

**PRODUCTING ACTIVITIES OF TEXTILE AND SEWING AND KNITTING ENTERPRISES**

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**Аннотация:** В данной статье представлены основные целевые показатели развития технологической цепочки в швейно-трикотажной промышленности, объемы производства прядильных и текстильных предприятий, динамика производства готовой швейно-трикотажной продукции в сравнении с предыдущими годами и сегодняшняя экспортная деятельность предприятий текстильной промышленности нашей Республики, а также основные аспекты взаимосвязи внешней торговли и текстильной продукции в развитии текстильной промышленности.

**Ключевые слова:** текстильная промышленность, швейно-трикотажная промышленность, переработка, конкурентоспособность, экспорт, география экспорта, импорт, сравнительный анализ, частный предприниматель, статистический орган, динамика производства, внешнеторговая деятельность, диверсификация.

**Annotation:** This article presents the main target indicators of the development of the processing chain in the sewing and knitting industry, the volume of production of spinning and textile enterprises, the dynamics of the production of ready-made sewing and knitting products in comparison with previous years, and today's export activity of textile industry enterprises of our Republic, as well as the main aspects of the relationship between foreign trade and textile products in the development of the textile industry.

**Key words:** textile industry, sewing and knitting industry, processing, competitiveness, export, export geography, import, comparative analysis, private entrepreneur, statistical agency, production dynamics, foreign trade activity, diversification.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Today, broad conditions are being created to further increase the investment attractiveness and competitiveness of the textile and garment and knitwear industry, expand the export potential of the sector, and facilitate the wider penetration of local textile products into foreign markets. In particular, comprehensive measures are being implemented to develop the textile and garment and knitwear sectors of light industry, expand the types and assortment of finished products produced and sales markets, as well as comprehensively support the investment and export activities of enterprises in the sector [4].

In this regard, on January 16, 2025, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-6 "On additional measures to develop the processing chain in the textile and garment and knitwear industry" was issued. According to this Decree, the main target indicators for the development of the processing chain in the textile and garment and knitwear industry in 2025-2027 are:

- to increase exports of products to 4.0 billion US dollars in 2025, 5.0 billion US dollars in 2026, and 7.0 billion US dollars in 2027;

- to increase exports of finished products to the markets of the United States and European countries to 500 million US dollars;

- to increase the share of finished sewing and knitting products in total exports to 70 percent through the widespread introduction of advanced technologies and modern design developments and the attraction of international brands;

- to attract foreign investments and loans in the amount of 5.0 billion US dollars in order to further develop deep processing of yarn and thread [1].

All measures aimed at developing the textile industry are contributing to increasing the economic efficiency of enterprises and the production of competitive products.

#### **ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ON THE TOPIC**

Theoretical and practical issues of developing industrial production, increasing its competitiveness and export potential have been widely studied in the scientific works of many scientists and in the Decrees and Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In the works of N.N. Bursov and M. Best, attention is paid to important issues related to increasing the competitiveness of products in the development of industrial production.

In the works of M. Boltabayev, the issues of developing small business and entrepreneurship in the industrial sector are covered.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. RP-6 of January 16, 2025 "On additional measures to develop the processing chain in the textile and garment and knitwear industry" lists the benefits provided for the development of textile and garment and knitwear enterprises.

#### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The research used economic analysis, statistical analysis, comparative analysis, chronological observation and mathematical methods. Statistical / official channel data were also used.

#### **ANALYSIS AND RESULTS**

Today, the Republic is implementing a comprehensive set of measures aimed at organizing the production of a wide range of high-quality textile and garment and knitwear products, deepening the localization of their production, as well as increasing the export potential of local manufacturers.

The necessary legal framework and favorable conditions for the development of the textile and garment and knitwear industry have been formed, and a number of Presidential and Government resolutions have been adopted aimed at deepening reforms in the sector.

The textile industry is widespread in all our regions and is a potential industrial sector that employs the largest number of people. Today, more than 7 thousand enterprises operate in the sector, employing 570 thousand people. Of these, more than 2 thousand enterprises operate within the framework of the “Uztukimachilik sanoat” association, employing 365 thousand people. The export potential of the sector has doubled in the last 3 years. Last year, this figure amounted to \$ 1.6 billion. At the same time, the sector has sufficient reserves and opportunities. In particular, there is an opportunity to fully process the cotton grown in our country, bringing exports to \$ 15 billion and providing employment to more than 3 million people.

