

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF
BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

NEW EXPORT MARKETS FOR UZBEKISTAN'S TEXTILE INDUSTRY



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01.

INTRODUCTION



1. Introduction

Over the past five years, Uzbekistan's economy has undergone a significant transformation in terms of size, structure, and external trade orientation. According to data from the World Bank and its WITS database, the country's GDP increased from USD 66.4 billion in 2020 to USD 115.0 billion in 2024, representing an almost 1.7-fold nominal growth. GDP per capita also reached USD 3,161.7 in 2024. According to official sources for 2025, Uzbekistan's GDP exceeded USD 145 billion for the first time. This reflects a steady expansion of the country's economic base as it steadily expands, with domestic demand, investment, and production capacity deepening in parallel.

Macroeconomic expansion has also been clearly reflected in the dynamics of the external sector. According to the World Bank's national accounts database, Uzbekistan's exports of goods and services increased from USD 14.56 billion in 2020 to USD 25.07 billion in 2024. During this period, the share of exports in GDP also rose from 21.9 percent to 24.4 percent. At the same time, according to official foreign trade statistics, the country's total foreign trade turnover increased from USD 36.3 billion in 2020 to USD 65.9 billion in 2024, and further to USD 81.2 billion in 2025. By the end of 2025, exports amounted to USD 33.8 billion, while imports reached USD 47.4 billion. Thus, Uzbekistan's economy has entered a new stage not only in terms of domestic growth but also in the scale of its integration with external markets.

However, the quality of this growth is particularly important. In the early 2020s, foreign trade was heavily dependent on raw materials, intermediate goods, and a limited geographical scope. In subsequent years, economic policy has been directed toward deep processing, increasing value-added, and expanding the share of finished industrial goods. According to the U.S. Department of Commerce's 2025 Uzbekistan Market Overview report, in 2024 exports were led by gold at USD 7.5 billion, services at USD 7.2 billion, and industrial goods at USD 4.2 billion, with total exports reaching USD 26.9 billion. This structural shift indicates that Uzbekistan's export model is gradually transitioning from a raw-material-dominated model to one with stronger industrial and processing components.

Within this transformation, the textile and apparel industry stands out as one of the key drivers. Uzbekistan, leveraging its cotton raw material base, sericulture traditions, regional clusters, relatively competitive labor resources, and the deepening of its production chain, has successfully transformed the textile sector into an export-oriented industry. According to official statistics, in 2020 the country exported textile products worth USD 1.9 billion to 70 countries. By 2024, textile exports reached USD 2.867 billion, accounting for 10.6 percent of total exports. By the end of 2025, textile exports amounted to USD 2.6 billion, with export geography expanding to 75 countries. As a result, from 2020 to the present, textile exports have significantly expanded in absolute terms and have become a systemic component of Uzbekistan's export portfolio.

At the same time, the internal structure of textile exports is also evolving. By the end of 2024, the composition of textile exports consisted of yarn (43.2 percent), finished textile products (39.2 percent), knitted fabrics (10.2 percent), and woven fabrics (5.1 percent). According to government reports for 2025, the main export markets include Russia, Turkey, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, China, Germany, and the UAE, while entry into new markets such as Algeria, Angola, Greece, and Kuwait has also been recorded. These two aspects lead to an important conclusion: first, the sector is shifting from raw material exports toward exports of finished and semi-finished products; second, while traditional markets remain stable, new directions are emerging.

1. Introduction

However, a key strategic issue remains unresolved for the sector: not merely increasing export volumes, but identifying which products have the highest potential for expansion in which markets. Not all large markets are equally suitable for Uzbekistan. A market may be large in size, yet competition can be excessively intense, logistics costs high, and existing tariff and non-tariff barriers may render exports economically inefficient. Conversely, there are markets where Uzbekistan's current share is small, but import demand is growing, supplier concentration is relatively low, logistics distances are manageable, and buyer signals are positive. Therefore, decisions on export expansion must no longer rely on general declarations, but should be based on concrete evidence at the product-country level.

This report is specifically designed to address this task. It identifies new potential export destinations for Uzbekistan across 13 groups of textile and apparel products. The analysis is based not only on general trade statistics, but also on an extended analytical base, including more than 95,000 buyer signals and nearly 500,000 trade and market observations. The New Market Index (NMI) applied in the report evaluates each product-country pair across six dimensions: import demand potential, trade compatibility, white space, logistics and trade costs, competitive intensity, and buyer signals. The ranking includes only those markets where production capacity exists, import demand is economically significant, and Uzbekistan's current presence remains limited. This makes the analysis not merely theoretical, but highly valuable from the perspective of practical export expansion.

Another important feature of the report is the linkage between external demand and domestic production geography. Textile clusters formed in regions such as Andijan, Namangan, Samarkand, Fergana, Tashkent region, Navoi, and others demonstrate varying levels of specialization across different product segments. Therefore, identifying new markets alone is not sufficient; it is equally important to determine which regions' production capacities can be matched with these markets. It is precisely this approach that transforms the report into a practical tool for policymakers, export promotion institutions, and private producers.

Overall, the current macroeconomic conditions create a dual opportunity for Uzbekistan's textile industry. On the one hand, the country's economy has expanded in scale, and the volume of foreign trade has significantly increased; on the other hand, the textile sector itself is undergoing a transition from raw materials to finished products. The main task now is to strengthen this growth qualitatively by entering new markets, diversifying export geography, and establishing sustainable positions in high value-added segments. This report offers a data-driven answer to this strategic question, grounded at the product level and aligned with regional production capacities.



02.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



2. Executive summary

This study was conducted with the aim of identifying new export opportunities for Uzbekistan's textile and apparel industry and expanding its export geography. The analysis applied the New Market Index (NMI) methodology, based on international trade statistics, import demand dynamics, market concentration, logistics factors, and international buyer signals.

The analysis reveals that a total of 23 new potential export markets were identified across 13 groups of textile and apparel products. These markets include China, India, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, the United Kingdom, and several other countries. In these markets, the high volume of textile imports, relatively low market concentration, and favorable logistics conditions create new entry opportunities for Uzbek exporters.

The findings show that among the identified new export markets, certain countries demonstrate high import demand across multiple product groups, making them strategically important destinations for expanding Uzbekistan's textile exports. At the same time, Uzbekistan's current market share in many of these markets remains low, indicating the presence of significant untapped export potential.

The study also assessed domestic production capacity. Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) indicators were calculated across Uzbekistan's 14 regions for various products, revealing that certain regions have a high level of specialization in the production and export of specific textile products. According to the results, regions such as Namangan, Fergana, Andijan, Samarkand, and Syrdarya stand out as having strong export potential across several textile product categories. The availability of production capacity, raw material base, and developed processing infrastructure in these regions enhances their ability to access external markets.

The findings also highlight important structural changes occurring within Uzbekistan's textile industry. In recent years, the export structure has been gradually shifting from raw materials and semi-finished goods toward higher value-added products, particularly ready-made garments, knitwear, and other processed textile segments. The identified new export markets confirm that there are significant opportunities to expand exports specifically within these higher value-added product segments.

Overall, the results of the study demonstrate that there are substantial opportunities for Uzbekistan's textile and apparel industry to diversify its export geography, establish new trade partnerships, and expand its participation in global value chains. The New Market Index (NMI) methodology applied in this report serves as an effective analytical tool for identifying export opportunities at the product-country level and can provide a strong foundation for shaping future export strategies and informing policy decisions.



03.

METHODOLOGY

3. Methodology

The New Market Index (NMI) identifies the most promising new export destinations for Uzbekistan across selected product groups. The index evaluates product–country pairs and prioritizes markets where Uzbekistan’s current presence is limited but expansion potential is high. The methodology consists of seven stages:

Stage	Content
1. Research Objective	<p>The NMI addresses the following research question: Which foreign markets offer the highest real potential for expanding Uzbekistan’s exports? The index integrates structural trade indicators and real-time buyer signals into a single, comparable composite measure.</p>
2. Database and Market Selection	<p>The analysis is based on the following sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– <i>UN COMTRADE (export and import volumes by SITC);</i>– <i>Uzbekistan’s export indicators and RCA;</i>– <i>Supplier concentration (HHI);</i>– <i>Geographical distance and logistics indicators;</i>– <i>Tariff and regulatory data;</i> <p>Markets are included only if the following conditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– <i>Uzbekistan has sufficient supply capacity;</i>– <i>import demand is economically significant;</i>– <i>the current market share is limited.</i>– This approach ensures the identification of strategically relevant and practically viable markets.
3. Analytical Pillars	<p>Each eligible market is evaluated based on six criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Import Demand Potential (IDP) – import volume and growth;2. Trade Complementarity (TCI) – alignment between export structure and import demand;3. Market White Space (WS) – the level of underpenetrated segments;4. Logistics & Trade Costs (LC) – distance and transport factors;5. Competition Intensity (CI) – market concentration;6. Buyer Signal (BS) – recent and reliable purchasing interest. <p>All indicators are normalized to ensure comparability.</p>
4. Composite Ranking Formation	<p>Scores across all criteria are combined into a single composite index using weighting coefficients, forming a ranking of potential export markets.</p>
5. Sensitivity Analysis	<p>A sensitivity analysis was conducted to assess the robustness of the results. This involved evaluating how changes in the weights of key indicators within the index affect the final ranking outcomes. The results confirmed the overall stability of the methodology and the reliability of the findings.</p>
6. Identification of Regions with Export Potential	<p>Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) indicators were calculated across Uzbekistan’s 14 regions for specific products. Regions with RCA values greater than 1 were identified as having export potential for the respective products. This approach enabled the linkage of regional production capacities with the newly identified export markets.</p>
7. Policy recommendations	<p>Based on the research results, policy recommendations were developed aimed at expanding exports and effectively utilizing new markets. They cover such priority areas as diversifying the geography of exports, strengthening regional production potential, and developing trade infrastructure.</p>



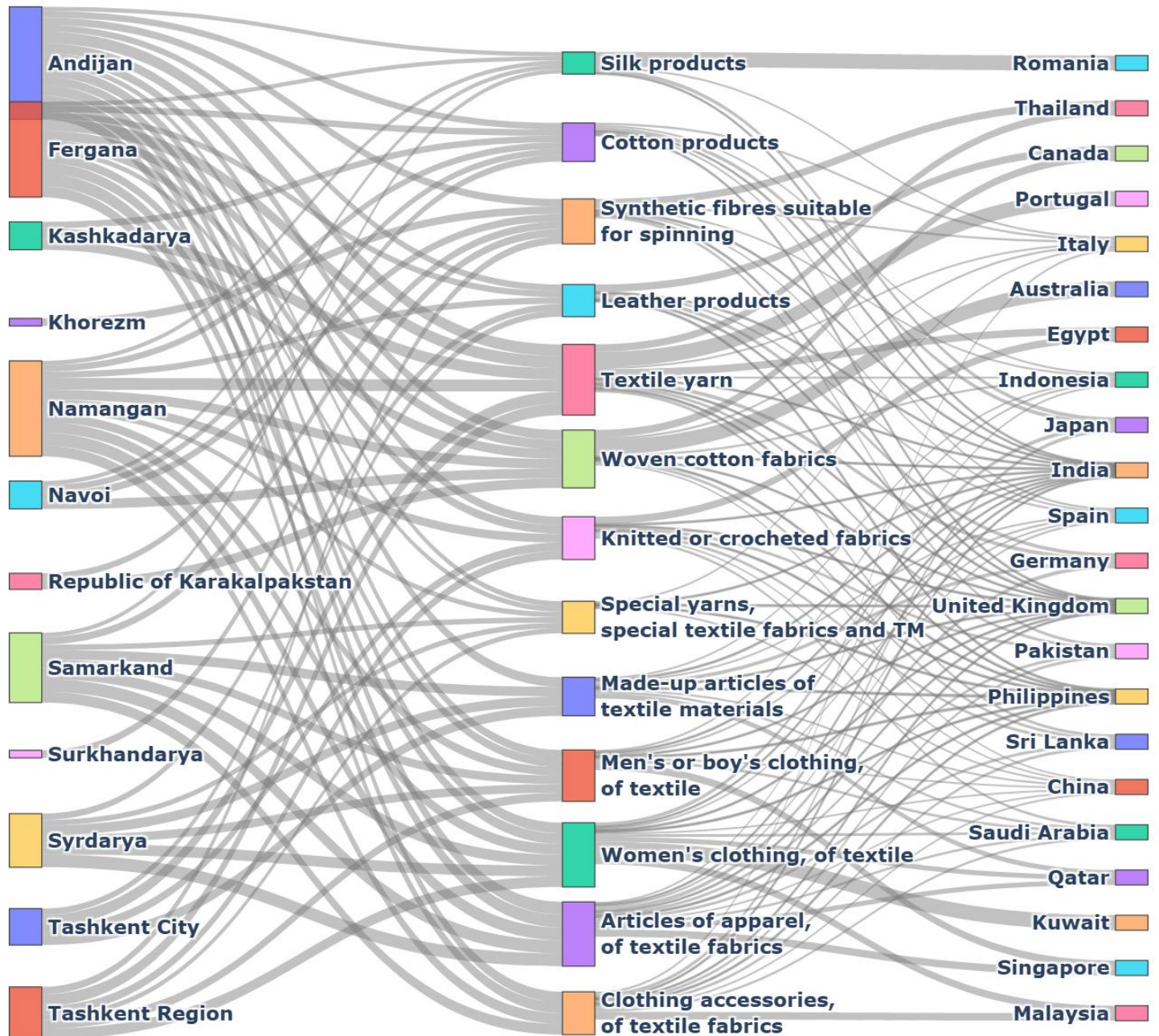
04.

