МОДЕЛЮВАННЯ ТА ІНФОРМАЦІЙНІ ТЕХНОЛОГІЇ В ЕКОНОМІЦІ Й УПРАВЛІННІ

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GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAINS AND CHINA'S TEXTILE CROSS-BORDER TRADE: CASE STUDY OF JIANGSU PROVINCE

As one of the world's largest producers and exporters of textiles and clothing, China plays a key role in the reconstruction of the global supply chain and in the changes in the international trade situation. China's textile industry, as a traditionally profitable one, is facing unprecedented challenges and opportunities, which confirms the relevance of this study. The development of cross-border trade in textile products significantly depends on the business environment, which includes many factors, such as government support, prime cost, tariffs and external demand. Analyzing the impact of these factors on Chinese textile exports is a key focus of this study. Jiangsu Province is a home to numerous textile factories specializing in various products – from raw materials to finished garments. The province has a well-developed infrastructure, including ports, highways and railways, which facilitates the efficient movement of goods. Analyzing the impact of both domestic and international trade policies on textile industry may provide insights into the dynamics of cross-border supply chains. The paper focuses on sustainable practices in China's textile industry that can improve the productivity and efficiency of supply chains. The study focuses on the impact of the international business environment on cross-border trade of Jiangsu Province. Through qualitative and quantitative data analysis on export demand, production costs, tariffs, exchange rates and policy support, the impact of these factors on the volume of cross-border trade in textiles and apparel is assessed. The paper proposes such strategies as improving the resilience of Jiangsu's textile industry, optimizing production cost control, promoting innovation and upgrading of the industry with government support and enhancing the ability of enterprises to withstand trade risks. This can provide a sound basis for decision-making on industrial upgrading and expanding the global market for the textile industry of Jiangsu and other provinces in China.

Keywords: **supply chain, modelling, textile cross-border trade, Jiangsu Province**.
JEL Classification: C10, C51, F18, F60.

Introduction. As one of the world's largest producers and exporters of textiles and clothing, China plays a pivotal role in global supply chain reconstruction. In our research we pay a special attention to Jiangsu Province, which is an important base of China's textile industry. Due to its positioning and performance in the international textile export trade it not only directly affects sustainable development of the local economy, but is also a microcosm of the response and strategic choices of China's textile industry in the face of changes in the global market. China's textile industry has become a hot spot for foreign investments in the international textile market through its superior business environment and strong ability to attract investments, especially in coastal territories such as Jiangsu Province, where its unique geographical location and complete industrial chain provide its great competitive advantages.

Though the position of Jiangsu Province's textile industry in the global supply chain demonstrates a gradual leap from the eastern coastal areas to the central and western regions, the level and trend of Jiangsu Province's textile industry in international trade are particularly worthy of

attention. Industrial upgrading, from low-end processing to brand building and participation in the high-end industrial chain have provided a stable and powerful internal driving force for the Jiangsu's export trade.

From the perspective of regional coordinated development, Jiangsu Province has actively created a fair, transparent and open business environment conducive to international trade through a series of policy innovations. Government's intervention, improved transportation infrastructure and high degree of openness have all promoted the development of the textile industry in Jiangsu Province. However, with the rapid changes in the international market environment, textile enterprises in Jiangsu Province still need to make more flexible and efficient adjustments in terms of stabilizing the supply of raw materials, expanding emerging markets, achieving technological innovation, optimizing industrial structure and coping with rising environmental protection costs. To this end, this study aims to analyze the importance of the business environment in the global supply chain transformation. The impact of the business environment on the export trade of Jiangsu's textile industry provides a scientific basis and practical guidance for local governments and enterprises to formulate targeted and efficient development strategies under the emerging supply chain pattern through an in-depth analysis of the specific mechanism of the business environment and the evolution of its effects.

A case study of textile industry in Jiangsu Province may not only provide a theoretical perspective and research analytical framework, but also provide effective policy references and industry guidance for China's textile industry during the period of global supply chain reshaping.

