament yarn, incl. synthetic monofilaments of < 67 decitex



Türkiye has been a prominent importer, starting with a value of \$0.47 billion in 2003 and rising to \$1.90 billion by 2022. The country has registered a robust CAGR of 7.61%. Its share of global imports has grown from 3.69% in 2003 to 8.90% in 2022, showcasing its escalating demand for synthetic filament yarn.

The USA started the period with \$1.08 billion in imports in 2003, modestly growing to \$1.24 billion in 2022. The CAGR stands at a modest 0.74%, with a decrease in its global share from 8.46% to 5.82%. Vietnam has been one of the top growth stories, increasing its imports from \$0.19 billion in 2003 to \$1.21 billion in 2022, marking a CAGR of 10.12%. Its global share has leaped from 1.51% to 5.65%.

Surprisingly, China, often associated with vast import and export numbers, has seen its imports grow slightly from \$1.30 billion in 2003 to \$1.03 billion in 2022, translating to a negative CAGR of -1.25%. Its global share shrunk significantly from 10.19% to 4.80%. Italy witnessed a slight reduction in its CAGR at -0.15%. The country's imports started at \$0.98 billion in 2003 and have modestly risen to \$0.95 billion by 2022.

Brazil has displayed substantial growth with a CAGR of 6.46%, taking its imports from \$0.29 billion in 2003 to \$0.94 billion in 2022. Demonstrating a strong demand growth, India's imports rose from \$0.20 billion in 2003 to \$0.91 billion in 2022, representing a CAGR of 8.33%.

Among other notable countries, Germany, Japan, and Mexico displayed modest growth rates. However, countries like Egypt (10.53% CAGR) and Thailand (5.88% CAGR) showed substantial growth over the period.



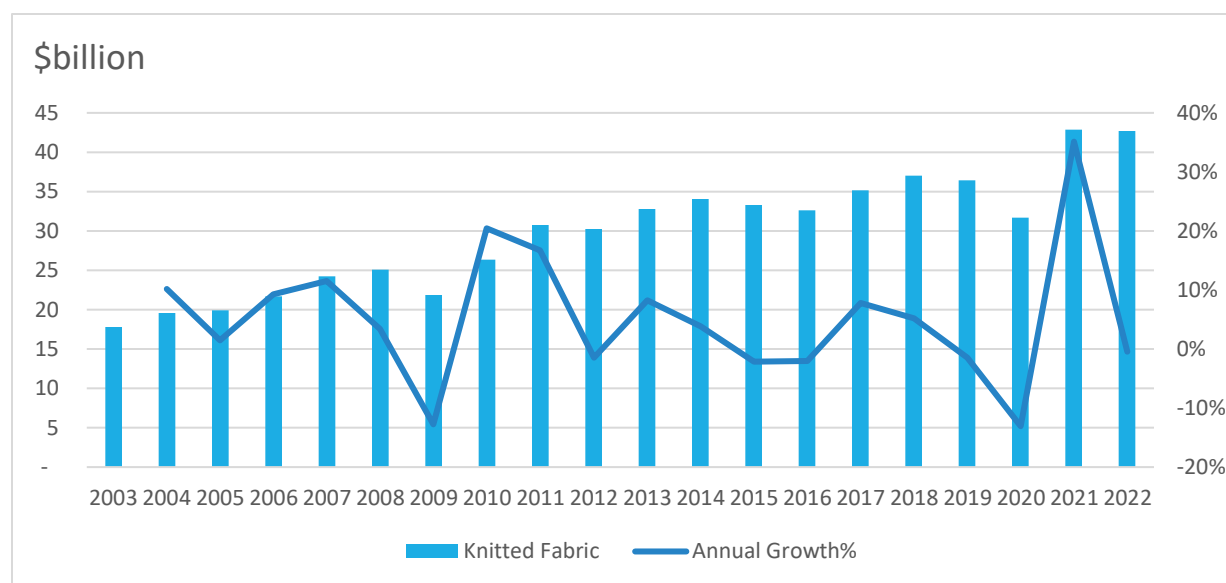
Countries such as Türkiye, Vietnam, India, and Brazil have shown significant growth, highlighting their emerging demand in the sector. Traditional import powerhouses like the USA and China have either stagnated or faced a decrease in import values. Particularly, China's decreasing share in global imports is a phenomenon requiring deeper market analysis. Indonesia, Bangladesh, and Pakistan, with their impressive CAGRs, represent high-growth markets, signalling future opportunities for synthetic filament yarn producers.

The global synthetic filament yarn market has seen a consistent rise over the past two decades, the dynamics within leading importing countries have shifted considerably. The shift in demand from traditional giants like China and the USA to emerging markets like Türkiye, Vietnam, and India offers new avenues for market expansion and strategic realignment for businesses in this sector.



Knitted Fabric

Table 10: World Exports of Knitted Fabric



The export of knitted fabric has seen fluctuating but generally upward trends over the past two decades, starting from 2003 to 2022. In absolute terms, the export volume stood at \$17.78 billion in 2003 and grew to \$42.67 billion by 2022, resulting in a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 4.72% during this period.

Starting at \$17.78 billion in 2003, the export of knitted fabric witnessed a growth of 10.22% in 2004 to reach \$19.59 billion. This was followed by a comparatively smaller growth of 1.53% in 2005, reaching \$19.89 billion. The year 2006 marked an upward surge of 9.22% in exports, resulting in a figure of \$21.73 billion. This positive momentum was sustained in 2007 with an impressive growth of 11.53%, pushing the exports to \$24.23 billion.

However, the subsequent years leading to 2022 showcased a more undulating trend. 2008 recorded a modest growth of 3.41%, taking the export figure to \$25.06 billion. A significant dip occurred in 2009 with a decrease of 12.73%, but this was remarkably overturned in 2010 with an impressive growth of 20.48%.

Throughout the 2010s, the export of knitted fabric experienced alternating periods of growth and minor contractions. Notable spikes in growth were seen in 2011 (16.71%) and 2017 (7.74%). 2021 marked the highest growth of the period at 35.13%, taking exports to \$42.84 billion. The subsequent year, however, saw a minor contraction of 0.40%, resulting in the 2022 value of \$42.67 billion.

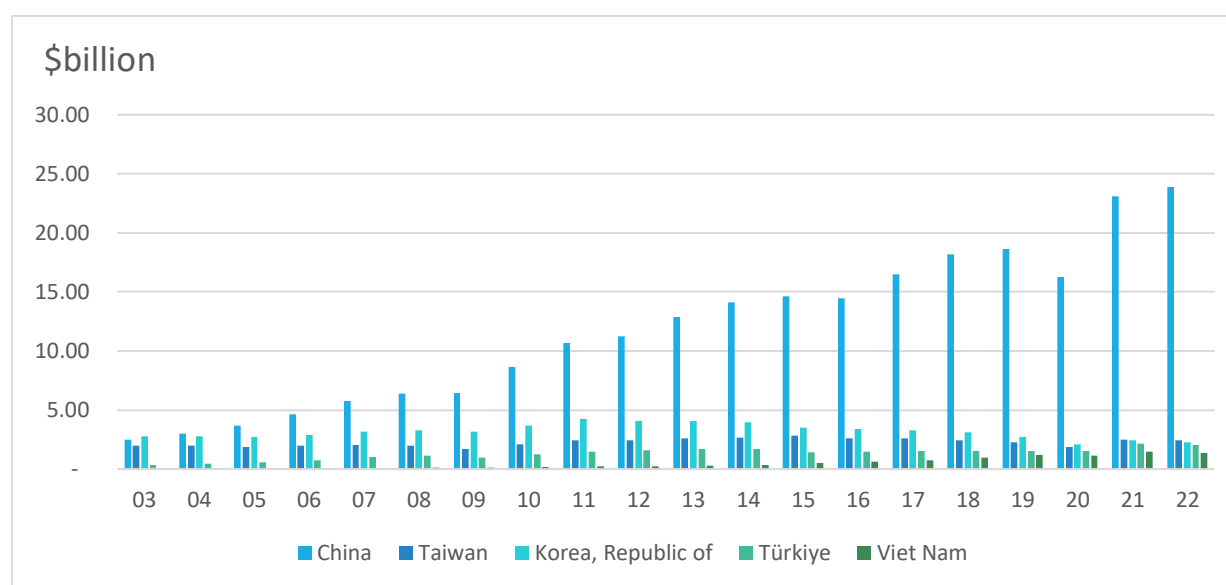
The share of knitted fabric exports in total textile exports maintained a stable range between 3.85% to 4.73% over the two decades. Starting at 4.14% in 2003, the share witnessed minor fluctuations, dropping to its lowest at 3.85% in 2008. Thereafter, a consistent upward trajectory



was observed, with 2015 marking a high of 4.34%. The peak was reached in 2021, with knitted fabric exports accounting for 4.73% of total textile exports.

The export of knitted fabric from 2003 to 2022 can be characterised by a generally positive trajectory, with intermittent periods of contractions. The cumulative growth over the period, as evidenced by a CAGR of 4.72%, indicates the expanding global market for knitted fabric.

Table 10-1: Leading Exporters of Knitted Fabrics



The global knitted fabric market has witnessed a growth with a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 4.72% from 2003 to 2022. While the world market expanded from \$17.78 billion in 2003 to \$42.67 billion in 2022, China's dominance as the leading exporter of knitted fabrics has become even more pronounced. With a CAGR of 12.60%, China's share of the global knitted fabric export has grown from 14.11% in 2003 to a commanding 56.01% in 2022. Meanwhile, countries like Hong Kong, USA, and Germany have seen declining trends.

China from 2003 to 2022, China has exhibited exceptional growth in knitted fabric exports, with values rising from \$2.51 billion to a staggering \$23.90 billion. This robust growth underpins China's pivotal role in the textile industry and its strategic dominance in global supply chains. With a CAGR of 12.60%, the nation's dominance in this sector cannot be understated.

Taiwan's knitted fabric exports saw a modest growth from \$1.97 billion in 2003 to \$2.42 billion in 2022, reflecting a CAGR of 1.09%. Its share of global knitted fabric exports decreased from 11.09% in 2003 to 5.68% in 2022, suggesting a relative decline in its competitiveness in comparison to other exporters.

South Korea's exports began at \$2.76 billion in 2003 and slightly decreased to \$2.25 billion by 2022, with a negative CAGR of -1.06%. The diminishing figures over the years highlight challenges faced by South Korean exporters in the global marketplace.



Türkiye demonstrating substantial growth, Türkiye’s exports surged from \$0.34 billion in 2003 to \$2.05 billion in 2022, reflecting a CAGR of 9.86%. Their steady ascent signifies Türkiye's growing presence and competitiveness in the knitted fabric industry.

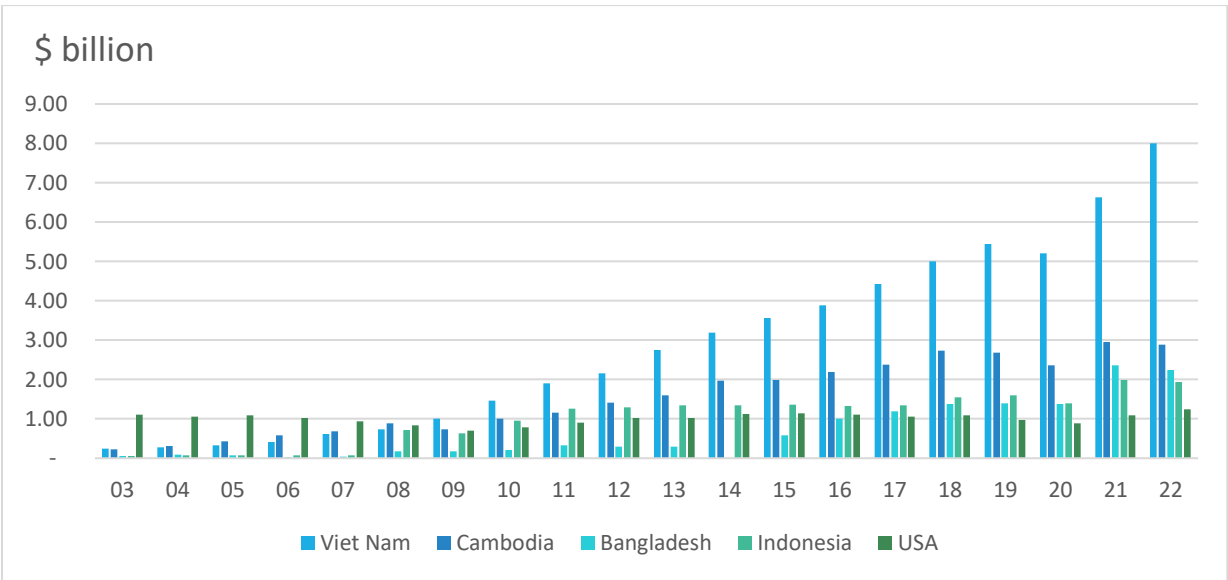
Vietnam has emerged as one of the prominent growth stories. With exports growing from a meagre \$0.02 billion in 2003 to \$1.36 billion in 2022, the nation marked an astounding CAGR of 25.38%. This growth trajectory underscores Vietnam's rising stature as a global textile hub. Hong Kong beginning with strong exports of \$2.55 billion in 2003, Hong Kong experienced a decline to \$0.73 billion by 2022, indicating a sharp CAGR of -6.38%. The decline might be attributed to shifts in manufacturing bases and the growing dominance of mainland China.

India with exports increasing from \$0.05 billion in 2003 to \$0.70 billion in 2022, India achieved a CAGR of 15.00%. Although starting from a relatively small base, India's growing textile industry is evident in these figures.

USA, Germany, and France: All three countries have experienced a decline in their knitted fabric exports over the two decades, with CAGRs of -2.34%, -1.60%, and -2.41% respectively. This reflects the challenges faced by traditional textile hubs in the face of increasing competition from Asian countries.

Guatemala and Uzbekistan, starting with negligible or zero exports in 2003, have shown promising growth with exports reaching \$0.32 billion and \$0.31 billion in 2022, respectively. Their growth trends highlight the shifting dynamics of the global textile market.

Table 10-2: Leading Importers of Knitted Fabrics



Vietnam starting at a modest \$0.24 billion in 2003, Vietnam's imports of knitted fabrics have surged to \$8 billion in 2022. This represents a significant growth in its share from 1.68% to 21.33%.



Vietnam's robust textile industry and its position as a key apparel manufacturing hub have likely contributed to this growth.

Cambodia beginning at \$0.23 billion in 2003 and ending at \$2.89 billion in 2022, Cambodia has seen substantial growth in its imports, with a CAGR of 14.16%. Its increasing role in apparel manufacturing and sourcing by international brands could be factors driving this trend.

Bangladesh: Though starting from a low base of \$0.05 billion in 2003, Bangladesh witnessed rapid growth, especially from 2013 onwards, reaching \$2.24 billion in 2022. With a CAGR of 22.30%, Bangladesh's prominent role as one of the world's leading garment producers has driven this growth.

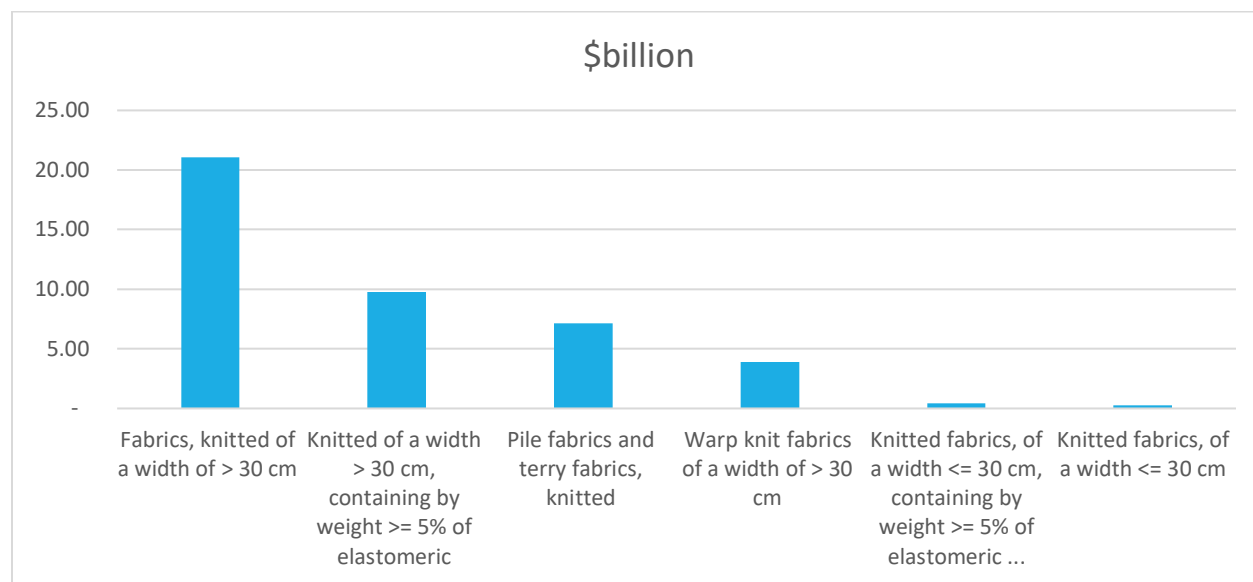
The USA, unlike the aforementioned Asian countries, saw relatively stagnant import values. Starting at \$1.10 billion in 2003, it grew slightly to \$1.25 billion by 2022, resulting in a minimal CAGR of 0.67%. China remarkably, China's imports of knitted fabrics have declined over the years. From \$1.64 billion in 2003, they dropped to \$0.91 billion in 2022. This decrease can be attributed to China's growing domestic production capabilities and changing trade dynamics.

Among other notable countries, Indonesia displayed a strong CAGR of 21.01%, Mexico remained relatively steady with 1.19%, and the Russian Federation showed consistent growth with a CAGR of 10.67%. Kyrgyzstan, starting from almost negligible values, has shown tremendous growth in recent years. Sri Lanka, Italy, India, and Morocco have also seen varying degrees of growth in their import values over the years.

Table 10-3: Major Export Products or Categories in/of Knitted Fabrics (4 digit)

Products	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Fabrics, knitted of a width of > 30 cm	6.9	8.9	9.4	10.6	11.8	12.2	10.8	13.4	15.5	15.4	16.6	17.2	17.0	16.8	18.3	19.2	18.9	15.8	21.0	21.0
Knitted of a width > 30 cm, containing by weight \geq 5% of elastomeric	3.2	3.9	4.0	4.6	5.6	5.8	5.1	6.0	6.8	6.7	7.4	7.6	7.3	7.1	7.6	7.9	7.6	6.8	9.7	9.7
Pile fabrics and terry fabrics, knitted	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.9	5.4	5.7	5.2	7.4	7.2
Warp knit fabrics of a width of > 30 cm	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.8	3.9
Knitted fabrics, of a width \leq 30 cm, containing by weight \geq 5% of elastomeric	2.6	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Knitted fabrics, of a width \leq 30 cm	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3



Table 10-3-1: Major Export Products of Knitted Fabrics in the year 2022 (4 digit)

The global knitted fabric market has experienced notable fluctuations in export dynamics from 2003 to 2022.

Fabrics, knitted of a width of > 30 cm: This category has been the leading export segment, growing from \$6.93 billion in 2003 to \$21.04 billion in 2022. Its share in the global knitted fabric exports has risen from 38.98% in 2003 to 49.32% in 2022. This suggests a strong market preference for wider knitted fabrics. The CAGR for this segment is 6.02%, indicating steady growth over the two decades.

Knitted of a width > 30 cm, containing by weight \geq 5% of elastomeric: This category began at \$3.19 billion in 2003 and reached \$9.74 billion by 2022. It accounted for 17.91% of exports in 2003, increasing slightly to 22.83% by 2022. The CAGR for this category is 5.75%, suggesting that knitted fabrics with elastomeric content have consistently seen growth but at a slightly slower rate than the leading category.

Pile fabrics and terry fabrics, knitted: Starting from \$2.80 billion in 2003, this category touched \$7.15 billion in 2022. However, its market share remained relatively stable, moving from 15.72% in 2003 to 16.77% in 2022. The CAGR of 4.81% indicates modest growth in this segment.

Warp knit fabrics of a width of > 30 cm: These exports started at \$1.95 billion in 2003 and grew to \$3.91 billion by 2022. While they accounted for 10.94% of the market share in 2003, it slightly declined to 9.16% in 2022. This segment's CAGR is 3.55%, making it one of the slower growing categories.

Knitted fabrics, of a width \leq 30 cm, containing by weight \geq 5% of elastomeric: This segment has seen a significant decline. Exports dropped from \$2.64 billion in 2003 to a mere \$0.44 billion in



2022. The market share plummeted from 14.83% in 2003 to just 1.03% in 2022. With a CAGR of -8.57%, this category has been shrinking consistently over the period.