MARKET ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

4. Market Analysis and Results

The results of this study demonstrate that significant expansion opportunities exist for Uzbekistan's textile industry. Through a structured and data-driven analysis, 23 new potential export markets were identified across 13 categories of textile and apparel products, based on import demand dynamics, market concentration, trade costs, competitive environment, and buyer signals. At the same time, the export potential of all 14 regions of Uzbekistan was assessed across these product groups. Regions with strong production capacity and specialization were matched with specific products, enabling the identification of export opportunities at the region-product level.

Diagram 1 | Sankey Diagram of New Potential Export Markets



The Sankey diagram above illustrates these linkages by showing how regional production capacities are connected to product categories, and how these in turn are linked to the newly identified international markets. The following pages provide a detailed analysis of 13 product categories, presenting the key findings and strategic conclusions for each.

1. Silk Products

Graph 1 | Uzbekistan's Silk Export Value, in mln. USD



Graph 1 illustrates the dynamics of Uzbekistan's export value of silk and silk products over the period 2020–2024. This indicator demonstrates that the country has a stable production and export capacity for supplying silk products to international markets. The existing export volume confirms the presence of established production experience and external trade relationships in this segment, thereby providing a solid foundation for further expansion of export geography.

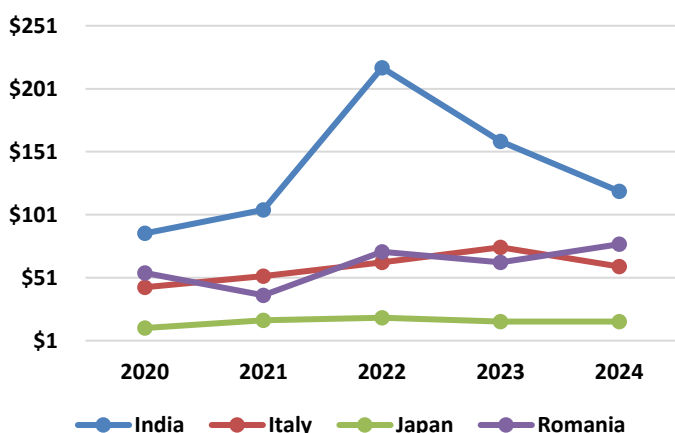
According to the results of the study, import demand for silk and silk products was identified in 58 foreign countries during the period 2020–2024. This indicates the presence of stable and widespread global demand for this product category. Based on this data, the New Market Index (NMI) was calculated using the developed analytical methodology. As a result, promising new export markets were identified for Uzbekistan, offering opportunities to diversify silk and silk product exports and expand into new trade destinations.

Table 1 | New Market Index for Silk

Country Name	BS	IDP	CI	LC normal	WS	TCI	NMI
India	1.0000	0.3359	0.4816	0.4731	1.0000	0.9979	70.27
Italy	0.0142	0.2324	0.6070	0.2266	0.9998	0.9978	55.38
Romania	0.0099	0.2374	0.4644	0.2857	1.0000	0.9981	54.93
Japan	0.0027	0.0757	0.6970	0.1754	1.0000	0.9977	51.47

Table 1 above presents the New Market Index (NMI) indicators for silk and silk products. The table aggregates key analytical components for each country - such as the level of import demand, competitive environment, logistics conditions, and trade compatibility - using an integrated assessment approach. These indicators allow for a comprehensive evaluation of each market's economic attractiveness and practical export potential.

Graph 2 | Import Value of Silk in New Markets, in mln. USD



Graph 2 illustrates the dynamics of import values for newly identified export markets for silk products over the period 2020–2024. These indicators demonstrate the presence of economically significant demand for silk products in these countries. At the same time, the overall trend in import volumes confirms that these markets represent real and promising export destinations for Uzbekistan with strong expansion potential. Furthermore, this dynamic highlights significant opportunities for developing new trade relationships, increasing export volumes, and diversifying export geography in the future.

1. Silk Products

India, Japan, Italy, and Romania have been identified as new export markets for silk products. These countries demonstrate demand for high-quality silk, traditional silk goods, and high value-added textile segments. These markets are characterized by well-developed textile industries and import-based supply systems. Therefore, they represent promising directions for Uzbekistan in terms of expanding silk product exports and developing new trade partnerships.



Within the framework of the study, the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) indicator was calculated across Uzbekistan’s 14 regions to identify which regions hold a relative advantage in the export of silk and silk products. According to the results of the analysis, the regions of Samarkand, Namangan, Fergana, Andijan, and Navoi recorded the highest indicators in silk and silk product exports and were identified as leading regions in this sector. The relatively developed production capacities, raw material base, and processing infrastructure in these regions ensure their ability to provide stable export supply to international markets.

Table 2 | Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) of Regions for Silk

No.	Regions for Silk	RCA
1	Samarkand	6.29
2	Fergana	3.49
3	Namangan	3.11
4	Andijan	2.67
5	Navoi	1.23

Table 2 presents the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) indicators of regions for silk. These values indicate that certain regions demonstrate a high level of specialization and competitiveness in this product category. This implies that these regions have strong potential to export to new external markets and provides a basis for directing exports toward strong production clusters.

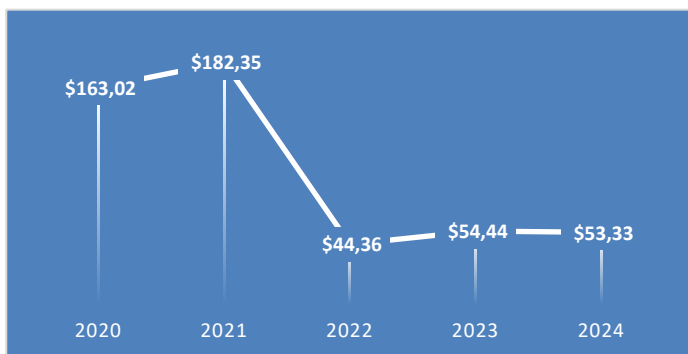
Table 3 | Tariff Rates and Number of Required Import Documents for New Silk Markets

Country Name	Tariff Rate for Textile Raw Materials, %	Tariff Rate for Textile Products, %	Number of Documents Required for Import
India	27.2	37.4	8
Italy	6.6	11.5	6
Japan	5.5	9.2	7
Romania	6.6	11.5	8

Table 3 above presents the current tariff rates and the number of key documents required for import in the newly identified silk markets. The table provides a general overview of trade conditions, customs burden, and the level of regulatory requirements in these markets. These indicators allow for a comparison of customs costs and administrative requirements across different markets, as well as an assessment of the organizational complexity of the export process.

2. Cotton Products

Graph 3 | Uzbekistan's Cotton Products Export Value, in mln. USD



Graph 3 illustrates the dynamics of Uzbekistan's export value of cotton products over the period 2020–2024. This indicator demonstrates that the country has a stable production and export capacity for supplying cotton products to international markets. The existing export volume confirms the presence of established production experience and external trade relationships in this segment, thereby providing a solid foundation for further expansion of export geography.

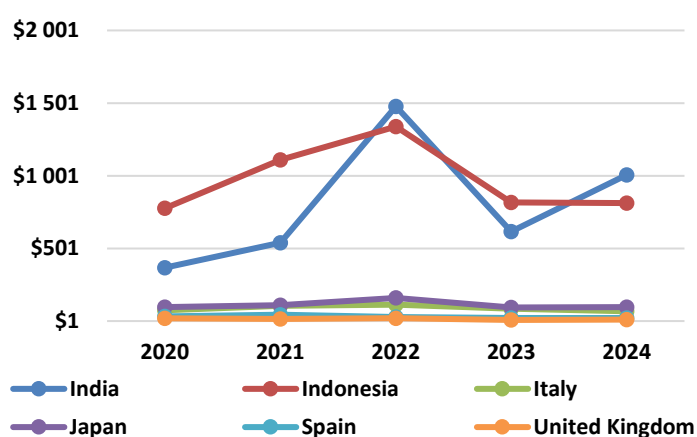
According to the results of the study, import demand for cotton products was identified in 112 foreign countries during the period 2020–2024. This indicates the presence of stable and widespread global demand for this product category. Based on this data, the New Market Index (NMI) was calculated using the developed methodology. As a result, promising new export markets were identified for Uzbekistan, offering opportunities to diversify cotton product exports and expand into new trade destinations.

Table 4 | New Market Index for Cotton Products

Country name	BS	IDP	CI	LC	WS	TCI	NMI
India	1	0.5664	0.627	0.4731	0.9862	0.9953	77.16
Indonesia	0.0484	0.5664	0.5899	0.1604	1	0.9966	62.88
Italy	0.021	0.274	0.883	0.2266	0.9789	0.9944	58.76
Japan	0.0221	0.3028	0.7812	0.1754	1	0.9944	58.12
Spain	0.0179	0.1345	0.8493	0.2093	0.9938	0.9943	54.94
United Kingdom	0.0626	0.0483	0.8978	0.202	1	0.7947	49.74

Table 4 above presents the New Market Index indicators for cotton. The table aggregates key analytical components for each country - such as import demand, competitive environment, logistics conditions, and trade compatibility - based on an integrated assessment approach. The results indicate that the selected markets have both economic and strategic potential for expanding exports in this product segment.

Graph 4 | Import Value of Cotton Products in New Markets, in mln. USD



Graph 4 illustrates the dynamics of import values for newly identified export markets for cotton products over the period 2020–2024. These indicators demonstrate the presence of economically significant demand for cotton products in these countries. At the same time, the overall trend in import volumes confirms that these markets represent real and promising export destinations for Uzbekistan with strong expansion potential. Furthermore, this dynamic highlights significant opportunities for developing new trade relationships, increasing export volumes, and diversifying export geography in the future.

2. Cotton Products

India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Spain, and the United Kingdom have been identified as new export markets for cotton products. These countries demonstrate demand for high-quality cotton products as well as high value-added textile segments. These markets are characterized by well-developed textile industries and import-based supply systems. Therefore, they represent promising directions for Uzbekistan in terms of expanding cotton product exports and developing new trade partnerships..



Within the framework of the study, the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) indicator was calculated across Uzbekistan's 14 regions to identify which regions have a relative advantage in the export of cotton products. According to the results of the analysis, the regions of Kashkadarya, Fergana, Namangan, Andijan, Navoi, and the Republic of Karakalpakstan recorded the highest indicators in cotton product exports and were identified as leading regions in this sector. The relatively developed production capacities, raw material base, and processing infrastructure in these regions ensure their ability to provide stable export supply to international markets.

Table 5 | Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) of Regions for Cotton

No.	Regions for Cotton	RCA
1	Kashkadarya	5.64
2	Fergana	4.64
3	Namangan	3.47
4	Andijan	1.48
5	Navoi	1.22
6	Republic of Karakalpakstan	1.22

Table 5 presents the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) indicators of regions for cotton. These values indicate that certain regions demonstrate a high level of specialization and competitiveness in this product category. This implies that these regions have strong potential to export to new external markets and provides a basis for directing exports toward strong production clusters.