Analysis of recent research. Modern research shows that innovations, business environment and the ability to attract foreign investments not only affect the decision-making in China's textile industry, but are also important factors in promoting industrial restructuring in domestic regions as well as moving up the industry chain and expanding production bases overseas (CICC Research, 2024).

However, foreign investments that provide innovative strategies often have a negative effect due to increased resource costs – i. e. labour, materials and energy. Environmental protection costs also continue to rise, forcing companies to re-examine their export trade decisions (Wu & Lu, 2020).

Business Environment and Export Trade Theory. Business environment includes many factors, such as policies, laws, markets and culture. The role and impact of these factors in textile export trade are the focus of this study.

International trade theory (including the theory of comparative advantage and international factor mobility theory) is an important theoretical basis for studying export trade. In the context of global supply chain reconstruction, a modern trade theory emphasizes the impact of companies' heterogeneity and product quality differences on trade patterns, implying the dynamic ability of enterprises to cope with changes in the global trade environment (Huang et al., 2023; Huang et al., 2023).

Supply chains management technology emphasizes the necessity of its effectiveness and adaptability, dynamic decision-making in supply chain design, strategy selection and resource allocation. It's also important, how cross-border e-commerce affects traditional trade forms, which has gradually formed a set of mature research theories, helping to understand the role e-commerce is playing in the reconstruction of the global supply chain (Zeng, 2021; Liang et al., 2022).

As an important base of China's textile industry, Jiangsu Province is in a leading position in the country in terms of industrial scale and technological level. Therefore, the study of the impact of its business environment on textile export trade is of special significance. Firstly, Jiangsu Province's textile industry has a complete industrial chain and strong technological accumulation, as well as a large export share in foreign mid-to-high-end markets. With the reconstruction and re-layout of the global industrial chain, Jiangsu Province's advantages in technology, capital, and system will play a significant role in promoting export trade. Secondly, in recent years, the introduction of relevant government policies, such as export tax rebates and industrial upgrading measures, has provided a more favourable external environment for Jiangsu Province's textile industry. These policy impacts will not only help to maintain and enhance the international competitiveness of Jiangsu Province's textiles and clothing, but may also have a profound impact on the supply chain structure.

As an important part of China's foreign trade, the textile industry is strongly affected by the transformation of the global supply chain and the fluctuation of the international environment. (Huang et al.,2023: Rebuilding…, 2025) There are a number of tendences in the textile industry supply chain,

which determine long-term and short-term impacts of key variables such as raw material prices, labour costs, exchange rate fluctuations, and trade barriers on the export trade of Jiangsu's textile industry (Jiangsu Textile…, 2025).

Global supply chains restructuring. As a hot topic in the field of international trade and supply chains management, the reconstruction of the global supply chain has attracted a large amount of academic research attention. Since 1980s, the international division of labour driven by globalization has promoted migration and reshaping of the industrial chains, thus giving rise to a new international trade structure" (Wang, 2021; Rebuilding …, 2025; Analysis of…, 2024; China and the future…, 2024). In this process – with multinational corporations as a core – international trade has gradually shifted from the transaction of end products to the trade of intermediate goods, igniting a critical change in the role of intermediate goods in global trade. Furthermore, this change is particularly evident in the transformation and development of the global textile industry, especially in the textile industry in Jiangsu Province.