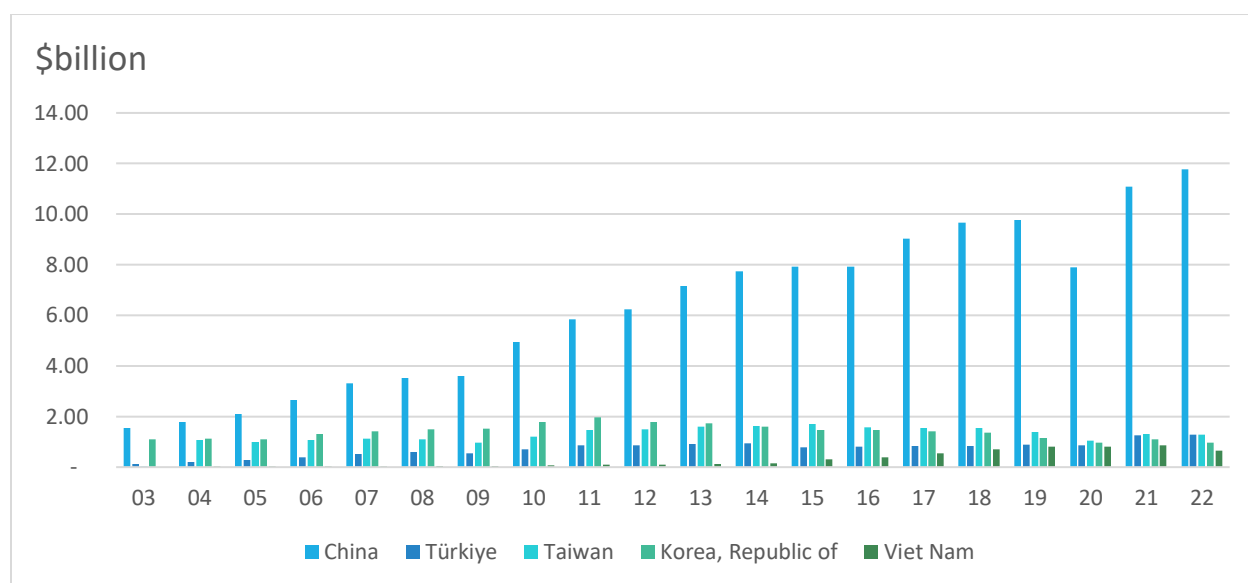
Knitted fabrics, of a width ≤ 30 cm: This category, which began at \$0.23 billion in 2003, reached \$0.27 billion in 2022. Its market share shrunk from 1.29% to 0.63% over these years. The growth rate, represented by a CAGR of 0.77%, suggests a minimal growth in this category.

Over the two decades from 2003 to 2022, the global knitted fabric export market has shown a clear preference towards fabrics knitted of a width greater than 30 cm. The leading category, with more than 49% of the market share in 2022, has grown at a CAGR of 6.02%. Notably, fabrics with elastomeric content and a width greater than 30 cm also saw significant growth.

Conversely, knitted fabrics of a width less than or equal to 30 cm, especially those containing elastomeric, experienced a sharp decline, with the latter dropping at a CAGR of -8.57%.

10-3-2: Leading Exporting and Importing Countries of Major Categories in Knitted Fabrics

10-3-2-1: Major Exporters of Fabrics, knitted of a width of > 30 cm



From 2003 to 2022, the global export market for fabrics, knitted of a width greater than 30 cm, witnessed significant shifts among major exporting countries.

Worldwide, exports grew from \$6.93 billion in 2003 to \$21.04 billion in 2022, reflecting a CAGR of 6.02%. This indicates a consistent and significant global demand for knitted fabrics of this width throughout the studied period.

China, the largest exporter in this category, witnessed a substantial increase in its exports, growing from \$1.55 billion in 2003 to \$11.77 billion in 2022. This brings their market share from 22.35% to a staggering 55.93%. Their growth, with a CAGR of 11.26%, is indicative of China's dominant position in the global textile industry.



Türkiye's exports, starting from a modest \$0.13 billion in 2003, increased to \$1.29 billion by 2022. This gives Türkiye a significant boost in its market share from 1.89% to 6.12%, with an impressive CAGR of 12.80%.

Taiwan, despite starting with exports of just \$0.02 billion in 2003, accelerated to \$1.27 billion by 2022, which has propelled its market share from a mere 0.25% to 6.04%. The exceptional CAGR of 25.25% for Taiwan suggests a rapid growth strategy or capitalisation on a unique market niche.

South Korea, on the other hand, saw a decline in its exports. Starting from \$1.10 billion in 2003, it decreased to \$0.96 billion in 2022. The negative CAGR of -0.70% and its market share decreasing from 15.82% to 4.56% suggest challenges faced by South Korea in this sector.

Vietnam and India, both initially with negligible or no exports in this category in 2003, made significant strides by 2022, with exports worth \$0.65 billion and \$0.50 billion respectively. This growth in exports brings their market shares to 3.09% for Vietnam and 2.37% for India by 2022. Given their initial negligible values, a CAGR could not be precisely calculated.

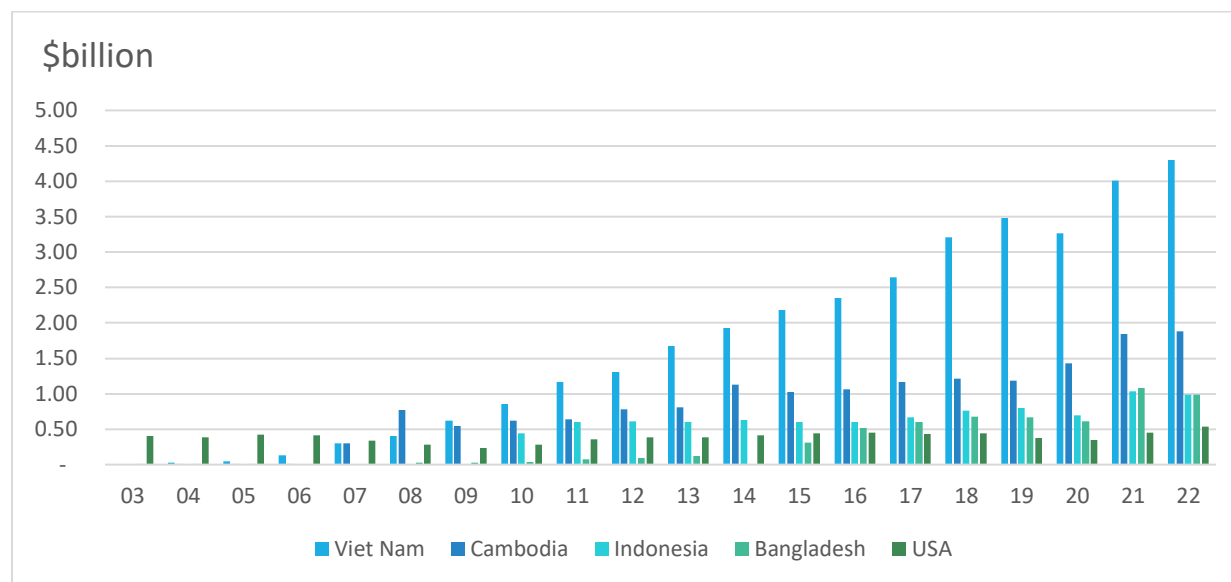
The USA and Italy experienced reduced prominence in this category over the years. The USA, which started with exports of \$0.75 billion in 2003, decreased to \$0.44 billion in 2022, with a negative CAGR of -2.76%. Italy's exports rose from \$0.27 billion to \$0.39 billion, but given the overall growth of the market, its share reduced from 3.87% to 1.87%, though it had a positive CAGR of 2.05%.

Guatemala, while starting from negligible exports, has shown promise, growing to \$0.30 billion in 2022 and capturing a market share of 1.44%. Like Vietnam and India, the exact CAGR could not be determined due to the initial negligible value.

From 2003 to 2022, the global market for fabrics, knitted of a width greater than 30 cm, tripled in value. China solidified its position as a dominant player, capturing more than half of the market share by 2022. Emerging players like Türkiye and Taiwan have also made their mark, with rapid growth rates. Established players such as South Korea and the USA faced challenges, as reflected in their declining shares and values. New entrants like Vietnam, India, and Guatemala have shown potential, indicating shifts in global production hubs.



10-3-2-2: Major Importers of Fabrics, knitted of a width of > 30 cm



Vietnam beginning with minimal imports in 2003, Vietnam's import value surged to \$4.30 billion in 2022, capturing a whopping 22.77% share of the global market. This rapid growth denotes Vietnam's increasing reliance on such fabrics for its burgeoning textile industry. Cambodia with a modest start in the earlier years, Cambodia's imports reached \$1.88 billion in 2022, holding a 9.95% global market share. The considerable increase points to a growing textile sector within the nation. Indonesia's later entry into the market saw them capture a 5.24% share in 2022 with an import value of \$0.99 billion.

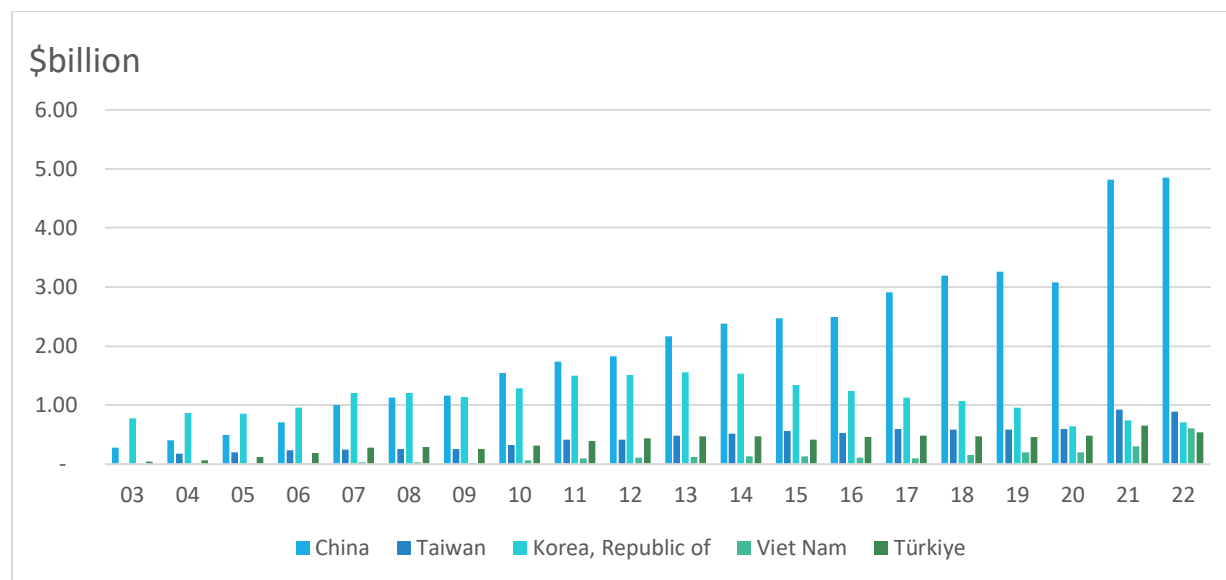
Bangladesh starting from a near-zero base, Bangladesh's import value stood at \$0.98 billion in 2022, occupying a 5.21% share. This ascent underscores the country's growing textile and apparel manufacturing industry.

The US, traditionally a significant market, saw imports moderately grow from \$0.40 billion in 2003 to \$0.54 billion in 2022. Despite this growth, its global share decreased from 7.21% to 2.85%. Historically, China was the largest importer in 2003 with \$0.88 billion (15.79% share). However, by 2022, their imports dwindled to \$0.39 billion, a mere 2.09% share. This substantial decline may be attributed to China's shift from being primarily an importer to a dominant exporter of such fabrics.

Countries like Sri Lanka, Nicaragua, Jordan, India, and Morocco are emerging markets with growing imports. For instance, Jordan has seen a CAGR of 10.08% over the period, indicating a promising potential for growth.

10-3-2-3: Major Exporters of Knitted of a width > 30 cm, containing by weight $\geq 5\%$ of elastomeric





The global market for knitted fabrics with a width > 30 cm, and containing by weight $\geq 5\%$ of elastomeric, has grown from \$3.19 billion in 2003 to \$9.74 billion in 2022. This represents a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 6.06%.

China's export value has experienced a tremendous surge from \$0.28 billion in 2003 to \$4.85 billion in 2022. This represents a CAGR of 16.11%. China's rising dominance in the market is evident, with its market share soaring from 8.91% in 2003 to 49.77% in 2022. China's unparalleled manufacturing capabilities and competitive pricing have undoubtedly contributed to its growth.

Taiwan starting at \$0.18 billion in 2004, Taiwan's exports in this segment grew to \$0.89 billion by 2022. While the CAGR is not directly provided, Taiwan's growth has been notable, with its share increasing to 9.12% in 2022 from just 0.08% in 2003.

South Korea, once a major player with a 24.35% share in 2003, saw its exports decrease from \$0.78 billion to \$0.70 billion in 2022. This resulted in a negative CAGR of -0.50%, indicating a steady decline in its market influence. Although starting from a negligible base in the earlier years, Vietnam's exports have shown promise, reaching \$0.61 billion in 2022. Its market share has climbed to 6.25% in 2022, showcasing its growing relevance in the market.

Türkiye's exports have risen from \$0.04 billion in 2003 to \$0.54 billion in 2022. The growth, reflected by a CAGR of 14.61%, showcases Turkey's strengthening position in the market, with its share reaching 5.54% in 2022.

While Italy maintained a fairly stable export value, its market share has declined from 13.40% in 2003 to 5.52% in 2022, reflecting a CAGR of 1.22%. Hong Kong, China: Exports from Hong Kong have reduced over the years, from \$0.55 billion in 2003 to \$0.28 billion in 2022. This decline is echoed in its negative CAGR of -3.46%, and its market share has reduced to 2.88% in 2022. India's growth in this sector, though starting from a very low base, has been promising. By 2022, India reached an export value of \$0.13 billion, accounting for a 1.35% market share.

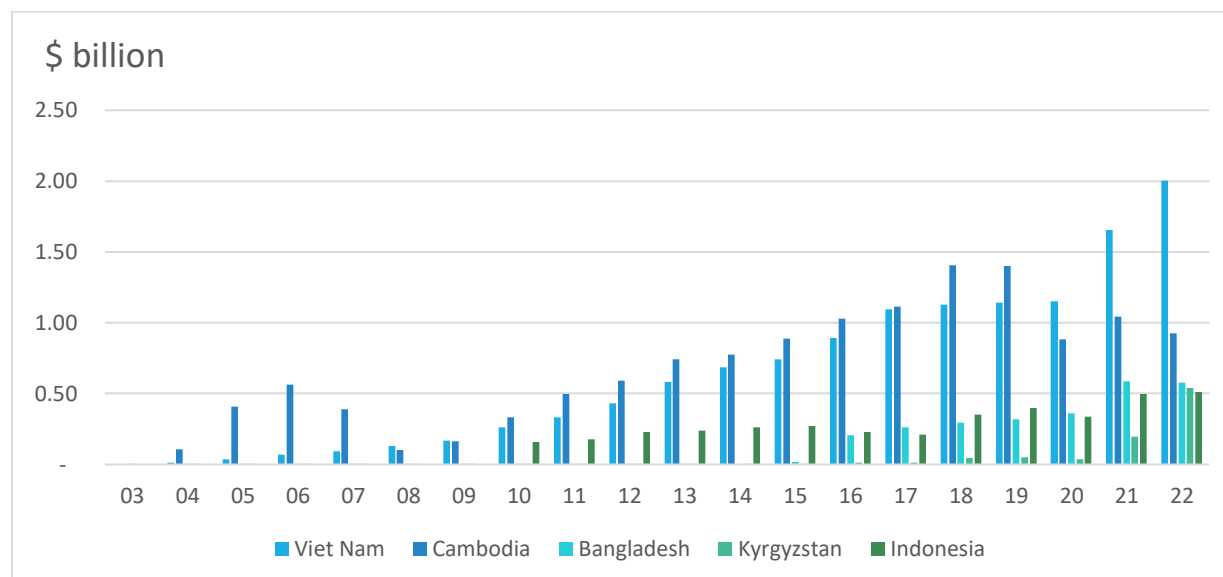


Germany and USA: Both countries have seen a decline in their market share over the years. Germany's share decreased from 5.82% in 2003 to 1.32% in 2022, and the USA's share reduced from 4.39% to 1.16% over the same period. Japan and France: Like Germany and the USA, both countries have witnessed a declining trend, with Japan's share falling to 0.96% and France's to 0.94% in 2022.

Uzbekistan though starting its exports late in the period under consideration, Uzbekistan has shown potential by reaching a market share of 0.81% in 2022.

The global knitted fabric market has witnessed dynamic shifts over the past two decades. China's exponential growth and dominance are clear indicators of Asia's rising influence in the global textile industry. While traditional players like South Korea, Italy, and Hong Kong have seen a decline, emerging players like Vietnam and Turkey have carved a niche for themselves.

10-3-2-4: Major Importers of Knitted of a width > 30 cm, containing by weight $\geq 5\%$ of elastomeric



Starting with negligible imports in 2003, Vietnam's imports have grown exponentially to \$2.00 billion in 2022, occupying 23.11% of the world's total imports, reflecting a dominant position in the knitted fabric category of knitted fabric of a width > 30 cm, containing by weight $\geq 5\%$ of elastomeric. Cambodia has also seen significant growth, but with some fluctuation. From \$0.11 billion in 2003, imports peaked at \$1.40 billion in 2017-2018, before experiencing a decline to \$0.92 billion in 2022, contributing to 10.68% of global imports.

It was only from 2012 onwards that Bangladesh began to import knitted fabric of a width > 30 cm, containing by weight $\geq 5\%$ of elastomeric. However, since then, the growth has been significant, reaching \$0.58 billion in 2022 and accounting for 6.67% of global imports. Kyrgyzstan despite starting from a zero base, Kyrgyzstan has witnessed an impressive growth, reaching \$0.54



billion in 2022, which is 6.23% of the world's imports in the category of knitted fabric of a width > 30 cm, containing by weight \geq 5% of elastomeric.

A late entrant to the market, Indonesia saw growth from 2007 onwards, reaching \$0.51 billion in 2022 and constituting 5.88% of global imports of knitted fabric of a width > 30 cm, containing by weight \geq 5% of elastomeric.

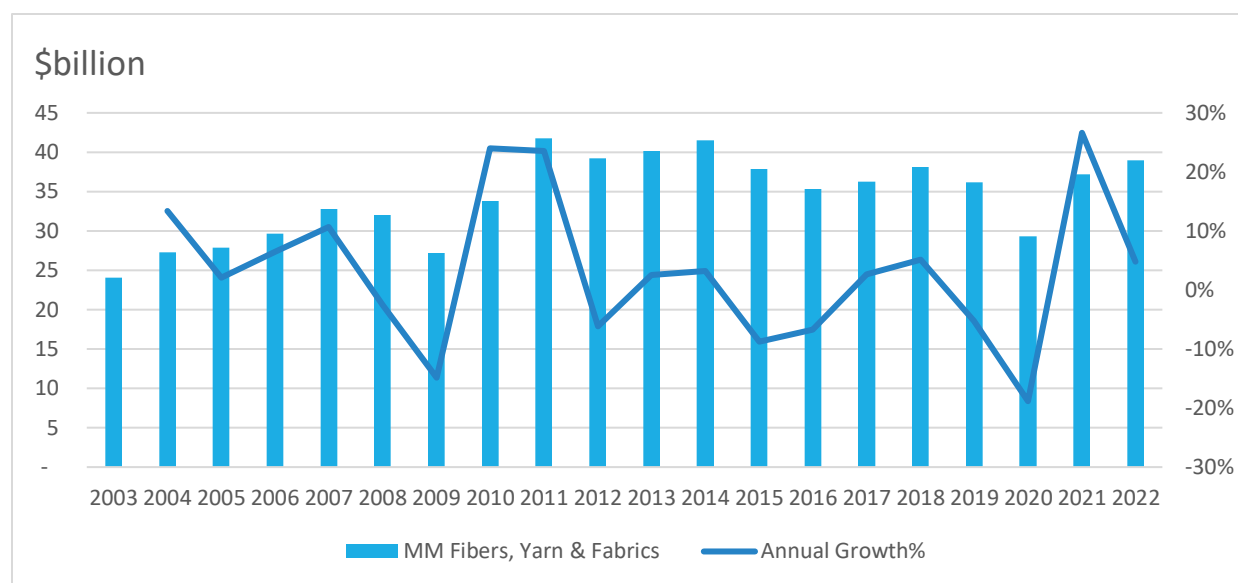
A steady player in the market, Sri Lanka's imports varied over the years but settled at \$0.31 billion in 2022, making up 3.58% of global imports in this category. China, once a major importer with 9.16% of the world's imports in 2003, China has seen a gradual decrease over the years, ending with \$0.25 billion in 2022, accounting for only 2.93% of the global market. Italy's import values have remained somewhat stable over the two decades. It started with \$0.08 billion in 2003 and reached \$0.24 billion in 2022, taking up 2.77% of global imports.

