



Special Requirements For Textile Production On Exporting To The European Market

**Nigora Madixanova
Saxibdjanoyna**

Teaching assistant at the department of "Metrology, standardization and quality management of products"
Andijan Machine-Building Institute,
Uzbekistan, Andijan
ORCID: 0000-0002-7057-8145
E-mail: nigosha1978@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This article examines the export of textile products to the European Union with the requirements of international standards.

Keywords:

standard, EU, product, requirements.

In the Presidential decree "On measures to accelerate the development of the textile and clothing and knitwear industry" dated December 14, 2017, a mechanism for the development of the industry was developed – the "Road Map". The roadmap provides for measures to improve the management system and training of personnel in the textile and clothing and knitwear industry, modernization of production, technological process and development of the infrastructure of the textile industry, the introduction of international standards in the textile industry. [1]

The textile and sewing-knitting industry of Uzbekistan is one of the leading and dynamically developing industries. It plays an essential role in solving state tasks and meets the vital interests of many regions. Promotes the harmonious development of the regions, ensuring employment and improving the well-being of the population, provides assistance in the establishment and development of small and private businesses. The most important direction of our internal reserves and

capabilities was the gradual increase in the depth of processing of domestic raw materials, as well as the expansion of the volume and range of production of products with high added value. Over the past 27 years, the industry has become one of the leaders both in attracting foreign investment and in exporting products with high added value. Today, the industry is represented by a wide export assortment - from yarn to ready-made sewing and knitwear. [2]

Currently, Russia, China, Kazakhstan, Turkey and the countries of the European Union are major consumers of textile industry products in Uzbekistan. The largest exports were carried out by textile enterprises of Tashkent (\$244.7 million), Andijan (\$211.7 million), Ferghana (\$201.1 million) and Tashkent (\$199.4 million) regions.

The growth in the volume of exports of textile and clothing products is increasing every year, and the geography of exports is expanding annually (Table-1)

Table-1

2018	2019	2020	2021	2025
The volume of exports of products amounted to \$ 1.6 billion.	The volume of exports of products amounted to 1.9 billion and increased by 44%, of which: -to Russia for 35%, -to Kyrgyzstan - by 2 times, -to Belarus - by 80%.	The volume of exports of products amounted to \$2.0 billion	The volume of exports amounted to \$2.8 billion	It is expected to grow to \$7 billion.

As we know, in December Uzbekistan received observer status in the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU). The share of the EAEU countries accounts for 30-31% of Uzbekistan's total commodity exports. In 2019, Uzbekistan

exported a total of \$9.42 billion worth of goods, of which \$2.83 billion worth of goods were supplied to the territory of the EAEU (Fig.1) [3].

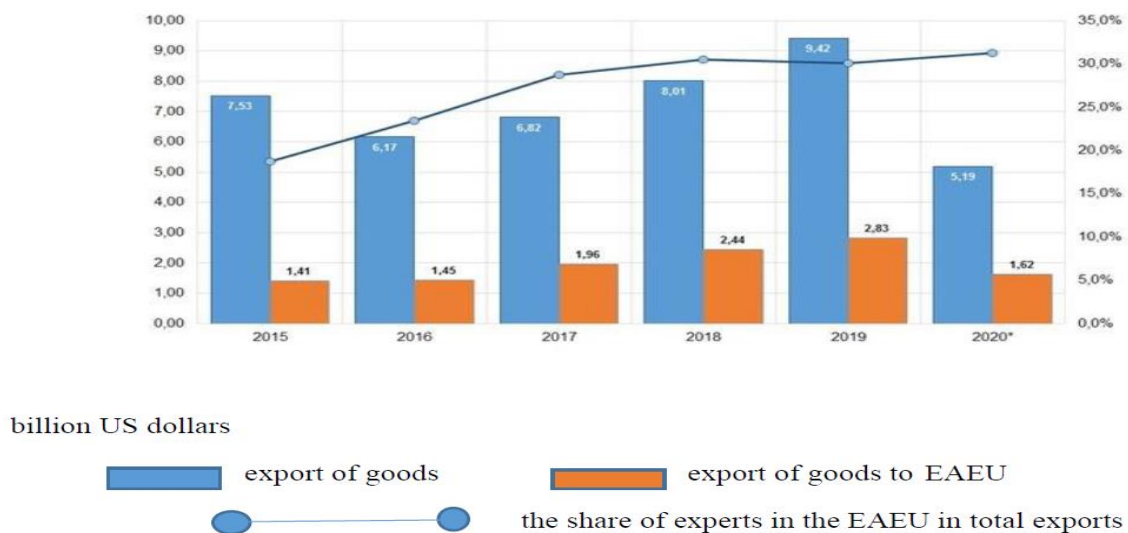


Figure 1. The total volume of exports of Uzbekistan's goods to the EAEU countries. Calculation of the Newspaper.uz" based on data from the State Statistics Committee of Uzbekistan and the EEC for January-September 2020 (excluding gold).

