

Textile Yarn

Market Scenario and Competitive Landscape

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Introduction and Methodology

“Market Scenario” is a customized and organized analysis to gather information about target markets and competitive landscape in a particular sector.

“Market Scenario” provides relevant information to identify and analyze market needs, market size and competition in the fields of interest of the customer. A technology or a product developed by the customer can be characterized according to the sectors and potentiality of application, target market, competitive advantages and potential partners of the technology. The analysis is performed with the application of technology and business intelligence tools. The research in the information providers is usually based on the use of keywords or by thematic area, according to the specific topic of interest.

The results of the assessment are data about the target or global market potential, market value and applicability of the technologies or products developed by the customer, the trends of the market of interest, the segmentation of the market (e.g., by application, geography or indication), the supply chain and the competitive advantages of products or technologies, the key players active in the market of interest and the possible direct or indirect competitors of the customer.

Context

This report provides an overview of the **textile yarn market**, with reference to the trend and dynamics in the period 2023 - 2028, to the market segmentations by applications, by type and by region, and to the competitive landscape in the field.

1 Textile Yarn

Textile yarn is a continuous strand of fibers, filaments, or materials suitable for use in weaving, knitting, crocheting, or other forms of textile production. Yarns can be made from a variety of fibers, including natural fibers such as cotton, wool, silk, and linen, as well as synthetic fibers, such as polyester, nylon, and acrylic. Yarns can be produced through a variety of methods, including spinning, twisting, and extrusion, and can be treated with different finishes or coatings to improve their durability or performance characteristics.

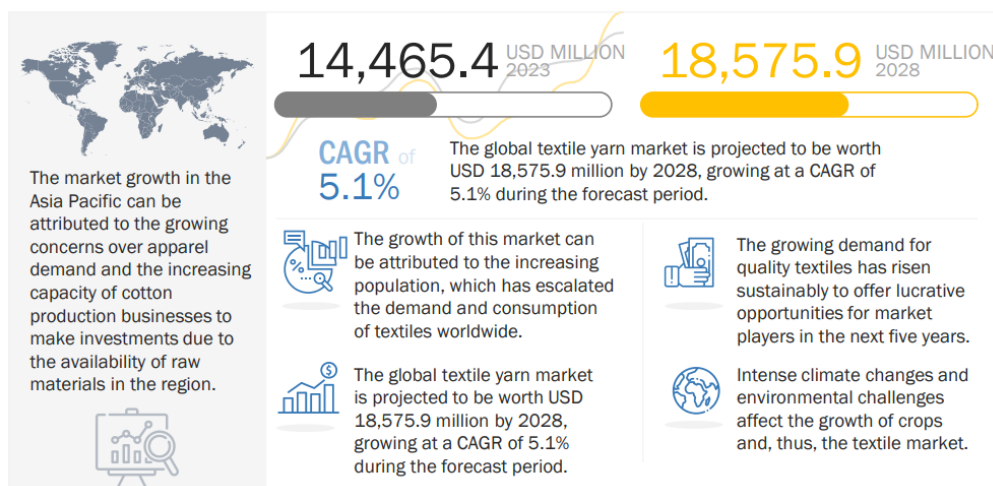
The textile yarn market caters to a high-value fabric industry with continuous demand worldwide and at all times of the year. A segment of the industry consists of textile yarns derived from natural fibers. This segment is therefore impacted by agricultural productivity of the year for the crop, such as cotton or flax. The demand for eco-friendly products has prompted manufacturers to produce organic component-based products. Global economic conditions, prevailing fashion trends, consumer preferences, and technological advancements in textile manufacturing significantly influence the textile yarn market.

Geographically, the textile yarn market is globally distributed, with key players and production hubs situated in various regions. Moreover, textile yarn-producing countries include China, India, Bangladesh, Turkey, Vietnam, and the US, where well-established textile industries cater to domestic and international markets. A notable shift has been toward sustainable practices and environmentally friendly yarn production methods. Consequently, recycled yarns, organic yarns, and yarns made from renewable sources have gained traction owing to the rising environmental consciousness among consumers. Technological advancements in yarn manufacturing processes, such as ring spinning, open-end spinning, and air-jet spinning, also shape the market landscape.

1.1 Global Market and Market Dynamics

The **global textile yarn market** is projected to grow at a CAGR of 5.1%, in terms of value, between 2023 and 2028 to reach USD 18,575.9 million by 2028 (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Global Textile Yarn Market in the Period 2023 - 2028



Textile yarn is widely used in the apparel industry due to its useful properties, such as good moisture management and heat resistance. The apparel industry is witnessing significant **growth** due to high demand from the increasing population and increased demand for environmentally and skin-friendly fabrics (Figure 2). However, fluctuations in raw material prices, competition from synthetic fibers, and changing trade policies pose ongoing **obstacles** in the market growth.

Figure 2. Drivers, Restraints, Opportunities and Challenges: Textile Yarn Market



The **textile industry** is one of the parent industries in the world. The variations of the available textiles include apparel, home textiles, technical textiles, industrial textiles, medical textiles, safety textiles, and smart or intelligent textiles for consumers, traders, manufacturers, technologists, engineers, and others. The global textile and apparel industries have entered a transformation phase since the demand for such products has increased exponentially. Many new competitors, as well as consumers, have entered the global market with their immense capabilities and the desire to grow and sustain the competition by maximizing their market share in the global textile industry.