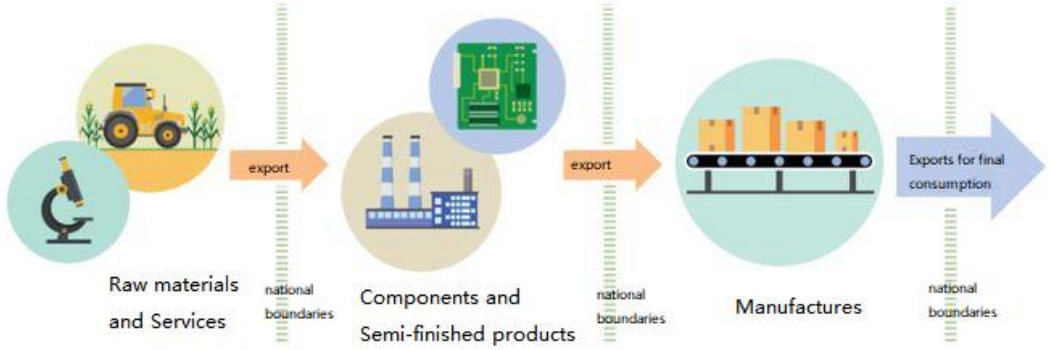

Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of global supply chain

Source: WTO statistical review (2023), CICC Research (2024)

Supply chain management and trade circulation are increasingly dependent on the development of information technology. Application of Internet, big data and cloud computing has made the real-time tracking of supply chains more closely linked to market demand (Gao, 2024). For China's textile industry, especially the large core enterprises in Jiangsu Province this means that the efficiency and response speed of supply chain operations have been greatly improved. However, the role of institutional and standard restrictions on service trade barriers is also becoming increasingly significant. Especially in the context of the global layout and networking of modern supply chains, factors such as product standards and intellectual property rights have become important in restricting international trade and the global supply chains (Fig. 1).

As developing countries take advantage of their labour cost advantages, the reconstruction of low-value links in the textile industry chain has gradually become a reality. This reconstruction process in China is manifested as the industry moving from the coast to the inland, and from China to Southeast Asia and other regions. For the textile industry in developed coastal areas such as Jiangsu Province, it not only affects the international competitiveness of enterprises, but also requires them to reposition themselves in the international market.

An obvious trend is that the global supply chain pursues the benefits of economies of scale and specialization, which leads to the strengthening of the position of intermediate product in international trade. At the same time, the transformation and reconstruction of the global supply chain has catalyzed innovative integration of global production factors, making it possible to layout industrial chains across different countries and regions, which has had a profound impact on the economic structure adjustment of relevant countries and regions.

Although there are studies on the factors affecting the location selection of the domestic textile industry (Yan, 2023), these studies mostly focus on the adjustment of domestic industrial structure and do not involve the analysis of the specific impact of business environment factors on export trade in the context of global institutions and standards.

Therefore, a more comprehensive perspective is needed to integrate dynamic changes in the global production division of labour, efficiency improvement of supply chain operations, the impact of institutional and standard restrictions on service trade barriers and changing factors of business environment, and to analyze their impact on China's textile export trade, especially in developed coastal areas such as Jiangsu Province.

China's position in the world textile exports. In 2023 China's share of the global exports of textile and apparel was 16% for raw materials, 21% for intermediate inputs, 47% for semi-finished goods and 30% for final goods (China and the Future …, 2025).

Figure 2 makes more evident the general tendences in China's textile and clothing exports during 2017–2023 with a downward trend starting from 2022.

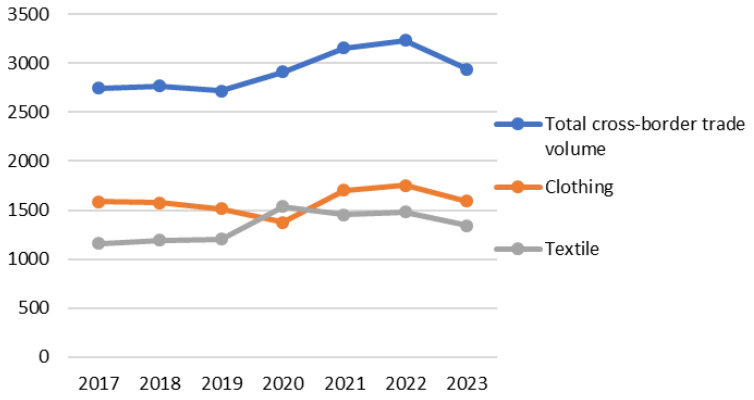

Fig. 2. Tendencies in China's textile and clothing exports, 2017–2023 ($100 mln)