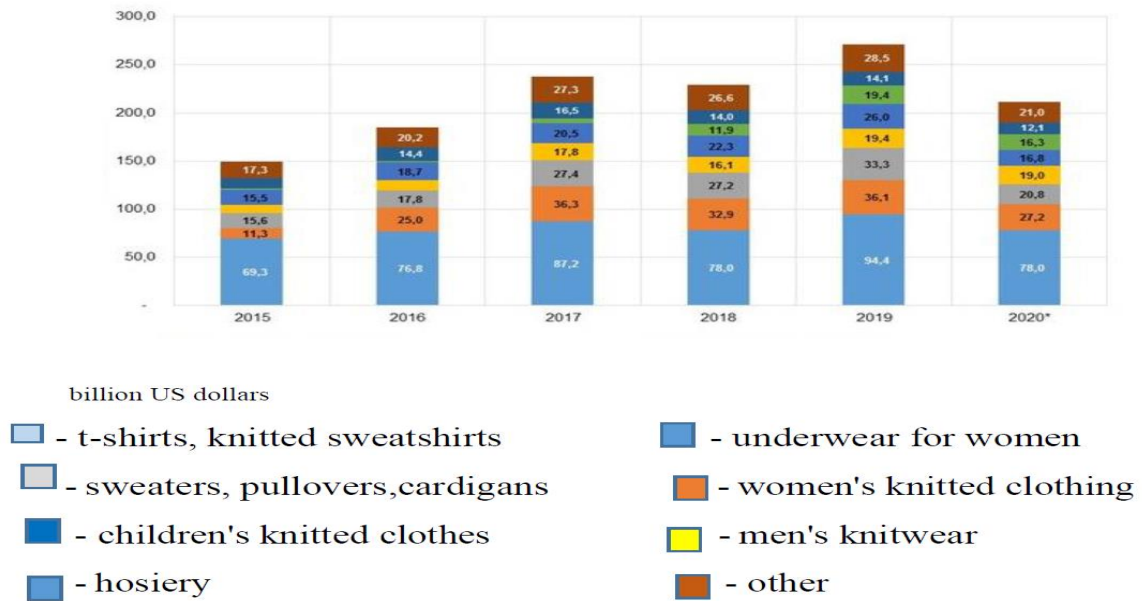


Fig. 2. Exports to the EAEU countries under the commodity group "Garments and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted". Calculation based on the EEC data for January-September 2020

The share of cotton yarn and cotton fabrics in the total value of exports of textile materials and textile products remains high. The export of these goods accounts for 92-94% of Uzbekistan's exports to the EAEU countries in the Cotton commodity group. For example, in

2019, the volume of exports of cotton yarn containing cotton fibers amounted to \$ 213.1 million (76.5% of exports of the commodity group "Cotton"), cotton fabrics — \$ 45 million (16.2%) (Fig. 3).

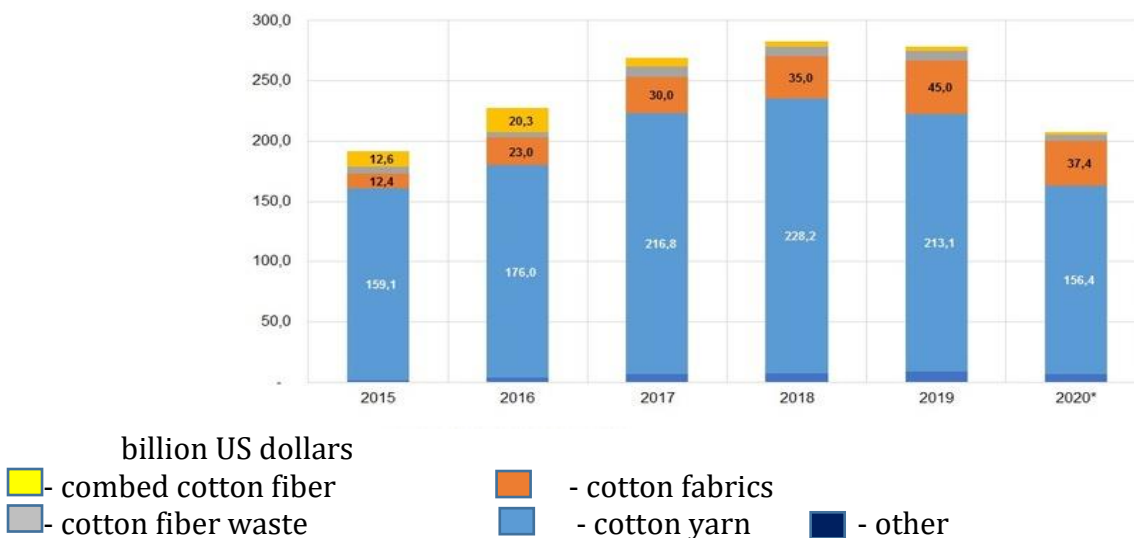


Fig.3. Exports to the EAEU countries by the commodity group "Cotton". Calculation based on the EEC data for January-September 2020.