The demand for **organically grown cotton, ramie, and jute yarn** can potentially expand in areas where such crops are the core cash crops. In countries such as China and India, which are consecutively first and second in terms of cotton production in the world, cotton accounts for a large share of commercial agriculture. With growing environmental awareness among consumers in these economies, the demand for organically grown raw materials for textiles has been increasing. Companies have emphasized the scope of growth in producing sustainable and organically produced fibers, considering the rise in per capita requirement for textile fibers due to the growing population. The cumulative impact of all commercial agricultural production could lead to soil degradation. Therefore, organic textile yarns are being manufactured to cater to a section of consumers who can afford a higher price range.

In 2021, **Europe** represented around 23% of the world's organic agricultural land. There were roughly 5% from North America in that year. Consumers who value natural and non-toxic items are drawn to yarns made from organic materials. For those with sensitive skin or allergies, these yarns not containing residue from synthetic chemicals used in normal farming can be advantageous. Additionally, the broader trend of ethical and sustainable fashion is fueling the desire for yarns made from organic materials. **Fair trade** practices are frequently used in producing organic yarns, ensuring improved working conditions and equitable compensation for farmers and other suppliers in the supply chain. There are particular yarn makers who focus on organic fibers, and many brands and manufacturers have responded to the demand by offering organic yarn options. With more organic yarns being made available, consumers have more options to support the ecologically friendly and sustainable textile industry that generates growth opportunities in demand for organic-based yarns.

1.2 Market Segmentation by Application

The main application for textile yarn include: **apparel, home textile, industrial and others** (Figure 3). The scope of application of textile yarn is likely to increase further into other sectors with the development of new technologies and products. **Home** furnishings heavily rely on textile yarn to produce various items, such as curtains, upholstery, bed linens, and carpets. Yarns with different fiber compositions and thicknesses are chosen based on the desired properties of the product.

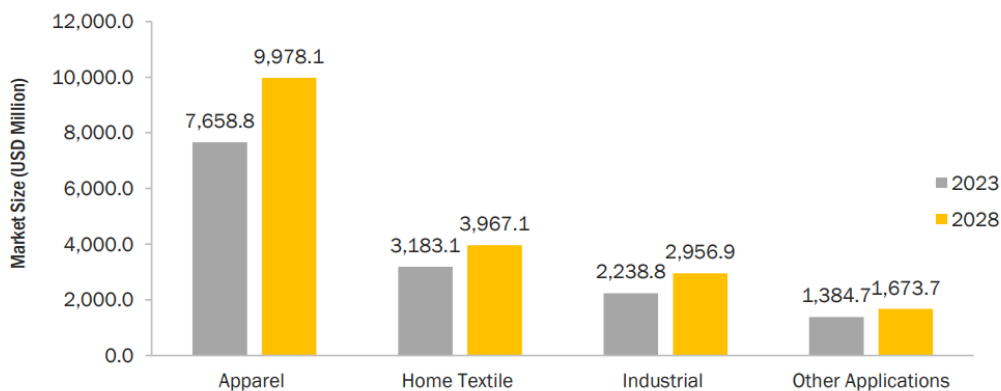
Technical textiles encompass a wide range of applications that require specific performance attributes. Textile yarns are used in this sector to develop geotextiles, automotive textiles, medical textiles, and protective clothing. Geotextiles from synthetic yarns are employed in construction projects for erosion control, drainage, and soil stabilization. In the automotive industry, yarns with high tensile strength are used for seat belts and airbags, ensuring passenger safety.

Medical textiles utilize specialized yarns that offer antibacterial properties and moisture management for applications, such as wound dressings and surgical gowns. Moreover, the versatility of textile yarn extends to the creative and artistic fields. Artists and craft enthusiasts employ yarn for various crafts, such as **knitting**, crocheting, embroidery, and weaving.

The **apparel segment** accounted for the highest value of USD 7,658.8 million in 2023.

The **industrial segment** has been estimated to be the fastest-growing segment, at a CAGR of 5.7% from 2023 to 2028. The fast pace of economic growth globally has led to the growing demand for industrial yarn for diverse purposes.

Figure 3. Textile Yarn Market Size, by Application, 2023 VS. 2028 (USD Million)



*Others Application include medical and sports textiles

The **apparel** industry has been growing in terms of both value and volume in recent years, with higher affordability among people in emerging economies.. Rising incomes in developing countries have also increased the demand for better quality and more fashionable clothing. Manufacturing apparel requires raw materials, such as natural fibers, animal fibers, or chemical fibers. Natural fibers include cotton and linen, animal fibers include wool and silk, and chemical fibers include cellulose fibers, polyester, and polyurethane. These fibers are then spun into yarns, which are further woven to manufacture fabrics for the apparel industry. Certain blends of cotton and polyester fibers or combinations of other fibers are manufactured to meet the customized requirements of different apparel products. Within the apparel industry, the requirement for blending varies greatly due to the strength of the material required. For example, polyester is often blended with other fibers to form yarn due to its characteristics, such as tenacity and ability to prevent shrinkage, stretching, or wrinkling. Fabrics manufactured from polyester blended yarns are mainly used to produce shirts, slacks, dresses, and sportswear which require minimum care.