Source: author's visualization, based on General Administration of Customs of China, 2024

In 2024 the situation began to gradually improve: China's total cross-border textile, garment, and accessory trade $301.1 billion, which is a 2.79 % rise compared to 2023, with a 5.7 % increase in textile exports (to $141.96 billion) and garment exports growth of 0.3 % to $159.14 billion (fig. 3, 4)

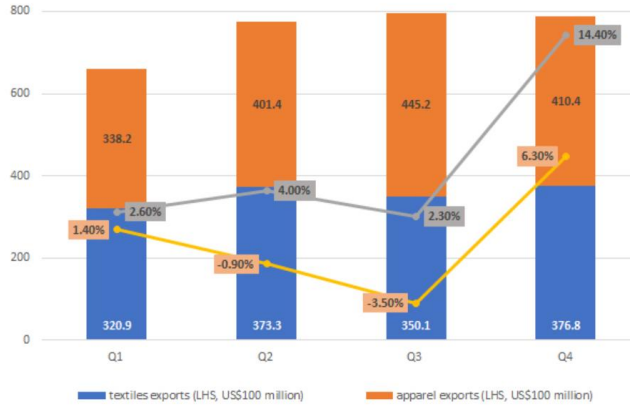

Fig. 3. Quarterly Statistics of China's textile and apparel Exports in 2024

Source: China's Textile and Apparel Exports, 2025

From Table 1, one can see that China's textile and clothing industry occupies an important position in the global textile and clothing exports, accounting for more than 1/3 in recent years, maintaining the world's first export position. However, China's export growth rate has declined in recent years, and the export growth rate of clothing, especially high value-added clothing, is limited. It faces challenges from other countries, especially Vietnam, Bangladesh, EU countries and Turkey.

Table 2 shows China's textile and clothing exports to USA, European Union and Japan. The top five countries in the rankings of China's export items under consideration also include Vietnam, Korea and Bangladesh.

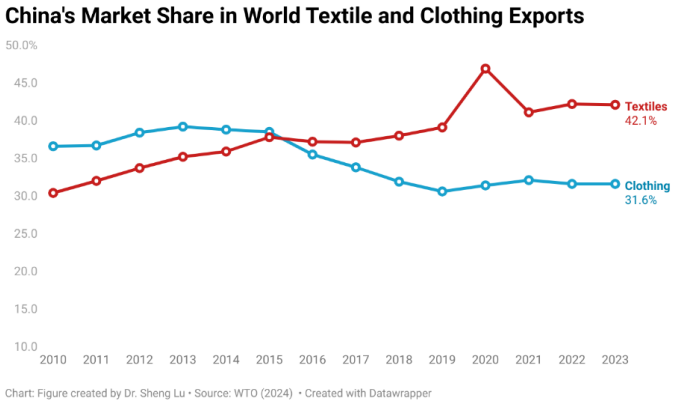

Fig. 4. Dynamics of China's market share in World and textile and clothing expoerts

Source: China's textile and Clothing export…, 2024

Table 1 – **Major textile and clothing exporting countries in the world**

Ranking	Country	Textile export value	Clothing export value
1	China	1481.32	1824.16
2	European Union	723.05	1571.11
3	Bengal	21.72	457.09
4	Vietnam	110.24	352.98
5	Italy	125.23	287.77
6	Germany	140.76	267.71
7	India	193.3	176.41
8	Turkey	145.93	199.07
9	China	1481.32	1824.16
10	European Union	723.05	1571.11