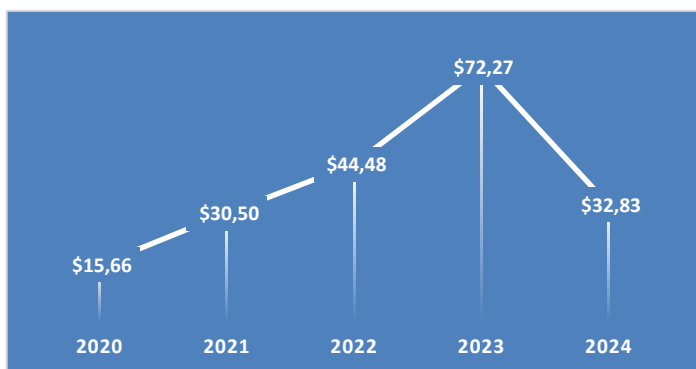
Table 6 | Tariffs and Number of Required Import Documents for New Cotton Markets

Country Name	Tariff Rate for Textile Raw Materials, %	Tariff Rate for Textile Products, %	Number of Documents Required for Import
India	27.2	37.4	8
Indonesia	26.3	35	7
Italy	6.6	11.5	6
Japan	5.5	9.2	7
Spain	6.6	11.5	9
United Kingdom	6.6	11.5	4

Table 6 above presents the current tariff rates and the number of key documents required for import in the newly identified cotton markets. The table provides a general overview of trade conditions, customs burden, and the level of regulatory requirements in these markets. These indicators allow for a comparison of customs costs and administrative requirements across different markets, as well as an assessment of the organizational complexity of the export process.

3. Synthetic Fibers for Spinning

Graph 5 | Uzbekistan’s Export Value of Synthetic Fibers for Spinning, in mln. USD



Graph 5 illustrates the dynamics of Uzbekistan’s export value of synthetic fibers for spinning over the period 2020–2024. This indicator demonstrates that the country has a stable production and export capacity for supplying synthetic fibers to international markets. The existing export volume confirms the presence of established production experience and external trade relationships in this segment, thereby providing a solid foundation for further expansion of export geography.

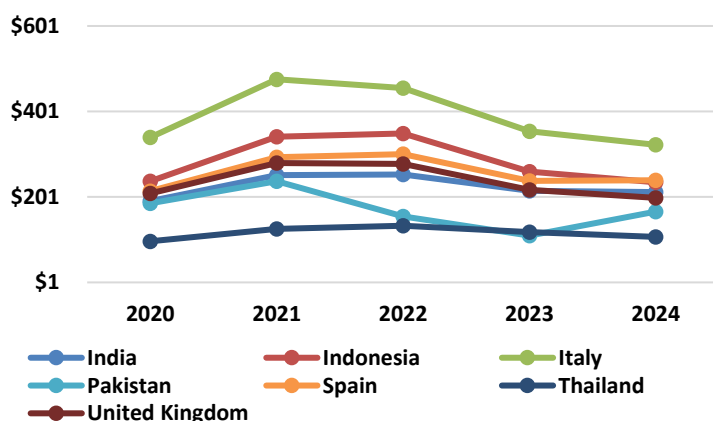
According to the results of the study, import demand for synthetic fibers for spinning was identified in 67 foreign countries during the period 2020–2024. This indicates the presence of stable and widespread global demand for this product category. Based on this data, the New Market Index (NMI) was calculated using the developed methodology. As a result, promising new export markets were identified for Uzbekistan, offering opportunities to diversify exports of synthetic fibers for spinning and expand into new trade destinations.

Table 7 | New Market Index for Synthetic Fibers for Spinning

Country Name	BS	IDP	CI	LC	WS	TCI	NMI
India	1	0.3902	0.8441	0.4731	1	0.9985	55.29
Pakistan	0.4766	0.352	0.812	0.6271	1	0.9986	51.09
Italy	0.0922	0.4532	0.9144	0.2266	1	0.9988	44.8
Spain	0.0851	0.4068	0.9104	0.2093	1	0.9987	43.27
United Kingdom	0.1078	0.3927	0.9271	0.202	1	0.9984	43.2
Indonesia	0.0752	0.4161	0.7833	0.1604	1	0.9992	41.39
Thailand	0.095	0.3106	0.8055	0.2425	1	0.9985	40.41

Table 7 above presents the New Market Index indicators for synthetic fibers for spinning. The table aggregates key analytical components for each country - such as import demand, competitive environment, logistics conditions, and trade compatibility - based on an integrated assessment approach. The results indicate that the selected markets have both economic and strategic potential for expanding exports in this product segment.

Graph 6 | Import Value of Synthetic Fibers for Spinning in New Markets, in mln. USD



Graph 6 illustrates the dynamics of import values for newly identified export markets for synthetic fibers for spinning over the period 2020–2024. These indicators demonstrate the presence of economically significant demand for synthetic fibers in these countries. The overall trend in import volumes confirms that these markets represent real and promising export destinations for Uzbekistan with strong expansion potential, and also highlights opportunities to increase export volumes and diversify export geography in the future.

3. Synthetic Fibers for Spinning

India, Indonesia, Italy, Pakistan, Spain, Thailand, and the United Kingdom have been identified as new export markets for synthetic fibers for spinning. These countries have well-developed textile industries and demonstrate stable demand for synthetic fibers. These markets are characterized by import-based supply systems. Therefore, they represent promising directions for Uzbekistan in terms of expanding synthetic fiber exports and developing new trade partnerships.



Within the framework of the study, the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) indicator was calculated across Uzbekistan’s 14 regions to identify which regions have a relative advantage in the export of synthetic fibers for spinning. According to the results of the analysis, the regions of Khorezm, Surkhandarya, Navoi, Tashkent region, Samarkand, and Andijan recorded the highest indicators in the export of synthetic fibers for spinning and were identified as leading regions in this sector. The relatively developed production capacities, raw material base, and processing infrastructure in these regions ensure their ability to provide stable export supply to international markets.

Table 8 | Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) of Regions for Synthetic Fibers for Spinning

No. Regions for Synthetic Fibers for Spinning	RCA
1 Khorezm	516.86
2 Surkhandarya	459.16
3 Navoi	19.19
4 Tashkent Region	3.09
5 Samarkand	1.90
6 Andijan	1.79

Table 8 presents the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) indicators of regions for synthetic fibers for spinning. These values indicate that certain regions demonstrate a high level of specialization and production capacity in this product category, as well as the ability to export to new external markets. These findings provide an important analytical basis for directing exports toward strong regional clusters, increasing production efficiency, and strengthening the role of regions in exports.

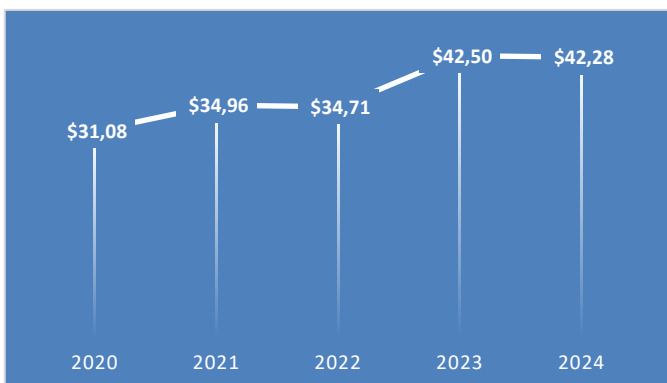
Table 9 | Tariff Rates and Number of Required Import Documents for New Markets for Synthetic Fibers for Spinning

Country Name	Tariff Rate for Textile Raw Materials, %	Tariff Rate for Textile Products, %	Number of Documents Required for Import
India	27.2	37.4	8
Indonesia	26.3	35	7
Italy	6.6	11.5	6
Pakistan	22.4	25	10
Spain	6.6	11.5	9
Thailand	28.5	30	7
United Kingdom	6.6	11.5	4

Table 9 above presents the tariff rates and the number of key documents required for import in the newly identified markets for synthetic fibers for spinning. This information reflects the level of customs burden and regulatory requirements, and allows for an assessment of the complexity of the export process.

4. Leather Products

Graph 7 | Uzbekistan's export value of leather products, in mln. USD.



Graph 7 illustrates the dynamics of Uzbekistan's export value of leather products for the period 2020–2024. This indicator demonstrates that the country has a stable production base and export potential for supplying leather products to international markets. The existing export volume confirms the presence of production experience in this segment, as well as established processing capacities and foreign trade relations. At the same time, this trend provides an important foundation for expanding export geography and entering new external markets in the future.

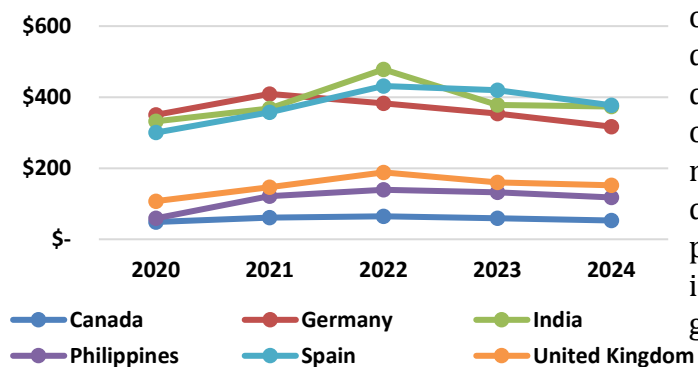
According to the research findings, during the period 2020–2024, import demand for leather products was identified in 107 foreign countries. This indicates stable and widespread global demand for this type of product. Based on these data, the New Market Index (NMI) was calculated using the developed methodology. As a result, promising new export markets were identified for Uzbekistan, offering opportunities to diversify exports of leather products and expand into new trade directions.

Table 10 | New Market Index for Leather Products

Country Name	BS	IDP	CI	LC	WS	TCI	NMI
India	1	0.4869	0.9352	0.4731	0.8837	0.9987	76.27
Germany	0.0465	0.475	0.834	0.2416	1	0.9984	64.27
Spain	0.0439	0.4859	0.7702	0.2093	1	0.9989	63.41
Philippines	0.0836	0.3385	0.8384	0.1831	1	0.9988	60.41
United Kingdom	0.121	0.3691	0.6829	0.202	1	0.9983	60.26
Canada	0.0490	0.2390	0.7437	0.0859	1	0.9982	55.16

India, Indonesia, Italy, Pakistan, Spain, Thailand, and the United Kingdom have been identified as new export markets for synthetic fibers for spinning. These countries have well-developed textile industries and demonstrate stable demand for synthetic fibers. These markets are characterized by import-based supply systems. Therefore, they represent promising directions for Uzbekistan in terms of expanding synthetic fiber exports and developing new trade partnerships..

Graph 8 | Import Value of Leather Products in New Markets, in mln. USD



Graph 8 illustrates the dynamics of import values for newly identified export markets for leather products over the period 2020–2024. These indicators demonstrate the presence of economically significant demand for leather products in these countries. The overall trend in import volumes confirms that these markets represent real and promising export destinations for Uzbekistan with strong expansion potential, and also highlights opportunities to increase export volumes and diversify export geography in the future.

4. Leather Products

Germany, India, the Philippines, Spain, the United Kingdom, and Canada have been identified as new export markets for leather products. These countries represent mature textile markets with established import demand and diversified supply chains. These markets are characterized by import-based supply systems. Therefore, they represent promising directions for Uzbekistan in terms of expanding leather product exports and developing new trade partnerships.



Within the framework of the study, the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) indicator was calculated across Uzbekistan's 14 regions to identify which regions have a relative advantage in the export of leather products. According to the results of the analysis, the regions of Andijan, Fergana, Namangan, Syrdarya, and Tashkent city recorded the highest indicators in leather product exports and were identified as leading regions in this sector. The relatively developed production capacities, raw material base, and processing infrastructure in these regions ensure their ability to provide stable export supply to international markets.

Table 11 | Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) of Regions for Leather Products

No.	Regions for Leather Products	RCA
1	Andijan	5.88
2	Fergana	4.73
3	Namangan	1.71
4	Syrdarya	1.60
5	Tashkent City	1.07

Table 11 presents the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) indicators of regions for leather products. These values indicate that certain regions demonstrate a high level of specialization and production capacity in this product category, as well as the ability to export to new external markets. These findings provide an important analytical basis for directing exports toward strong regional clusters, increasing production efficiency, and strengthening the role of regions in exports.

