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Report Highlights:

FAS Bangkok (Post) forecasts marketing year (MY) 2022/23 cotton imports slightly larger than MY2021/22 in line with the global economic recovery and anticipated rising demand from key foreign trade partners. There has been a significant increase of imported cotton in MY2021/22 due to foreign customers' pent-up demand for both textile and garment products from the previous years. Post forecasts imports of U.S. cotton to only grow marginally in MY2022/23 due to increased competition from Australian cotton.

Executive Summary

FAS Bangkok (Post) forecasts MY2022/23 cotton imports 3 percent larger than MY2021/22 at 720,000 bales due to a marginal increase in cotton and cotton-blended yarn production. The anticipated increase of business activities from the easing of disease control measures will increase the production and export of textile and garment products. Spinning mills that produce premium grade cotton yarn rely on high-quality cotton for their medium and fine count yarn production. Spinning mills have started importing more cotton from Australia rather than the United States due to competitive prices. The logistical challenges of getting cotton from the United States has also fueled the shift from U.S. cotton to Australian cotton. Cotton consumption is still below the five-year average due to the large drop in demand during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Post forecasts MY2021/22 cotton imports to be 17 percent larger than MY2020/21, recovering to pre-COVID-19 import volumes of 700,000 bales in MY2019/20. In the first five months of MY2021/22, cotton imports increased 60 percent from the same period last year. Despite the increase of cotton imports, imports of U.S. cotton increased 5 percent to around 300,000 bales compared to MY2020/21. Global supply chain disruptions have made it harder to get U.S. product to Thailand, leading importers to source more Australian cotton. Spinners remain concerned about the slow global economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, which caused a significant fall in the demand for textile and garment products.

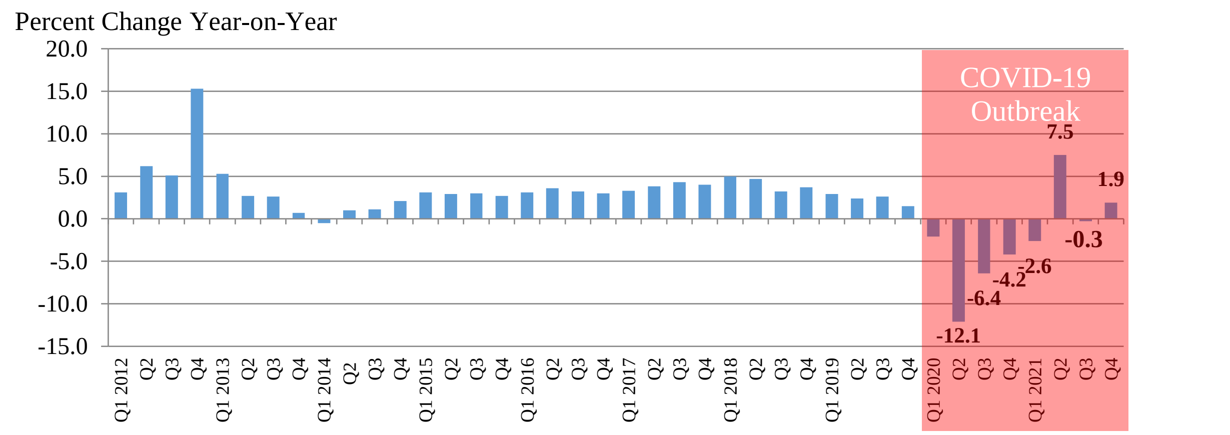
1. Production

Cotton production remains marginal in Thailand totaling approximately 1,500 – 1,600 metric tons (2,300 – 2,500 bales) due to unattractive returns compared to other field crops like corn. Domestic production accounts for less than one percent of total demand. The government does not provide any incentives for farmers to produce cotton. The government also bans domestic production of all transgenic (biotech) plant varieties, including cotton.

2. Consumption

Post forecasts MY2022/23 cotton consumption at 700,000 bales, up 4.5 percent from MY2021/22. Despite the increase, cotton consumption remains slightly lower than pre-pandemic consumption. The Thai government anticipates a slower economic recovery in 2022 than what it forecasted previously. The Bank of Thailand expects the economy to grow by 3.4 percent in 2022 and 4.7 percent in 2023, compared to the economic growth of 1.6 percent in 2021 (Figure 2.1), driven by a growing number of foreign tourists. The Thai government estimates that 5.6 million tourists will arrive in Thailand in 2022 and 20 million in 2023. The hospitality sector, especially hotels and restaurants, constitutes a sizable portion of domestic demand for textile products. The anticipated increase in foreign tourists to 5.6 million in 2022 is still far below the 40 million foreign tourists that would arrive annually in Thailand before the outbreak of COVID-19.

Figure 2.1: Thai Economic Growth



Source: Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council

The President of the Thai Garment Manufacturers Association anticipates that the value of Thai exports of garment and textile products will increase by 8 and 10 percent, respectively, in 2022. The relaxation lockdown measures, the recovering global economy, the increase in demand from the United States after it banned cotton shipments from China in 2021, and the increase in sporting events that drive demand for sportwear will drive the increased exports. The value of garment and textile exports increased 6 and 11 percent, respectively, in the first two months of 2022 compared to the same period in 2021. The upward trend will encourage spinners to import higher volumes of raw cotton in MY2022/23.