Source: WTO statistical review, 2023

Table 2 – **China's textile and clothing exports**

Year	Total cross-border trade volume	Clothing	Textile	USA		European Union		Japan	
				Cross-border trade volume	Market share %	Cross-border trade volume	Market share %	Cross-border trade volume	Market share %
2017	2745.1	1588.1	1157	453.9	36.4	488.6	34.2	203.2	60.9
2018	2767.3	1576.3	1191	458.1	35.8	481	33	218.8	55.8
2019	2715.7	1513.7	1202	452.1	32.7	472.5	32.6	199	55.3
2020	2912.1	1373.8	1538.3	553.8	39.1	539.7	42.6	219.3	58.6
2021	3155	1702.8	1452.2	563.5	30.5	469.9	34.3	200.3	56.7
2022	3233.5	1754	1479.5	483.2	26.6	433.3	32.3	170.7	55.7
2023	2936.5	1591.5	1345	470.9	25.5	380.1	29.2	170.8	52.5

Source: General Administration of Customs of China, 2024

According to (Royal Europe Textile, 2025) the key trends for the world top 10 textile manufactures are the following:

- China’s undisputed dominance in textile exports;
- Emerging markets rise (Bangladesh and Vietnam expand their presence due to their low-cost production and favourable trade agreements);
- Luxury and customization (Italy and India cater to niche markets, namely luxury goods and haute couture;
- Pakistani Textiles on the Rise, reinforcing its position in the global textile supply chain on account of premium-quality terry products and bed linens.

Business environment and textile cross-border trade: case study of Jiangsu province.

The textile industry in Jiangsu Province has always been regarded as an important part of China's economic development and has a significant position in the global supply chain. With the deepening of globalization and international division of labour, Jiangsu's textile industry has been continuously integrated into the global value chain. Through transformation and upgrading, it has taken on international industrial restructuring and maintained its competitiveness in the global textile and clothing market (Duan & Xia, 2022; Xiaomin et al, 2023; Liang, 2025). The region's textile industry not only occupies an important position in the Chinese domestic market, but is also a world-class textile, clothing and apparel export base. Its cluster effect and industrial chain integrity provide a vivid example for studying the impact of the global supply chain on regional industrial development.

As China's second largest textile and clothing exporter, Jiangsu Province has improved the added value of its products and strengthened its influence and bargaining power in the international market in recent years through in-depth integration of upstream and downstream industrial links. The textile industry cluster in Jiangsu Province has gone through the entire process from raw material supply, textile production to finished product export, forming a cross-border production network. Through rapid response to global market demand, timely logistics distribution and improvement of quality control system, textile enterprises in Jiangsu Province have continuously improved their core competitiveness in the global supply chain and have achieved a high level of forward and backward connection rate. It is worth noting that Jiangsu textile enterprises not only play an important role in the production and manufacturing links, but also begin to exert influence in high-end links such as design and development, marketing, etc., reflecting the trend of evolving towards the high-end links of the value chain.

However, the dynamic changes in the global supply chain have also brought pressure to Jiangsu's textile industry. Some developed countries' textile foreign trade orders have begun to tilt towards Southeast Asian countries with lower costs. In order to cope with this challenge, Jiangsu's textile industry has to make a trade-off between quality and cost in order to maintain its comparative advantage in the international market. In addition, adjustment of the global value chain strategy, such as export trade structure optimization and strengthening of the cooperation with backward international industries, had a significant impact on the added value of China's textile and garment industry's export trade. In this process, Jiangsu's textile enterprises need to better adapt to changes, actively adjust export strategies, and enhance design innovation and brand value to ensure that their position in the global supply chain is not eroded.

Jiangsu Province has a developed textile and clothing industry, accounting for about 10% of Jiangsu's cross-border trade volume. As shown in Figure 4, Jiangsu's textile and clothing export trade was growing from 2015 to 2022 (although slightly fluctuated after the Sino-US trade conflict in 2018) and generally had shown a steady upward trend. But in 2023 there was a decline in Jiangsu's textile and clothing cross-border trade volume (fig. 5).