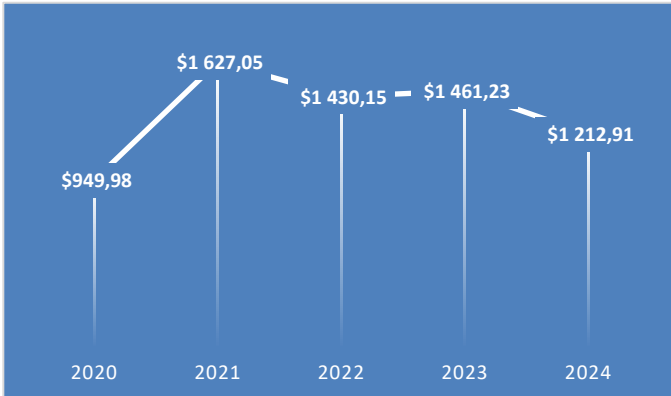
Table 12 | Tariffs and Number of Required Import Documents for New Leather Product Markets

Country Name	Tariff Rate for Textile Raw Materials, %	Tariff Rate for Textile Products, %	Number of Documents Required for Import
Germany	6.6	11.5	7
India	27.2	37.4	8
Philippines	27	30	9
Spain	6.6	11.5	9
United Kingdom	6.6	11.5	4
Canada	10.7	17.3	6

Table 12 above presents the current tariff rates and the number of key documents required for import in the newly identified leather product markets. The table provides a general overview of trade conditions, customs burden, and the level of regulatory requirements in these markets. These indicators allow for a comparison of customs costs and administrative requirements across different markets, as well as an assessment of the organizational complexity of the export process.

5. Textile Yarn

Graph 9 | Uzbekistan's Textile Yarn Export Value, in mln. USD



Graph 9 illustrates the dynamics of Uzbekistan's export value of textile yarn over the period 2020–2024. This indicator demonstrates that the country has a stable production base and export capacity for supplying textile yarn to international markets. The existing export volume confirms the presence of established production experience, processing capacities, and external trade relationships in this segment. At the same time, this dynamic provides a solid foundation for further expansion of export geography and entry into new external markets.

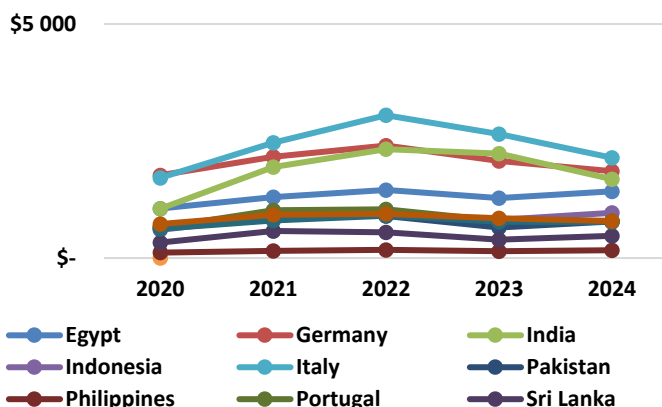
According to the results of the study, import demand for textile yarn was identified in 103 foreign countries during the period 2020–2024. This indicates the presence of stable global demand for this product category. Based on this data, the New Market Index (NMI) was calculated, and the results identified promising export markets for Uzbekistan, offering opportunities to diversify textile yarn exports and expand into new trade destinations.

Table 13 | New Market Index for Textile Yarn

Country Name	BS	IDP	CI	LC	WS	TCI	NMI
India	1	0.6548	0.605	0.4731	0.9488	0.935	77.19
Germany	0.0199	0.6572	0.9451	0.2416	0.9211	0.9339	66.8
Italy	0.0367	0.6807	0.9389	0.2266	0.8798	0.9362	66.49
United Kingdom	0.0603	0.5505	0.9051	0.202	0.9982	0.9335	65.08
Thailand	0.0191	0.5427	0.7874	0.2425	0.9999	0.9352	63.97
Sri Lanka	0.0577	0.4845	0.8083	0.2597	1	0.9559	63.79
Portugal	0.0269	0.5555	0.883	0.1617	0.9182	0.9398	62.57
Indonesia	0.0442	0.5595	0.6512	0.1604	1	0.9361	62.07
Pakistan	0.4271	0.5441	0.3548	0.6271	0.5446	0.945	60.62
Egypt	0.039	0.6081	0.6621	0.2782	0.6594	0.9476	58.53
Philippines	0.0332	0.3484	0.7608	0.1831	1	0.9336	58.07

Table 13 above presents the New Market Index indicators for textile yarn. The table provides an integrated assessment of key factors across countries, including import demand, competitive environment, logistics, and trade compatibility. The results indicate that the selected markets have both economic and strategic potential for expanding exports.

Graph 10 | Import Value of Textile Yarn in New Markets, in mln. USD



Graph 10 illustrates the dynamics of import values for newly identified export markets for textile yarn over the period 2020–2024. These indicators demonstrate the presence of economically significant demand for textile yarn in these countries. The overall trend in import volumes confirms that these markets represent real and promising export destinations for Uzbekistan with strong expansion potential, and also highlights opportunities to increase export volumes and diversify export geography in the future.

5. Textile Yarn

Egypt, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Pakistan, the Philippines, Portugal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and the United Kingdom have been identified as new export markets for textile yarn. These countries have well-developed textile industries and demonstrate relatively stable demand for textile yarn. These markets are characterized by import-based supply systems. Therefore, they represent promising directions for Uzbekistan in terms of expanding textile yarn exports and developing new trade partnerships.



Within the framework of the study, the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) indicator was calculated across Uzbekistan's 14 regions to identify which regions have a relative advantage in the export of textile yarn. According to the results of the analysis, the regions of Kashkadarya, Tashkent City, Fergana, Namangan, Tashkent Region, and Andijan recorded the highest indicators in textile yarn exports and were identified as leading regions in this sector. The relatively developed production capacities, raw material base, and processing infrastructure in these regions ensure their ability to provide stable export supply to international markets.

Table 14 | Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) of Regions for Textile Yarn

No.	To'qimachilik ipi bo'yicha hududlar	RCA
1	Kashkadarya	8.02
2	Tashkent City	5.58
3	Fergana	3.34
4	Namangan	2.33
5	Tashkent Region	1.54
6	Andijan	1.45

Table 14 presents the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) indicators of regions for textile yarn. These values indicate that certain regions demonstrate a high level of specialization in this product category and possess export potential for new external markets. The results support directing exports toward strong regional clusters and ensuring the effective utilization of regional export potential.

Table 15 | Tariffs and Number of Required Import Documents for New Textile Yarn Markets

Country Name	Tariff Rate for Textile Raw Materials, %	Tariff Rate for Textile Products, %	Number of Documents Required for Import
Egypt	27.4	40	6
Germany	6.6	11.5	7
India	27.2	37.4	8
Indonesia	26.3	35	7
Italy	6.6	11.5	6
Pakistan	22.4	25	10
Philippines	27	30	9
Portugal	6.6	11.5	6
Sri Lanka	9.6	17.5	6
Thailand	28.5	30	7
United Kingdom	6.6	11.5	4

Table 15 above presents the tariff rates and the number of key documents required for import in the newly identified markets for textile yarn. This information reflects the level of customs burden and regulatory requirements, and allows for an assessment of the complexity of the export process.

6. Woven Cotton Fabrics

Graph 11 | Uzbekistan's Export Value of Woven Cotton Fabrics, in mln. USD



Graph 11 illustrates the dynamics of Uzbekistan's export value of woven cotton fabrics over the period 2020–2024. This indicator demonstrates that the country has a stable production base and export capacity for supplying woven cotton fabrics to international markets. The existing export volume confirms the presence of established production experience, processing capacities, and external trade relationships in this segment. At the same time, this dynamic provides a solid foundation for further expansion of export geography and entry into new external markets.

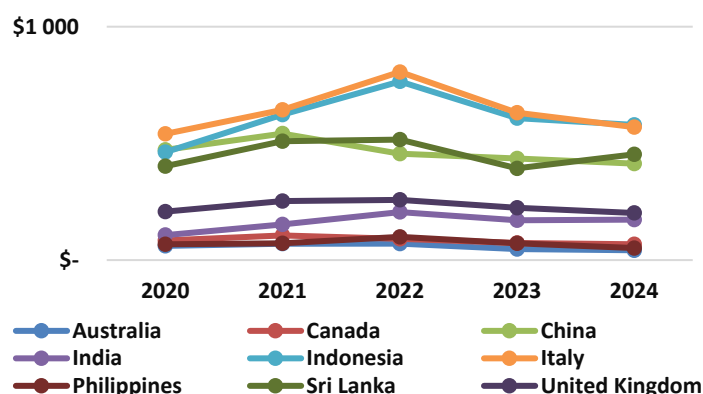
According to the results of the study, import demand for woven cotton fabrics was identified in 82 foreign countries during the period 2020–2024. This indicates the presence of stable global demand for this product category. Based on this data, the New Market Index (NMI) was calculated, and the results identified promising export markets for Uzbekistan, offering opportunities to diversify exports of woven cotton fabrics and expand into new trade destinations.

Table 16 | New Market Index for Woven Cotton Fabrics

Country Name	BS	IDP	CI	LC	WS	TCI	NMI
India	1	0.3809	0.627	0.4731	1	0.9928	72.75
China	0.0297	0.5063	0.7307	0.2597	1	0.9845	63.85
Indonesia	0.0886	0.5475	0.5899	0.1604	1	0.9952	62.78
Italy	0.0185	0.551	0.6794	0.0325	1	0.9929	61.1
Sri Lanka	0.0531	0.5082	0.3023	0.2202	1	0.9895	59.35
United Kingdom	0.0291	0.4168	0.6983	0.2782	0.823	0.995	58.23
Philippines	0.0347	0.2641	0.7812	0.1754	1	0.9928	57.25
Australia	0.0195	0.2329	0.5624	0.2425	1	0.9932	55.14
Canada	0.0096	0.2846	0.6206	0.0354	1	0.9933	53.81

Table 16 above presents the New Market Index indicators for woven cotton fabrics. The table aggregates key analytical components for each country - such as import demand, competitive environment, logistics conditions, and trade compatibility - based on an integrated assessment approach. The results indicate that the selected markets have both economic and strategic potential for expanding exports in this product segment.

Graph 12 | Import Value of Woven Cotton Fabrics in New Markets, in mln. USD



Graph 12 illustrates the dynamics of import values for newly identified export markets for woven cotton fabrics over the period 2020–2024. These indicators demonstrate the presence of economically significant demand for woven cotton fabrics in these countries. The overall trend in import volumes confirms that these markets represent commercially viable and strategically attractive export destinations for Uzbekistan with strong expansion potential, and also highlights opportunities to increase export volumes and diversify export geography in the future.

6. Woven Cotton Fabrics

Australia, China, India, Indonesia, Italy, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, the United Kingdom, and Canada have been identified as new export markets for woven cotton fabrics. These countries have well-developed textile industries and demonstrate relatively stable demand for woven cotton fabrics. These markets are characterized by import-based supply systems. Therefore, they represent promising directions for Uzbekistan in terms of expanding exports of woven cotton fabrics and developing new trade partnerships.



Within the framework of the study, the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) indicator was calculated across Uzbekistan's 14 regions to identify which regions have a relative advantage in the export of woven cotton fabrics. According to the results of the analysis, the regions of Kashkadarya, Fergana, Namangan, Andijan, the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and Navoi recorded the highest indicators in woven cotton fabric exports and were identified as leading regions in this sector. The relatively developed production capacities, raw material base, and processing infrastructure in these regions ensure their ability to provide stable export supply to international markets.

Table 17 | Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) of Regions for Woven Cotton Fabrics

No.	Regions by woven cotton fabrics	RCA
1	Kashkadarya	5.64
2	Fergana	4.64
3	Namangan	3.47
4	Andijan	1.48
5	Republic of Karakalpakstan	1.22
6	Navoi	1.22

Table 17 presents the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) indicators of regions for woven cotton fabrics. These values indicate that certain regions demonstrate a high level of specialization and production capacity in this product category, as well as the ability to export to new external markets. The results support directing exports toward strong regional clusters and ensuring the effective utilization of regional export potential.

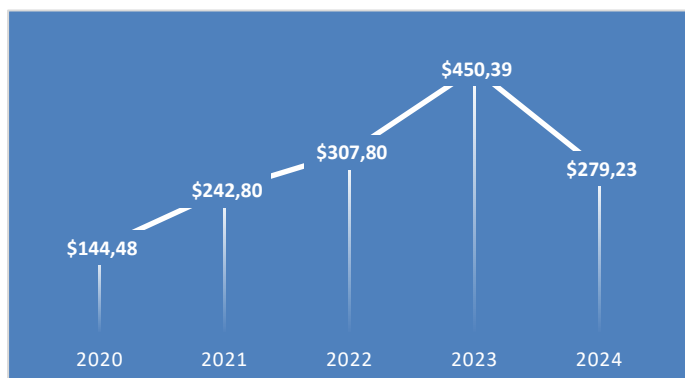
Table 18 | Tariffs of new markets for woven cotton fabrics and the number of documents required for import.