Textile yarn is an essential component in the creation of fabrics and apparel, and the apparel sector firmly depends on it. Textile yarn, composed of continuous strands of fibers, is the building block for various fabrics and materials used in apparel manufacturing. As people's disposable income increases, there is a greater propensity to spend on apparel, resulting in a surge in textile yarn consumption. This growth is further fueled by changing fashion trends and the need for a wide variety of clothing options. **Sustainability** has become a significant focus for the apparel industry, prompting a shift toward more eco-friendly and sustainable materials. Textile yarns made from organic or recycled fibers are gaining popularity as consumers increasingly prioritize environmentally responsible choices. This has led apparel manufacturers to incorporate sustainable textile yarns into their production processes, contributing to the overall growth of this market segment.

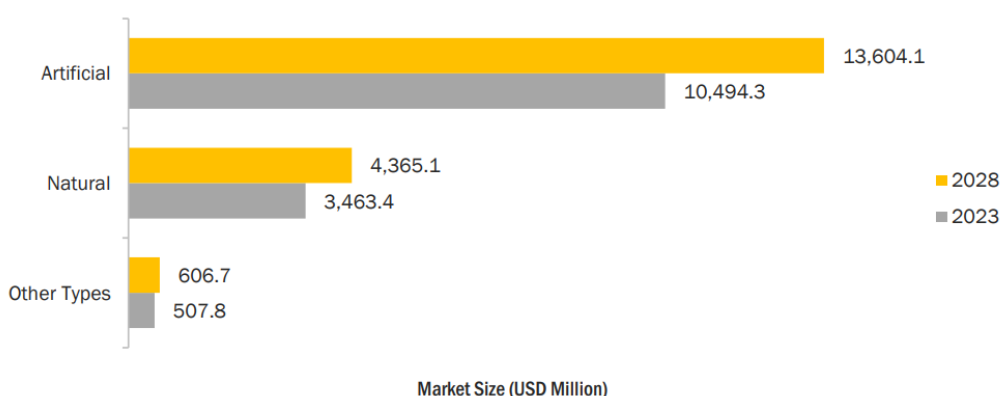
1.3 Market Segmentation by Type

Textile yarn can be broadly classified into: **natural**, **synthetic** and **other** types of yarn (Figure 4). Historically, **natural fibers** such as cotton, wool, ramie, and flax dominated the market for fibers used to produce apparel and home furnishing textiles. The demand for higher strength and resilient industrial fibers came into existence with the rapid development of industries.

Among **synthetic fibers**, polyester has accounted for the majority of the market since its inception. The first synthetic fiber developed was rayon. In the current scenario, natural fibers are gradually replaced by synthetic fibers due to their mass availability throughout the year. The apparel industry has been using specific blends of natural and synthetic fibers,

combining the useful properties of both. Newly developed fibers such as aramid have proved to be highly efficient in manufacturing ropes and other cords with high tensile strength. The cost advantage of **producing** synthetic yarns compared to natural yarns is among the major causes of consumer preference shifting towards these types of fibers. Synthetic fibers can be produced near the place of consumption; hence, the transportation costs are minimal. Natural fibers require large acreage to produce fiber crops, which are usually at a considerable distance from the product's end users. Research and development activities have been leading to the combination of useful characteristics of these fibers for the textile yarn market.

Figure 4. Textile Yarn Market Size, by Type, 2023 VS. 2028 (USD Million)



1.3.1 Natural yarn

Natural textile yarns are formed by fibers derived from animal and plant sources. These natural fibers are formed by spinning into filaments, eventually woven into fabric. Natural fibers are obtained from seed surfaces or leaves of plants. Animal fibers also constitute a significant proportion of the natural yarn segment in the form of wool and silk yarn that cater to the high-value apparel industry.

The main types of natural yarn are **cotton**, **wool** and **silk**. Due to the relatively weaker tensile strength of natural fibers, they are blended with artificial fibers such as polyester. The production of natural fibers is dependent on natural factors, such as climatic conditions and soil quality. Extraction of fibers from animals also requires a proper technique to avoid wastage. New production processes, such as injected molded components, also enable manufacturers to use these materials for industrial requirements. Natural fibers are spun into threads or yarns that can be used for a variety of textile tasks, such as knitting, crocheting, and weaving. Natural yarns have many benefits, such as softness, breathability, and environmental friendliness. People who prioritize sustainability and eco-friendly practices in their crafts frequently include natural yarns. Environmental awareness, health concerns, appreciation for quality, support for craftsmen, and fashion preferences that favor sustainable and natural options all contribute to the rising demand for natural textile yarn.

Animal yarn

Animal yarn is derived from sheep, alpacas, goats, and rabbits, reflecting an integrated combination of pure beauty and environmentally friendly production. It is an excellent option for making comfortable clothing and accessories because of its softness, warmth, and breathability, and its durability guarantees long-lasting use. Animal yarn enables unlimited innovation and customization due to its variety of colors and dyeability. They can be easily dyed using natural or synthetic dyes, giving artisans a wide range of color options to work with and enabling unique and personalized creations. Animal yarn is highly regarded for its natural and sustainable qualities.

Animal yarn exhibits excellent breathability and moisture management, enabling air circulation and effectively wicking away sweat. This breathability provides comfort in various weather conditions and enhances the overall wearing experience. Animal yarns tend to be durable and resilient. The growing awareness and concern for animal welfare have driven the demand for ethically sourced animal textile yarn. Consumers are increasingly seeking products that ensure the animals' well-being in fiber production. Manufacturers and brands that prioritize animal welfare standards and transparency in their supply chains gain a competitive edge and cater to the evolving preferences of conscious consumers.