Post forecasts MY2021/22 cotton consumption will be 670,000 bales, up 10 percent from MY2020/2012 (TH2021-0084: Cotton and Products Update, November 2021). Spinners are holding low inventories of cotton yarn in the first five months of MY2021/22, down approximately 32 percent comparing to the same period last year. Spinners reduced their inventories of cotton yarn due uncertain demand following the outbreak of COVID-19 in MY2019/20. Cotton spinners will be cautious in building up cotton yarn stocks in the second half of MY2021/22 due to concerns of an expected slowdown in economic recovery caused by the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

The Thai Garment Manufacturer Association reported the total export value of garments in 2021 was approximately $2.3 billion, up 9.5 percent from $2.1 billion in 2020. The 2021 export value remains 10 percent below the pre-pandemic export value of $2.56 billion in 2019. In the first half of MY2021/22, key foreign customers for garments and textile products, such as the United States, China, Japan, and the EU, have started to increase their orders. Despite the positive projection, spinners still face higher prices for raw cotton and increased freight costs from high oil prices and container shortages in the second half of MY2021/22.

The value of Thai garment and textile exports was approximately $4.7 billion from January to September 2021, up 12 percent from $4.2 billion from the same period the year before (Table 2.1). Despite the growth, the export value has not recovered to the pre-COVID-19 record.

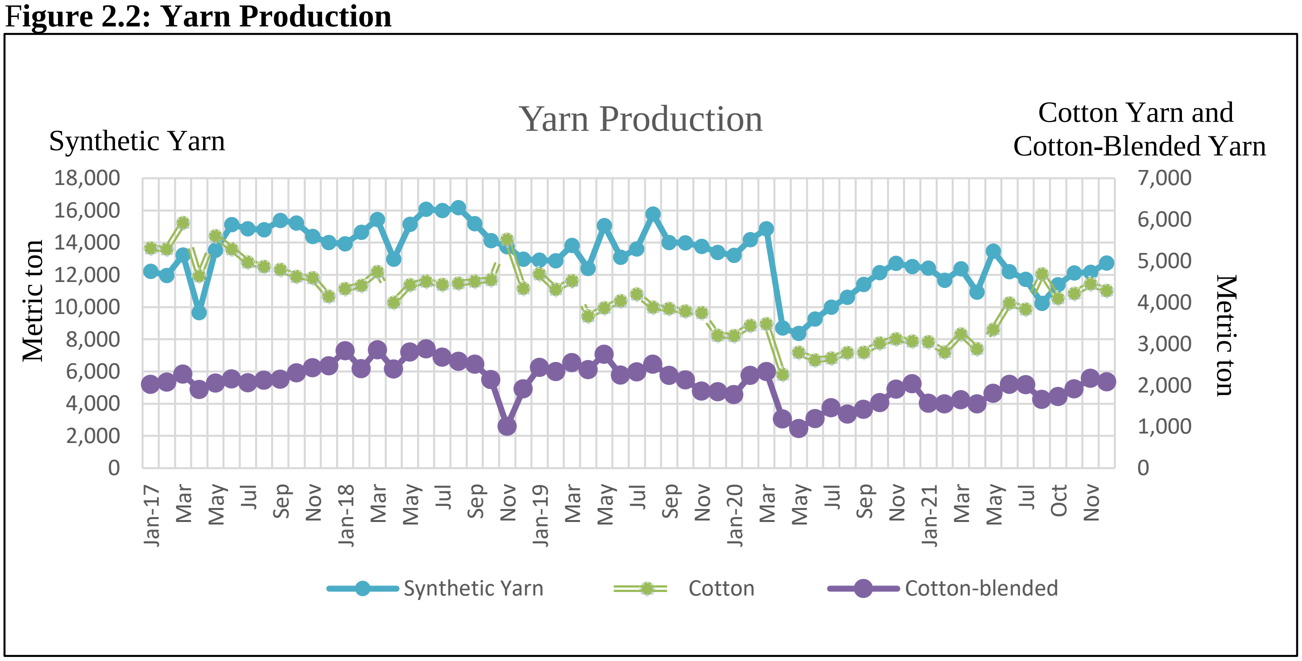
Table 2.1: Thailand's Garment and Textile Exports

Product Groups	Jan to Sep (Unit: Million USD)			% Change			% Share	
	2019	2020	2021	20/19	21/20	21/19	2019	2020
Textile and clothing	5,209	4,257	4,773	-18	12	-8	100	100
Textile	3,284	2,660	3,094	-19	16	-6	62	65
Clothing:	1,924	1,597	1,679	-17	5	-13	38	35
-Garment of cotton	470	402	448	-15	12	-5	25	27
-Garment of man-made fibers	616	482	530	-22	10	-14	30	32
-Garment of other textile materials	445	378	380	-15	0	-15	24	23
-Brassieres, corsets and parts thereof	145	134	128	-8	-4	-12	8	8
-Babies garments	93	82	82	-11	0	-11	5	5
-Panty hose, tights, stockings, socks	99	92	86	-8	-6	-13	6	5
-Others	56	27	24	-51	-13	-58	2	1