Once the largest importer with 21.41% of the world's imports in 2003, Hong Kong China has seen a notable decline to 2.65% in 2022. Russia showed sporadic growth but managed to increase its imports to \$0.18 billion in 2022, capturing 2.04% of the market.



Manmade Staple Fibres, Yarn and Woven Fabrics

Table 11: World Exports of Manmade Staple Fibres, Yarn and Woven Fabrics



The global exports of Manmade Fibres, Yarn, and Fabric have showcased fluctuations over the span of two decades, yet they have demonstrated a consistent growth trend in terms of value. Starting from an export value of \$24.04 billion in 2003, they reached \$38.95 billion by 2022, marking a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 2.57%.

While the initial phase of the period saw positive growth with the exports surging by 13% in 2004 to reach \$27.26 billion, the upward trajectory was momentarily halted by a modest 2% growth the following year (2005) reaching \$27.84 billion. This was followed by robust growth in 2006 and 2007 with annual growth rates of 7% and 11% respectively, pushing the export value to a significant \$32.83 billion in 2007.

However, 2008 marked a slight decline of 3%, reducing the export value to \$31.99 billion. This decline was exacerbated in 2009, when the global economic downturn affected numerous industries. The export value contracted by a sharp 15% to \$27.24 billion. Nevertheless, the industry demonstrated resilience, bouncing back with a stellar 24% growth in both 2010 and 2011, propelling the value to an impressive \$41.74 billion.

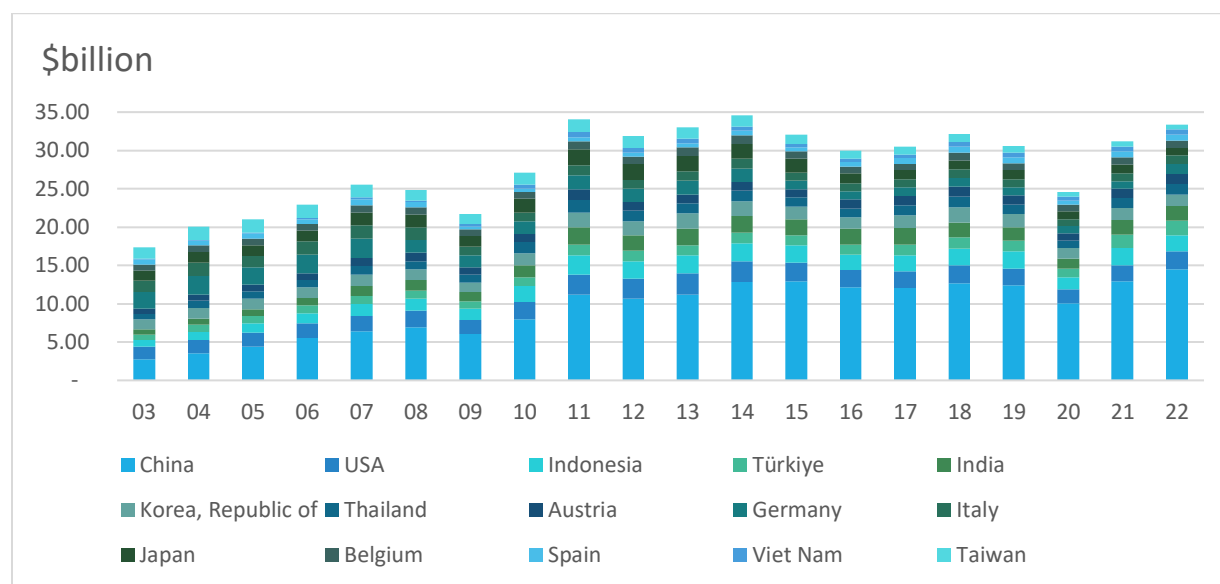
Subsequently, the period of 2012-2014 witnessed stabilisation in export growth. The values slightly dipped to \$39.20 billion in 2012 but soon regained momentum, reaching \$41.49 billion by 2014. However, the mid-decade brought about a negative trend; the exports dipped by 9% in 2015, and further declined by 7% in 2016. Despite the challenges, a modest recovery was observed in 2017, with the exports inching up by 3% to \$36.26 billion. This upward movement continued into 2018, registering a value of \$38.13 billion.



2019 marked another setback with a decline of 5%, but the most significant decline was observed in 2020. The exports plunged by 19%, possibly due to disruptions caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, restricting the value to \$29.34 billion. Nevertheless, the sector showcased commendable resilience in 2021 with a growth of 27%, reaching \$37.15 billion.

In terms of global share percentage, Manmade Fibres, Yarn, and Fabric exports consistently occupied around 5% of the total textile market share from 2003 to 2018. However, there was a minor dip to 4% in 2019, which persisted through 2022.

Table 11-1: Leading Exporters of Manmade Staple Fibres, Yarn and Woven Fabrics



The global Manmade Fibres, Yarn, and Fabric market experienced a trajectory of expansion from 2003 to 2022, with the world's total export value commencing at \$24.04 billion in 2003 and culminating at \$38.95 billion in 2022, reflecting a CAGR of 2.57%. As anticipated, the distribution of this export value is distinctively varied among countries, with China's unprecedented rise stealing the spotlight.

China, starting with a market share of 11.59% in 2003 and an export value of \$2.79 billion, has managed to almost quadruple its stake in the market. By 2022, China commanded a dominant 37.26% market share with exports valued at \$14.51 billion, an impressive CAGR of 9.07%. Such rapid expansion has distinctly positioned China as the colossal exporter in this category.

The USA, on the other hand, has shown modest growth. Beginning with exports worth \$1.57 billion in 2003 (6.53% share), it reached \$2.32 billion in 2022, which translates to a decreased market share of 5.96%. With a CAGR of 2.08%, the USA's growth has been almost parallel to the world's average.

Indonesia, Turkey, and India have all presented consistent growth over the two decades. Indonesia's exports surged from \$0.88 billion to \$2.10 billion, translating to a CAGR of 4.68%.



Both Turkey and India exhibited similar positive trajectories with CAGRs of 5.02% and 5.57% respectively. Their market shares in 2022 stood at 5% for Turkey and 4.85% for India.

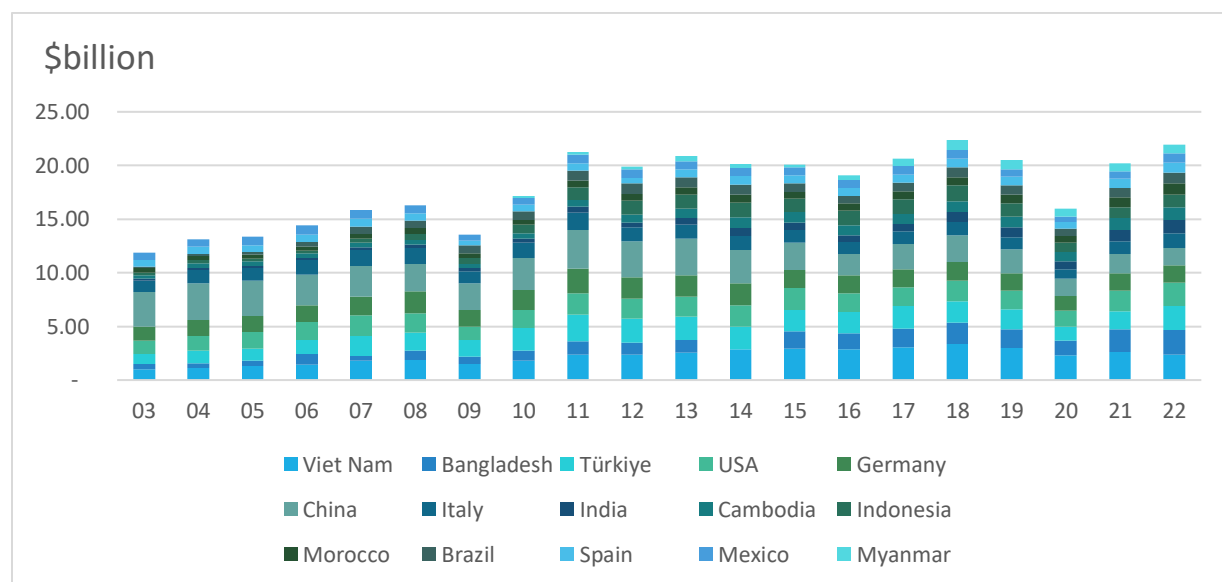
Germany and Italy, two European powerhouses, experienced a contraction in their respective export market shares. Germany's export value shrank from \$2.17 billion in 2003 to \$1.27 billion in 2022, resulting in a CAGR of -2.79%. Similarly, Italy's CAGR stood at -1.28%, decreasing its market share from 6.03% in 2003 to 2.91% in 2022.

South Korea and Japan, traditionally strong players in textile sectors, also faced declining trends with CAGRs of 0.77% and -1.37% respectively. Japan, which began at \$1.33 billion in 2003, found itself at \$1.02 billion in 2022, eroding its market share by nearly 3%. Vietnam, though starting from a humble \$0.09 billion in 2003, witnessed a staggering CAGR of 11.49%. By 2022, its export value stood at \$0.71 billion, thereby expanding its market share from 0.37% to 1.82%.

From 2003 to 2022, the global exports of Manmade Fibres, Yarn, and Fabric witnessed a consistent rise, with notable shifts in market share among major exporting countries. China's meteoric rise in this sector is the most significant, with the country cementing its position as the leading exporter.

While nations like Indonesia, Turkey, India, and Vietnam have seen promising growth, European nations, namely Germany and Italy, alongside Japan and South Korea, faced contractions in their export values and market shares.

Table 11-1: Leading Importers of Manmade Staple Fibres, Yarn, and Woven Fabrics



Starting from \$0.99 billion in 2003, Vietnam's imports nearly tripled by 2022, reaching \$2.37 billion. It increased its share from 3.73% in 2003 to 5.80% in 2022, growing at a CAGR of 4.67%. Despite a shaky start, Bangladesh experienced a significant jump in its CAGR at 8.22%, increasing its share from 1.91% in 2003 to 5.58% in 2022.



Imports in Türkiye have moderately grown, marking a CAGR of 4.65%. The country's share of the global market fluctuated slightly, from 3.57% in 2003 to 5.52% in 2022. The United States' imports experienced steady growth, with a CAGR of 2.99%, slightly above the global average. Its market share dipped from 4.59% to 5.24% between 2003 and 2022. Germany's imports slowed down to a CAGR of 1.34%, with its global share decreasing from 4.87% in 2003 to 4.09% in 2022. Notably, China experienced a negative CAGR of -3.80%, reducing its imports from \$3.26 billion in 2003 to \$1.56 billion in 2022. Its global share drastically dropped from 12.24% to 3.82% during the period. India showed the highest growth among all countries, with a CAGR of 12.49%. It improved its share from a mere 0.50% in 2003 to 3.04% in 2022.

Cambodia, Indonesia, and Brazil also exhibited impressive growth rates, with their global shares increasing over the two decades. Countries like Mexico and Spain showed sluggish growth, with their market share decreasing over time.

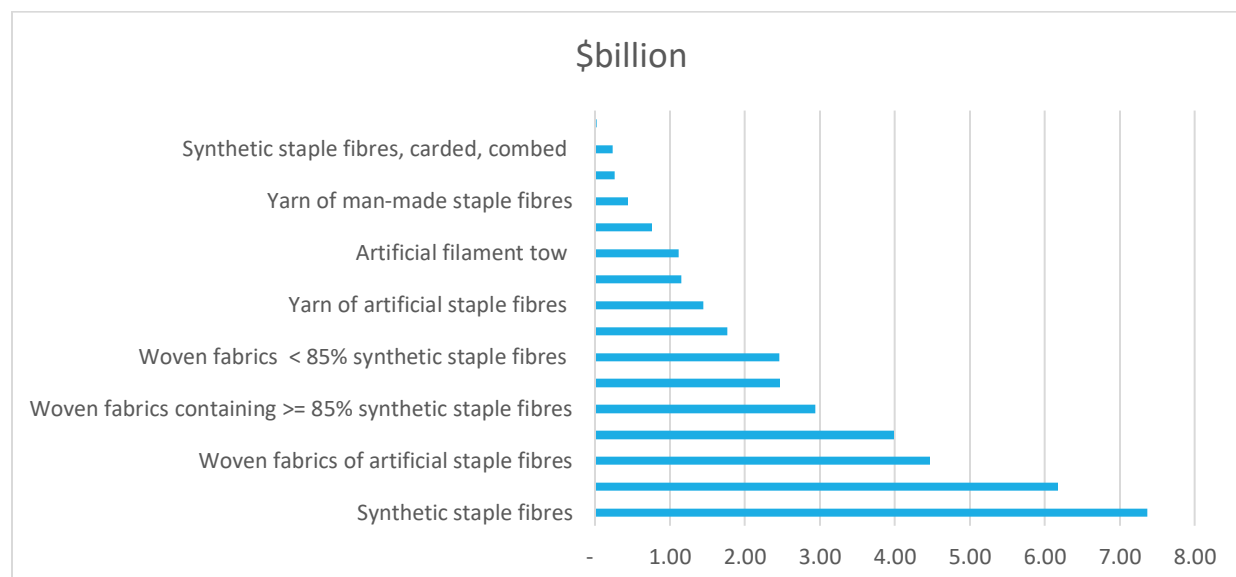
India and Brazil showed exponential growth in their imports over the period, indicating robust domestic demand or possible re-export activities. China, once a dominant player, has reduced its imports significantly, possibly due to its increased domestic production capacity. Countries like Vietnam and Bangladesh have fortified their positions in the market, indicating shifts in global trade patterns, possibly due to the growth of their textile industries.



Table 11-3: Major Export Products or Categories in/of Manmade Staple Fibres, Yarn, and Woven Fabrics (4 digit)

Products	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Synthetic staple fibres	4.1	4.5	4.8	4.8	5.5	5.6	4.4	5.9	7.8	6.9	7.3	7.2	6.2	5.8	6.6	7.7	6.8	5.7	7.5	7.4
Yarn of synthetic staple fibres	3.7	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.1	5.4	7.1	6.5	6.4	6.2	5.6	5.4	5.7	6.2	5.5	4.1	5.8	6.2
Woven fabrics of artificial staple fibres	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.7	2.9	3.3	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.5	3.7	4.4	4.5
Woven fabrics containing predominantly, but < 85% synthetic staple fibres	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.6	3.1	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	2.9	3.3	4.0
Woven fabrics containing \geq 85% synthetic staple fibres	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.9
Artificial staple fibres	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.4	2.5
Woven fabrics, <85% synthetic staple fibres	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.5	3.1	3.8	3.2	3.3	3.9	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.5
Woven fabrics < 85% synthetic staple fibres	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.8
Yarn of artificial staple fibres	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.4
Synthetic filament tow	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.1
Artificial filament tow	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
Sewing thread of man-made staple fibres	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8
Yarn of man-made staple fibres	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Waste of man-made staple fibres	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Synthetic staple fibres, carded, combed	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Artificial staple fibres, carded, combed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0



Table 11-3-1: Major Export Products of Manmade Staple Fibres, Yarn, and Woven Fabrics in 2022 (4 digit)

The global market for manmade fibres, yarns, and fabric witnessed shifts in demand and supply from 2003 to 2022. Over these two decades, while some categories, such as artificial staple fibres not processed for spinning, experienced significant growth (CAGR of 4.40%), others like artificial filament tow depicted a decline (CAGR of -1.10%). The highest CAGR was seen in 'Synthetic filament tow' with 4.06%. Interestingly, even though 'Synthetic staple fibres, not carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning' held the majority share in both 2003 (16.89%) and 2022 (18.92%), its CAGR was a moderate 3.19%.

Synthetic staple fibres, not processed for spinning: This category has consistently held a dominant position in the global market, seeing its share grow from 16.89% in 2003 to 18.92% in 2022. With an aggregate export value of \$7.37 billion in 2022 and a steady CAGR of 3.19%, it remains a linchpin in the manmade fibre sector.

Yarn of synthetic staple fibres (excluding sewing thread and yarn for retail sale): Securing the second-largest market share, this category slightly increased its share from 15.52% in 2003 to 15.86% in 2022. The growth, however, remained subdued with a CAGR of 2.69%, indicating a relatively stable demand.

Woven fabrics of artificial staple fibres: Witnessing a growth from \$2.46 billion to \$4.47 billion, the category had a CAGR of 3.19%. Its share increased from 10.25% in 2003 to 11.48% in 2022, marking a robust performance over the years.

Woven fabrics containing predominantly synthetic staple fibres (less than 85%): Although this category grew from \$2.72 billion in 2003 to \$3.99 billion in 2022, its market share declined from 11.31% to 10.23%, growing at a CAGR of 2.03%.



Woven fabrics containing synthetic staple fibres (more than 85%): This segment expanded at a CAGR of 2.50%, holding almost steady in market share from 7.65% in 2003 to 7.55% in 2022.

Artificial staple fibres, not processed for spinning: Experiencing a significant growth at a CAGR of 4.40%, the export value rose from \$1.09 billion in 2003 to \$2.47 billion in 2022. This also led to an increase in its market share from 4.53% to 6.34%.

Woven fabrics containing synthetic staple fibres, mixed with cotton: Though the category increased its export value from \$1.96 billion to \$2.46 billion, it experienced a decline in market share from 8.14% to 6.32% with a modest CAGR of 1.22%.

Woven fabrics containing synthetic staple fibres, mixed with man-made filament: With a CAGR of 2.30%, the category's share moderately reduced from 4.77% to 4.54%.

Yarn of artificial staple fibres (excluding sewing thread and yarn for retail sale): It grew at a CAGR of 3.43% with its market share rising from 3.17% to 3.72%.

Synthetic filament tow: Impressively, it registered a CAGR of 4.06%, expanding its market share from 2.24% to 2.95%.

Artificial filament tow: This category saw a decline from \$1.38 billion in 2003 to \$1.11 billion in 2022, with a negative CAGR of -1.10%, thus reducing its market share from 5.72% to 2.86%.

Sewing thread of man-made staple fibres: Growing at a CAGR of 0.51%, the market share decreased from 2.88% in 2003 to 1.96% in 2022.

Yarn of man-made staple fibres for retail sale: This category showcased a strong growth with a CAGR of 4.42%, increasing its market share from 0.80% to 1.13%.

Waste of man-made staple fibres: Growing at a CAGR of 0.99%, its share slightly diminished from 0.91% to 0.67%.

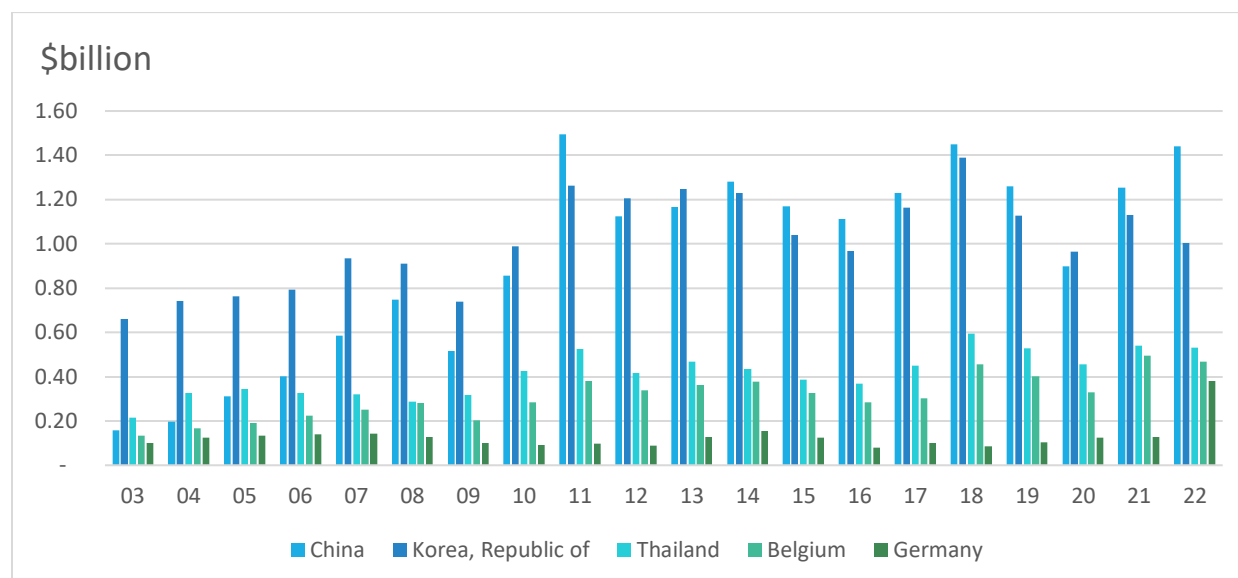
Synthetic staple fibres, processed for spinning: Having the least growth among the categories, it had a CAGR of 0.23% and reduced its market share from 0.95% to 0.61%.