The **silk** fiber is derived from the silkworm cocoon that the insect spins around itself. As it is an animal fiber, it is composed of protein molecules. Silk fiber does not conduct heat and acts as an insulator. Silk fabric has luster, heavy texture, and strength. The high cost of silk manufacturing restricts its market to high-end upholstery, draperies, and clothing. Moreover, fabric from silk textile yarn requires adequate maintenance in the form of dry cleaning and protection from sunlight to prevent fading. Demand for luxurious and high-end fabrics is rising as the global economy expands and disposable incomes increase. The popularity of silk yarn has increased as a result of technological developments and advances in the silk industry. For instance, new methods, such as peace silk or vegan silk, have been created to cultivate silk without killing the silkworms. Consumers who care about the environment have grown to favor these substitutes, which has increased the demand for silk textile yarn.

Wool yarn is frequently used in the textile business because of its special characteristics and advantages. Wool yarn is made from the natural fibers of sheep, and due to its qualities, it is extremely popular for several uses. Wool textile yarn's superior warmth and protective qualities are some of its main benefits, making it appropriate for winter clothing and chilly climates. Fabrics made from wool are more bulk than other natural textiles, provide better insulation, and are resilient and elastic. Woolen textile yarns are comparatively more expensive and high maintenance, causing them to be replaced by other natural or synthetic yarns. Wool yarn is gaining popularity in performance and technical applications. The inherent properties of wool, such as moisture-wicking, temperature regulation, and odor resistance, make it suitable for activewear, outdoor clothing, and sports equipment. Advances in spinning technology and manufacturing processes have improved the quality and consistency of wool yarn. This, in turn, has led to increased customer satisfaction and confidence in using wool yarn for different applications.

Plant yarn

Plant yarn, also known as plant-based fiber, is a remarkable innovation that has gained significant attention in recent years. With growing concerns about sustainability and the environmental impact of traditional textile production, plant yarn offers a promising alternative. Derived from various plant sources, such as **bamboo, hemp, and cotton**, this eco-friendly material presents a range of benefits. Not only does it reduce the reliance on non-renewable resources, but it also boasts exceptional properties, such as breathability, softness, and durability. Plant yarn has emerged as a versatile option, finding applications in the textile and fashion industries, as well as in crafting and home decor. Its introduction into the market has opened a world of possibilities for conscious consumers and designers seeking sustainable alternatives without compromising style or quality.

One of the key factors driving the use of plant yarn is its sustainability. Plant yarn offers a renewable and biodegradable alternative to synthetic fibers, reducing the reliance on petroleum-based products and minimizing the environmental impact. As sustainable fashion gains momentum, designers and brands are incorporating plant-based fibers into their collections to cater to the preferences of eco-conscious consumers. Plant yarn offers a natural and organic aesthetic, contributing to the overall appeal of sustainable fashion.

Cotton grows on the seed of several plants of the class *Gossypium*. The cotton crop is fundamental to the rural economies of many developing countries, as around 10 million small farmers in West and Central Africa depend on this crop for their

income, according to FAO. Cotton fibers can be made into various fabrics ranging from apparel textiles to heavy home furnishing textiles and are also used for industrial purposes. Cotton fabrics are known to be particularly durable and resistant to abrasions. These fibers can retain many dyes and are washable, making the textiles derived from cotton appropriate for mass-produced clothing products. For a very long time, cotton yarn led the textile market. Cotton yarn remains one of the most popular and commonly used types of yarn because of its many benefits and diverse applications. The cotton plant yields fibers prized for their comfort, softness, and breathability. These qualities make cotton yarn perfect for a variety of uses, such as apparel, household textiles, and industrial goods. Many manufacturers, consumers, and designers turn to cotton yarn because of its natural, breathable, and comfortable qualities as well as its adaptability and durability.

The **flax** plant yields linen fiber, which has a strong market presence in the textile industry. This is due to certain physical characteristics of flax yarn, such as tensile strength, stain resistance, heat resistance, and abrasion resistance. The growing market for upholstery, home textiles, and luggage products drives this type of yarn demand. The price of flax yarn is relatively higher compared to cotton fiber yarn. Research and development activities are leading to technologies that can manufacture finer varieties of flax yarn at competitive costs. This is because the traditional processing of bast fibers is increasingly becoming unviable.

According to the National Library of Medicine Report 2023, flax is grown in more than 50 countries around the world. In 2020, Canada and France were the two biggest flaxseed and flax fiber exporters, respectively. Some of the highest-quality textiles, such as damasks and lace, are made from the fibers of flax (also known as linen). Key factors contributing to the growth of flax yarn are its inherent strength and durability. The need for flax yarn in the fashion sector has been further increased by this aesthetic appeal, which is present in both high-end and budget apparel lines.