Source: Thai Garment Manufacturers Association

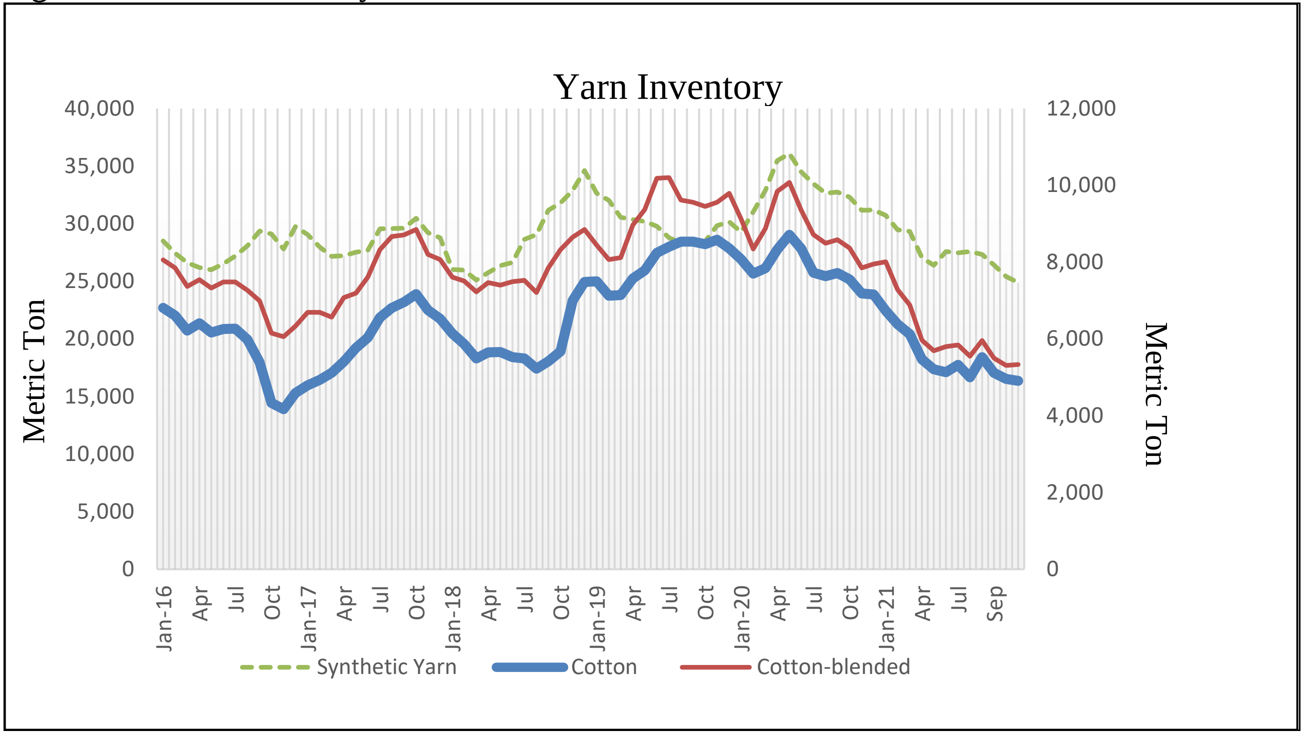
Cotton and cotton-blended yarn production accounts for approximately 35-40 percent of total yarn production. Total cotton yarn production increased 39 percent in the first five months of MY2021/22 from the same period last year (Figure 2.2). An 80 percent increase in cotton yarn exports fueled the larger cotton yarn production (Table 4). Demand for cotton year exports from Thailand's main customers (e.g., China, South Korea, Japan, Vietnam, and Bangladesh) has risen. Export-oriented garment and textile factories are operating at full capacity plus overtime to fulfill orders. Two spinning mill and thirty-one garment factories opened in 2021, according to the Ministry of Industry's Department of Industrial Works. Garment factories are also facing a shortage of migrant workers. Many migrant workers are still unable to return to work. Cotton yarn inventory in the first half of MY2021/22 decreased 32 percent compared to same period last year (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.2: Yarn Production



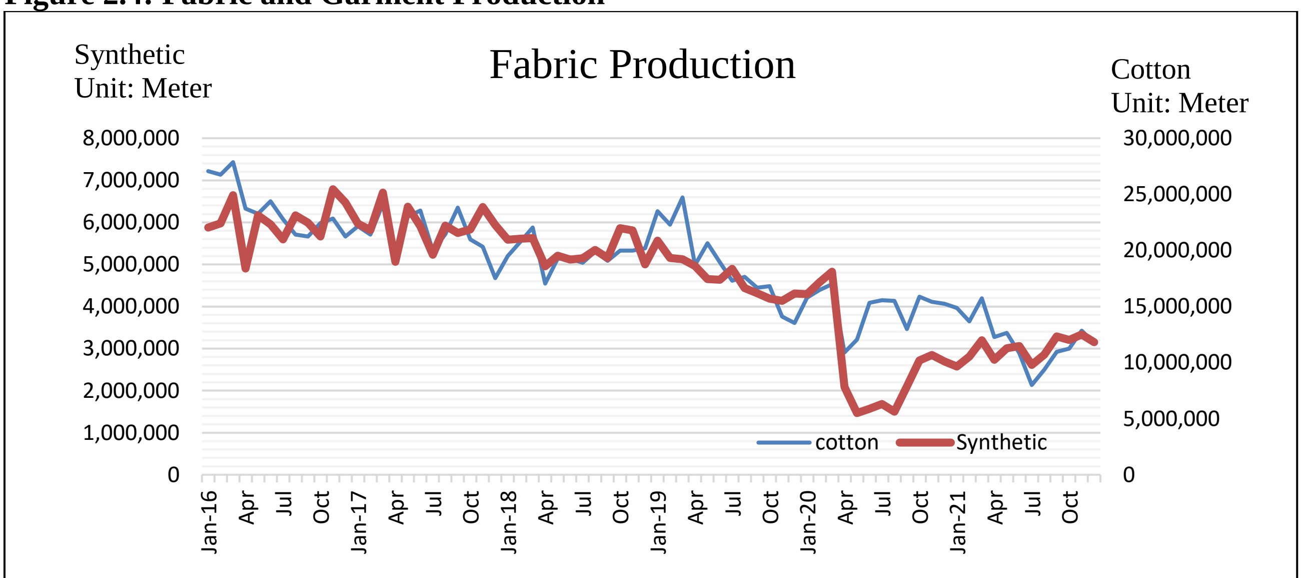
Source: Office of Industrial Economics, Ministry of Industry