Artificial staple fibres, processed for spinning: The category saw a decline, with a negative CAGR of -3.08%, dropping its share from 0.19% in 2003 to 0.06% in 2022.



11-3-2: Leading Exporting and Importing Countries of Major Categories in Manmade Staple Fibres, Yarn, and Woven Fabrics

11-3-2-1: Major Exporters of Synthetic staple fibres



The global market for synthetic staple fibres has observed fluctuations from 2003 to 2022, with a CAGR of 3.19%. The market has grown from \$4.06 billion in 2003 to \$7.37 billion in 2022. China, a dominant force in the sector, has increased its share substantially from 3.87% to 19.55% during this period, registering a remarkable CAGR of 12.38%.

Beginning with a market share of 3.87% in 2003, China has shown consistent growth over the years, marking its position with 19.55% share in 2022. Their export value has grown from \$0.16 billion in 2003 to \$1.44 billion in 2022, demonstrating a stellar CAGR of 12.38%. This implies a rapid expansion of their synthetic staple fibre industry, potentially driven by their manufacturing capabilities and robust supply chain.

Once a leader with a 16.27% share in 2003, South Korea's market share has reduced slightly to 13.63% in 2022. The country's exports increased from \$0.66 billion to \$1 billion, reflecting a modest CAGR of 2.23%. Thailand's synthetic fibre export market has shown a decent growth, from \$0.21 billion in 2003 to \$0.53 billion in 2022. Their market share has grown from 5.28% to 7.19% with a CAGR of 4.88%.

Belgium and Germany: Both these European nations have showcased promising growth. Belgium's share expanded from 3.28% to 6.37% and Germany's from 2.46% to 5.15%. While their absolute values may be lower than Asian giants like China, their CAGRs of 6.86% and 7.27% respectively are noteworthy.

Once holding a dominant position with 17.19% in 2003, Taiwan's contribution has dwindled to 5.01% in 2022. Their export value has also seen a decline, marking a negative CAGR of -3.30%.



India and Türkiye, emerging players, both countries have shown significant growth. India's market share grew from 1.02% to 4.94% with an impressive CAGR of 12.14%. Türkiye, though starting with a small base of 0.46% in 2003, has reached 3.37% in 2022 with the highest CAGR in the list at 14.62%.

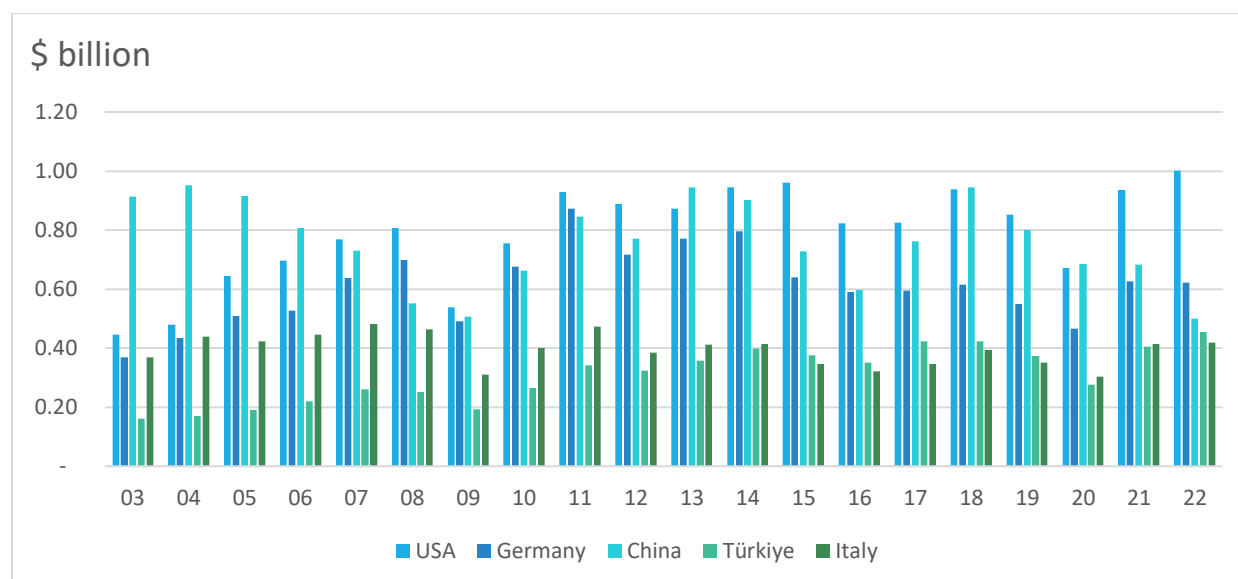
Japan and USA, matured markets; both countries have seen a decline in their synthetic fibre export values and shares. Japan declined from 13.40% to 4.51% and the USA from 10.10% to 4.10%. Their CAGRs stood at -2.56% and -1.59%, indicating a shift of the industry towards other emerging markets.

Indonesia, Vietnam, and Malaysia (ASEAN countries): These nations have expanded their footprints. Indonesia grew from 1.44% to 3.35%, Vietnam from a negligible 0.03% to 3.04%, and Malaysia from 1.22% to 2.34%. Their growth rates are also impressive, indicating a stronger ASEAN presence in the market.

Denmark, a surprising entry, started from almost with a share of 0.01% in 2003 but reached 1.92% in 2022. This spike, especially from 2014 onwards, shows Denmark's recent aggressive entry into the market.

The synthetic staple fibres market over the past two decades indicates the shift of the industry towards Asian economies, with China leading the way. While traditional powerhouses like the USA, Japan, and Taiwan have seen a decline, emerging players from ASEAN countries and nations like India and Türkiye are marking their presence.

11-3-2-1: Major Importers of Synthetic staple fibres



The USA's imports grew from \$0.44 billion in 2003 to \$1.00 billion in 2022, translating to a share increase from 9.00% to 11.87%. With a CAGR of 4.36%, the USA displayed consistent growth in synthetic fibre imports over the period. Germany's imports increased from \$0.37 billion in 2003

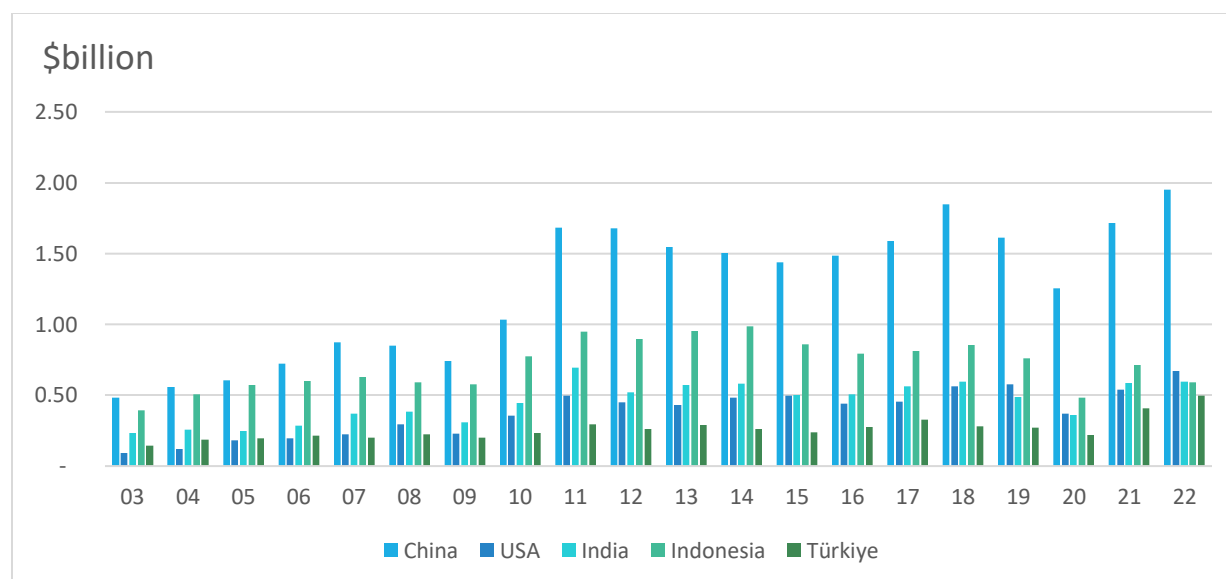


to \$0.62 billion in 2022, marking a CAGR of 2.79%. However, Germany's share in global imports remained almost stagnant, from 7.46% to 7.37%. China starting as a major importer in 2003 with \$0.91 billion, China's imports have dwindled to \$0.50 billion in 2022, recording a negative CAGR of -3.11%. Its global share also reduced significantly from 18.47% to 5.93%. Türkiye experienced consistent growth from \$0.16 billion in 2003 to \$0.46 billion in 2022, with a CAGR of 5.62%. Its global share increased from 3.26% to 5.40%.

Vietnam has been a standout performer. Its imports skyrocketed from a mere \$0.01 billion in 2003 to \$0.41 billion in 2022. The country's share jumped from 0.14% to 4.83%, boasting the highest CAGR of 23.92% amongst all major importing countries. China's decrease in imports contrasts sharply with Vietnam's growth.

While China's imports reduced, Vietnam emerged as a significant player, indicating a potential shift in textile manufacturing and trade dynamics. Belgium and Spain showcased CAGRs of 6.82% and 4.75%, respectively. India experienced a massive growth, with its CAGR standing at 12.77%. Poland and Bangladesh also portrayed robust growths with CAGRs of 9.32% and 10.06%, respectively. Italy and the United Kingdom saw minimal growth with CAGRs of 0.65% and 0.45% respectively. France's growth remained subdued at 0.96% CAGR.

11-3-2-1: Major Exporters of Yarn of synthetic staple fibres



From 2003 to 2022, the global export value of yarn made from synthetic fibres saw a modest compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 2.69%, moving from \$3.73 billion to \$6.18 billion. China consolidated its dominant position while, traditional European powerhouses, Italy, and Germany, saw negative growth rates. Newly emerging players, including Slovakia and Vietnam, showcased impressive growth rates, establishing themselves as significant contributors to the global market.

China increased its dominance within the synthetic fibre yarn market. In 2003, they held 12.93% of the market with exports valued at \$0.48 billion. By 2022, they expanded their share to a

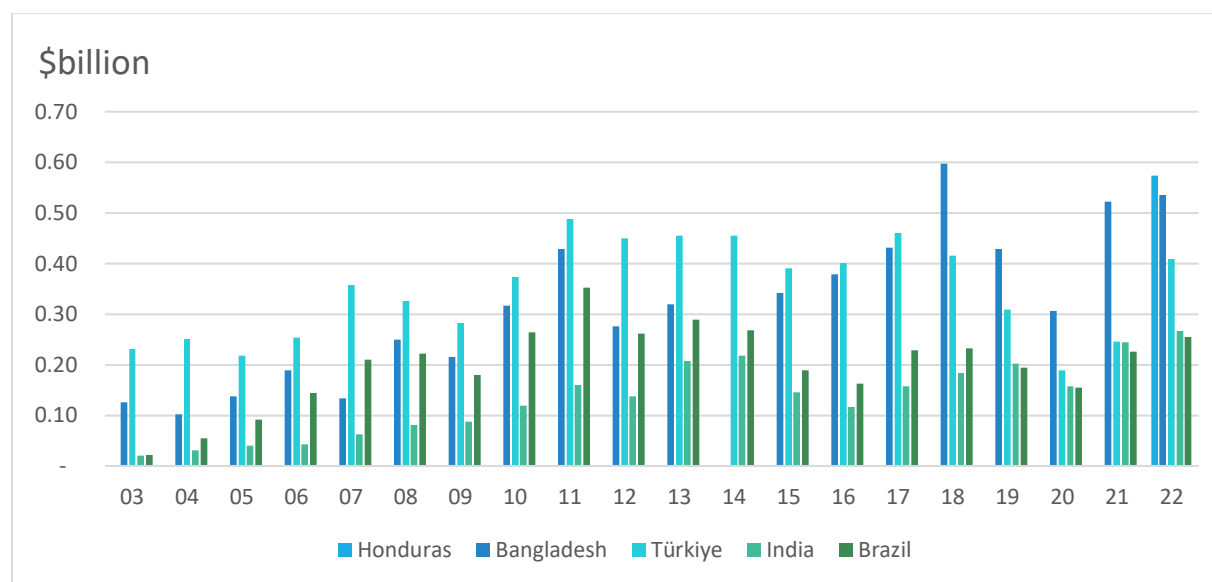


commanding 31.57%, representing \$1.95 billion. This growth rate, with a CAGR of 7.63%, highlights China's ever-increasing influence in this sector.

The USA, starting with a market share of 2.52% (\$0.09 billion) in 2003, increased its presence to 10.89% (\$0.67 billion) by 2022. The impressive CAGR of 10.91% reveals the USA's substantial growth within this category over the two decades. India, holding a 6.30% market share (\$0.23 billion) in 2003, moderately grew its position to 9.62% (\$0.59 billion) by 2022. The CAGR stands at 5.01%.

Indonesia, possessing 10.60% of the market (\$0.40 billion) in 2003, witnessed a marginal decline in its market share to 9.59% (\$0.59 billion) in 2022. The CAGR of 2.15% suggests a growth rate almost in line with the global average. Türkiye's share grew from 3.85% (\$0.14 billion) in 2003 to 8.06% (\$0.50 billion) in 2022, translating to a CAGR of 6.77%. Vietnam, starting from a smaller base of 1.67% (\$0.06 billion) in 2003, expanded its market presence to 5.45% (\$0.34 billion) in 2022. A CAGR of 9.28% underlines their rapid ascent in this category. Italy, which once held a significant 12.61% market share (\$0.47 billion) in 2003, saw its share drop to just 3.11% (\$0.19 billion) by 2022, a decline reflected by the negative CAGR of -4.61%.

11-3-2-1: Major Importers of Yarn of synthetic staple fibres



In 2003, Honduras began with negligible imports, representing just 0.01% of the global share with \$0.0002 billion. By 2022, its imports soared to an astounding \$0.57 billion, capturing a 9.48% share of the global market. However, the exponential growth in Honduras's imports over the period makes its CAGR incalculable.

Bangladesh's imports of synthetic fibre yarn grew from \$0.13 billion in 2003, representing a 3.04% global share, to \$0.54 billion in 2022, accounting for 8.85% of global imports. This transition corresponds to a healthy CAGR of 7.92%.



Türkiye's imports began at \$0.23 billion in 2003, with a global market share of 5.60%. By 2022, imports slightly increased to \$0.41 billion, albeit with a decreased share of 6.77%, representing a CAGR of 3.05%. India, starting from a more modest base of \$0.02 billion in 2003 (0.49% share), witnessed its imports expand to \$0.27 billion in 2022, taking a 4.41% global share. The rapid growth is marked by a CAGR of 14.50%. Brazil, another emerging market, grew its imports from \$0.02 billion (0.53% share) in 2003 to \$0.26 billion (4.22% share) in 2022, with a CAGR of 13.84%.

South Korea, which was a dominant player in 2003 with imports valued at \$0.29 billion (7.05% share), saw a reduction in its imports to \$0.23 billion in 2022, which translates to a 3.82% global share and a negative CAGR of -1.21%. Italy's imports expanded from \$0.13 billion (3.06% share) in 2003 to \$0.21 billion (3.54% share) in 2022. The growth, albeit marginal, is signified by a CAGR of 2.81%.

Vietnam, a rapidly industrialising nation, saw its imports of synthetic fibre yarn increase from \$0.02 billion in 2003 (0.54% share) to \$0.21 billion in 2022 (3.52% share), marking a strong CAGR of 12.66%.

Germany's imports, starting from a commanding \$0.24 billion (5.75% share) in 2003, reduced to \$0.20 billion (3.26% share) in 2022, resulting in a negative CAGR of -0.97%. USA's imports expanded modestly from \$0.14 billion (3.38% share) in 2003 to \$0.19 billion (3.09% share) in 2022, recording a CAGR of 1.55%.

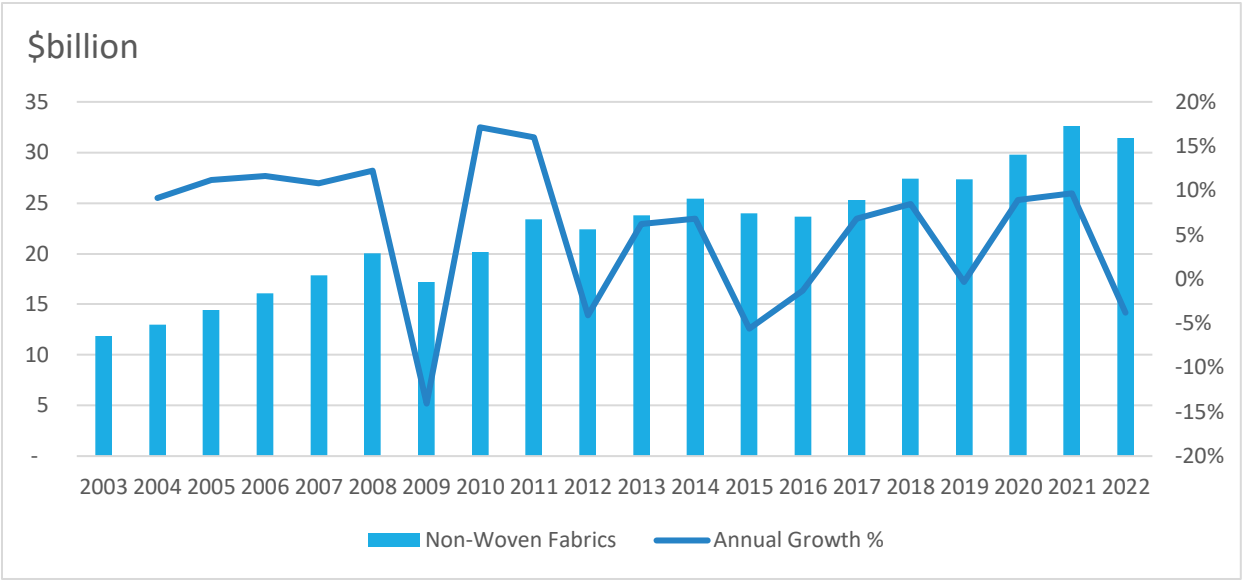
Other countries like Cambodia, Egypt, and Colombia too showcased substantial growth in their imports over the period. For instance, Cambodia, which held a 0.90% share in 2003, expanded to a 2.98% share in 2022 with a CAGR of 8.64%. Similarly, Egypt, starting from a 0.36% share in 2003, reached a 2.54% share in 2022, marking a CAGR of 13.14%.

The shifting patterns in the global imports of synthetic fibre yarn underscore the changing dynamics of the world's textile industry. Honduras, with almost negligible imports in 2003, has emerged as a significant player by 2022. Traditional powerhouses like South Korea and Germany have seen their shares diminish, while emerging economies, especially in South and Southeast Asia, have increased their consumption.