Country Name	Tariff Rate for Textile Raw Materials, %	Tariff Rate for Textile Products, %	Number of Documents Required for Import
Australia	18.4	41.4	5
China	9.8	16.1	6
India	27.2	37.4	8
Indonesia	26.3	35	7
Italy	6.6	11.5	6
Philippines	27	30	9
Sri Lanka	9.6	17.5	6
United Kingdom	6.6	11.5	4
Canada	10.7	17.3	6

Table 18 above presents the tariff rates of new markets for woven cotton fabrics, as well as the number of key documents required for import. These data reflect the level of customs burden and regulatory requirements, allowing for an assessment of the complexity of the export process.

7. Knitted or crocheted fabrics

Graph 13 | Uzbekistan's export value of knitted or crocheted fabrics, in mln. USD.



Graph 13 illustrates the dynamics of Uzbekistan's export value of knitted or crocheted fabrics for the period 2020–2024. This indicator demonstrates that the country has a stable production base and export potential for supplying knitted or crocheted fabrics to international markets. The existing export volume confirms the presence of production experience in this segment, as well as established processing capacities and foreign trade relations. At the same time, this trend provides an important foundation for expanding export geography and entering new external markets in the future.

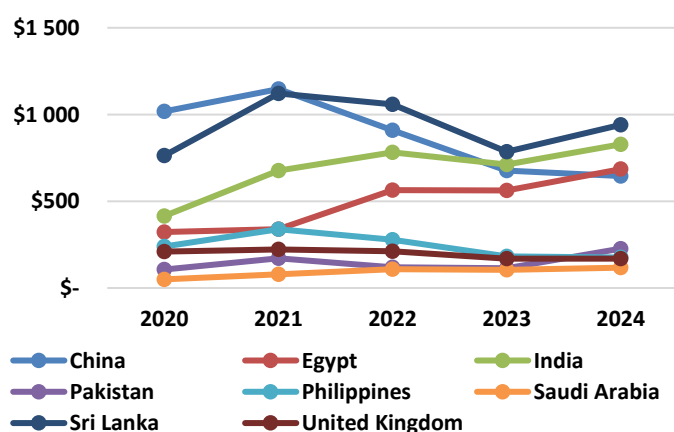
According to the research findings, during the period 2020–2024, import demand for knitted or crocheted fabrics was identified in 66 foreign countries. This indicates the presence of stable global demand for this product. Based on these data, the results of the New Market Index (NMI) reveal that there are promising export markets for Uzbekistan, offering opportunities to diversify exports of knitted or crocheted fabrics and expand into new trade directions.

Table 19 | New Market Index for knitted or crocheted fabrics.

Country Name	BS	IDP	CI	LC	WS	TCI	NMI
United Kingdom	0.097	0.7406	0.8524	0.202	1	0.987	70.77
India	1	0.3537	0.4387	0.4731	1	0.987	70.07
Saudi Arabia	0.032	0.5285	0.2885	0.3366	1	0.987	61.21
Egypt	0.038	0.5016	0.2743	0.2782	1	0.992	59.67
Pakistan	0.768	0.0132	0.0477	0.6271	1	0.989	57.67
China	0.058	0.5533	0.8342	0.2604	0.5583	0.987	57.56
Philippines	0.059	0.233	0.7008	0.1831	1	0.988	55.93
Sri Lanka	0.273	0.0597	0.7846	0.2597	1	0.967	55.29

Table 19 above presents the New Market Index indicators for knitted or crocheted fabrics. The table aggregates key analytical components for each country - import demand, competitive environment, logistics conditions, and trade compatibility - based on an integrated assessment. The results indicate that the selected markets provide an economic and strategic basis for expanding exports in this product segment.

Graph 14 | Import value of new markets for woven cotton fabrics, in mln. USD.



Graph 14 illustrates the dynamics of import values of newly identified export markets for knitted or crocheted fabrics over the period 2020–2024. These indicators demonstrate the presence of economically significant demand for these products in the respective countries. The overall trend in import volumes confirms that these markets represent realistic and promising export destinations for Uzbekistan, with strong potential for expansion, as well as opportunities to increase export volumes and diversify export geography.

7. Knitted or crocheted fabrics

China, Egypt, India, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, and the United Kingdom have been identified as new export markets for knitted or crocheted fabrics. These countries have developed textile industries and demonstrate relatively stable demand for knitted or crocheted fabrics. These markets are characterized by import-based supply systems. Therefore, they are considered promising directions for Uzbekistan in terms of expanding exports of knitted or crocheted fabrics and developing new trade partnerships.



Within the framework of the study, the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) index was calculated to determine which of Uzbekistan's 14 regions have a relative advantage in the export of knitted or crocheted fabrics. According to the analysis results, Andijan, Tashkent region, Namangan, Tashkent city, and Fergana recorded the highest indicators in the export of knitted or crocheted fabrics and were identified as leading regions in this area. The relatively developed production capacities, raw material base, and processing infrastructure in these regions ensure their ability to provide stable export supplies to foreign markets.

Table 20 | Revealed Comparative Advantage of regions for knitted or crocheted fabrics.

T/r	Regions by knitted or crocheted fabrics	RCA
1	Andijan	2.66
2	Tashkent Region	2.07
3	Namangan	1.71
4	Tashkent City	1.61
5	Fergana	1.14

Table 20 presents the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) indicators of regions for knitted or crocheted fabrics. These values indicate that certain regions have a high level of specialization and production capacity in this product, as well as the potential to export to new external markets. The results serve to guide exports toward strong regional clusters and to ensure the effective utilization of regional export potential.

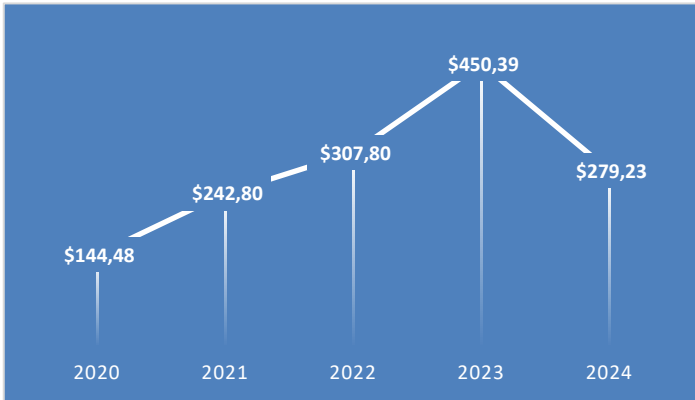
Table 21 | Tariffs of new markets for knitted or crocheted fabrics and the number of documents required for import.

Country Name	Tariff Rate for Textile Raw Materials, %	Tariff Rate for Textile Products, %	Number of Documents Required for Import
China	9.8	16.1	6
Egypt	27.4	40	6
India	27.2	37.4	8
Pakistan	22.4	25	10
Philippines	27	30	9
Saudi Arabia	14.1	11.1	7
Sri Lanka	9.6	17.5	6
United Kingdom	6.6	11.5	4

Table 21 above presents the tariff rates of new markets for knitted or crocheted fabrics, as well as the number of key documents required for import. These data reflect the level of customs burden and regulatory requirements, allowing for an assessment of the complexity of the export process.

8. Special yarns, special textile fabrics, and related products

Graph 15 | Uzbekistan’s export value of special yarns, special textile fabrics, and related products, in mln. USD.



Graph 15 illustrates the dynamics of Uzbekistan’s export value of special yarns, special textile fabrics, and related products for the period 2020–2024. This indicator demonstrates that the country has a stable production base and export potential for supplying these products to international markets. The existing export volume confirms the presence of production experience in this segment, as well as established processing capacities and foreign trade relations, and provides a foundation for expanding export geography and entering new external markets in the future.

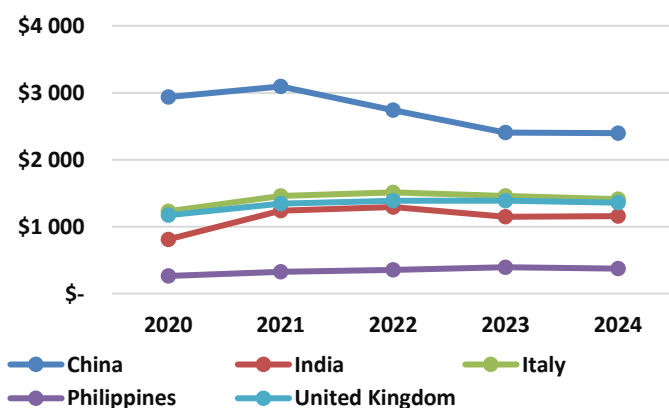
According to the research findings, during the period 2020–2024, import demand for special yarns, special textile fabrics, and related products was identified in 94 foreign countries. This indicates the presence of stable global demand for these products. Based on these data, the results of the New Market Index (NMI) reveal that there are promising export markets for Uzbekistan, offering opportunities to diversify exports of special yarns, special textile fabrics, and related products and to expand into new trade directions.

Table 22 | New Market Index for special yarns, special textile fabrics, and related products.

Country Name	BS	IDP	CI	LC	WS	TCI	NMI
India	1	0.63	0.9352	0.4731	0.9796	0.999	81.77
Italy	0.0482	0.6553	0.9442	0.2266	1	0.9995	69.7
China	0.068	0.734	0.9041	0.2604	0.7997	0.9985	67.94
United Kingdom	0.1203	0.6476	0.6829	0.202	1	0.9988	67.23
Philippines	0.0529	0.4752	0.8384	0.1831	0.9998	0.9997	63.53

Table 22 above presents the New Market Index indicators for special yarns, special textile fabrics, and related products. The table aggregates key analytical components for each country - import demand, competitive environment, logistics conditions, and trade compatibility - based on an integrated assessment. The results indicate that the selected markets provide an economic and strategic basis for expanding exports in this product segment.

Graph 16 | Import value of new markets for special yarns, special textile fabrics, and related products, in mln. USD.



Graph 16 illustrates the dynamics of import values of newly identified export markets for special yarns, special textile fabrics, and related products over the period 2020–2024. These indicators demonstrate the presence of economically significant demand for these products in the respective countries. The overall trend in import volumes confirms that these markets represent realistic and promising export destinations for Uzbekistan, with strong potential for expansion, as well as opportunities to increase export volumes and diversify export geography.

8. Special yarns, special textile fabrics, and related products

China, India, Italy, the Philippines, and the United Kingdom have been identified as new export markets for special yarns, special textile fabrics, and related products. These countries have developed textile industries and demonstrate relatively stable demand for these products. These markets are characterized by import-based supply systems. Therefore, they are considered promising directions for Uzbekistan in terms of expanding exports of these products and developing new trade partnerships.



Within the framework of the study, the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) index was calculated to determine which of Uzbekistan's 14 regions have a relative advantage in the export of special yarns, special textile fabrics, and related products. According to the analysis results, Syrdarya, Namangan, Andijan, Fergana, Samarkand, and Tashkent recorded the highest indicators in the export of special yarns, special textile fabrics, and related products and were identified as leading regions in this area. The relatively developed production capacities, raw material base, and processing infrastructure in these regions ensure their ability to provide stable export supplies to foreign markets.

Table 23 | Revealed Comparative Advantage of regions for knitted or crocheted fabrics.

No.	Regions by products	RCA
1	Syrdarya	19.03
2	Namangan	13.83
3	Andijan	3.69
4	Fergana	2.58
5	Samarkand	1.70
6	Tashkent Region	1.10

Table 23 presents the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) indicators of regions for special yarns, special textile fabrics, and related products. These values indicate that certain regions have a high level of specialization in these products and possess export potential for new external markets. The results serve as a basis for directing exports toward strong regional clusters.

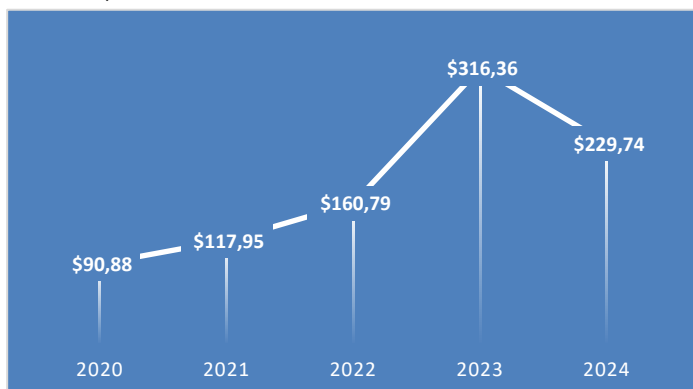
Table 24 | Tariffs of new markets for special yarns, special textile fabrics, and related products and the number of documents required for import.