Figure 2.3: Yarn Inventory Index



Source: Office of Industrial Economics, Ministry of Industry

Figure 2.4: Fabric and Garment Production



Source: Office of Industrial Economics, Ministry of Industry

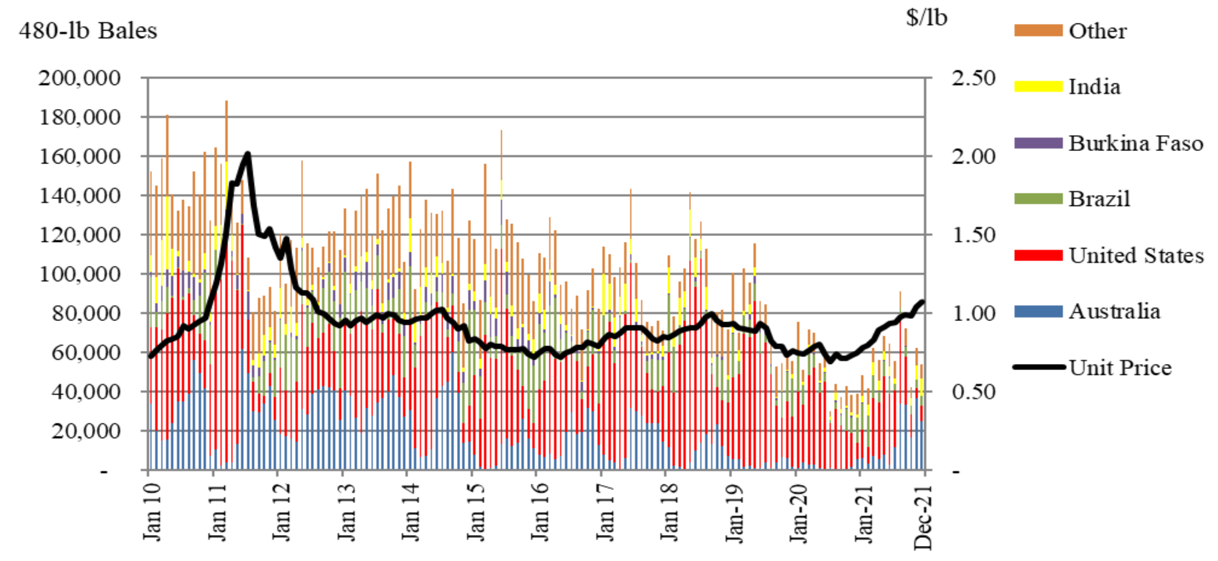
3. Trade

Post forecasts MY2022/23 cotton imports at 720,000 bales, up 3 percent from MY2021/22. Cotton yarn production was 18 percent in larger in MY2021/22 compared to MY2020/21. Post forecasts imports of U.S. cotton in MY2022/23 to increase to a lesser degree to 305,000 bales, up approximately 1.5 percent from MY2021/22. Cotton spinners are importing more Australian cotton instead of U.S. cotton a result of the prolonged logistical challenges of getting product from the United States including continued container shortages. Medium-scale spinning mills continue to diversify their cotton yarn production from coarse-count yarn to medium and fine-count yarn. Locally produced coarse-count yarn cannot compete with imported yarn. Spinning mills typically rely on high-quality cotton from the United States for fine-count yarn production. In addition, the Thai garment industry is highly dependent on exporting foreign brand name apparel, particularly sportwear, that is produced under contract to the United States, the EU, and Japan. The Thai garment industry expects these countries to gain back purchasing power after the administration of the COVID-19 vaccines and the Omicron surge recedes.

Post's forecast for MY2021/22 cotton imports is 700,000 bales, which is 17 percent higher than MY2020/21 due to the pent-up demand from foreign customers. Cotton imports totaled 321,450 bales in the first five months of MY2021/22, up 60 percent from the same period in MY2020/21 (Figure 3.1 and Table 2). Imports of U.S. cotton increased to 92,847 bales, up 28 percent from the same period last year. Despite rising demand for raw cotton, Posts forecasts imports of U.S. cotton at 300,000 bales, up approximately 5 percent from MY2020/21, as imports of Australian cotton increase. China was a key importer of Australian cotton but has ceased buying cotton from Australia since mid-2021 over a dispute between the two nations regarding COVID-19. Thai spinners enjoy the availability of Australia cotton whose shipments are more dependable and have shorter transit times than shipments from the United States. Logistical challenges and container shortages resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic remains the main obstacle for U.S. cotton in the Thai market. Import prices of raw cotton were 39 percent higher in the first half of MY2021/22 comparing to same period in MY2020/21 (Figure 3.1). The higher prices have deterred spinners from building up raw cotton stocks.