The most important direction of our domestic reserves and capabilities has been the gradual increase in the level of processing of local raw materials, as well as the expansion of the volume and types of production of high value-added products. Over the past 31 years, the industry has become one of the leaders both in attracting foreign investment and in the export of high value-added products. Today, light industry is represented by a wide export range, including all types of products, from yarn to finished sewing and knitted products.

If we look at the structure of light industry, we can observe that the production and export of these sectors are growing. In 2021, the enterprises of the sector exported goods worth 1.9 billion US dollars to the world market.

According to the Statistics Agency, textile products worth 89.5 trillion soums were produced in 2024. This figure increased by 11.1% compared to the same period in 2023, and the volume of textile products produced accounted for 10.1% of total industrial production [2].

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, 12,039.7 tons of cotton-spun sewing threads were produced by large enterprises in January-December 2024. This figure increased by 20.3% compared to the same period in 2023. The dynamics of cotton-spun sewing threads production in the same period of previous years are as follows:

In 2022 - 1,857 tons;

In 2023 - 10,004.1 tons;

In 2024 - 12,039.7 tons were produced [2].

As for the production of ready-made garments and knitwear, in January-December 2024, all types of clothing (for example, outerwear, underwear for men, women and children, work, office, casual sportswear, etc.) and accessories worth 33.8 trillion soums were produced from all materials (for example, leather, textile fabrics, woven and knitted fabrics, etc.)

Let's look at the dynamics of the production of finished (ready-made) sewing and knitted products in previous years (January-December):

2020 — 10.4 trillion soms

2021 — 13.6 trillion soms

2022 — 17.3 trillion soms.

2023 — 23.1 trillion soms

2024 — 33.8 trillion soms

In our country, great attention is paid to the complete processing of raw materials and the production of finished products of the third and fourth stages.