Non-Woven Fabrics

Table 12: World Exports of Non-Woven Fabrics

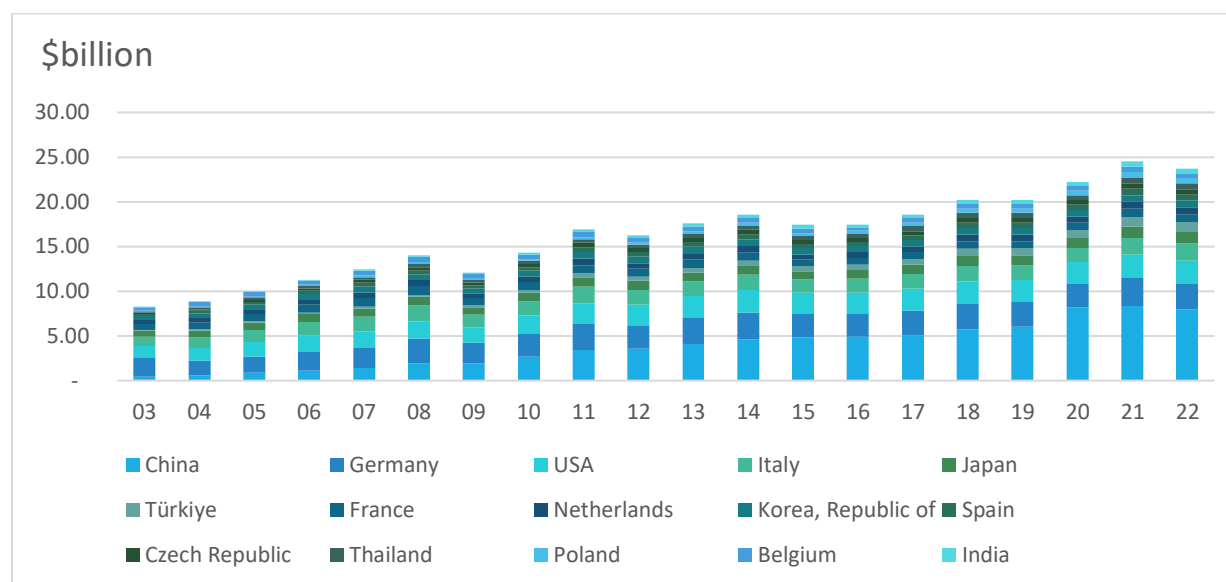


The exports of non-woven fabrics globally have demonstrated a sustained growth over the span of the 20 years from 2003 to 2022. Starting from a valuation of \$11.88 billion in 2003, the non-woven sector peaked at \$32.65 billion in 2021 before slightly receding to \$31.41 billion in 2022. This represents an aggregate compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of approximately 5.25%.

The share of non-woven fabrics in total textile exports started at 2.77% in 2003, indicating its relatively smaller position within the broader textile export market. Over the years, this share saw minor fluctuations but showed a gradual increase, suggesting the growing importance of non-woven fabrics in the textile domain. By 2022, this share stood at 3.28%, reaching its highest point of 3.80% in 2020.

The annual growth rate of the non-woven fabrics exports market showcased certain volatility. The highest growth was recorded in 2016, at 16.01%, and the most significant contraction came in 2009 with a -14.07% decline, likely attributable to the global economic crisis. The sector managed to recover quickly, with subsequent years showing positive growth. By 2022, the growth rate was at -3.78%, marking a contraction from the previous year's high.



Table 12-1: Leading Exporters of Non-Woven

Between 2003 and 2022, the global market for non-woven fabric exports demonstrated an impressive growth with a CAGR of 5.25%. In absolute terms, this market expanded from \$11.88 billion in 2003 to \$31.41 billion in 2022.

China has emerged as the dominant player in this sector, showcasing a phenomenal CAGR of 16.06%. Its share in the global exports surged from a modest 3.95% in 2003 to a staggering 25.30% in 2022, marking its export value at \$7.95 billion. This remarkable growth can be attributed to China's massive manufacturing capabilities, competitive labour costs, and growing technological proficiency.

Germany, historically a strong player, began with the second-largest share in 2003 at 17.67%. However, it experienced a relatively modest CAGR of 1.61%, bringing its 2022 share down to 9.06% with an export value of \$2.85 billion. This indicates other countries gaining a competitive edge over Germany.

The USA, another major player, had an initial share of 10.75% in 2003. With a CAGR of 3.83%, its share decreased slightly to 8.31% by 2022. Italy and Japan followed suit, with CAGRs of 3.09% and 3.46%, respectively, and their shares also shrunk over the period.

Türkiye's growth in this sector is particularly noteworthy. From a 0.83% share in 2003, its exports grew at a robust CAGR of 13.70%, raising its global share to 3.59% by 2022.

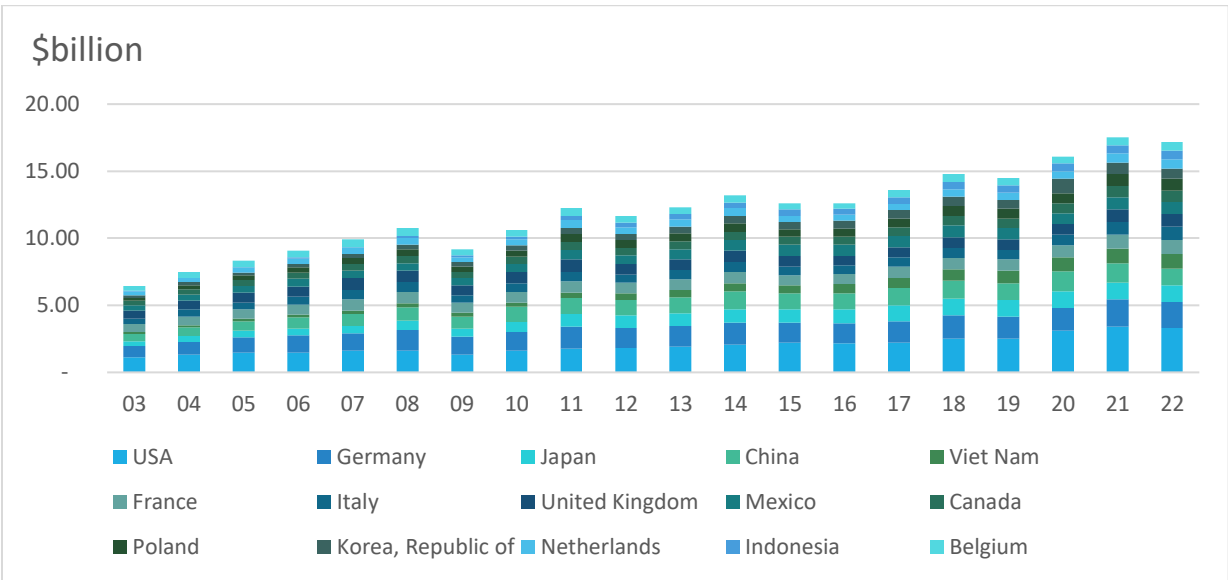
France and the Netherlands witnessed a decline in their global shares despite positive CAGRs, suggesting that their growth was outpaced by other countries. South Korea and Spain displayed modest growth, with South Korea's share decreasing and Spain's slightly increasing over the years.



Emerging players like Poland, India, and Vietnam showcased impressive growth rates above 12%, indicating their rising prominence in the sector. Though starting from a smaller base, their rapid growth signifies potential future challenges to the traditionally dominant countries.

The global non-woven fabric exports grew consistently with a 5.25% CAGR from 2003 to 2022. China has emerged as the clear leader, with its share skyrocketing from 3.95% to 25.30%. Germany, despite having a significant presence, saw its share drop, whereas the USA maintained a steady position.

Table 12-2: Leading Importers of Non-Woven



USA starting with imports worth \$1.12 billion in 2003, the USA saw an increase to \$3.30 billion by 2022. The nation's market share grew slightly from 10.42% in 2003 to 11.13% in 2022. The USA's CAGR stands at 5.83%, showcasing moderate but consistent growth over the years. Germany's non-woven fabric imports began at \$0.82 billion in 2003 and reached \$1.94 billion in 2022. Despite the growth, its market share dropped from 7.63% to 6.55%. Germany's CAGR is at 4.62%, indicating a slower pace compared to the USA.

Japan, starting at \$0.38 billion in 2003, reached \$1.23 billion by 2022. Its market share expanded from 3.51% to 4.16%, and it boasted a CAGR of 6.42%, indicating a strong growth trajectory. China started with \$0.52 billion in 2003 and peaked to \$1.23 billion in 2022. Interestingly, its market share remained stagnant at 4.16%, and its CAGR was at 4.60%. Vietnam displayed remarkable growth, moving from \$0.17 billion in 2003 to \$1.12 billion in 2022. Its share escalated from 1.59% to 3.79%. With a CAGR of 10.40%, Vietnam is among the fastest-growing countries in terms of non-woven fabric imports.

France's imports have been relatively stable, starting at \$0.58 billion in 2003 and reaching \$1.03 billion in 2022. Its market share decreased from 5.36% to 3.47%, and its CAGR is 3.07%.



Beginning with \$0.42 billion, Italy's imports climbed to \$1.00 billion by 2022. Its market share slightly declined from 3.87% to 3.37%, with a CAGR of 4.71%. The UK started at \$0.59 billion and reached \$0.93 billion in 2022. There was a decline in its market share from 5.45% to 3.14%, and its CAGR stands at 2.45%, the lowest among the leading countries. Mexico's journey from \$0.40 billion in 2003 to \$0.89 billion in 2022 resulted in a market share decline from 3.68% to 3.01%. However, it achieved a CAGR of 4.37%.

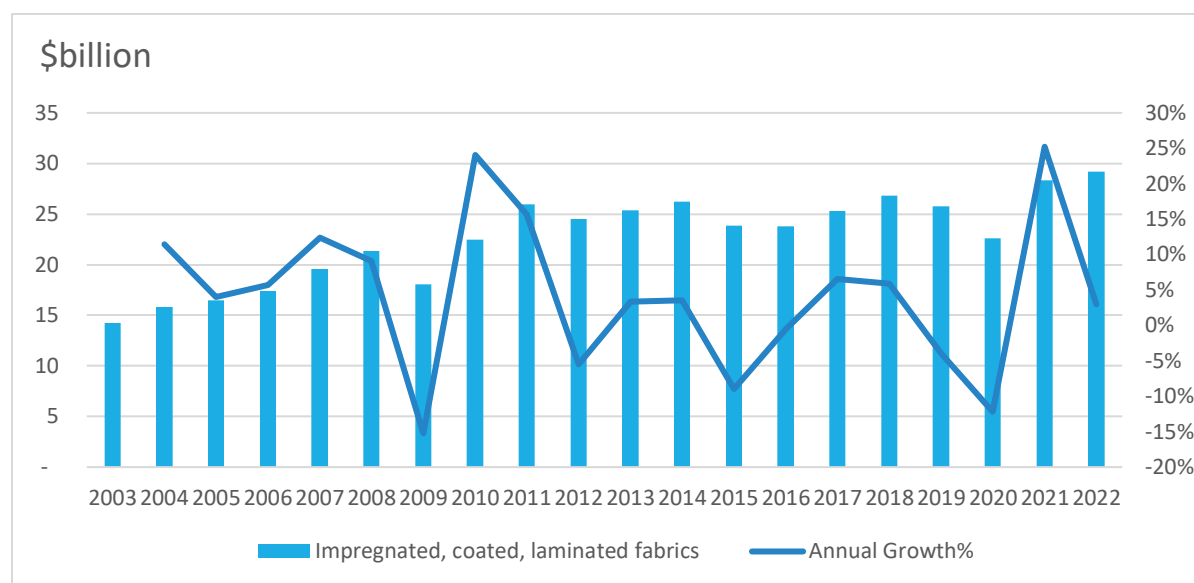
Beginning with \$0.34 billion, Canada's growth to \$0.87 billion in 2022 reflected a near-stable market share from 3.11% to 2.95%. Its CAGR is 5.16%. Poland and South Korea displayed robust CAGRs of 7.65% and 7.38% respectively. On the other hand, Indonesia stands out with a staggering CAGR of 16.01%, albeit from a low base, growing from \$0.04 billion in 2003 to \$0.66 billion in 2022.

The global non-woven fabric market has shown steady growth over the last two decades. While traditional players like the USA, Germany, and Japan continue to dominate in absolute numbers, emerging economies like Vietnam and Indonesia display impressive growth rates. The UK's declining market share suggests potential challenges or shifts in market dynamics for the nation.



Impregnated, Coated, and Laminated Fabrics

Table 13: World Exports of Impregnated, Coated, and Laminated Fabrics

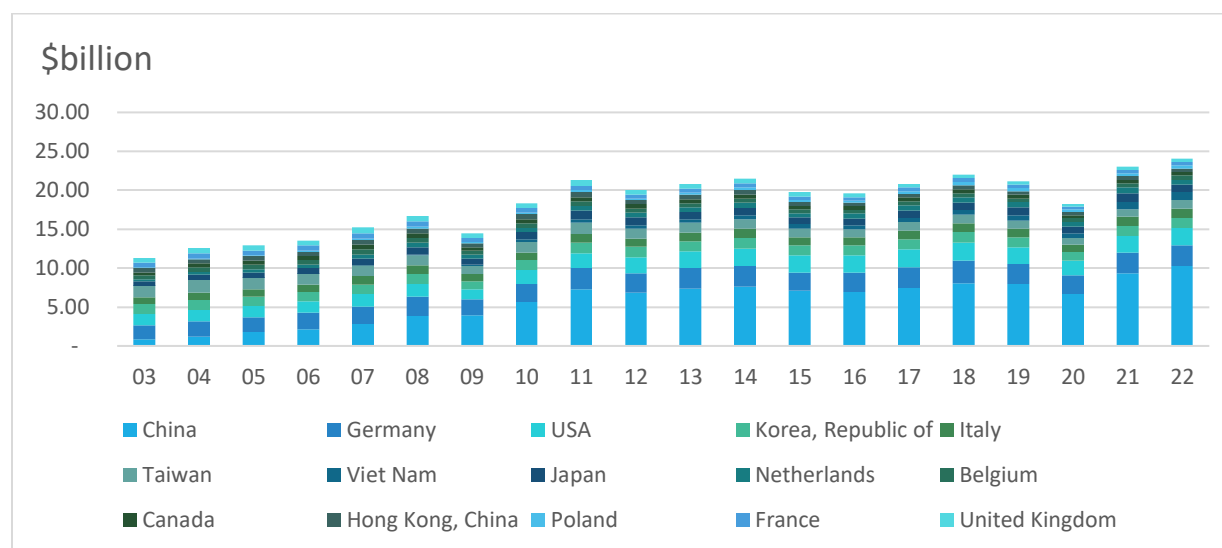


The global market for exports of impregnated, laminated fabrics has witnessed notable fluctuations over a span of two decades, from 2003 to 2022. Beginning with a value of \$14.21 billion in 2003, the exports reached their peak in 2022, standing at \$29.16 billion. This demonstrates the significant progression of the industry in terms of value.

The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of the exports was recorded at 3.86%, reflecting a steady increase in demand for these fabrics on the global platform.

The impregnated and coated fabric's share in the total textile exports showcased minor deviations, starting at 3.31% in 2003 and rounding off to 3.04% in 2022. Its highest share was observed in 2010, capturing 3.48% of the total textile exports.



Table 13-1: Leading Exporters of Impregnated, Coated and Laminated Fabrics

The global trade in impregnated and coated fabrics, spanning from 2003 to 2022, totalled an export value ranging from \$14.21 billion in 2003 to a crescendo of \$29.16 billion in 2022.

China has emerged as the undisputed leader in this category. Starting from an export value of \$0.83 billion in 2003, which represented 5.81% of the global market share, China catapulted to \$10.24 billion in 2022, capturing a substantial 35.11% of the market. This meteoric rise can be quantified by its CAGR of 13.42%, indicating China's aggressive expansion and consolidation in this market.

Germany, initiating its journey with \$1.80 billion in 2003 (12.69% share), saw a moderate growth with a CAGR of 1.99%, culminating at \$2.68 billion (9.17% share) in 2022. Italy, on the other hand, began with \$0.86 billion (6.05% share) and gradually inched to \$1.26 billion in 2022, holding 4.32% of the global share, with a CAGR of 1.92%.

The USA maintained a steady presence, launching from \$1.46 billion (10.24% share) in 2003 and concluding at \$2.24 billion in 2022, which is 7.67% of the global exports. The growth, with a CAGR of 2.17%, signifies a consistent demand but also points to stronger growth rates in other regions.

South Korea and Taiwan, initially major contributors with 8.93% and 10.57% shares respectively in 2003, have encountered contrasting trajectories. South Korea essentially stagnated, with a negligible negative CAGR of -0.03%, ending at \$1.26 billion (4.32% share) in 2022. Taiwan, in a steeper decline, reached \$1.05 billion, which is 3.61% of the 2022 market, reflecting a CAGR of -1.76%. Vietnam, from a humble \$0.01 billion in 2003, astoundingly surged to \$1.05 billion in 2022, a testament to its burgeoning role in the global market.

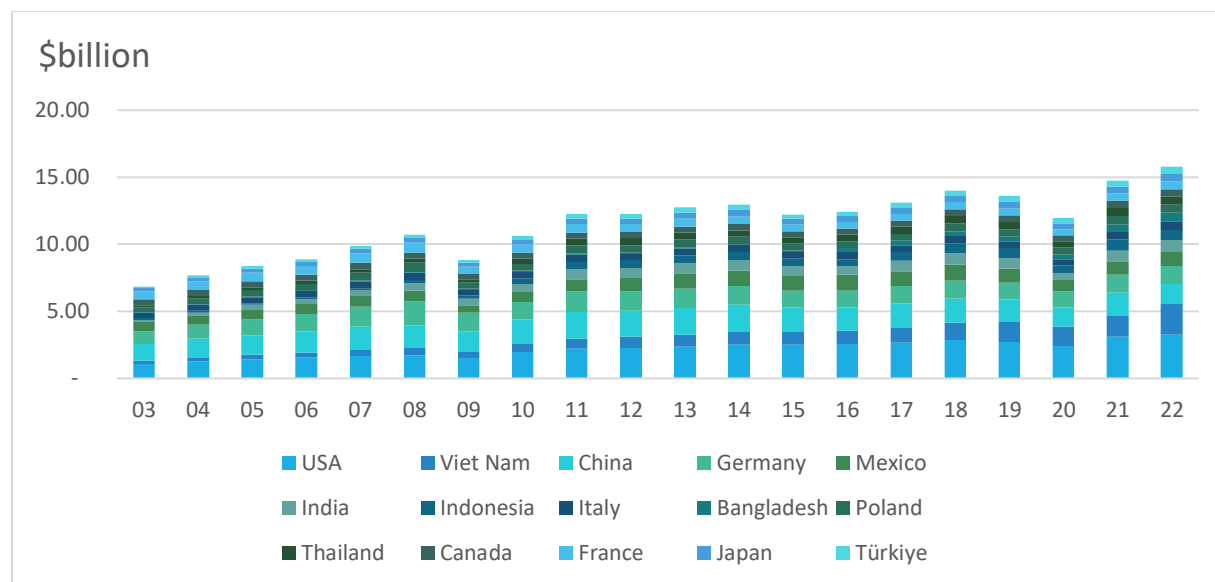
The Netherlands, Belgium, and Japan have navigated their unique courses. The Netherlands experienced a CAGR of 4.68%, progressing from \$0.23 billion in 2003 to \$0.58 billion in 2022.



Belgium, with a subdued CAGR of 0.43%, moved from \$0.51 billion to \$0.55 billion. Japan maintained its position with a CAGR of 2.49%, evolving from \$0.60 billion to \$0.98 billion.

From 2003 to 2022, the global impregnated and coated fabric exports witnessed transformative changes. China's ascendancy in this domain is unmatched, with its share tripling over two decades. Traditional powerhouses like Germany and the USA have maintained their presence but faced stiff competition from emerging economies. South Korea and Taiwan's slowing momentum contrasts sharply with Vietnam's remarkable emergence.

Table 13-2: Leading Importers of Impregnated, Coated and Laminated Fabrics



The USA, with an initial import value of \$1.09 billion in 2003, increased its imports to \$3.28 billion by 2022. The country's share of global imports grew from 8.73% to 12.38% during this period. With a CAGR of 5.99%, the USA has shown a sustained interest in impregnated and coated fabrics, fortifying its position as a significant market player.

Vietnam has marked substantial growth in this sector. From importing \$0.26 billion worth of fabric in 2003, it rose to \$2.24 billion in 2022. The nation's global share increased from 2.09% to 8.46%. This robust increase is reflected in its CAGR of 12.02%, third highest among all major importing countries.

China started with a significant base of \$1.23 billion in 2003. By 2022, this figure stood at \$1.51 billion, a relatively modest increase given the country's size and manufacturing dominance. Surprisingly, its global share reduced from 9.85% to 5.70%, and it exhibited a CAGR of just 1.10%.

Bangladesh, which started with a minuscule \$0.03 billion in 2003, have seen a significant rise to \$0.61 billion in 2022, achieving the highest CAGR of 16.30% among all countries. Similarly, Indonesia and India have experienced robust growth rates of 10.09% and 9.10% respectively, suggesting that these countries are emerging as significant importers in the global market.