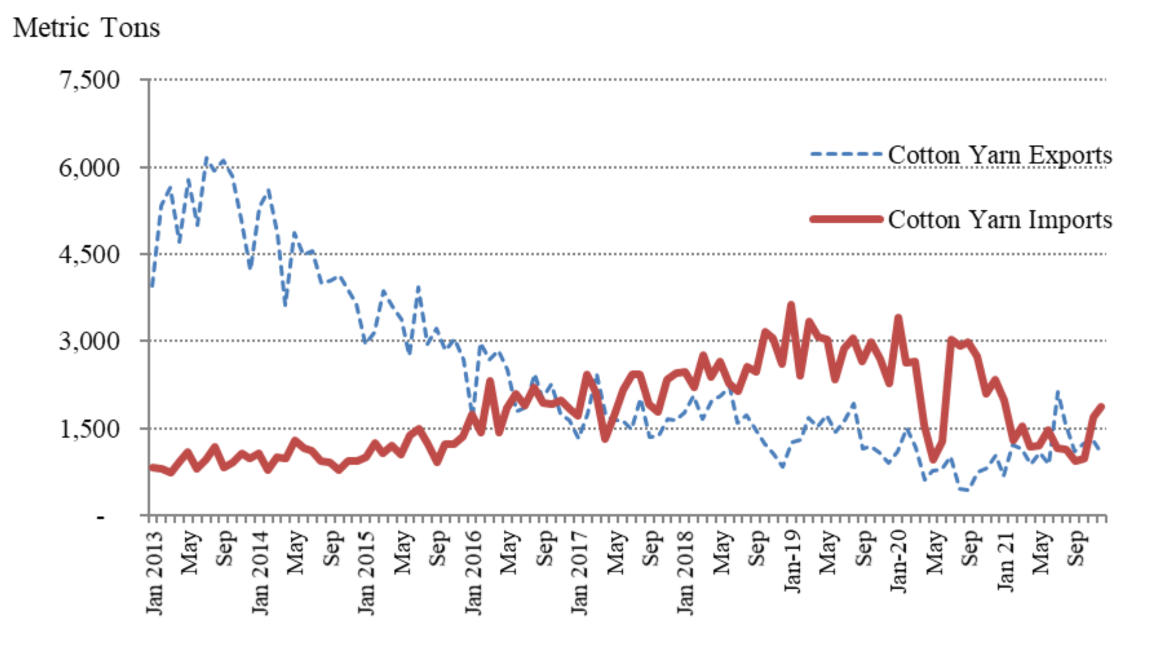
Thailand has been a net importer of cotton yarn since MY2016/17. Garment manufacturers are increasingly using cheaper imported fabric in their production, mainly from China and India. Fabric manufacturers have had to shift to cheaper imported cotton yarn in order to compete. Weak consumer spending and the significant decrease in the number of foreign tourists made the demand for clothing plummet. Fabric imports decreased 25 percent in the first five month of MY2021/22 compared to same period in MY2020/21. Moreover, total cotton yarn imports also dropped around 50 percent, mainly from India and Vietnam (Figure 3.2 and Table 3). Fabric production dropped 26 percent in the first five months of MY2021/22. In addition, garment production decreased around 67 percent, and garment stocks dropped 75 percent in the first half of MY2021/22. Nevertheless, rising demand for yarn exports fueled an increased 18 percent in yarn production. Yarn exports grew around 80 percent in the first five months of MY2020/21 when compared to MY2019/21, mainly to China, South Korea, Japan, and Bangladesh (Figure 3.2 and Table 4). Exports of cotton yarn are competitive due to the weakening of the Thai baht at around 33.08 Baht/$1.00 in the first five months of MY2021/22 compared to 30.71 Baht/$1.00 in the same period of MY2020/21.