Country Name	Tariff Rate for Textile Raw Materials, %	Tariff Rate for Textile Products, %	Number of Documents Required for Import
Xitoy	9.8	16.1	6
Hindiston	27.2	37.4	8
Italiya	6.6	11.5	6
Filippin	27	30	9
United Kingdom	6.6	11.5	4

Table 24 above presents the current tariff rates of newly identified markets for special yarns, special textile fabrics, and related products, as well as the number of key documents required during the import process. The table provides a general overview of trade conditions, customs burden, and the level of regulation in these markets. The presented indicators allow for a comparison of customs costs and administrative requirements across each market, as well as an assessment of the organizational complexity of the export process.

9. Made-up articles

Graph 17 | Uzbekistan's export value of Made-up articles, in mln. USD.



Graph 17 illustrates the dynamics of Uzbekistan's export value of Made-up articles for the period 2020–2024. This indicator demonstrates that the country has a stable production base and export potential for supplying these products to international markets. The existing export volume confirms the presence of production experience in this segment, as well as established processing capacities and foreign trade relations, and provides a foundation for expanding export geography and entering new external markets in the future.

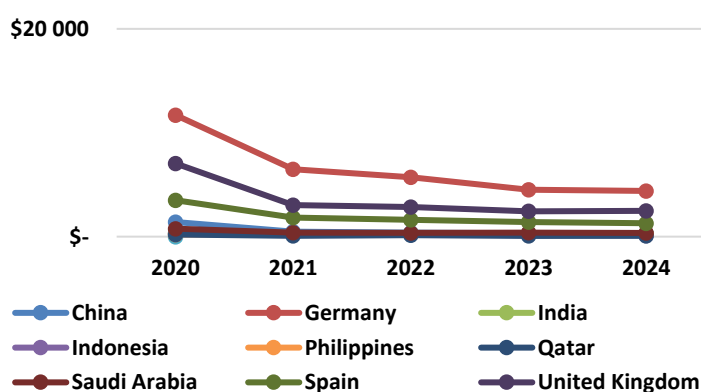
According to the research findings, during the period 2020–2024, import demand for Made-up articles was identified in 128 foreign countries. This indicates the presence of stable global demand for these products. Based on these data, the results of the New Market Index (NMI) reveal that there are promising export markets for Uzbekistan, offering opportunities to diversify exports of Made-up articles and expand into new trade directions.

Table 25 | New Market Index for Made-up articles.

Country Name	BS	IDP	CI	LC	WS	TCI	NMI
India	1	0.3537	0.6187	0.4731	0.9949	0.9919	71.86
United Kingdom	0.1379	0.7406	0.6734	0.202	0.9951	0.9942	69.45
Germany	0.045	0.8285	0.7399	0.2416	0.823	0.9947	68.54
Spain	0.0353	0.7155	0.7186	0.2093	0.9679	0.9944	67.81
China	0.0643	0.5533	0.9283	0.2604	0.9834	0.9917	67.17
Saudi Arabia	0.0983	0.5285	0.6529	0.3366	0.9945	0.9935	65.53
Qatar	0.043	0.2562	0.6652	0.3694	0.9999	0.9928	58.88
Philippines	0.1119	0.233	0.5318	0.1831	0.9985	0.9929	54.84
Indonesia	0.1377	0.2592	0.4476	0.1604	0.997	0.9926	54.53

Table 25 above presents the New Market Index indicators for Made-up articles. The table provides an integrated assessment of import demand, competitive environment, logistics, and trade compatibility factors across countries. The results indicate that the selected markets offer an economic and strategic basis for expanding exports.

Graph 18 | Import value of new markets for Made-up articles, in mln. USD.



Graph 18 illustrates the dynamics of import values of newly identified export markets for Made-up articles over the period 2020–2024. These indicators demonstrate the presence of economically significant demand for these products in the respective countries. The overall trend in import volumes confirms that these markets represent realistic and promising export destinations for Uzbekistan, with strong potential for expansion, as well as opportunities to increase export volumes and diversify export geography.

9. Made-up articles

China, Germany, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Spain, and the United Kingdom have been identified as new export markets for Made-up articles. These countries demonstrate stable demand for these products, with supply largely dependent on imports. Therefore, they are considered promising directions for Uzbekistan in terms of expanding exports and developing new trade partnerships.



Within the framework of the study, the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) index was calculated to determine which of Uzbekistan's 14 regions have a relative advantage in the export of Made-up articles. According to the analysis results, Syrdarya, Andijan, Tashkent city, and Samarkand recorded the highest indicators in the export of Made-up articles and were identified as leading regions in this area. The relatively developed production capacities, raw material base, and processing infrastructure in these regions ensure their ability to provide stable export supplies to foreign markets.

Table 26 | Revealed Comparative Advantage of regions for Made-up articles .

T/r	Regions by finished textile products	RCA
1	Syrdarya	29.28
2	Andijan	17.02
3	Tashkent City	10.23
4	Samarkand	2.27

Table 26 presents the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) indicators of regions for Made-up articles. These values indicate that certain regions have a high level of specialization and production capacity in this product, as well as the potential to export to new external markets. The results serve as a basis for directing exports toward strong regional clusters and ensuring the effective use of regional export potential.

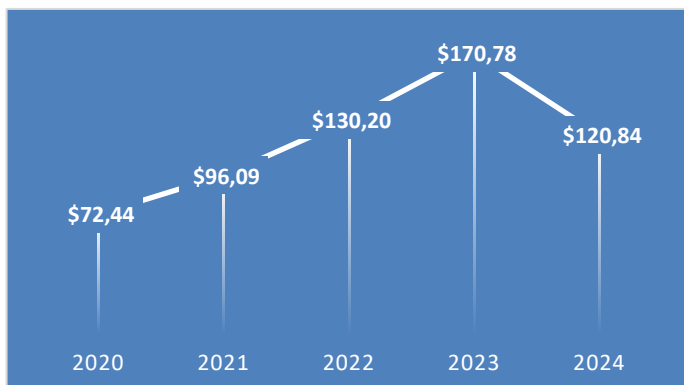
Table 27 | Tariffs of new markets for Made-up articles and the number of documents required for import.

Country Name	Tariff Rate for Textile Raw Materials, %	Tariff Rate for Textile Products, %	Number of Documents Required for Import
China	9.8	16.1	6
Germany	6.6	11.5	7
India	27.2	37.4	8
Indonesia	26.3	35	7
Philippines	27	30	9
Qatar	15	20	5
Saudi Arabia	14.1	11.1	7
Spain	6.6	11.5	9
United Kingdom	6.6	11.5	4

Table 27 above presents the tariff rates of new markets for Made-up articles, as well as the number of key documents required for import. These data reflect the level of customs burden and regulatory requirements, allowing for an assessment of the complexity of the export process.

10. Knitted garments for men and boys

Graph 19 | Uzbekistan's export value of knitted garments for men and boys, in mln. USD.



Graph 19 illustrates the dynamics of export value of knitted garments for men and boys over the period 2020–2024. This indicator demonstrates that the country has a stable production base and export potential for supplying these products to international markets. The existing export volume confirms the presence of production experience in this segment, as well as established processing capacities and foreign trade relations, and provides a foundation for expanding export geography and entering new external markets in the future.

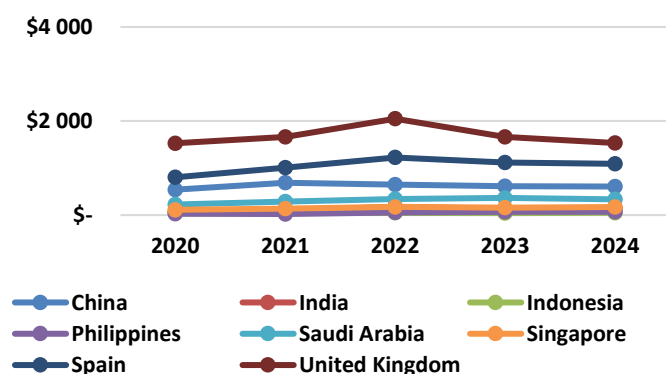
According to the research findings, during the period 2020–2024, import demand for knitted garments for men and boys was identified in 82 foreign countries. This indicates the presence of stable global demand for this product. Based on these data, the results of the New Market Index (NMI) reveal that there are promising export markets for Uzbekistan, offering opportunities to diversify exports of knitted garments for men and boys and expand into new trade directions.

Table 28 | New Market Index for knitted garments for men and boys.

Country Name	BS	IDP	CI	LC	WS	TCI	NMI
India	1	0.3537	0.7689	0.4731	1	0.9945	73.52
United Kingdom	0.0982	0.7406	0.8964	0.202	0.9996	0.996	71.4
Spain	0.0222	0.7155	0.8928	0.2093	1	0.9964	70.11
Saudi Arabia	0.0404	0.5285	0.683	0.3366	0.9914	0.9956	65.23
China	0.0194	0.5533	0.8937	0.2604	0.8306	0.9945	63.37
Singapore	0.0152	0.415	0.8832	0.1883	1	0.9945	62.07
Indonesia	0.018	0.2592	0.766	0.1604	1	0.9945	56.62
Philippines	0.0602	0.233	0.6997	0.1831	1	0.9946	56.06

Table 28 above presents the New Market Index indicators for knitted garments for men and boys. The table provides an integrated assessment of import demand, competitive environment, logistics, and trade compatibility factors across countries. The results indicate that the selected markets offer an economic and strategic basis for expanding exports.

Graph 20 | Import value of new markets for knitted garments for men and boys, in mln. USD.



Graph 20 illustrates the dynamics of import values of newly identified export markets for knitted garments for men and boys over the period 2020–2024. These indicators demonstrate the presence of economically significant demand for these products in the respective countries. The overall trend in import volumes confirms that these markets represent realistic and promising export destinations for Uzbekistan, with strong potential for expansion, as well as opportunities to increase export volumes and diversify export geography.

10. Knitted garments for men and boys

China, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, and the United Kingdom have been identified as new export markets for knitted garments for men and boys. These countries demonstrate stable demand for these products, with supply largely dependent on imports. Therefore, they are considered promising directions for Uzbekistan in terms of expanding exports and developing new trade partnerships.



Within the framework of the study, the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) index was calculated to determine which of Uzbekistan's 14 regions have a relative advantage in the export of knitted garments for men and boys. According to the analysis results, Andijan, Namangan, Tashkent region, Syrdarya, Fergana, and Samarkand recorded the highest indicators in the export of knitted garments for men and boys and were identified as leading regions in this area. The relatively developed production capacities, raw material base, and processing infrastructure in these regions ensure their ability to provide stable export supplies to foreign markets.

Table 29 | Revealed Comparative Advantage of regions for knitted garments for men and boys.

No.	Regions by knitted garments for men and boys	RCA
1	Andijan	5.56
2	Namangan	4.01
3	Tashkent Region	2.39
4	Syrdarya	1.86
5	Fergana	1.39
6	Samarkand	1.31

Table 29 presents the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) indicators of regions for knitted garments for men and boys. These values indicate that certain regions have a high level of specialization and production capacity in this product, as well as the potential to export to new external markets. The results serve as a basis for directing exports toward strong regional clusters and ensuring the effective use of regional export potential.

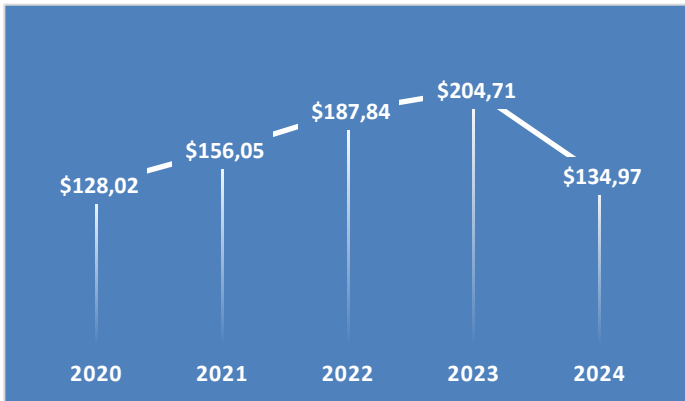
Table 30 | Tariffs of new markets for knitted garments for men and boys and the number of documents required for import.