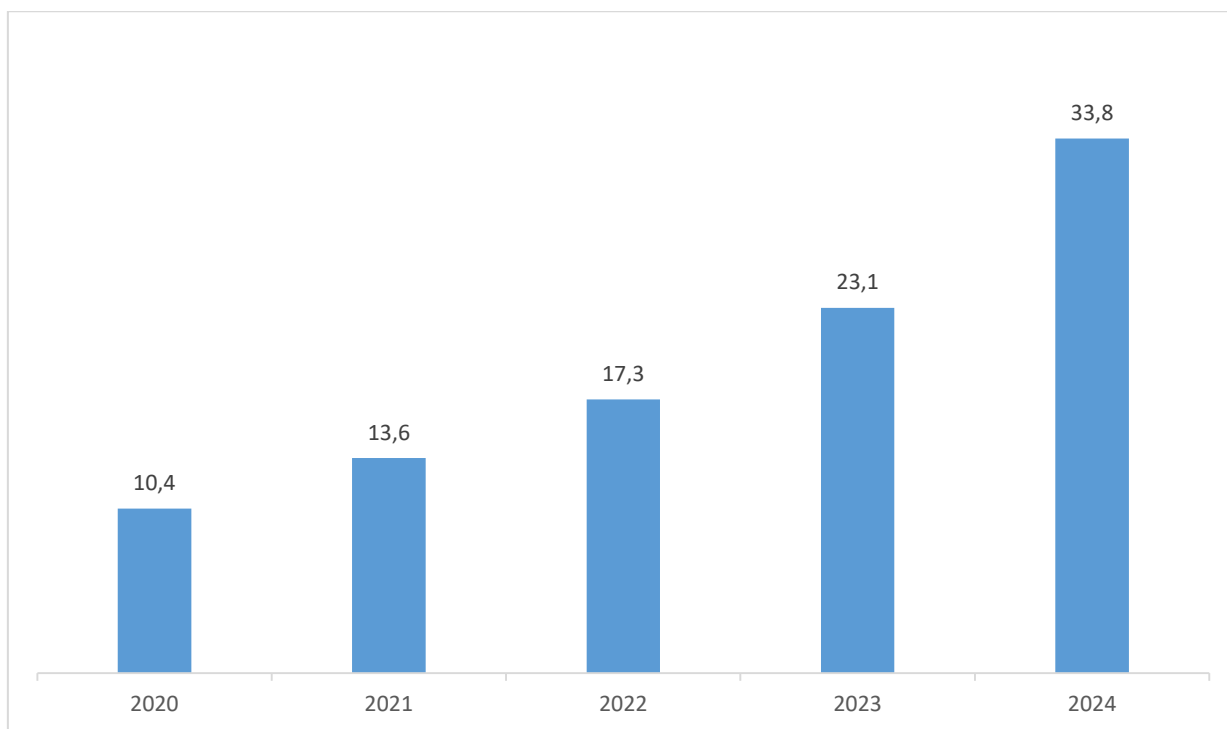


Figure 1. Dynamics of production of ready-made sewing and knitting products

This diagram shows that the production of finished sewing and knitted products is growing year by year. The dynamics of production of finished products increased by 130.77% in 2021 compared to 2020, by 127.2% in 2022 compared to 2021, by 134.68% in 2023 compared to 2022, and by 146.32% in 2024 compared to 2023.

If we compare it with 2020, we can see that the production volume of finished sewing and knitted products in 2024 increased by 3,25 times.

If we consider the products produced by large sewing enterprises in our republic, in January-December 2024, these enterprises produced 965,100 pieces of men's and boys' suits.

Let's look at the dynamics of these indicators over the past years:

In 2022 - 170 thousand units

In 2023 - 220 thousand units

In 2024 - 965.1 thousand units

We can see that the costume products produced by large sewing enterprises in our republic increased by 129 percent in 2023 compared to 2022, and by 4.4 times in 2024 compared to 2023.

Textile products produced in our country are exported to the CIS countries, European and Turkish countries, South and East Asian countries, the Middle East and African countries, and the geography of exports is expanding year by year.

Today, the textile industry exports of our Republic amounted to about 2.9 billion US dollars in January-December 2024. Including:

Yarn - 1,237.3 million dollars,

Finished textile products - 1,124.5 million dollars

Knitted fabrics - 292.1 million dollars

Woven fabrics - 145.9 million dollars

Hoodies - 42.6 million dollars.

This accounted for 10.6 percent of the total export volume [2].

Today, China, India, Turkey, Pakistan, developing countries of Southeast Asia and Latin America are among the main competitors of Uzbekistan in the textile market. It is known that the availability of raw material reserves (mainly cotton fiber), low cost of energy carriers and availability of qualified and relatively cheap labor force are the specific advantages of our country's manufacturers.

To achieve the set results, the “Uztukimachilik sanoat” Association, in cooperation with international organizations and industrial enterprises, is developing a strategy for exporting textile products to the European Union market [3].

Foreign trade plays an important role in the development of the textile industry of Uzbekistan. The main aspects of the relationship between foreign trade and textile products of Uzbekistan are as follows:

First, textile exports: Uzbekistan is a major exporter of textile products, including cotton fabrics, yarn, embroidery and finished textile products. The main importers of textile products of Uzbekistan are the countries of Europe, the CIS, the USA and China.

Secondly, the large volume of exports: the export of textile products has a significant impact on the economy of Uzbekistan and accounts for a large part of export earnings. This industry is one of the main sources of foreign exchange earnings for the country.

Thirdly, competitiveness: Uzbek textile products have competitive prices and high quality, which makes them attractive to international buyers. Uzbekistan is also actively developing its export capabilities by participating in international exhibitions and fairs in order to attract new customers.

Fourth, diversifying trade markets: Uzbekistan is striving to expand its participation in the global textile market and diversify its trade markets. The country is actively developing relations with new partners, especially in Asia, Europe and other regions, in order to create more stable and diverse export flows. Fifth, importing textile materials and equipment: Uzbekistan also imports textile materials, raw materials and equipment to develop its

industry. Uzbek companies are actively cooperating with foreign suppliers to ensure the quality and diversity of their products.

Foreign trade plays an important role in the development of the textile industry of Uzbekistan, providing export opportunities, attracting investment and technology, as well as business relations with partners around the world. This contributes to the development of the sector, the creation of new jobs, and an increase in the country's income.

#### **REFERENCES;**

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