Yarn derived from **hemp** stalk fiber is highly durable and used mainly in producing textiles, clothing, and canvas. Traditionally, hemp was grown for its valuable and versatile high-quality bast fibers. Hemp yarn conducts heat, can be dyed easily, resists mildew, blocks ultraviolet light, and has natural anti-bacterial properties, which make it suitable for manufacturing home textiles, ropes, and apparel. According to FAO Stat (2018), three major hemp-producing countries by production area are Canada (555,853 ha), North Korea (21,247 ha), and France (12,900 ha). These countries play a crucial role in meeting global demand for hemp fibers, seeds, and other hemp-based products, showcasing the widespread importance and growth of the hemp industry worldwide. Legalizing hemp in various countries for industrial use has significantly driven the demand for hemp yarn. With fewer legal restrictions on producing and selling hemp, more textile manufacturers are incorporating hemp yarn into their products.

The excellent strength and durability of hemp yarn are among the primary factors driving its popularity. Beyond the strength of cotton or linen, hemp fibers are among the strongest natural fibers. This makes hemp yarn a great option for making things, such as bags, ropes, and even garments, which demand strong and long-lasting materials. Many appealing qualities of hemp yarn make it appealing to buyers and producers. It is perfect for creating soft and breathable fabrics because of its great breathability and moisture-wicking properties. Additionally, hemp yarn can be combined with other fibers, such as organic cotton or silk, to produce distinctive fabric blends and improve its softness.

Jute fiber obtained from the bark of the jute plant is manufactured for coarse textile production and used for sacks and packaging materials. According to the FAO, the average annual output of raw jute ranges from 2.3 to 2.8 million tons, almost the same amount as wool. The supply side of the jute yarn market is highly concentrated in the West Bengal region of India and Bangladesh.

Jute fiber yarn is among the strongest plant fibers and has one of the higher production levels in terms of quantity. This type of yarn is suitable for the industrial segment and the home textile industry due to its high insulating and anti-static

properties, moisture resistance, low thermal conductivity, and biodegradability. Due to its distinct qualities, such as great tensile strength and durability, jute yarn is perfect for heavy-duty applications. In addition, the inherent golden shade of jute yarn gives a variety of textile goods a beautiful appearance. Jute yarn fully satisfies the demand for eco-friendly materials as environmental concerns in businesses continue to rise. In addition to having a great capacity to absorb carbon dioxide, the jute plant's cultivation requires little in the way of chemical inputs, making it a carbon-neutral fiber.

Ramie is one of the oldest vegetable fibers and has been used for thousands of years. In the present market, ramie is usually blended with cotton or wool to produce fabric due to its low elasticity and resilience. China accounts for the major share of ramie production. However, the consumption of ramie is usually limited to the place of extraction, and only a small percentage reaches international markets. This is because even though ramie yarn is eco-friendly for use in textiles, fiber extraction, and cleaning is difficult and labor-intensive. Ramie is an eco-friendlier substitute for synthetic fibers since it can be easily grown with little pesticide and fertilizer use. Its minimum use of chemical treatments during production further reduces the environmental impact. One of the main obstacles is its relatively high cost compared to other natural fibers such as cotton. Ramie fibers are occasionally difficult to work with and need specialized equipment, which raises the cost of production.

1.3.2 Artificial yarn

Artificial or synthetic fibers are made from chemicals that possess qualities lacking in natural fibers. Synthetic textiles are formulated with inorganic compounds or a combination of organic and inorganic compounds. These fibers are developed to meet the specific strength required and liquid absorbing characteristics. In the current market scenario, synthetic fibers such as **polyester, nylon, and acrylic** dominate the overall market for textile fibers.

There are several methods of manufacturing synthetic fibers, such as the melt spinning and dry solvent spinning processes. As these fibers do not depend upon agricultural factors for their production, volume can be planned according to demand for the yarn. In the coming years, artificial fibers are likely to cater to mass-produced garment industries of developing nations. There are various reasons behind the popularity of artificial yarn. It is perfect for applications requiring long-lasting and wear-resistant materials since it delivers improved durability and resistance. It offers exceptional color retention, enabling the creation of vivid and fade-resistant textiles. In addition, a larger spectrum of consumers can purchase artificial yarn because it is frequently less expensive than natural yarn. Because of this, it has risen in its market share and is now frequently utilized in the creation of numerous textile goods, such as clothes, home furnishings, and industrial materials.

Polyester textile yarn is made of a synthetic fiber derived from coal, air, water, and petroleum. It is among the earliest artificial fibers developed in the 20th century. The demand for polyester textile yarn has been increasing since its inception due to its characteristics which make it water and fire-resistant in addition to being a non-allergenic insulator. Furthermore, polyester textile yarn has a high degree of color retention, which enables the application of brilliant and long-lasting colors, further improving its allure. The best characteristics of each material may be used to create hybrid yarns by blending them with other fibers, such as cotton or wool. The versatility provided by this adaptability empowers textile manufacturers to tailor fabric designs to specific requirements, catering to diverse needs in the industrial, upholstery, and clothing sectors.

Nylon is a generic name for linear aliphatic polyamides. It is a lightweight textile fiber and possesses high strength. The main advantage of nylon fiber yarn is low absorbency, due to which the water remains on the fabric's surface and runs off the smooth fabric. Nylon fiber-derived textile yarns find applicability in the apparel and industrial segments. Since it can simulate natural fibers, such as silk and cotton, and still provide better strength and performance, nylon yarn has become increasingly popular with manufacturers and customers. Nylon yarn is now more affordable due to improvements in production methods, which have increased acceptance in a variety of industries.