Country Name	Tariff Rate for Textile Raw Materials, %	Tariff Rate for Textile Products, %	Number of Documents Required for Import
China	9.8	16.1	6
India	27.2	37.4	8
Indonesia	26.3	35	7
Philippines	27	30	9
Saudi Arabia	14.1	11.1	7
Singapore	10	10	5
Spain	6.6	11.5	9
United Kingdom	6.6	11.5	4

Table 30 above presents the tariff rates of new markets for knitted garments for men and boys, as well as the number of key documents required for import. These data reflect the level of customs burden and regulatory requirements, allowing for an assessment of the complexity of the export process.

11. Knitted garments for women

Graph 21 | Uzbekistan’s export value of knitted garments for women, in mln. USD.



Graph 21 illustrates the dynamics of export value of knitted garments for women over the period 2020–2024. This indicator demonstrates that the country has a stable production base and export potential for supplying these products to international markets. The existing export volume confirms the presence of production experience in this segment, as well as established processing capacities and foreign trade relations, and provides a foundation for expanding export geography and entering new external markets in the future.

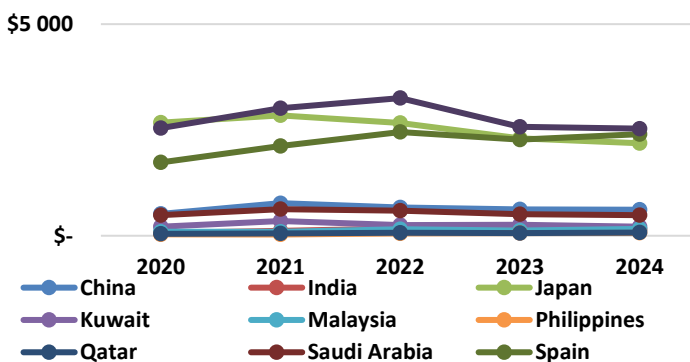
According to the research findings, during the period 2020–2024, import demand for knitted garments for women was identified in 91 foreign countries. This indicates the presence of stable global demand for this product. Based on these data, the results of the New Market Index (NMI) reveal that there are promising export markets for Uzbekistan, offering opportunities to diversify exports of knitted garments for women and expand into new trade directions.

Table 31 | New Market Index for knitted garments for women.

Country Name	BS	IDP	CI	LC	WS	TCI	NMI
India	1	0.3537	0.7752	0.4731	1	0.992	73.53
United Kingdom	0.1728	0.7406	0.8732	0.202	0.9996	0.9946	71.89
Spain	0.0197	0.7155	0.8887	0.2093	0.9999	0.9962	70.04
Japan	0.0277	0.7251	0.5829	0.1754	1	0.9946	66.76
Kuwait	0.0237	0.4332	0.842	0.3775	0.9999	0.9962	65.07
Saudi Arabia	0.0422	0.5285	0.6448	0.3366	0.9999	0.9941	65.01
China	0.0297	0.5533	0.8661	0.2604	0.8521	0.9921	63.58
Qatar	0.03	0.2562	0.8188	0.3694	1	0.9924	60.28
Malaysia	0.0167	0.3501	0.7653	0.199	1	0.9924	59.41
Philippines	0.0937	0.233	0.8013	0.1831	1	0.9922	57.37

Table 31 above presents the New Market Index indicators for knitted garments for women. The table provides an integrated assessment of import demand, competitive environment, logistics, and trade compatibility factors across countries. The results indicate that the selected markets offer an economic and strategic basis for expanding exports.

Graph 22 | Import value of new markets for knitted garments for women, in mln. USD.



Graph 22 illustrates the dynamics of import values of newly identified export markets for knitted garments for women over the period 2020–2024. These indicators demonstrate the presence of economically significant demand for these products in the respective countries. The overall trend in import volumes confirms that these markets represent realistic and promising export destinations for Uzbekistan, with strong potential for expansion, as well as opportunities to increase export volumes and diversify export geography.

11. Knitted garments for women

China, India, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, the Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Spain, and the United Kingdom have been identified as new export markets for knitted garments for women. These countries demonstrate stable demand for these products, with supply largely dependent on imports. Therefore, they are considered promising directions for Uzbekistan in terms of expanding exports and developing new trade partnerships.



Within the framework of the study, the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) index was calculated to determine which of Uzbekistan's 14 regions have a relative advantage in the export of knitted garments for women. According to the analysis results, Andijan, Namangan, Tashkent region, Syrdarya, Fergana, and Samarkand recorded the highest indicators in the export of knitted garments for women and were identified as leading regions in this area. The relatively developed production capacities, raw material base, and processing infrastructure in these regions ensure their ability to export to foreign markets.

Table 32 | Revealed Comparative Advantage of regions for knitted garments for women.

No.	Regions by knitted garments for women	RCA
1	Andijan	5.56
2	Namangan	4.01
3	Tashkent Region	2.39
4	Syrdarya	1.86
5	Fergana	1.39
6	Samarkand	1.31

Table 32 presents the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) indicators of regions for knitted garments for women. These values indicate that certain regions have a high level of specialization and production capacity in this product, as well as the potential to export to new external markets. The results serve as a basis for directing exports toward strong regional clusters and ensuring the effective use of regional export potential.

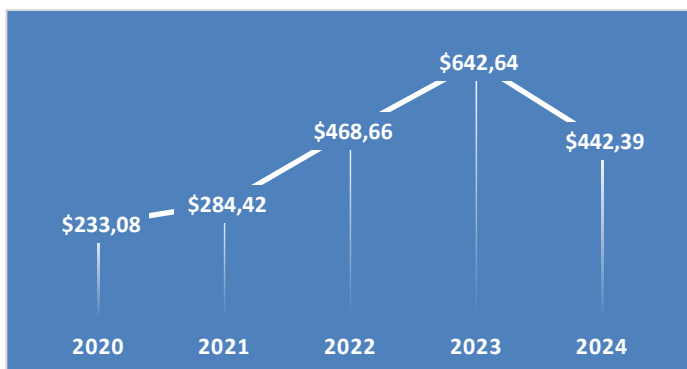
Table 33 | Tariffs of new markets for knitted garments for women and the number of documents required for import.

Country Name	Tariff Rate for Textile Raw Materials, %	Tariff Rate for Textile Products, %	Number of Documents Required for Import
China	9.8	16.1	6
India	27.2	37.4	8
Japan	5.5	9.2	7
Kuwait	100	100	4
Malaysia	18.8	20.8	5
Philippines	27	30	9
Qatar	15	20	5
Saudi Arabia	14.1	11.1	7
Spain	6.6	11.5	9
United Kingdom	6.6	11.5	4

Table 33 above presents the tariff rates of new markets for knitted garments for women, as well as the number of key documents required for import. These data reflect the level of customs burden and regulatory requirements, allowing for an assessment of the complexity of the export process.

12. Articles of apparel, of textile fabrics

Graph 23 | Uzbekistan's export value of Articles of apparel, in mln. USD.



Graph 23 illustrates the dynamics of export value of Articles of apparel over the period 2020–2024. This indicator demonstrates that the country has a stable production base and export potential for supplying these products to international markets. The existing export volume confirms the presence of production experience in this segment, as well as established processing capacities and foreign trade relations, and provides a foundation for expanding export geography and entering new external markets in the future.

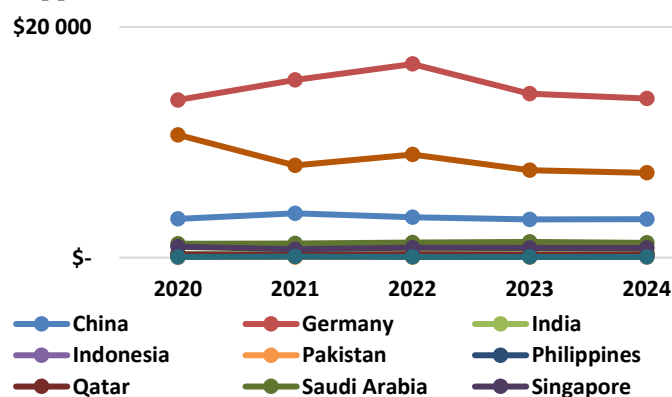
According to the research findings, during the period 2020–2024, import demand for Articles of apparel was identified in 155 foreign countries. This indicates the presence of stable global demand for this product. Based on these data, the results of the New Market Index (NMI) reveal that there are promising export markets for Uzbekistan, offering opportunities to diversify exports of Articles of apparel and expand into new trade directions.

Table 34 | New Market Index for Articles of apparel.

Country Name	BS	IDP	CI	LC	WS	TCI	NMI
India	1	0.4925	0.787	0.4731	1	0.9809	76.9
United Kingdom	0.1572	0.8789	0.8763	0.202	0.9921	0.9889	74.96
Germany	0.0398	0.9571	0.8739	0.2416	0.9036	0.9893	74.55
Spain	0.0235	0.81	0.8772	0.2093	0.9996	0.9943	72.27
Saudi Arabia	0.0419	0.64	0.7882	0.3366	0.9994	0.9856	69.05
China	0.0282	0.7691	0.8815	0.2604	0.7405	0.9815	66.67
Singapore	0.0182	0.5835	0.8481	0.1883	1	0.9816	65.71
Qatar	0.031	0.4386	0.8641	0.3694	1	0.9828	65.11
Philippines	0.1555	0.406	0.7669	0.1831	1	0.9816	61.75
Indonesia	0.0399	0.4049	0.7752	0.1604	1	0.9813	60.3
Pakistan	0.4265	0.1262	0.3255	0.6271	1	0.9808	59.7
Sri Lanka	0.0922	0.2556	0.7886	0.2597	1	0.9836	58.77

Table 34 above presents the New Market Index indicators for Articles of apparel. The table provides an integrated assessment of import demand, competitive environment, logistics, and trade compatibility factors, and highlights opportunities for expanding exports.

Graph 24 | Import value of new markets for Articles of apparel, in mln. USD.



Graph 24 illustrates the dynamics of import values of newly identified export markets for Articles of apparel over the period 2020–2024. These indicators demonstrate the presence of economically significant demand for these products in the respective countries. The trend in import volumes indicates that these markets are promising export destinations for Uzbekistan and highlights opportunities to increase export volumes and diversify export geography.

12. Articles of apparel, of textile fabrics

China, Germany, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, and the United Kingdom have been identified as new export markets for Articles of apparel. These countries demonstrate stable demand for these products, with supply largely dependent on imports. Therefore, they are considered promising directions for Uzbekistan in terms of expanding exports and developing new trade partnerships.



Within the framework of the study, the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) index was calculated to identify leading regions in the export of Articles of apparel across Uzbekistan's 14 regions. According to the analysis results, Namangan, Syrdarya, Fergana, Andijan, and Samarkand recorded the highest indicators in the export of this product and were identified as leading regions. The developed production capacities, raw material base, and processing infrastructure in these regions ensure their export potential.

Table 35 | Revealed Comparative Advantage of regions for Articles of apparel.

No.	Regions by garments made from textile fabrics	RCA
1	Namangan	19.79
2	Syrdarya	1.53
3	Fergana	1.49
4	Andijan	1.32
5	Samarkand	1.28

Table 36 presents the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) indicators of regions for Articles of apparel. These values indicate that certain regions have a high level of specialization and production capacity in this product, as well as the potential to export to new external markets. The results serve as a basis for directing exports toward strong regional clusters and ensuring the effective use of regional export potential.

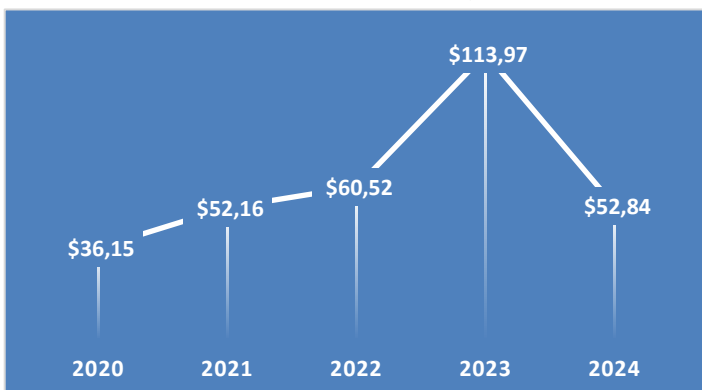
Table 36 | Tariffs of new markets for Articles of apparel and the number of documents required for import.