Figure 3.1: Thailand's Imports of Raw Cotton and Average Import Prices



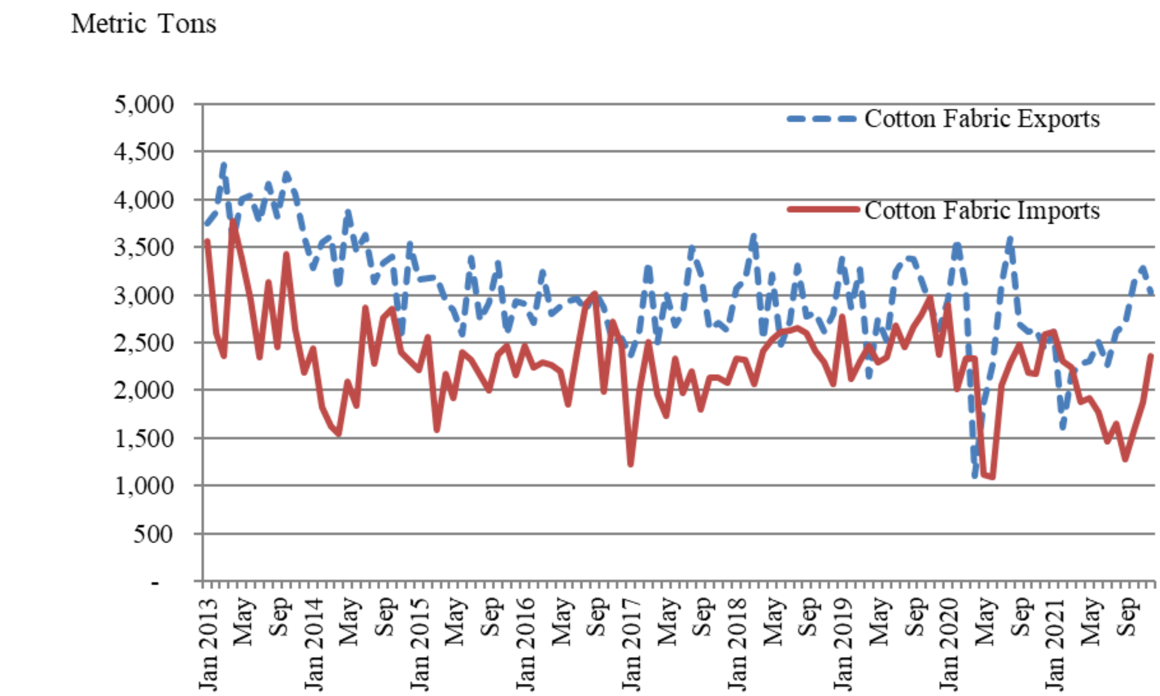
Source: Thai Customs Department

Figure 3.2: Cotton Yarn Exports and Imports



Source: Thai Customs Department

Figure 3.3: Cotton Fabric Exports and Imports



Source: Thai Customs Department

4. Stocks

Post forecasts MY2021/22 and MY2022/23 cotton stocks to remain at a minimum of 2 months of use. Spinning mills are likely to remain cautious about building up stocks of cotton, particularly in the first half of MY2022/23, due to concerns about a slow economic recovery from the COVID-19 outbreak.

Appendix Table

Table 1: Thailand's Cotton Production, Supply, and Distribution

Cotton	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Year Begins	Aug 2020		Aug 2021		Aug 2022	
Thailand	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	0	1	0	1	0	1
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	1	1	1	1	0	1
Beginning Stocks 1000 480 lb. Bales	103	103	77	77	0	93
Production 1000 480 lb. Bales	2	2	2	2	0	2
Imports 1000 480 lb. Bales	598	598	700	700	0	720
MY Imports from U.S. 1000 480 lb. Bales	0	285	0	300	0	305
Total Supply 1000 480 lb. Bales	703	703	779	779	0	815
Exports 1000 480 lb. Bales	1	1	1	1	0	1
Use 1000 480 lb. Bales	610	610	675	670	0	700
Loss 1000 480 lb. Bales	15	15	15	15	0	15
Total Dom. Cons. 1000 480 lb. Bales	625	625	690	685	0	715
Ending Stocks 1000 480 lb. Bales	77	77	88	93	0	99
Total Distribution 1000 480 lb. Bales	703	703	779	779	0	815
Stock to Use % (PERCENT)	12.6	12.6	13.02	13.86	0	14.12
Yield (KG/HA)	435	435	435	435	0	435
(1000 HA) ,1000 480 lb. Bales ,(PERCENT) ,(KG/HA)						

Table 2: Thailand's Imports of Raw Cotton

Marketing Year (August/July) Unit: 480-lb bale	MY18/19	MY19/20	MY20/21	% Change	August - December		
					MY2020/21	MY2021/22	% Change
United States	588,625	420,579	284,948	-32.2	98,127	92,847	-5.4
Australia	94,068	31,468	52,148	65.7	8,203	145,514	1,673.9
Brazil	125,210	111,045	104,652	-5.8	39,724	23,665	-40.4
Mali	37,102	29,605	22,032	-25.6	4,349	7,395	70.0
Burkina Faso	16,005	4,742	7,222	52.3	4,493	451	-90.0
Cote d Ivoire	20,685	9,177	16,690	81.9	8,733	2,560	-70.7
India	38,565	17,037	44,199	159.4	10,525	20,058	90.6
Tanzania	28,431	10,948	3,703	-66.2	2,580	2,082	-19.3
Pakistan	5,070	182	-	-100.0	-	-	-
Argentina	43,215	15,347	17,281	12.6	7,894	4,170	-47.2
Mexico	3,801	2,654	882	-66.8	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	1,667	2,329	5,778	148.1	1,445	4,138	186.4
Spain	20,582	5,428	-	-100.0	-	-	-
Benin	4,184	2,293	2,935	28.0	909	-	-100.0
Others	48,263	42,315		-100.0	11,710	18,570	58.6
World	**1,075,473**	**700,407**	**597,836**	**-14.6**	**201,350**	**321,450**	**59.6**

Source: Thai Customs Department

Calendar Year Unit:480-lb Bales	2019	2020	2021	% Change	December		
					2020	2021	% Change
United States	574,452	367,715	279,668	-23.9	8,279	7,476	-9.7
Brazil	124,848	96,002	88,594	-7.7	12,853	5,119	-60.2
Australia	39,180	20,495	189,459	824.4	5,470	25,154	359.9
Greece	18,157	6,484	839	-87.1	-	-	-
Tanzania	11,305	10,182	3,205	-68.5	-	-	-
Argentina	20,960	16,892	13,557	-19.7	873	1,347	54.3
Mali	44,083	11,900	25,078	110.7	1,142	337	-70.5
India	26,813	23,984	53,733	124.0	1,555	8,580	451.8
Spain	10,380	2,770	-	-100.0	-	-	-
Cote De Ivoire	13,173	13,738	10,517	-23.4	5,050	-	-100.0
Turkey	5,220	1,195	6,674	458.5	202	505	-
Togo	5,294	4,355	3,883	-10.8	-	-	-
South Africa	6,271	4,658	2,348	-49.6	451	704	-
China	73	73	1,807	2,375.3	37	1,733	4,583.8
Others	42,066	33,191	38,574	16.2	3,191	4,591	43.9
World	**942,202**	**613,561**	**717,936**	**17.0**	**39,066**	**53,813**	**37.7**