Acrylic fiber yarns are substitutes for natural wool yarn. These polymers decompose without melting. They are dissolved in a suitable solvent, forcing the solution through spinnerets to obtain filaments. These filaments can be cut into staples that are spun into yarns. Fabrics derived from acrylic textile yarn are used to make garments that need moisture management, such as outerwear pile fabrics, thermal underwear, socks & tights, sweaters, and sleepwear. Other applications of acrylic fibers include home furnishings, such as rugs, upholstery, cushions, and blankets. For industrial purposes, acrylic fiber is used for manufacturing paper and filter cloth. Due to its many beneficial qualities, acrylic yarn rapidly became popular.

When compared to natural fibers such as wool or cotton, its cost is one of the primary factors driving its expansion. Acrylic yarn is produced at a reasonable cost, making it a desirable option for mass production for consumers on a tight budget. The abundance of colors, textures, and thicknesses available for acrylic yarn further contributes to its domination in the textile business. As customer and designer demand change, manufacturers and yarn producers continuously propose new variations and improvements. As a result, acrylic yarn has taken over a sizable piece of the market and has become standard in manufacturing both handmade and commercial textiles.

Viscose yarn was the first commercially produced synthetic yarn. Viscose, also known as rayon, can be defined as a regenerated fiber because the cellulose obtained from softwoods is converted to a liquid compound, pressed through minuscule holes in spinnerets, and then converted back to cellulose in the form of fiber. Viscose yarn has made a significant impact on the fashion and garment sectors. It is frequently used in the creation of home textiles, such as bed sheets, curtains, and upholstery, as well as garment materials for dresses, blouses, and skirts. Viscose yarn's popularity among designers and producers is often attributed to its soft, silky texture, improving its comfort and attractiveness.

Viscose yarn's affordability has also been a major contributor to its dominance. Many countries, including China, India, and Indonesia, are major producers of viscose yarn, ensuring a steady supply to meet the demand of the textile industry. Countries with a robust textile industry often have well-established manufacturing infrastructure for viscose yarn production. The well-developed infrastructure supports the availability and timely supply of viscose yarn to meet market demands.

1.3.3 Other types

Blended yarn is manufactured by combining different fibers to produce a desired product type. This is done to obtain certain characteristics in a particular category of yarn, such as color, strength, softness, absorbency, ease of washing, resistance to wrinkling, and ease of spinning. Cost competitiveness is another major reason different fibers are blended to produce a yarn. The demand for blended yarn is likely to be driven by the market for polyester cotton, which accounts for almost a third of the blended yarn market.

With increasing applicability in the medical and sports segments, the growth trend of blended yarn has been estimated to remain positive. Due to their improved performance qualities and versatility, blended yarns have grown in favor. Due to their capacity to meet specific needs and give the finished product desirable qualities, blended yarns have become widely employed in a variety of applications, including garments, household textiles and industrial fabrics.

1.4 Market Segmentation by Source

Textile yarn may be derived from various sources, depending on its end use. The sources are segmented as: **plant, animal, chemical** and **other** (include blended, recycled or metallic yarn) (Figure 5). Chemically sourced yarn is often blended with natural fibers to provide tensile strength, abrasion resistance, bulk, and loft properties of the end-use materials.. In the last few decades, the demand for artificial yarn has increased, owing to the growth in research & development activities. New varieties of fibers have been developed to meet the industrial requirements of high-strength fibers. Artificial fibers

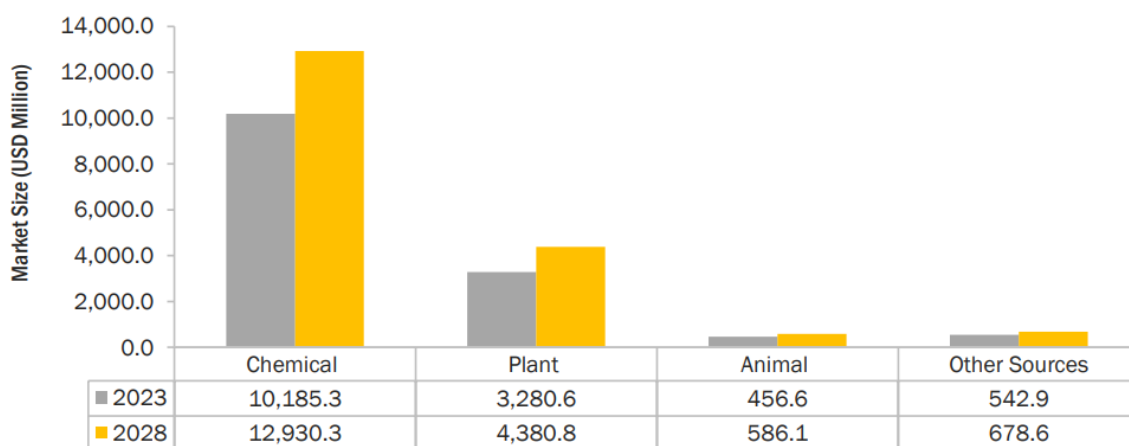
include purely synthetic materials, such as nylon and polyester, derived from petrochemicals and regenerative cellulosic materials, including rayon and acetate, manufactured from wood fibers.

The market for **chemical source** textile yarn was valued the highest in 2023. Due to the diversified requirement of the industrial sector, the market for textile yarn from chemical sources is increasing.