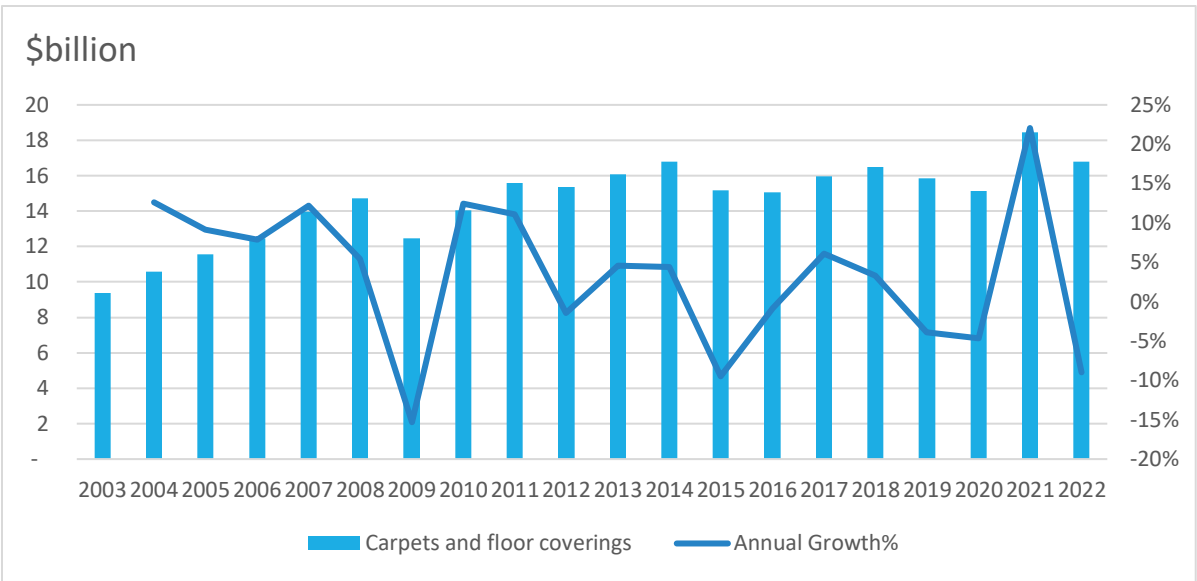
Germany, Italy, Poland, and France had significant imports, but their CAGR remains relatively moderate, ranging from -0.48% for France to 2.75% for Italy. These countries, with their matured markets, have seen slower growth in imports compared to emerging economies.

Mexico, Canada, and Thailand have maintained steady import values with CAGRs of 2.17%, 1.65%, and 7.59%, respectively. They have shown consistent demand over the years, with Mexico and Thailand increasing their share, while Canada's share saw a slight decline.



Carpets and Floor Coverings

Table 14: World Exports of Carpets and Floor Coverings



From 2003 to 2022, the global exports of carpets and floor coverings witnessed fluctuations, though generally presenting an upward trend. The value of these exports began at \$9.39 billion in 2003, peaking at \$18.46 billion in 2021 before slightly retracting to \$16.81 billion in 2022. This indicates a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 3.11% over the two-decade period.

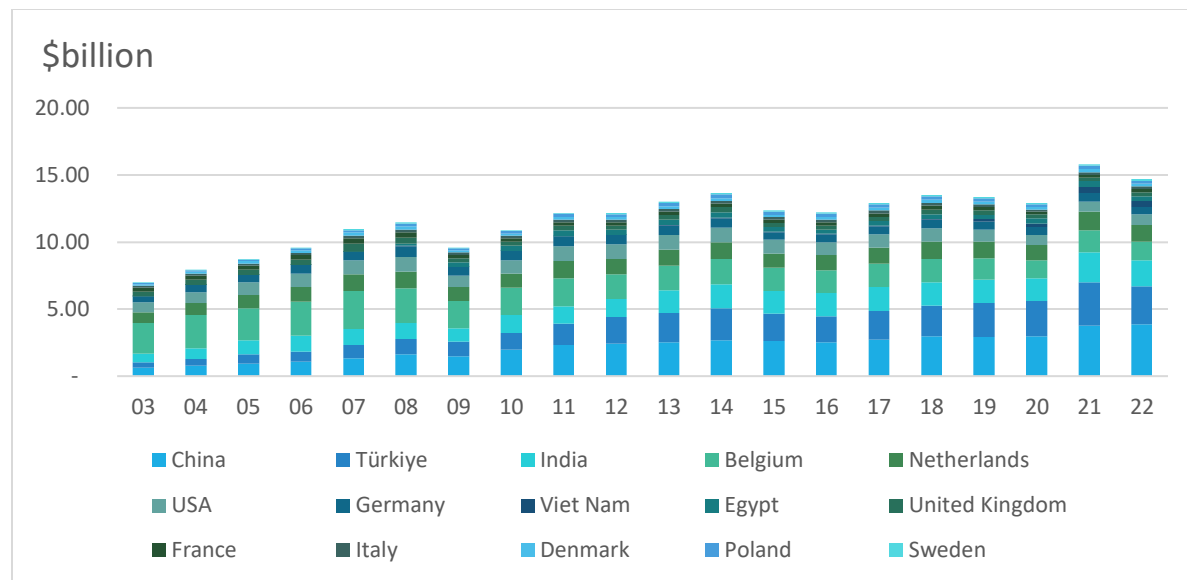
The share of carpets in total textile exports showed slight variances but remained relatively consistent. It initiated at 2.19% in 2003, experienced a slight peak at 2.27% in 2005, and then showed a general decline to 1.75% by 2022. Notably, the highest share recorded during this period was 2.27% in 2005, and the lowest was 1.75% in 2022.

The annual growth rate of carpet and floor covering exports showcased considerable volatility. The highest growth was registered in 2004, with an impressive 12.66% increase from the previous year. This was followed by a steady deceleration until 2008. The most significant contraction occurred in 2009, with a sharp drop of -15.31%, likely due to global economic challenges.

The global exports of carpets and floor coverings from 2003 to 2022 experienced growth with a CAGR of 3.11%, increasing from \$9.39 billion to \$16.81 billion. Despite the overall growth, the sector faced challenges, notably the significant dip in 2009 and again in 2022 after a peak in 2021. The share of carpets in total textile exports remained relatively stable, starting and ending the period around the 2% mark.

Table 14-1: Leading Exporters of Carpets and Floor Covering





The global market for carpets and floor coverings showcased a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 3.11%, growing from \$9.39 billion in 2003 to \$16.81 billion in 2022. While the market had experienced certain fluctuations, it has generally trended upward. China, Türkiye, and India emerge as the key players with the highest growth rates and market shares in 2022.

China initiating from a modest 6.79% share in 2003 (\$0.64 billion), China has displayed a remarkable growth, capturing 22.93% of the market in 2022, reaching exports worth \$3.85 billion. With a CAGR of 9.93%, it has shown a consistent and significant growth, positioning itself as the leading exporter by 2022.

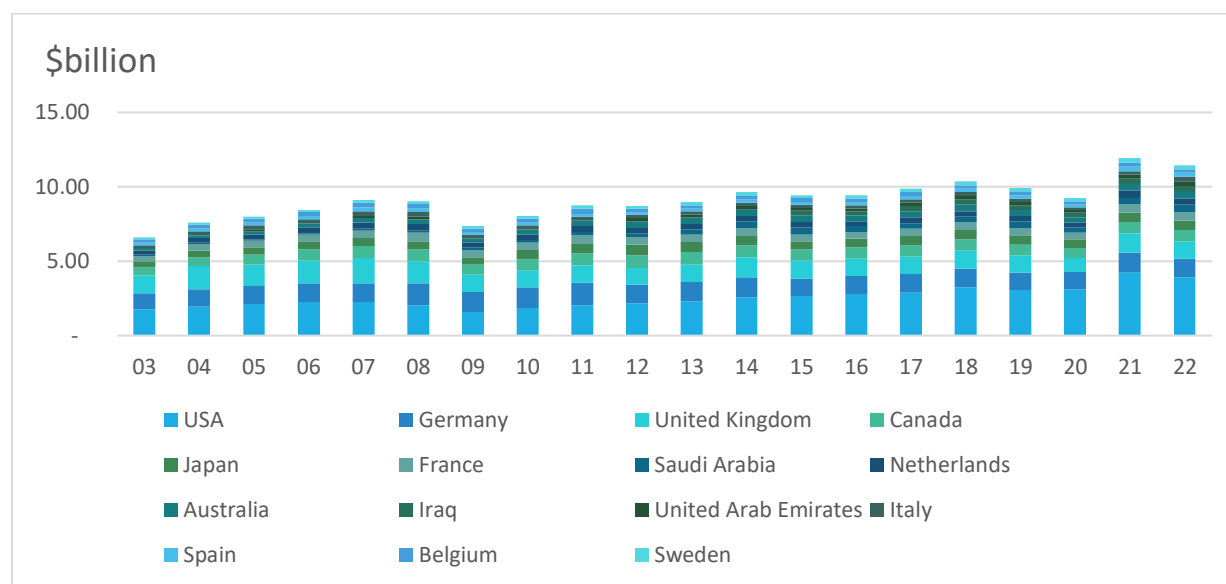
Türkiye beginning at 4.06% market share in 2003 with exports valued at \$0.38 billion, Türkiye observed a formidable CAGR of 11.11%, the second highest among leading nations. By 2022, its market share rose to 16.78%, with the export value reaching \$2.82 billion.

India's growth in this sector has been steady. Starting at 7.23% market share in 2003 (\$0.68 billion), it grew to 11.58% by 2022, achieving exports worth \$1.95 billion. The country recorded a CAGR of 5.69%. Belgium, despite being a dominant player in 2003 with a 24.18% share (\$2.27 billion), witnessed a decline over the years, reaching 8.25% in 2022 with exports worth \$1.39 billion. The negative CAGR of -2.57% signifies the challenges faced by Belgium in maintaining its earlier stronghold.

Vietnam though starting from a very small base of 0.05% market share in 2003 (\$0.01 billion), Vietnam showcased the highest CAGR of 26.06% among all nations. By 2022, its share catapulted to 2.46% with exports valued at \$0.41 billion. This sharp rise indicates a rapidly growing export potential.

Iran's trajectory has been declining. From holding a 7.09% market share in 2003 (\$0.67 billion), it plummeted to a mere 0.67% in 2022 (\$0.11 billion), experiencing a sharp negative CAGR of -8.91%.



Table 14-2: Leading Importers of Carpets and Floor Covering

USA's import value began at \$1.76 billion in 2003, escalating to \$3.93 billion by 2022. Its share in global imports rose from 19.54% to 24.20% over the period. The CAGR for USA stands at 4.31%, showcasing consistent growth. Germany initiated with \$1.09 billion in 2003, and by 2022, slightly increased to \$1.23 billion. Its market share shrank from 12.09% in 2003 to 7.55% in 2022. The nation witnessed a relatively slow growth with a CAGR of 0.62%.

United Kingdom starting from \$1.22 billion in 2003, the UK's import value slightly decreased to \$1.18 billion in 2022. The share of UK reduced from 13.50% to 7.28%. The UK experienced a negative CAGR of -0.15%, indicating a slight decline over the years. Canada's import value moved from \$0.52 billion in 2003 to \$0.75 billion in 2022. The share in global imports altered from 5.76% to 4.60%. Canada had a CAGR of 1.93%.

Saudi Arabia's imports grew notably from \$0.07 billion in 2003 to \$0.48 billion in 2022. Its share surged from 0.80% to 2.94%. The nation recorded the highest CAGR among all, standing at 10.44%. Netherlands starting at \$0.26 billion in 2003, it slightly increased to \$0.43 billion in 2022. Its share in global imports saw a minor drop from 2.88% to 2.67%. Netherlands had a CAGR of 2.74%. Australia experienced a growth from \$0.17 billion in 2003 to \$0.43 billion in 2022. Its share increased from 1.86% to 2.65%. Australia had a CAGR of 5.09%.

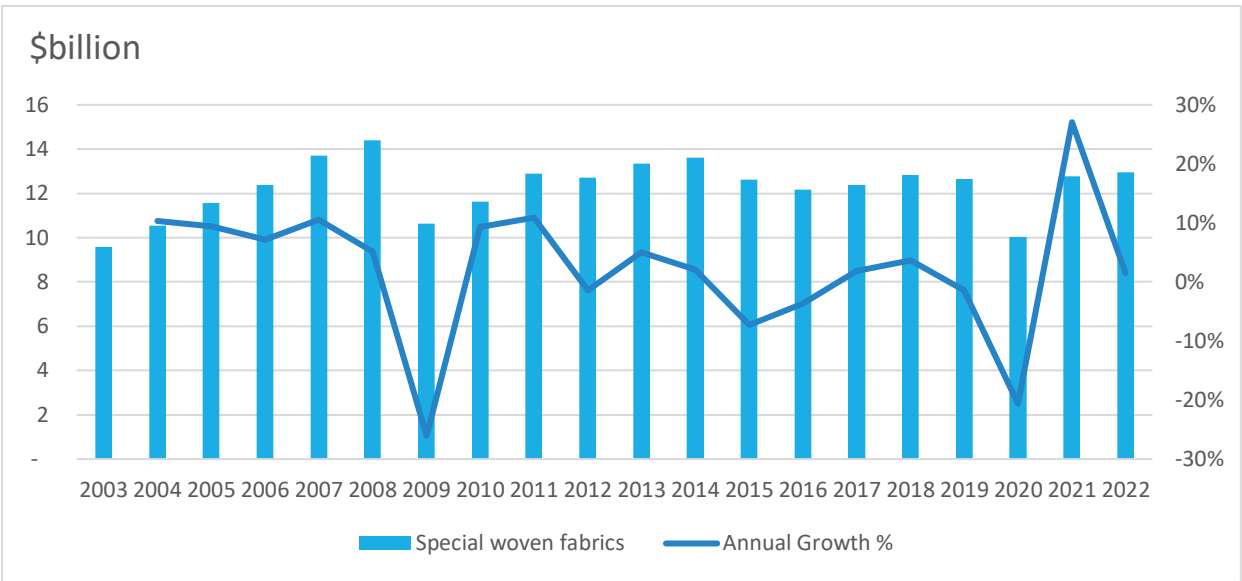
Iraq and United Arab Emirates, both these nations showed inconsistent data throughout the period. While Iraq saw a rise from zero in 2012 to \$0.39 billion in 2022, the United Arab Emirates jumped from zero in 2002 to \$0.35 billion in 2022.

While many nations showed consistent growth, the USA stood out as the dominant importer throughout the two decades.



Special Woven Fabrics

Table 15: World Exports of Special Woven Fabrics



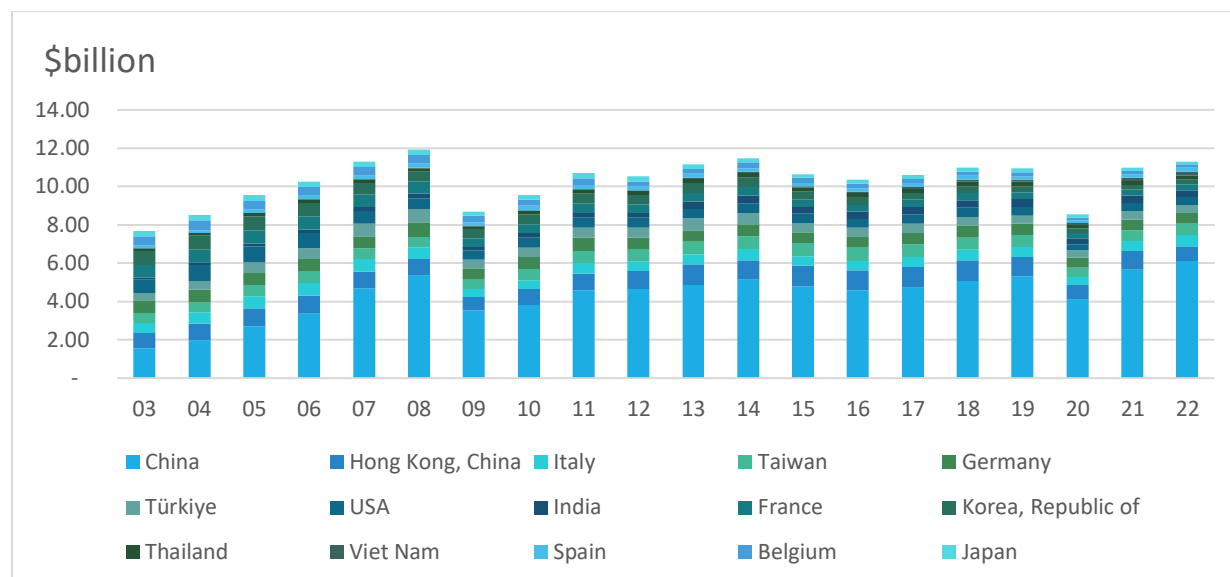
The global market for special woven fabrics saw notable fluctuations from 2003 to 2022. Starting at a value of \$9.57 billion in 2003, the exports experienced a steady growth, reaching its peak at \$14.40 billion in 2008. This represented an increase of 50.45% over the five years. However, 2008 also marked a significant turning point, as the subsequent year saw a sharp decline of 26.05% in exports to \$10.65 billion. This drop can likely be attributed to the global financial crisis which affected many industries, including textiles.

After 2009, there was a general resurgence in exports. They climbed back up, albeit not to the 2008 peak, and reached \$13.62 billion by 2014. Yet, post-2014, a subtle decline ensued again, bringing down the export value to \$12.16 billion in 2016. Fortunately, the market didn't persist in this trend and displayed some recovery in the subsequent years, settling at \$12.96 billion in 2022. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) over this 20-year period was 1.61%. This is a modest growth rate, indicative of the market's overall resilience despite facing several economic challenges throughout the years.

In terms of the share of special woven fabric in total textile exports, there was a slight but consistent decrease from 2.23% in 2003 to 1.35% in 2022. The highest share was recorded in 2005 at 2.27%, after which there was a general trend of reduction in its share. This could imply that while the absolute value of special woven fabrics exports saw an increase over the years, other textile exports might have grown at a faster rate.

Table 15-1: Leading Exporters of Special Woven Fabrics





From 2003 to 2022, the global market for special woven fabrics saw fluctuations, with the total exports starting from \$9.57 billion in 2003 and slightly rising to \$12.96 billion by 2022, marking a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 1.61%.

China has remained the dominant player throughout this period, with its exports increasing from \$1.55 billion in 2003 to a notable \$6.10 billion in 2022. Its market share rose from 16.25% in 2003 to a staggering 47.09% in 2022, highlighting China's growing dominance in this sector. China also had the second highest CAGR at 7.46%, only behind Vietnam.

Speaking of Vietnam, it demonstrated a tremendous growth trajectory, starting from a mere \$0.01 billion in 2003 to \$0.20 billion by 2022, marking a phenomenal CAGR of 17.27%. This indicates that Vietnam's special woven fabrics industry has been expanding rapidly, even if its overall share in the global market remains relatively small at 1.57% in 2022, up from just 0.10% in 2003.

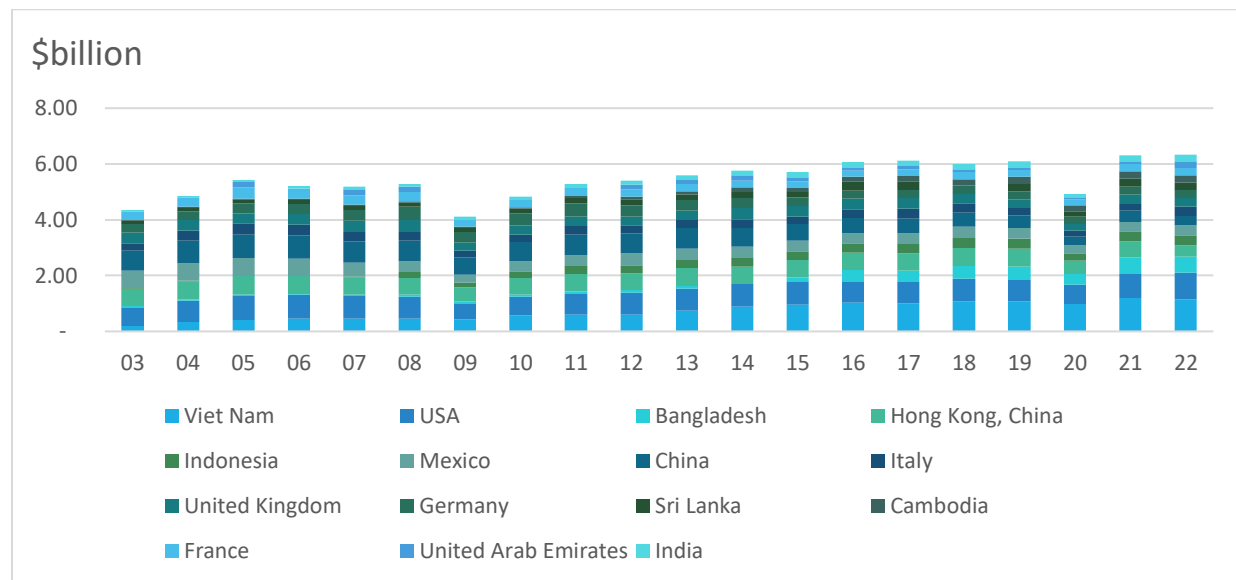
On the other hand, South Korea and France saw a decline in their export values over the two decades. South Korea's exports dipped from \$0.75 billion to \$0.24 billion, marking a CAGR of -5.81%. Similarly, France's exports shrunk from \$0.65 billion to \$0.32 billion with a CAGR of -3.63%. Their reduced shares in the global market over the years indicate a shift in the global dynamics of the special woven fabrics trade.

