Textiles / TX-01

From fibre to garment: the lot trail

Keeping lot records unbroken through ginning, spinning, weaving and sewing — the evidence buyers ask for.

Buyers are asking all the way back to the fibre.

European and US markets are demanding proof of which fibre a garment was made from and at which facility. Yarn accounts for 33% of Uzbekistan's textile exports and finished goods for 51% — both need a lot trail.

Conceptual architecture. No operating results are shown.

01 Fibre	Bale number · Cluster · Grade
02 Yarn	Blend · Lot · Bobbin
03 Fabric	Roll · Dyeing · Quality
04 Garment	Cutting · Carton · Shipment

At a glance

$2.4 bn — Textile exports in January–September 2026, +28.1%. [1]

92.2% — Uzbekistan's GSP+ utilisation rate in 2024, according to the European Commission, particularly in textiles. [2]

33% — Yarn share of textile exports (9 months of 2026). [1]

November 2026

01 Evidence and context

Who it is for

CEO	Export market access.
Head of Quality	Lots and evidence.
Production	Transfers between workshops.
Export Department	Buyer requests.

Facts and global practice

National Statistics Committee

Textile exports in January–September 2026: $2.4 bn, +28.1%; finished goods 50.8%, yarn 33.0%. [1]

FashionUnited

Chinese manufacturers are considering meeting US and European traceability requirements via Uzbekistan; GSP+ utilisation 92.2% (2024). [2]

Better Cotton

Better Cotton has strengthened cluster audits and its due diligence methodology in its Uzbekistan programme. [3]

FashionNetwork

The traceability platform TextileGenesis tracks around 50 brands and more than 1,500 material suppliers. [4]

Buyer requirements are reaching down to fibre level. Even if each workshop records its own lots, the chain breaks when the link between workshops is lost.

02 Where the losses occur

Fibre lot

The bale number from the gin is lost in spinning.

Yarn blend

A single yarn contains several fibre lots, but their shares are not recorded.

Fabric and dyeing

Which yarn each fabric roll came from is recorded only on paper.

Finished goods

Which roll the garments in a carton were cut from is unknown.

How the loss is calculated

Lost orders	orders lost for lack of evidence (per year) × margin per order
Verification time	buyer requests (per year) × days per request × specialist cost per day
Returns	returned lots (per year) × value per lot
Discount	price difference per unit for products without evidence × units sold (per year)

Illustrative calculations; establish the baseline, units and rates during the site assessment. Avoid counting the same loss twice.

03 Solution architecture

Every lot is linked to the previous one

In each workshop, incoming and outgoing lots are linked by scanner. The result is a chain from the finished carton back to the bale.

01 Fibre

Bale number · Cluster · Grade

02 Yarn

Blend · Lot · Bobbin

03 Fabric

Roll · Dyeing · Quality

04 Garment

Cutting · Carton · Shipment

Modules

Warehouse and lots (WMS)	Receipt, location, issue	Commercially available
Inter-workshop lot linking	By scanner	Engineering capability
Lot tree report	For the buyer	Engineering capability
1C integration	Documents	Commercially available

Each module has a readiness status. Third-party results are not a forecast for your site.

04 Implementation and measurement

01 Traceability audit

Workshops and documents.

Output: map of chain breaks.

02 Pilot on one product

60 days.

Output: full chain.

03 Scale-up

All workshops.

Output: entire plant.

04 Subscription

Monthly report.

Output: readiness for buyer requests.

What is measured

Chain completeness	Share of lots with a trail	System
Response time	From buyer request to report	System
Transfer errors	Cases	System
Warehouse accuracy	Variance	WMS

What is needed to start

- Head of Quality
- List of workshops
- Lot numbering procedure
- Test access to 1C

05 Readiness checklist and next step

01 Is the fibre bale number retained in spinning?	Yes / No / Unknown
02 Are fibre shares in the yarn blend recorded?	Yes / No / Unknown
03 Is the yarn lot of each fabric roll known?	Yes / No / Unknown
04 Is the dye lot linked to the roll?	Yes / No / Unknown
05 Are cut parts linked to the roll?	Yes / No / Unknown
06 Is the time needed to trace from a finished carton back to fibre known (in hours)?	Yes / No / Unknown
07 Is a register of buyer requests kept?	Yes / No / Unknown
08 Is lot data held in a single system?	Yes / No / Unknown
09 Do you obtain lot data from suppliers?	Yes / No / Unknown
10 Is there a responsible person?	Yes / No / Unknown

What we do not promise

• Exact timeline and price without an audit

• Guarantee of meeting buyer requirements

• Certification

• Unmeasured results or savings

Traceability audit

We review the chain between workshops and show where the trail is being lost.

• Chain break map

• Pilot plan

• Implementation fee and monthly subscription

Scope, price and schedule are agreed after reviewing the site and its data.

06 Sources and scope

[1] National Statistics Committee: textile exports, January–September 2026. kun.uz, 30.10.2026.

kun.uz

[2] FashionUnited: “Cotton route, destination Uzbekistan”, 08.2026 (based on European Commission data).

[3] Better Cotton: due diligence strengthened in the Uzbekistan programme. texdata.com.

texdata.com

[4] FashionNetwork: “Lectra takes control of TextileGenesis”; Lectra press release, 08.12.2022.

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