Source: Thai Customs Department

Table 3: Thailand's Imports of Cotton Yarn

Marketing Year (August/July) Unit: Metric Tons	MY18/19	MY19/20	MY20/21	% Change	August - December		
					MY20/21	MY21/22	% Change
India	18,460	13,362	9,691	-27	4,940	3,029	-38.7
Vietnam	9,254	10,066	8,279	9	5,039	1,144	-77.3
China	3,410	3,334	3,191	-2	1,934	1,206	-37.6
Japan	2,104	731	35	-65	18	591	3,183.3
Indonesia	356	1,365	1,217	283	772	461	-40.3
Korea South	454	10	1	-98	-	-	-
Malaysia	294	116	41	-61	39	-	-
Taiwan	42	13	30	-69	10	8	-20.0
Italy	19	21	6	11	3	2	-
Pakistan	133	37	82	-72	34	106	211.8
Germany	2	2	2	0	-	1	-
United States	2	-	-	-100	-	-	-
Hong Kong	28	4	2	-86	-	1	-
Other	35	127	416	263	329	94	-71.4
World	**34,593**	**29,188**	**22,993**	**-16**	**13,118**	**6,643**	**-49.4**

Source: Thai Customs Department

Calendar Year Unit: Metric Tons	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% Change
India	11,206	16,324	16,981	11,682	7,780	-33.4
Vietnam	4,988	7,517	10,417	10,691	4,385	-59.0
China	3,575	3,713	3,235	3,905	2,463	-36.9
Japan	2,560	2,204	1,789	313	609	94.6
Indonesia	345	403	1,023	1,427	906	-36.5
Korea South	918	301	394	3	1	-61.7
Malaysia	8	0	332	117	2	-98.3
Taiwan	67	23	39	21	28	33.3
Italy	13	21	19	9	6	-33.3
Pakistan	306	189	94	46	154	234.8
Germany	1	1	2	1	4	300.0
United States	2	2	1	-	-	-
Hong Kong	26	27	9	1	3	200.0
Other	835	54	67	820	178	-78.3
World	**24,852**	**30,779**	**34,402**	**28,632**	**16,519**	**-42.3**

Source: Thai Customs Department

Table 4: Thailand's Exports of Cotton Yarn

Marketing Year (August/July) Unit: Metric Tons	MY18/19	MY19/20	MY20/21	% Change	August - December		
					MY20/21	MY21/22	% Change
China	7,450	4,273	3,124	-27	1,099	1,621	47.5
Korea South	4,134	3,730	1,621	-57	488	986	102.0
Japan	2,904	3,417	2,863	-16	1,125	1,470	30.7
Indonesia	600	539	661	23	238	221	-7.1
Egypt	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	156	128	6	-95	6	97	1516.7
Vietnam	285	390	492	26	154	320	107.8
Cambodia	61	94	118	26	52	40	-
Papua New Guinea	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	14	11	10	-9	5	3	-
Hong Kong	45	42	78	86	16	36	125.0
Laos	37	61	140	130	66	62	-6.1
Bangladesh	575	6	443	7283	25	642	2468.0
Other	666	543	811	49	237	794	235.0
World	**16,983**	**13,234**	**10,367**	**-27**	**3,511**	**6,292**	**79.2**

Source: Thai Customs Department

Calendar Year Unit: Metric Tons	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% Change
China	11,491	8,377	7,396	2,948	3,647	23.7
Korea South	3,421	4,827	4,313	2,544	2,119	-16.7
Japan	3,488	3,142	3,087	3,103	3,208	3.4
Indonesia	63	713	513	599	644	7.5
Egypt	19	36	26	-	-	-
Italy	188	259	155	71	98	38.0
Vietnam	215	218	324	377	659	74.8
Cambodia	1	1	86	120	105	-12.5
Papua New Guinea	55	29	-	-	1	-
Australia	21	18	13	8	8	0.0
Hong Kong	144	129	46	37	98	164.9
Laos	48	41	43	105	137	30.5
Bangladesh	226	1,389	197	26	1,060	3,976.9
Other	710	557	709	528	1,373	160.0
World	**20,093**	**19,735**	**16,882**	**10,466**	**13,157**	**25.7**

Source: Thai Customs Department

Table 5: Thailand's Imports of Cotton Fabric

Marketing Year (August/July) Unit: Metric Tons	MY18/19	MY19/20	MY20/21	% Change	August - December		
					MY20/21	MY21/22	% Change
China	15,863	15,822	15,263	-3.5	6,620	5,662	-14.5
India	10,844	9,582	9,367	-2.2	4,557	2,738	-39.9
Indonesia	374	404	158	-60.9	62	94	51.6
Japan	394	395	25	-38.0	163	68	-58.3
Egypt	103	39	12	-69.2	3	-	-100.0
Italy	133	111	92	-17.1	34	29	-14.7
Taiwan	118	64	59	-7.8	14	17	21.4
Pakistan	394	86	65	-24.4	21	6	-71.4
Korea South	105	115	88	-23.5	62	15	-75.8
Portugal	32	16	1	-93.8	-	1	-
Vietnam	320	243	355	46.1	150	51	-66.0
Laos	19	46	35	-23.9	10	7	-30.0
United Kingdom	16	8	5	-37.5	2	6	200.0
Other	275	176	183	4.0	42	49	16.7
World	**28,990**	**27,087**	**25,928**	**-4.3**	**11,740**	**8,743**	**-25.5**