The USA, once a significant player with exports valued at \$0.71 billion in 2003 and a share of 7.46%, experienced a downward trend, with its exports reducing to \$0.41 billion by 2022 and its share dropping to 3.20%. Its CAGR stood at -2.82%. India showcased positive momentum, with its exports growing from \$0.10 billion in 2003 to \$0.35 billion in 2022, translating to a CAGR of 6.81%. Its global share also increased from 1.03% in 2003 to 2.67% in 2022.



It's also worth mentioning countries like Hong Kong, Italy, Taiwan, and Germany, which maintained their positions as key exporters over the years. However, their shares in the global market saw slight decreases.

Table 15-2: Leading Importers of Special Woven Fabrics



Vietnam's imports of special woven fabrics grew from a value of \$0.20 billion in 2003, constituting 2.42% of the global imports, to \$1.14 billion in 2022, accounting for 10.16% of global imports. This presents a whopping CAGR of 9.45%. Vietnam's rapid industrial growth and shift towards a manufacturing-based economy may be driving this increase in imports.

The USA began at \$0.67 billion in 2003 (7.88% share) and increased to \$0.96 billion in 2022 (8.58% share). With a CAGR of 1.94%, the USA has maintained a fairly steady growth, although the increase in market share has been nominal. Bangladesh started at a mere \$0.04 billion in 2003 (0.46% share) but witnessed an exponential growth to \$0.58 billion in 2022 (5.19% share), achieving an impressive CAGR of 15.30%. This underscores Bangladesh's emerging position in textile-related industries.

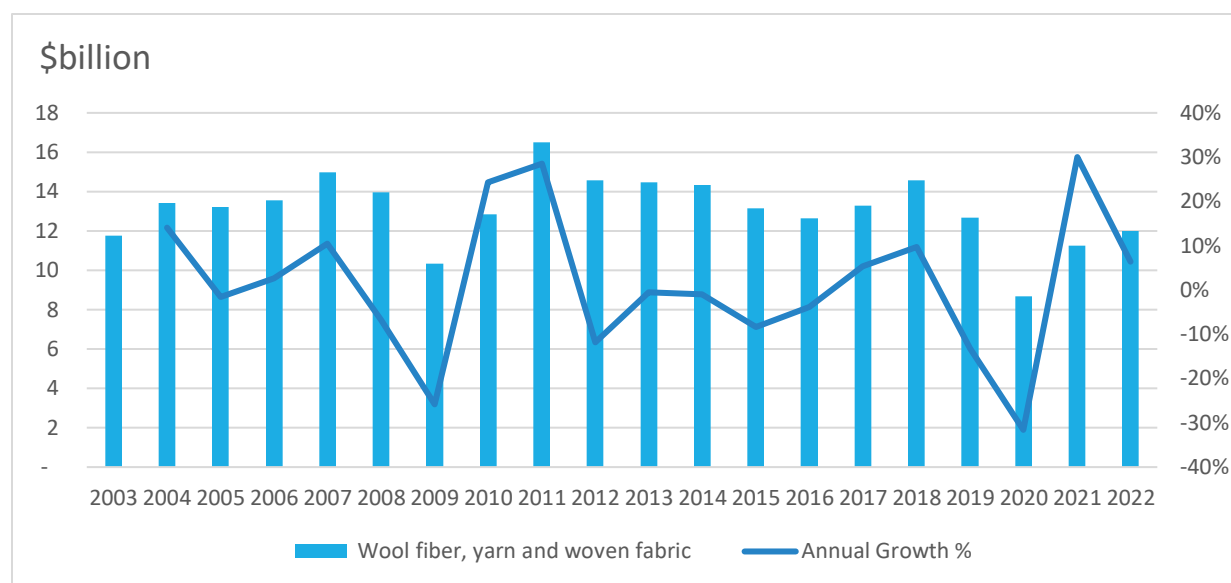
Hong Kong began at \$0.62 billion (7.34% share) and declined to \$0.41 billion in 2022 (3.64% share), experiencing a negative CAGR of -2.19%. This suggests a shift in trading dynamics or domestic consumption patterns within the region. From \$0.03 billion in 2003 (0.35% share) to \$0.36 billion in 2022 (3.23% share), Indonesia witnessed a high CAGR of 14.05%. This indicates robust growth in the textile sector within the country.

Countries like China, Mexico, the United Kingdom, Germany, and France have witnessed negative CAGRs. China, once leading with an 8.34% share in 2003, has now diminished to 3.04% in 2022, showing a decline rate of -3.77%. Similarly, Mexico's share shrank from 7.24% to 3.14%, marking a CAGR of -2.87%.



Wool Fibres, Yarn, and Woven Fabrics

Table 16: World Exports of Wool Fibres, Yarn, and Woven Fabrics



Between 2003 and 2022, the global exports of wool fibre, yarn, and woven fabric experienced varied dynamics, starting with a value of \$11.75 billion in 2003 and slightly increasing to \$11.98 billion in 2022. This translates to a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of just 0.10%, suggesting minimal growth over the two decades.

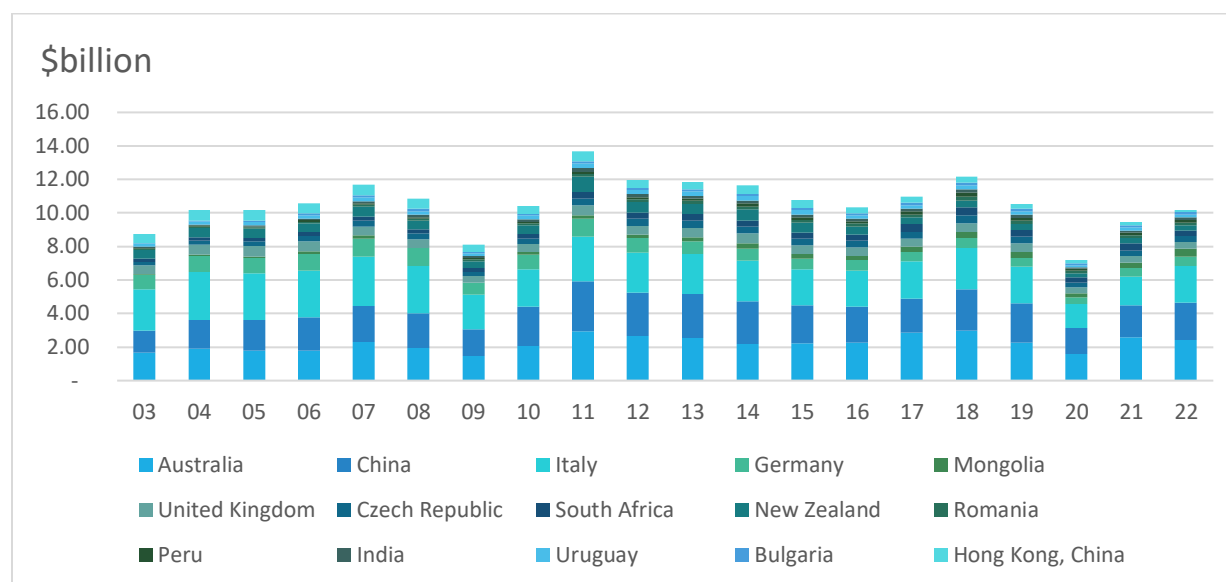
The early 2000s saw a rise in wool exports, with the highest annual growth of 14.11% observed from 2003 to 2004 when exports surged from \$11.75 billion to \$13.41 billion. However, this momentum didn't persist long, as by 2005, a slight decline of 1.54% was witnessed, dropping the exports to \$13.20 billion.

The period between 2005 to 2007 marked an increase in wool exports, culminating at \$14.96 billion. Yet, the next couple of years (2008 and 2009) were not favourable for the wool export market. In 2009, the global financial crisis impacted numerous industries, with wool exports being no exception. During this year, exports drastically dropped by 25.89% to \$10.34 billion.

Recovery began in 2010, as exports surged by 24.25% to \$12.84 billion. The following year, 2011, registered the highest export value in the entire period at \$16.50 billion, an impressive growth of 28.49%. Unfortunately, this peak was short-lived, as the subsequent years saw mostly declining trends, with occasional rebounds in between.

In the context of the broader textile industry, wool, yarn, and fabric exports consistently contributed to a decreasing proportion of total textile exports. Starting with a 2.74% share in 2003, it declined to 1.25% in 2022. Despite the various rises and dips over the years, the share of wool in total textiles generally trended downward.



Table 16-1: Leading Exporters of Wool Fibres, Yarn, and Woven Fabrics

The global export landscape of wool, yarn, and fabrics underwent several transformations from 2003 to 2022. The worldwide exports, which began at \$11.75 billion in 2003, demonstrated a mild rise to \$11.98 billion by 2022. This global increment produced a CAGR of 0.10%.

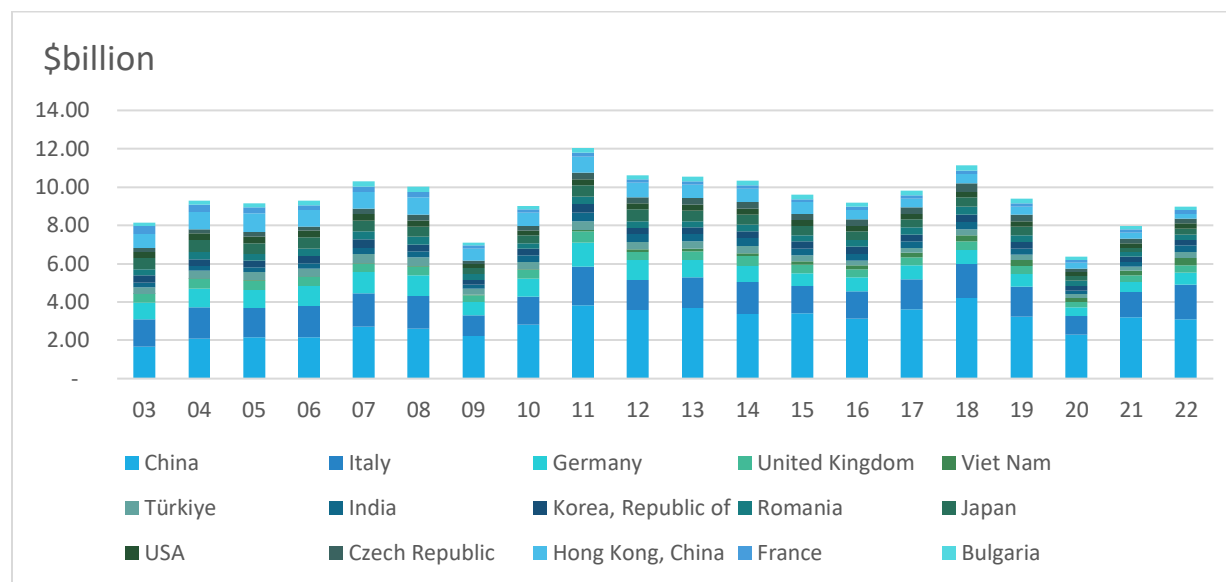
Australia grew its exports from \$1.68 billion in 2003 to \$2.40 billion in 2022. This signifies a growth from 14.29% share in 2003 to a dominant 20.06% share in 2022, with a CAGR of 1.90%. China showed an increase from \$1.32 billion to \$2.26 billion over the same period. While it had an 11.20% share of the global exports in 2003, by 2022, it constituted 18.86%, recording a notable CAGR of 2.88%.

Italy, historically a significant player, experienced a decline, commencing at \$2.44 billion (20.75% share) and dropping to \$2.19 billion (18.30% share) with a negative CAGR of -0.56%. Germany's influence waned from \$0.89 billion (7.58% share) to \$0.55 billion (4.59% share) throughout the period, a descent corroborated by a CAGR of -2.50%. Mongolia showcased a phenomenal surge, expanding from a modest \$0.05 billion in 2003 to \$0.46 billion in 2022. This corresponds to a growth from a 0.39% global share to 3.80%, underlined by a staggering CAGR of 12.81%.

Other noteworthy nations include the United Kingdom, Czech Republic, and South Africa with varying degrees of growth and contributions. For instance, the United Kingdom's contribution contracted from 4.28% to 3.36%, while the Czech Republic and South Africa managed to enhance their shares to 2.95% and 2.83%, respectively. On the flip side, nations such as New Zealand saw a decline, with its share plummeting from 4.44% to 2.41%.

Emerging players like Romania, Peru, and India demonstrated remarkable growth rates. Romania, starting from a meagre 0.47% in 2003, reached 1.48% by 2022. Both Peru and India showcased similar trends, with their 2022 shares standing at 1.40% and 1.37%, respectively.



Table 16-2: Leading Importers of Wool Fibres, Yarn, and Woven Fabrics

China, already holding a 14.54% share in 2003, remarkably expanded its import activities, reaching a 26.56% share by 2022. This dramatic rise can be attributed to the country's growing textile industry and its central role in the global apparel supply chain. Italy, commencing with a 12.14% share in 2003, maintained a steady growth over the period, registering a CAGR of 1.35%. By 2022, it held a 15.53% share, furthering its position as a significant player in the European textile market.

Germany, which began with a 7.50% share in 2003, saw a decline, evidenced by its -1.76% CAGR, resulting in a reduced share of 5.30% by 2022. Similarly, the United Kingdom started with a 4.02% share, declining at a CAGR of -0.93% to end with a 3.34% share. In contrast, Vietnam, beginning from a negligible 0.09% share in 2003, witnessed a meteoric rise of 20.41% CAGR, claiming a 3.09% share by 2022. This sharp ascent is a testament to Vietnam's emerging role in the global textile and garment industry.

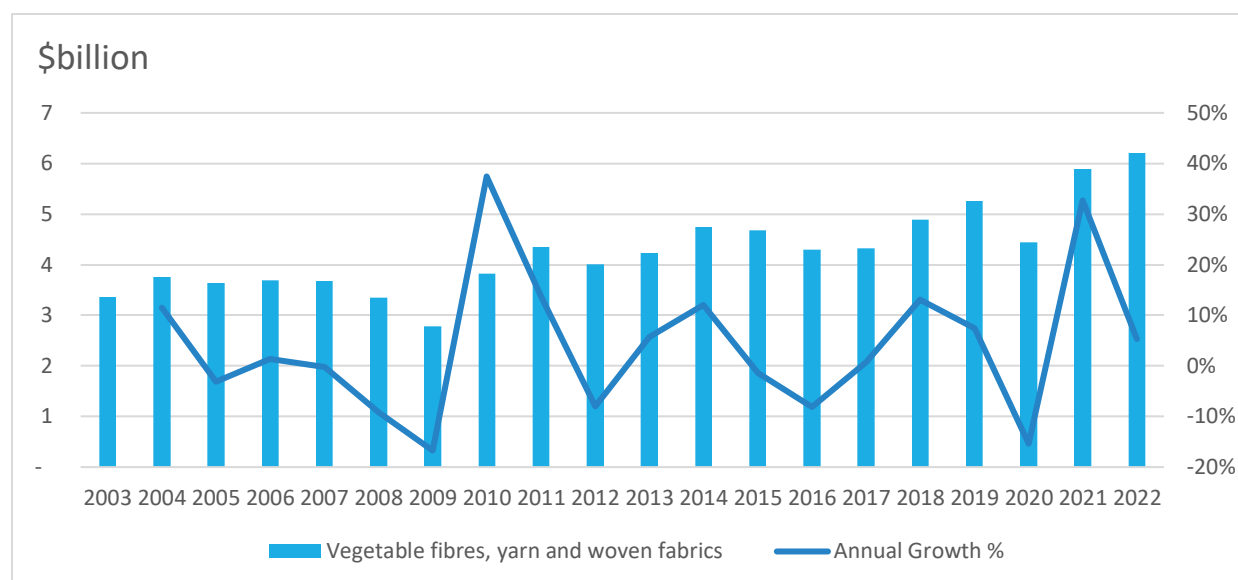
Türkiye's and Romania's imports remained relatively stable with marginal CAGR declines of -0.10% and -0.18% respectively. Meanwhile, India's growth was promising, showing a positive CAGR of 1.95%, culminating in a 2.82% share by 2022.

Korea, Japan, and the USA faced declines with CAGR values of -1.58%, -3.68%, and -0.62% respectively. Particularly striking is Hong Kong, China's downturn, which plummeted from a 6.54% share in 2003 to just 1.85% in 2022, reflecting a significant CAGR decline of -6.38%.



Vegetable Fibres, Yarn, and Fabrics

Table 17: World Exports of Vegetable Fibres, Yarn, and Fabrics



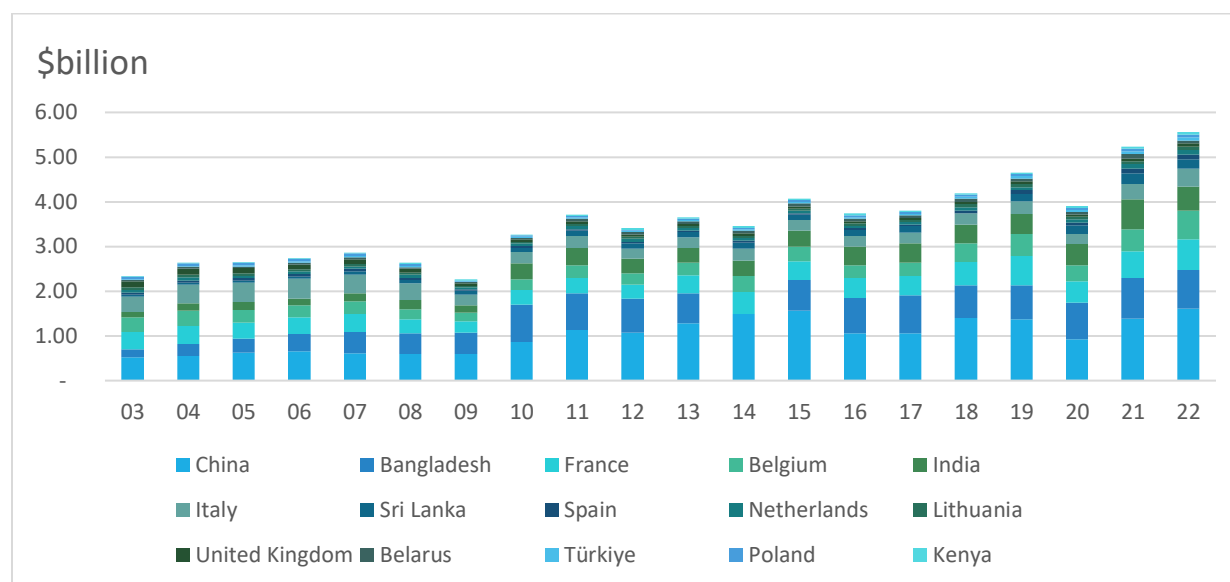
The global market for vegetable fibres, yarn, and fabrics began the period with exports valued at \$3.37 billion in 2003. This value surged to \$3.76 billion in 2004, reflecting an impressive 11.53% annual growth. However, the next couple of years witnessed some volatility, with a minor decline in 2005, followed by slight increments until 2007, when the exports reached \$3.68 billion.

There was a notable drop in 2008 and 2009, with the exports descending to \$2.79 billion, likely an impact of the global economic downturn. But the resilience of this sector became evident in 2010 with a significant rebound. Exports leaped by a massive 37.44% in that year, amounting to \$3.83 billion. From here on, a general uptrend can be seen, albeit with yearly fluctuations. The year 2011 saw a further surge to \$4.35 billion, but this was followed by a decrease to \$4.00 billion in 2012.

The years leading up to 2018 showcased an overall upward momentum, with exports peaking at \$5.25 billion in 2019. However, 2020 posed a challenge, likely due to the global repercussions of the Covid-19 pandemic, leading to a decline to \$4.44 billion, a significant -15.42% drop from the previous year. Nevertheless, the industry showcased its robustness yet again with a remarkable recovery in 2021, growing by 32.72% and reaching \$5.90 billion. This growth trend continued into 2022, with exports valued at \$6.21 billion.