The **plant source** segment is projected to record the highest growth rate at a CAGR of 6.0% during the forecast period.

The growth of textile yarn from **animal sources** is lower due to the high production costs.

Figure 5. Textile Yarn Market Size, by Source, 2023 VS. 2028 (USD Million)



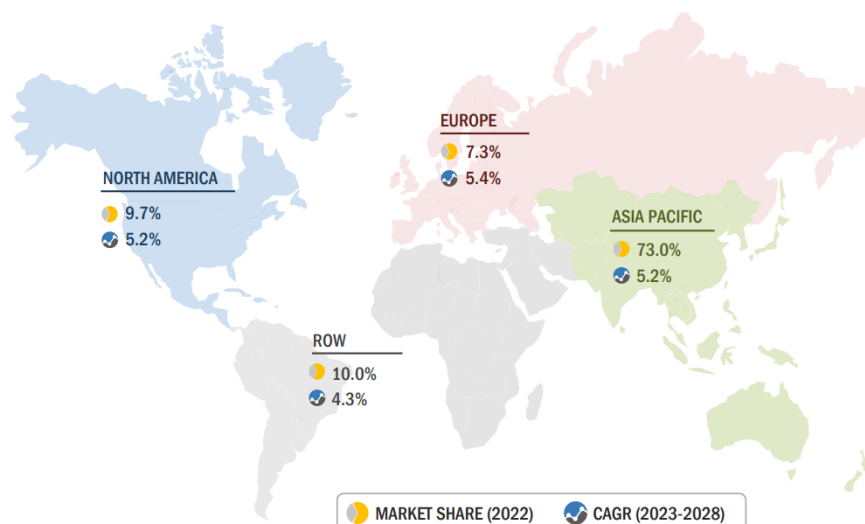
1.5 Market Segmentation by Region

The **global textile yarn by region** has been segmented into: **Asia Pacific, North America, Europe and Rest of the World (RoW)** (Figure 6). The **Asia Pacific** region dominates the global textile yarn market and is projected to grow at a CAGR of 5.2% during the study period. Increasing demand from various downstream markets and application diversification drive the market. China, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Australia are the major countries from the Asia Pacific region where demand for textile yarn continues to grow. China remains a potential market for all types of textile yarn availability. India also forms a major share of the textile yarn market. Brazil and Turkey are other emerging markets.

The **US** remains a major market in the West in terms of textile yarn demand. However, in terms of supply, most of the yarns are imported from the Asia Pacific region for their major application in the apparel industry. The textile yarn market in the US is projected to grow at a CAGR of 5.1% between 2023 and 2028.

Turkey and Italy are major markets for textile yarn in the **European** region. The growing demand for various textile applications, from apparel to home textiles and the popularity of designs and branding for various textile products in this region are driving the textile yarn market.

Figure 6. Textile Yarn Market by Region, Market Share and CAGR 2023 - 2028



1.5.1 Focus on: Europe

The textile and clothing sector is an important part of the European manufacturing industry and is crucial to the economy and social welfare. EU textile yarn companies are involved in producing a wide range of products, from traditional segments to newer segments that are setting the pace of innovation. It covers several activities, from transforming raw materials into fibers into yarn and fabrics that, in turn, enter the production of various end-user products, such as non-woven, trims, felt, cordage, carpets, home textiles, and garments. The main producers in the industry are the five most populous EU countries: Italy, France, the UK, Germany, and Spain. Together, they account for about three-quarters of EU production.

The following are potential **drivers** that have strong impacts on the development of the textile yarn industry in the region:

- The rising competitiveness of Asian countries (China in particular) is driving the EU textile yarn market by developing new products and increasing production output to survive in the competition.
- A strong knowledge base and advanced R&D facilities result in innovation and improvement of the textile yarn market.
- End-user markets are price-sensitive, a driver which enforces global competition and increases the significance of global distribution and supply chains.

Europe has a long-standing tradition in textile production and is home to a diverse range of textile yarn manufacturers. The development of advanced spinning technologies and production processes has improved the quality, efficiency, and variety of yarns available in the European market. Increasing consumer awareness of sustainable and eco-friendly products has increased demand for yarns made from organic or recycled materials. European consumers and regulations prioritize sustainable and environmentally friendly products. This has prompted textile yarn manufacturers to adopt eco-friendly practices, develop organic and recycled yarns, and reduce their carbon footprint. As the market continues to evolve, it is expected to witness further innovation, expansion into new applications, and the adoption of sustainable practices to meet the demands of consumers and industry stakeholders.

The **European textile yarn market segmentations by country, by source and by application** are reported in the following Tables.