Country Name	Tariff Rate for Textile Raw Materials, %	Tariff Rate for Textile Products, %	Number of Documents Required for Import
China	9.8	16.1	6
Germany	6.6	11.5	7
India	27.2	37.4	8
Indonesia	26.3	35	7
Pakistan	22.4	25	10
Philippines	27	30	9
Qatar	15	20	5
Saudi Arabia	14.1	11.1	7
Singapore	10	10	5
Spain	6.6	11.5	9
Sri Lanka	9.6	17.5	6
United Kingdom	6.6	11.5	4

Table 36 above presents the tariff rates of new markets for Articles of apparel, as well as the number of key documents required for import.

13. Clothing accessories made from textile fabrics

Graph 25 | Uzbekistan's export value of clothing accessories made from textile fabrics, in mln. USD.



Graph 25 illustrates the dynamics of export value of clothing accessories made from textile fabrics over the period 2020–2024. This indicator demonstrates that the country has a stable production base and export potential for supplying these products to international markets. The existing export volume confirms the presence of production experience in this segment, as well as established processing capacities and foreign trade relations, and provides a foundation for expanding export geography and entering new external markets in the future.

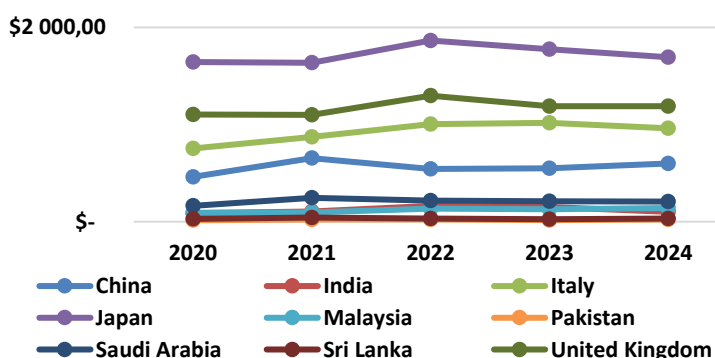
According to the research findings, during the period 2020–2024, import demand for clothing accessories made from textile fabrics was identified in 130 foreign countries. This indicates the presence of stable global demand for these products. Based on these data, the results of the New Market Index (NMI) reveal that there are promising export markets for Uzbekistan, offering opportunities to diversify exports of clothing accessories made from textile fabrics and expand into new trade directions.

Table 37 | New Market Index for clothing accessories made from textile fabrics.

Country Name	BS	IDP	CI	LC	WS	TCI	NMI
India	1	0.338	0.7165	0.4731	1	0.9971	72.65
Pakistan	0.5711	0.1087	0.0866	0.6271	1	0.9973	58.65
United Kingdom	0.1586	0.6304	0.7965	0.202	0.9975	0.9981	68.26
Philippines	0.1225	0.2436	0.6853	0.1831	1	0.9973	56.86
Sri Lanka	0.0826	0.1651	0.723	0.2597	1	0.9986	56.05
Saudi Arabia	0.0754	0.4094	0.6835	0.3366	1	0.9978	62.83
China	0.0702	0.5379	0.7767	0.2604	0.798	0.9972	61.72
Japan	0.0542	0.6792	0.5807	0.1754	1	0.9988	65.94
Malaysia	0.0379	0.3386	0.6857	0.199	0.9998	0.9975	58.63
Italy	0.0399	0.6019	0.9178	0.2266	0.9863	0.9984	67.72

Table 39 above presents the New Market Index indicators for clothing accessories made from textile fabrics. The table provides an integrated assessment of import demand, competitive environment, logistics, and trade compatibility factors, and highlights opportunities for expanding exports.

Graph 26 | Import value of new markets for clothing accessories made from textile fabrics, in mln. USD.



Graph 26 illustrates the dynamics of import values of newly identified export markets for clothing accessories made from textile fabrics over the period 2020–2024. These indicators demonstrate the presence of economically significant demand for these products in the respective countries. The trend in import volumes indicates that these markets are promising export destinations for Uzbekistan and highlights opportunities to increase export volumes and diversify export geography.

13. Clothing accessories made from textile fabrics

China, India, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, and the United Kingdom have been identified as new export markets for clothing accessories made from textile fabrics. These countries demonstrate stable demand for these products, with supply largely dependent on imports. Therefore, they are considered promising directions for Uzbekistan in terms of expanding exports and developing new trade partnerships.



Within the framework of the study, the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) index was calculated to identify leading regions in the export of clothing accessories made from textile fabrics across Uzbekistan's 14 regions. According to the analysis results, Namangan, Samarkand, Andijan, and Fergana recorded the highest indicators in the export of this product and were identified as leading regions. The developed production capacities, raw material base, and processing infrastructure in these regions ensure their export potential.

Table 37 | Revealed Comparative Advantage of regions for clothing accessories made from textile fabrics.

No.	Regions by clothing accessories made from textile fabrics	RCA
1	Namangan	15.19
2	Samarkand	2.67
3	Andijan	2.69
4	Fergana	1.39

Table 23 presents the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) indicators of regions for clothing accessories made from textile fabrics. These values indicate that certain regions have a high level of specialization in these products and possess export potential for new external markets. The results serve as a basis for directing exports toward strong regional clusters and ensuring the effective use of regional export potential.

Table 39 | Tariffs of new markets for clothing accessories made from textile fabrics and the number of documents required for import.

Country Name	Tariff Rate for Textile Raw Materials, %	Tariff Rate for Textile Products, %	Number of Documents Required for Import
China	9.8	16.1	6
India	27.2	37.4	8
Italy	6.6	11.5	6
Japan	5.5	9.2	7
Malaysia	18.8	20.8	5
Pakistan	22.4	25	10
Philippines	27	30	9
Saudi Arabia	14.1	11.1	7
Sri Lanka	9.6	17.5	6
United Kingdom	6.6	11.5	4

Table 39 above presents the tariff rates of new markets for clothing accessories made from textile fabrics, as well as the number of key documents required for import.

4. Market analysis and results

The table below presents the key documents commonly required by importing countries in the process of exporting textile and apparel products to international markets. These documents are widely used in international trade practice and play an important role in customs clearance, organizing transportation processes, and regulating the legal and financial aspects of trade operations. In particular, the Commercial Invoice provides essential information on the value, quantity, and terms of trade of the exported goods, while the Packing List details the composition and packaging characteristics of the shipment. The Bill of Lading or Air Waybill is issued by the transport company and confirms the receipt of goods and the terms of carriage. In addition, the Certificate of Origin verifies the country where the product was manufactured and, in some cases, allows the application of preferential tariff rates.

Table 40 | Key and general documents required by importing countries for textile products

No	Document name	Uzbek name of documents	Function / description
1	Commercial Invoice	Tijorat hisob-fakturası	Indicates the product description, quantity, price, total value, and terms of trade. It serves as the primary document for calculating customs duties.
2	Packing List	Qadoqlash ro'yxati	Provides detailed information on each package in the shipment, including weight, volume, and product composition. It is used in transport and customs inspections.
3	Bill of Lading (B/L) / Air Waybill (AWB)	Yuk tashish hujjati	Issued by the carrier and confirms that the goods have been received, as well as the terms of transportation.
4	Certificate of Origin	Kelib chiqish sertifikatı	Confirms the country in which the product was manufactured and is used to determine tariff rates..
5	Inspection Certificate	Tekshiruv sertifikatı	Confirms that the product has passed quality inspection (often required in garment exports).
6	Insurance Certificate	Sug'urta sertifikatı	Confirms that the goods are insured against damage or loss during transportation.
7	Bill of Exchange / Draft	To'lov talabi hujjati	Used in banking operations by the exporter to request payment from the importer.
8	Purchase Order / Letter of Credit	Xarid buyurtmasi yoki akkreditiv	An official purchase order issued by the buyer or a payment document guaranteed through a bank.
9	Export License (if necessary)	Ekspert litsenziyasi	Government authorization required for exporting certain products or to specific countries.
10	HS Code Declaration	HS kod deklaratsiyasi	Indicates the tariff classification of the product in international trade.

In addition, in some cases, documents such as quality inspection certificates, insurance certificates, import or export licenses, and documents related to bank payment procedures may also be required. These documents ensure the transparency and reliability of the export process and contribute to the secure execution of trade operations between the exporter and the importer.



05.

**CONCLUSIONS AND
RECOMMENDATIONS**

5. Conclusions and recommendations

The results of this study indicate that Uzbekistan's textile industry has significant opportunities for expansion in international markets. Through a comprehensive data-driven analysis, a total of **23 new potential export markets** were identified across 13 textile product groups, evaluated based on import demand, trade compatibility, logistics conditions, level of competition, and real buyer signals. The findings demonstrate that in certain countries there is stable and economically significant import demand for Uzbekistan's products, while also revealing opportunities for expansion in segments where the country's current export share remains relatively low.

The analysis also shows that among the newly identified export destinations, certain countries emerge as high-potential markets across multiple product groups. In particular, countries such as India, Indonesia, China, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, and Saudi Arabia stand out due to their strong import demand and market opportunities for several textile products. These countries can be considered strategically important markets for Uzbekistan's textile exports.

The study results also indicate that export opportunities are closely linked to the country's regional production capacity. Textile clusters formed in regions such as Andijan, Namangan, Fergana, Samarkand, Tashkent region, Syrdarya, Kashkadarya, and Navoi demonstrate a high level of specialization across various product segments. These regions possess a production base that aligns with the requirements of the newly identified export markets, creating important opportunities for developing exports based on regional clusters.

These results are aligned with the priority directions set out in Uzbekistan's "Strategy – 2030," including the diversification of exports, the development of high value-added industrial production, and deeper integration into global value chains. The textile industry remains one of the key drivers of the country's exports, and its importance in the economy can further increase through expansion into new markets.

Based on this, the following practical recommendations are proposed:

1. Develop targeted trade strategies for priority export markets

It is advisable to develop systematic, country-specific trade strategies for the identified new export markets. The study results show that certain countries stand out as high-potential markets across multiple product segments. In particular, countries such as India, Indonesia, China, the United Kingdom, the Philippines, Italy, and Saudi Arabia represent promising destinations for various textile products. Therefore, strengthening trade relations with these countries should be considered a key direction in the strategy for export diversification.

A separate market entry strategy should be developed for each priority market. In this process, it is advisable to analyze the following factors:

- the volume of import demand and growth trends;
- the composition of competitors and market concentration;
- tariff and non-tariff trade barriers;
- technical standards and certification requirements;
- logistics routes and transportation costs;
- opportunities for cooperation with local distributors and trade networks.

It is also important to support the entry of national producers into new markets through trade missions, international exhibitions, and B2B meetings. Such an approach will contribute to expanding the export geography of Uzbekistan's textile products and enhancing their competitiveness in international markets.

5. Conclusions and recommendations

2. Integrate exports with regional production clusters

The analysis results indicate that certain regions demonstrate a high level of specialization in specific product categories. Therefore, it is important to align export policy with regional production clusters. In particular:

Andijan, Namangan, Fergana, and Samarkand – finished garments and knitted products

Kashkadarya and Navoi – cotton-based products

Tashkent region and Tashkent city – textile yarn and highly processed products

based on such regional specialization, exports can be further developed.

For this purpose:

- expand export-oriented production based on textile clusters
 - develop regional logistics centers
 - optimize production–logistics–export value chains
- measures such as these should be implemented.

3. Develop trade infrastructure in strategic markets

It is important to establish stable trade channels for Uzbekistan's products in the newly identified export destinations. For this purpose:

- establish trade houses and distribution centers in priority countries
 - establish joint ventures in strategic markets
 - expand the participation of national producers in international marketplaces and B2B platforms
 - promote export products through international branding and marketing
- is advisable.

4. Create a unified trade information platform for exporters

Providing exporters with rapid access to market information is an important factor in export development. Therefore, it is recommended to create a digital trade platform that includes the following:

- export opportunities by country
- tariff and trade terms
- logistics routes
- database of international buyers and importers
- export certification and standards information

Such a platform could serve as a single information center for exporters, similar to the US trade.gov portal.

5. Taking advantage of preferential trade regimes and international trade systems

International trade regimes and multilateral trade systems play an important role in expanding Uzbekistan's textile exports. Therefore:

- Expanding exports to European markets through the GSP+ preferential regime
- Adapting products to international standards and certification requirements
- Using the mechanisms of the World Trade Organization (WTO)
- Developing new trade partnerships and free trade agreements

measures such as need to be carried out.

These measures will increase the competitiveness of Uzbek textile products in global markets, expand the geography of exports, and strengthen the country's integration into the international trade system.

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