The share of vegetable fibres, yarn, and fabrics in total textile exports remained under 1% throughout the observed period. While there were fluctuations, with the share touching a low of 0.50% in 2009 and a high of 0.78% in 2003 and 2004, it ended at 0.65% in 2022, emphasising the relative consistency of this category within the broader textile export domain.



Table 17-1: Leading Exporters of Vegetable Fibres, Yarn, and Fabrics

China began in 2003 with exports valued at \$0.53 billion, representing 15.61% of global exports. By 2022, its exports swelled to \$1.62 billion, accounting for 26.02% of the world's share. This reflects China's growing dominance in the textile industry and its ability to capture a larger market share over the years.

Bangladesh showcased an impressive growth trajectory, starting from \$0.17 billion in 2003, accounting for 5.19% of global exports, to \$0.86 billion in 2022, marking a 13.83% share. The growth rate, reflected by an 8.74% CAGR, underscores Bangladesh's ascendancy in this sector.

France and Belgium, traditional players in the textile realm, had their exports grow from \$0.38 billion and \$0.33 billion in 2003 to \$0.68 billion and \$0.64 billion in 2022, respectively. Their share, however, remained relatively stable over the two decades, with France moving from 11.29% to 10.95% and Belgium from 9.81% to 10.29%.

India, known for its rich textile heritage, surged in its exports from \$0.12 billion in 2003 to \$0.54 billion in 2022, transitioning from a 3.70% global share to 8.75%. With a CAGR of 8.06%, India's trajectory indicates its rising significance in the vegetable fibres, yarn, and fabric market.

Italy, while starting from a substantial base of \$0.35 billion in 2003, saw a comparatively modest growth to \$0.40 billion by 2022. Its global share decreased from 10.36% to 6.44% over the period, reflecting a diminished growth impetus.

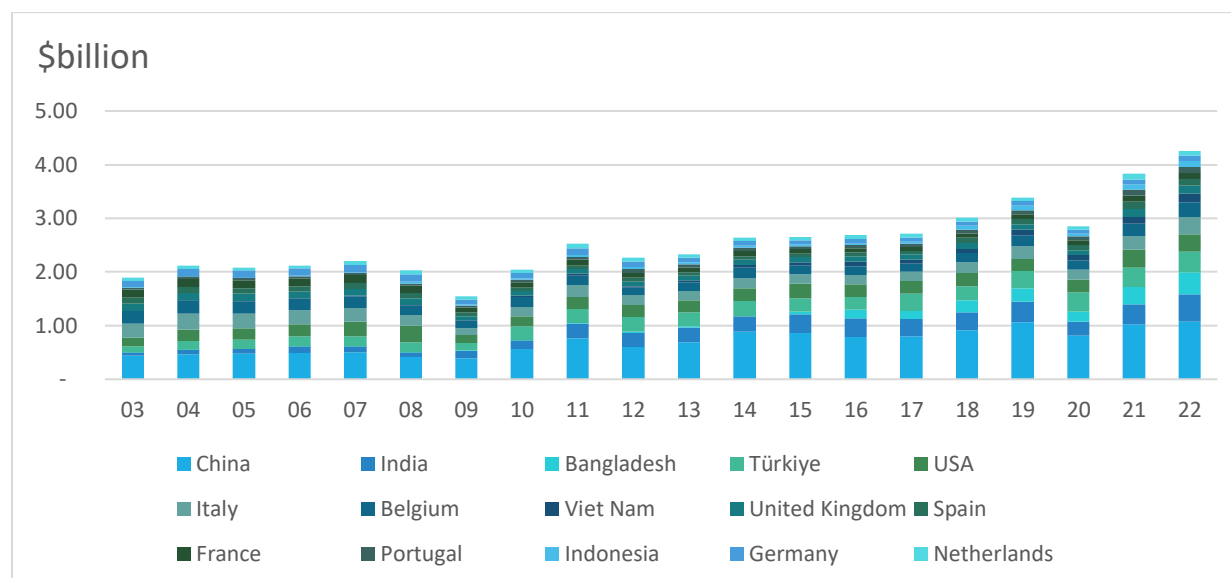
Sri Lanka, although a smaller player in absolute values, achieved the highest CAGR of 10.14% among the major exporting countries, with its exports growing from \$0.03 billion in 2003 to \$0.21 billion in 2022. This reflects Sri Lanka's potential as an emerging market in this domain.

Lastly, the United Kingdom had a contrary trend, where its exports diminished from \$0.13 billion in 2003 to \$0.07 billion in 2022. This fall from 3.98% to 1.09% in global share and a negative CAGR



of -3.53% is indicative of challenges faced by the UK in maintaining its competitive stance in this sector.

Table 17-2: Leading Importers of Vegetable Fibres, Yarn, and Fabrics



China remains the predominant player in the import market for vegetable fibres, yarn, and fabric. Starting with an import value of \$0.43 billion in 2003, representing a 13.27% share, it reached \$1.08 billion in 2022, grabbing a substantial market share of 19.14%. Its consistent growth over two decades is evident with a CAGR of 4.90%.

India, although starting from a modest base of \$0.06 billion in 2003 (1.92% share), has displayed robust growth. By 2022, its imports surged to \$0.51 billion, increasing its market share to 9.00%, with an impressive CAGR of 11.62%.

Bangladesh has been the star performer in terms of growth rate. Despite a nominal beginning with \$0.01 billion in 2003, it experienced a meteoric rise with a CAGR of 24.20%, reaching \$0.41 billion in 2022 and capturing 7.29% of the global market.

Traditional importers like USA, Italy, and Belgium have shown slower growth rates over the years. The USA, starting at \$0.16 billion in 2003 (4.97% share), grew at a CAGR of 3.72% to reach \$0.33 billion in 2022. Similarly, Italy, which had a strong foothold in 2003 with \$0.26 billion (7.89% share), saw a modest CAGR of 1.18%. Belgium's CAGR stood at 0.54%, from \$0.24 billion in 2003 to \$0.27 billion in 2022.

Vietnam showcases a similar trend as Bangladesh, indicating the rise of emerging markets. With an initial import value of almost negligible in 2003, it reached \$0.17 billion by 2022, representing a 2.98% share, and an exceptional CAGR of 23.36%.



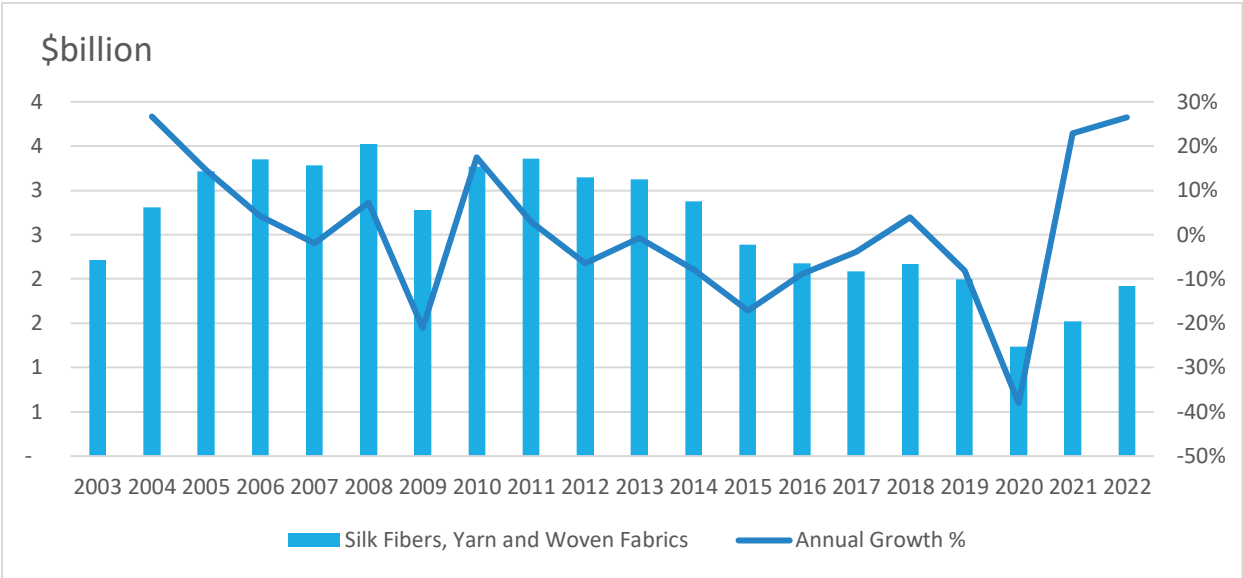
Countries like the United Kingdom, Spain, and France have either experienced slow growth or a slight decline. The UK has grown from \$0.13 billion (4.09% share) to \$0.15 billion (2.69% share) with a CAGR of 0.65%. Spain and France have CAGRs of 0.79% and -1.46%, respectively.

Other notable countries include Portugal, with a strong growth rate of 5.67%, increasing its market share from 1.21% to 2.01% over the period. Similarly, Indonesia exhibited a strong CAGR of 12.60%, while Lithuania and Morocco maintained steady growth rates of 3.64% and 2.85% respectively.



Silk Fibres Yarn and Fabrics

Table 18: World Exports of Silk Fibres, Yarn, and Fabrics



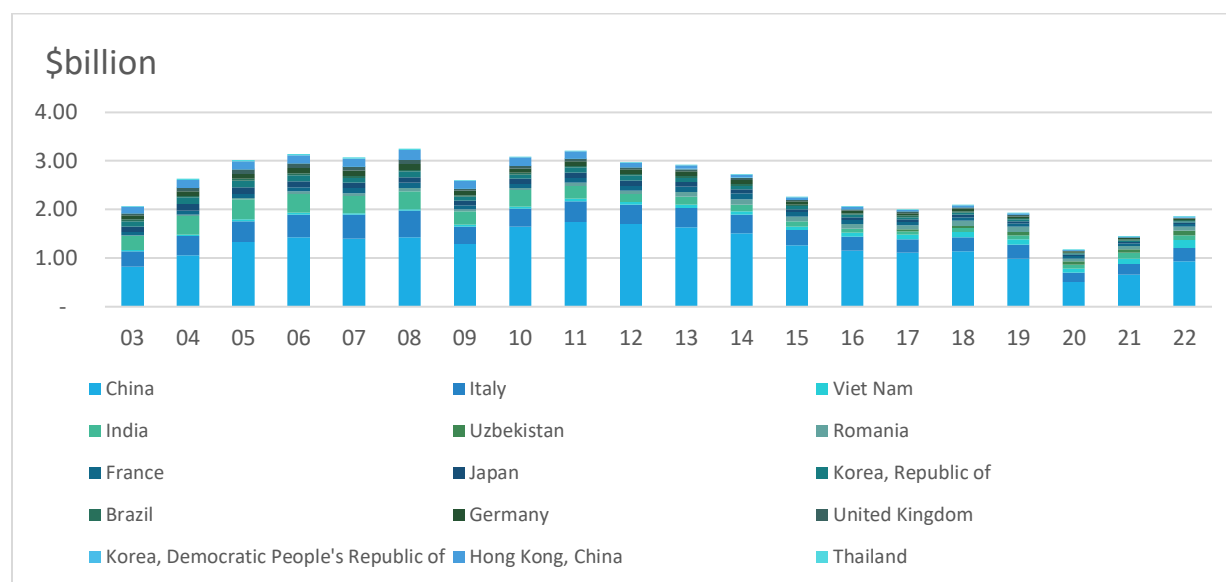
The global exports of silk fibres, yarn, and woven fabrics have seen fluctuations over the two-decade period from 2003 to 2022. Starting at \$2.22 billion in 2003, the exports increased notably to peak at \$3.52 billion by 2008, marking a positive surge in the global silk trade. However, the value of these exports has seen a general decline since then, falling to \$1.92 billion in 2022. Over this period, the sector experienced a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of -0.74%, indicating a gradual decline in the export value of these silk products over the years.

To delve deeper, there was a significant 26.69% growth in exports from 2003 to 2004, where the values jumped from \$2.22 billion to \$2.81 billion. This upward trend continued until 2008, but the global financial crisis may have impacted the sector, as reflected in a sharp 21.02% decline in 2009. The following years witnessed attempts at recovery, especially in 2010 with a growth of 17.45%, but the sector struggled to return to its pre-crisis peak.

From 2012 onward, a trend of decrease is discernible, with only occasional brief resurgences. Notably, 2020 saw a significant contraction of -38.03%, presumably due to the global disruptions caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. Nonetheless, in 2021 and 2022, there were promising growth rates of 22.97% and 26.51% respectively, hinting at a potential recovery or stabilisation for the silk exports sector in the near future.

In terms of the share of silk, yarn, and woven fabrics in total textiles exports, it started at 0.52% in 2003 and peaked at 0.63% in 2005. Over the subsequent years, there was a consistent decline in its share, reaching as low as 0.16% in 2020. By 2022, it slightly recovered to 0.20%. This suggests that while the global textile market might be growing or changing, silk products' share has relatively diminished.



Table 18-1: Leading Exporters of Silk Fibres, Yarn, and Fabrics

From 2003 to 2022, the global market for the export of silk, yarn, and fabrics underwent a myriad of changes. The world exports began at \$2.22 billion in 2003 and peaked in 2008 at \$3.52 billion. By 2022, this figure settled at \$1.92 billion, marking a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of -0.74%.

China as the dominant player started its journey in 2003 with an export value of \$0.82 billion, capturing 37.19% of the world's silk exports. By 2022, China augmented its dominance, exporting silk products worth \$0.93 billion, which signifies a 48.51% share. Notably, despite the global trend, China experienced a positive CAGR of 0.65% over this period. Italy's silk exports commenced at \$0.31 billion in 2003, accounting for 14.11% of global exports. By 2022, its contribution marginally increased to 14.65% at \$0.28 billion, exhibiting a slight decline with a CAGR of -0.55%.

Vietnam from a modest \$0.03 billion in 2003, which was 1.18% of the world's exports, Vietnam displayed robust growth over the years. By 2022, it reached \$0.16 billion, grabbing an 8.14% market share. With a stellar CAGR of 9.89%, Vietnam emerges as one of the fastest-growing silk exporters in this timeframe.

India started 2003 with a strong export value of \$0.29 billion, holding 13.12% of global exports. However, over the next two decades, its position waned, ending at \$0.09 billion in 2022, which is 4.93% of the market. This decline translated to a CAGR of -5.73%. A late entrant, Uzbekistan began its recorded silk exports in 2017 with \$0.03 billion. By 2022, its exports touched \$0.09 billion, capturing a market share of 4.89%. Given its late entry, a conventional CAGR couldn't be derived.

Romania commencing its journey in 2003 with a minor 0.54% market share (\$0.01 billion), Romania showcased substantial growth over the years, reaching a share of 4.84% (\$0.09 billion) in 2022. Its growth is evident with a CAGR of 11.38%.

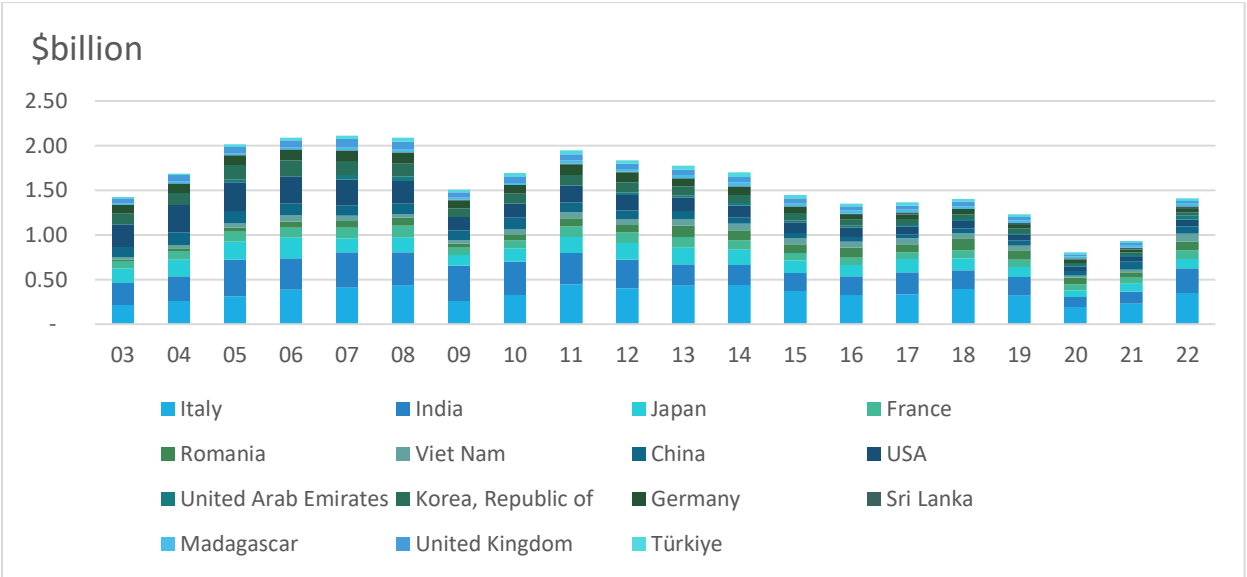


Other notable countries include France, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Brazil, and Germany. Most of these countries saw a decline in their share and export value over the period. For instance, Japan's contribution shrank from 5.18% in 2003 to 1.66% in 2022, and Germany's share diminished from 3.84% to 1.20% over the same period.

Over the two-decade period, the global silk export market saw a slight decline, as indicated by the CAGR of -0.74%. China solidified its position as the leading exporter, growing against the overall trend. Remarkably, Vietnam and Romania emerged as the stars, with both countries demonstrating impressive growth rates in their exports.

Conversely, India experienced a marked decline. As newer entrants like Uzbekistan began making their mark, established players like Japan and Germany saw their shares significantly diminish.

Table 18-2: Leading Importers of Silk Fibres, Yarn, and Fabrics



Beginning with Italy, its imports of silk, yarn, and fabrics grew at a CAGR of 2.60%. Starting with a value of \$0.22 billion in 2003, representing 10.72% of the global market, Italy's imports increased to \$0.35 billion in 2022, capturing a larger market share of 20.39%. This demonstrates a strong performance by Italy in this sector.

India, which began with a 12.04% global share (\$0.24 billion) in 2003, saw a relatively modest growth, with a CAGR of 0.66%. By 2022, India's imports were valued at \$0.27 billion, accounting for 15.92% of the global market. Japan, however, experienced a negative CAGR of -2.71%. While it started 2003 with imports valued at \$0.17 billion (8.53% share), it saw a reduction to \$0.10 billion in 2022, which translates to a reduced global share of 5.90%. France observed a slight increase in its imports, with a CAGR of 0.93%. Its imports grew from \$0.08 billion (4.05% share) in 2003 to \$0.10 billion (5.64% share) by 2022.



Romania displayed a remarkable growth, with a CAGR of 10.23%. Starting from a mere 0.76% share (\$0.02 billion) in 2003, Romania's imports soared to \$0.10 billion in 2022, capturing 5.62% of the global market. Vietnam also showcased strong growth with a CAGR of 6.99%. Its imports went from \$0.03 billion in 2003 (1.30% share) to \$0.09 billion in 2022 (5.48% share). China's market saw a decline with a CAGR of -1.59%. From holding a 5.47% share (\$0.11 billion) in 2003, its imports decreased to \$0.08 billion in 2022, making up 4.72% of the global market.

The USA experienced a significant drop, with a CAGR of -6.52%. Starting the period with the largest share (12.83%) valued at \$0.26 billion, by 2022, its imports shrunk to \$0.07 billion, constituting only 4.17% of the global market. The UAE, which did not have significant imports in the early years, saw growth to \$0.04 billion by 2022, capturing 2.60% of the market. Due to its inconsistent data, a CAGR could not be determined. South Korea witnessed a decline in the period with a CAGR of -5.60%, reducing its imports from \$0.12 billion (5.83% share) in 2003 to \$0.04 billion (2.28% share) in 2022.

Germany saw a decline in its imports with a CAGR of -5.13%, going from \$0.09 billion (4.68% share) in 2003 to \$0.03 billion (2.01% share) in 2022. Sri Lanka demonstrated a tremendous growth rate with a CAGR of 17.02%. Though starting with a negligible share in 2003, by 2022, its imports reached \$0.03 billion, taking 1.94% of the global market. Lastly, Madagascar, with a CAGR of 3.76%, increased its imports from \$0.02 billion (0.77% share) in 2003 to \$0.03 billion in 2022, which is 1.82% of the global market.

The global market for silk, yarn, and fabrics has observed shifts in leading importing countries over the 20-year period. While traditional importers like the USA and Japan have seen their shares reduce, emerging markets, especially in Europe and Asia like Romania and Vietnam, have displayed significant growth.