Source: Thai Customs Department

Calendar Year Unit: Metric Tons	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% Change
China	17,711	16,693	17,032	14,907	14,305	-4.0
India	4,469	10,049	11,283	9,160	7,548	-17.6
Indonesia	181	295	372	290	190	-34.5
Japan	432	430	331	397	149	-62.5
Egypt	9	74	73	19	10	-47.4
Italy	105	95	132	99	87	-12.1
Taiwan	179	190	81	62	61	-1.6
Pakistan	320	390	286	49	50	2.0
Korea South	65	97	87	137	42	-69.3
Portugal	21	41	22	5	2	-60.0
Vietnam	86	190	276	265	255	-3.8
Laos	10	16	30	38	32	-15.8
United Kingdom	20	21	13	7	9	28.6
Other	460	361	208	109	190	74.3
World	**24,067**	**28,943**	**30,226**	**25,564**	**22,930**	**-10.3**

Source: Thai Customs Department

Table 6: Thailand's Exports of Cotton Fabric

Marketing Year (August/July) Unit: Metric Tons	MY18/19	MY19/20	MY20/21	% Change	August- December		
					MY20/20	MY20/21	% Change
Myanmar	8,182	7,882	7,793	-1	3,873	2,699	-30.3
Bangladesh	4,280	5,165	5,086	-2	1,740	3,788	117.7
Japan	2,027	1,801	2,231	24	880	1,319	49.9
China	2,340	1,979	1,031	-48	500	1,310	162.0
Indonesia	1,671	884	681	-23	440	196	-55.5
Korea South	1,292	1,610	1,167	-28	515	453	-12.0
India	1,761	1,761	1,693	-4	1,021	613	-40.0
Cambodia	1,541	1,541	1,383	-10	656	964	47.0
Netherlands	819	773	497	-36	291	170	-41.6
Sri Lanka	928	928	466	-50	256	166	-35.2
Vietnam	1,960	1,130	1,356	20	479	747	55.9
Philippines	1,019	1,437	680	-53	456	24	-94.7
Pakistan	556	279	168	-40	78	64	-17.9
Other	6,128	10,899	5,507	-49	2,795	2,233	-20.1
World	**34,504**	**33,420**	**29,739**	**-11**	**13,980**	**14,746**	**5.5**

Source: Thai Customs Department

Calendar Year Unit: Metric Tons	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% Change
Myanmar	7,232	7,813	8,418	8,067	6,618	-17.96
Bangladesh	5,615	6,843	4,912	4,197	7,134	69.98
Japan	2,931	2,041	2,273	1,734	2,670	53.98
China	673	1,065	2,965	1,241	1,841	48.35
Indonesia	582	959	1,592	757	436	-42.40
Korea South	761	1,166	1,441	1,533	1,105	-27.92
India	60	722	1,832	2,946	1,284	-56.42
Cambodia	2,071	2,198	1,304	1,507	1,692	12.28
Netherlands	848	815	763	756	376	-50.26
Sri Lanka	1,187	1,065	905	562	376	-33.10
Vietnam	3,072	3,134	1,294	1,217	1,624	33.44
Philippines	787	810	1,468	1,111	248	-77.68
Pakistan	580	678	453	201	153	-23.88
Other	7,670	5,832	6,034	6,103	4,948	-18.93
World	**34,068**	**35,142**	**35,654**	**31,932**	**30,505**	**-4.47**

Source: Thai Customs Department

Table 7: Employment and Machinery for Thailand's Textile Industry

	Calendar Year							
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	**2019**	**2020**
Number of Employees								
Synthetic fiber	7,200	7,193	7,198	7,211	7,215	7,200	7,200	7,150
Spinning	56,990	57,150	57,226	56,331	55,366	54,354	54,354	34,614
Weaving	52,590	51,070	51,859	51,515	51,544	50,952	50,952	47,166
Knitting	61,510	61,650	60,285	59,780	59,613	59,240	59,240	36,265
Dyeing and Printing	41,434	41,110	41,117	41,922	41,458	41,489	41,489	27,295
Clothing	341,857	332,010	331,380	329,085	332,380	329,472	329,472	201,984
TOTAL	**561,581**	**550,183**	**549,065**	**551,600**	**547,576**	**542,707**	**542,707**	**402,121**
Number of Textile Machinery								
-Spinning (No. of spindles)	3,750,000	3,930,000	3,921,000	3,940,820	3,992,050	3,989,000	3,894,440	3,890,000
-Weaving (No. of looms)	134,600	135,273	132,600	133,330	133,730	133,690	133,460	115,770
-Knitting (No. of machines)	119,160	118,803	113,730	122,200	111,980	112,370	112,210	78,550
-Clothing (No. of machines)	623,280	622,033	619,103	610,750	616,250	624,300	621,180	183,805

Source: Thailand Textile Institute

Table 8: Yarn Production in Thailand

	Calendar Year								
Unit: Thousand Metric Tons	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Production									
Cotton yarn	303.8	293.5	292.6	333.0	321.5	308.8	305.7	301.9	185.9
Synthetic yarn	502.3	541.0	582.3	521.6	521.7	547.8	493.0	410.0	380.4
Total production	**806.1**	**834.5**	**874.9**	**854.6**	**843.2**	**856.6**	**798.7**	**711.9**	**566.2**

Source: Thailand Textile Institute

Table 9: Woven Fabric Production in Thailand

	Calendar Year							
Unit: Thousand Metric Tons	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Production								
Cotton fabric	148.8	154.8	154.8	199.1	196.6	196.2	192.3	165.4
Synthetic fabric	281.9	317.0	317.0	271.1	290.0	281.3	295.1	218.6
Total production	430.7	471.8	471.8	470.2	486.6	477.5	487.7	384.0

Source: Thailand Textile Institute

End of report.

Attachments:

No Attachments