Based on the graphs, the goal of the state policy of Uzbekistan in the field of textile industry is visible – it is the quality of exports. The quality of exports is to ensure the competitiveness of domestic textile products in both domestic and foreign markets.

Textile enterprises for export to the EU accept the requirements of Regulation No. 1007/2001 labeling and labels, as well as the requirements of international standards.

For example, in the technical regulations "On the approval of the general technical regulations on the safety of light industry products" in the second paragraph, the "Requirements for product labeling" are defined:

- product labeling must be reliable, readable and accessible for inspection and identification;
- for labeling of finished products, the following should be used: trademark label; trademark image tape; stamp; control tape;
- the marking must contain the following mandatory information: the name of the product; the name of the country of manufacture; the name of the manufacturer or seller, or a person authorized by the manufacturer; the legal address of the manufacturer or seller, or a person authorized by the manufacturer; the composition of raw materials; trademark (if available); manufacturer's warranty obligations (if necessary); date of manufacture; batch number of products (if necessary); environmental safety mark (if necessary); symbols for the care of the product [4].

Mandatory requirements for exporters to the EU - must comply with regulatory documents on product safety, use of chemicals (REACH), quality and labeling.

- Product safety. Goods sold in Europe must comply with the EU General Product Safety Directive (GPSD) 2001/95/EC. This is a mandatory requirement for all suppliers.

- Use of chemicals. REACH - A provision regulating and limiting the use of chemicals in textiles and leather.

- Quality. As a rule, the buyer sets an "Acceptable quality limit" (Acceptable quality

limit – AQL) in relation to the physical characteristics of the product (wear resistance, color fastness, strength, shrinkage, etc.).

- CE marking. CE mark (French Conformance Européenne — "European conformity") the product is intended for technical supervision bodies. [5].

In recent years, the "eco-label" Eco-label and Oeko-Tex have become increasingly important in the European Union. Consider the requirements of these standards.

The main EcoLabel criteria for clothing and textiles:

- criteria for textile fibers: cotton and other natural cellulose seed fibers (including kapok), linen and other bast fibers (including hemp, jute and ramie), wool and other keratin fibers (including sheep and lamb, as well as camel wool, alpaca and goat wool), acrylic, elastane, polyamide (or nylon), polyester, polypropylene, artificial cellulose fibers (including viscose, modal and lyocell);

- criteria for spare parts and accessories: fillers, coatings, laminates and membranes, accessories;

- chemicals and process criteria: limited list of substances, replacement of hazardous substances and mixtures used in the processes of dyeing, printing and finishing, energy efficiency of washing, drying and curing, treatment of emissions into air and water;

- criteria of suitability for use: size change during washing and drying, color resistance to washing, color resistance to perspiration (acid, alkali), color resistance to wet friction, color resistance to dry friction, color resistance to light, washing resistance and absorbency of the product, fabric resistance to pilling and abrasion, durability of the function;

- criteria of corporate social responsibility: basic principles and rights in the workplace, restrictions on sandblasting denim.

The main criteria of Oeko-Tex for clothing and textiles:

- harmful substances prohibited by law (carcinogenic dyes);

- substances regulated by law (formaldehyde, plasticizers, heavy metals, pentachlorophenol);

-substances that are alarming, but not yet prohibited or regulated by law (pesticides, allergenic dyes, organo-tin compounds);
 -other parameters of preventive importance for consumer health (skin-friendly pH value, color stability). [6].

Textile enterprises of Uzbekistan adopt international standards in stages. Currently, international standards and certificates such as ISO 9001:2015 are implemented in 1100 enterprises, 45 - Oeko-Tex, 12 - BSCI, 6 - GOTS, 7 - SEDEX. For example, Uztex Group is a leading, vertically integrated manufacturer of textile products. [7]. The Uztex Group enterprise controls the full technological cycle, which includes all stages of production - from sowing, harvesting, cleaning and preparation of cotton fiber, manufacture of harsh yarn, production of dyed yarn and linen, to sewing, labeling and packaging of finished knitwear, hosiery and terry products. Currently, the company exports its products according to the requirements of the international standard Oeko-Tex. The Samo Textile company also

exports its products according to the requirements of the Oeko-Tex standard and provides labeling according to their requirements.

This proves that textile enterprises of Uzbekistan are ready to implement standards and export products to the EU. Our domestic brand meets the highest quality standards due to environmental friendliness, economy, a wide range, the highest quality of the canvas. The introduction of international standards for textile industry enterprises stimulates the development of trade relations between countries, eliminating barriers to international trade. An increase in the number of enterprises that have received international standards leads to a positive impact on labor protection, the environment, more economical use of raw materials and energy resources, regulation of requirements related to storage, packaging, labeling, transportation of products. Export makes it possible to establish international agreements, product quality turnover, technology improvements.

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