Table 1. Europe: Textile Yarn Market, by Country, 2023–2028 (USD Million)

Country	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	CAGR (2023–2028)
Turkey	536.86	567.25	600.03	635.42	673.69	715.12	5.9%
UK	232.98	245.79	259.62	274.56	290.74	308.29	5.8%
France	75.34	78.69	82.29	86.16	90.32	94.82	4.7%
Italy	56.99	60.06	63.38	66.96	70.83	75.03	5.7%
Germany	16.92	17.60	18.33	19.12	19.96	20.87	4.3%
Romania	16.47	17.08	17.73	18.44	19.19	20.01	4.0%
Rest of Europe	129.00	133.24	137.79	142.68	147.92	153.56	3.5%
Total	1,064.57	1,119.72	1,179.17	1,243.33	1,312.67	1,387.70	5.4%

**Rest of Europe includes the Netherlands, Belgium and Spain*

Table 2. Europe: Textile Yarn Market, by Source, 2023–2028 (USD Million)

Source	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	CAGR (2023–2028)
Chemical	791.1	835.1	882.6	933.8	989.2	1,049.3	5.8%
Plant	185.2	192.7	200.8	209.6	219.0	229.1	4.3%
Animal	58.9	61.4	64.1	67.0	70.2	73.6	4.6%
Other Sources	29.4	30.5	31.6	32.9	34.3	35.7	4.0%
Total	1,064.6	1,119.7	1,179.2	1,243.3	1,312.7	1,387.7	5.4%

Table 3. Europe: Textile Yarn Market, by Application, 2023–2028 (USD Million)

Application	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	CAGR (2023–2028)
Apparel	581.6	613.7	648.3	685.7	726.2	769.9	5.8%
Home Textile	234.2	244.8	256.3	268.6	281.9	296.2	4.8%
Industrial	156.3	165.1	174.6	184.9	196.1	208.1	5.9%
Other Applications	92.4	96.0	99.9	104.1	108.6	113.4	4.2%
Total	1,064.6	1,119.7	1,179.2	1,243.3	1,312.7	1,387.7	5.4%

1.6 Competitive Landscape

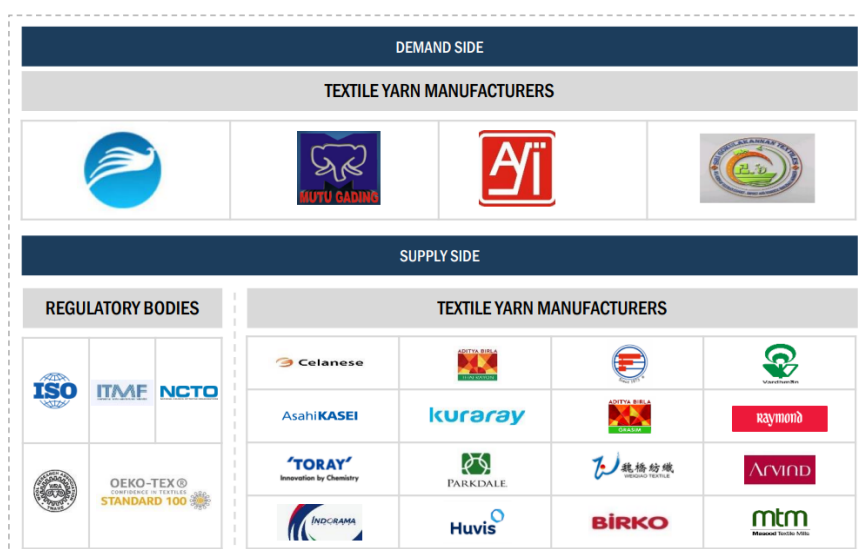
Textile yarn manufacturers procure raw materials from cotton, hemp, jute, and flax growers (Figure 7). The market begins with raw material suppliers who provide natural or synthetic fibers used in yarn production. These suppliers can include cotton farmers, wool producers, chemical textile manufacturers, and other fiber producers. They play a vital role in ensuring a consistent and reliable supply of raw materials for yarn manufacturing.

The ecosystem's **demand side** includes companies manufacturing textile yarn-based apparel and industrial and home textiles products. The global demand for textile yarn is enormous as these companies continuously invest in developing new products of high quality and with a longer shelf life.

The textile yarn **supply chain** comprises many product types and companies that sell them. The logistical operations involved in each step of the supply chain for this market are of paramount importance and are dependent on technological infrastructure. The packaged yarn must be protected from exposure to extreme temperatures, humidity, and direct sunlight. Key manufacturers in this market are: Celanese Corporation (US), Asahi Kasei Corporation. (US), TORAY INDUSTRIES, INC. (Japan), Thairayon.com (Thailand), FORMOSA TAFFETA CO., LTD. (Taiwan), Indorama Ventures Public Company (Thailand), KURARAY CO., LTD. (Japan), Vardhman Textiles Limited. (India), Huvis (Korea), Grasim Industries Limited. (India) and many others).

The **regulatory bodies and certification providers** include: the International Textile Manufacturers Federation (ITMF), Central Silk Board (CSB), National Council of Textile Organization (NCTO), and World Research Association (WRA).

Figure 7. Textile Yarn Market: Market Map



The textile yarn market is large and comprises **many prominent players** accounting for a major market share. At present, this market is dominated by companies such as: Raymond Limited (India), Vardhman Textiles Limited (India), Parkdale Mills Incorporated (US), and Grasim Industries Ltd (India) in terms of development strategies implemented. Other players include Kairuide Holding Co. Ltd. (China), Weiqiao Textile Company Ltd. (China), BiRKO. A.Ş. (Turkey), Hengli Group (China), and Huvis Corporation (South Korea). **No European players** have been identified in this analysis.

2 Sources

MarketsandMarkets Knowledge Store - Multisectoral database that collects market research reports in various technological fields and designed to process some information interactively. More than 1,200 market reports are published each year (<https://www.mnmks.com/>). The information presented are contained in the report “Textile Yarn Market – Forecast to 2028”, published in June 2023.

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