It is worth noting that since 2019 the growth rate of Jiangsu Province has been lower than the national growth rate, and its share has also begun to decline from 17.8%. In 2018 to 15.2% in 2023, encountering challenges from other provinces. Especially when trade barriers increase or the global economy declines, the growth of textile exports in Jiangsu Province is greatly hindered (fig. 6). In general, the global supply chain position of Jiangsu Province's textile industry is affected by many factors, such as changes in the international market structure, cost control efforts, and policy adjustments. Despite facing many uncertainties, Jiangsu Province's textile industry still shows great potential and strong adaptability, and will continue to be an indispensable part of the global textile market. In order to stay ahead in the increasingly fierce international competition, it is necessary to further deepen the division of labour and cooperation in the industrial chain and enhance the

strategic position in the global value chain. In this way, Jiangsu Province can not only consolidate and expand its influence in the global textile industry, but also help promote the overall Chinese textile industry to move towards a higher-end global value chain link.

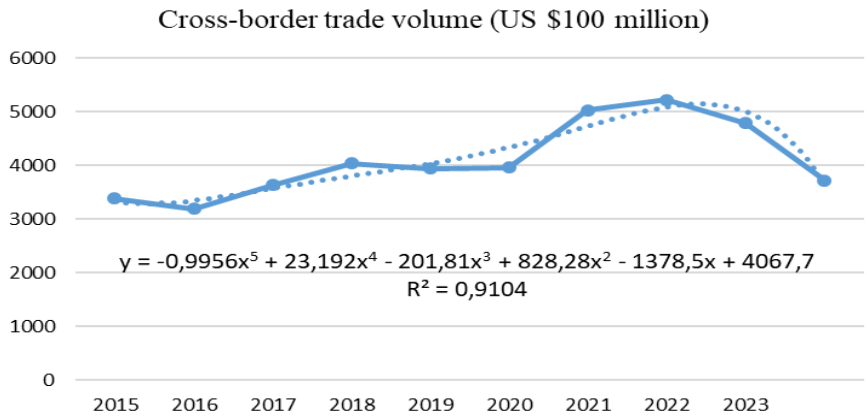

Fig. 5. Jiangsu's cross-border trade volume dynamics

Source: author's visualization, based on Nanjing Customs and Jiangsu Province's historical data statistics and calculations.

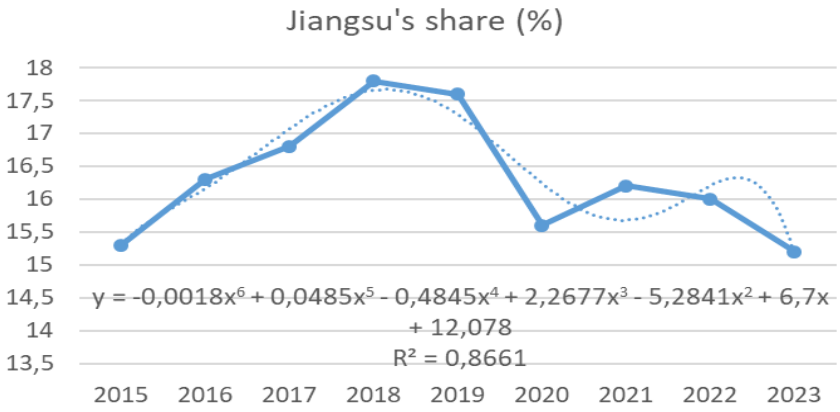

Fig. 6. The share of Jiangsu Province's textile and clothing exports in the national textile and clothing exports

Data source: author's visualization, based on General Administration of Customs of China, 2024

An empirical study on the factors influencing Jangsu's textile and clothing cross-border trade.

Variables Settings. Regarding the impact of the business environment on cross-border trade in textiles and clothing in Jiangsu Province, we propose the following hypothetical model:

$$CT_t = a_0 + a_1 * ED + a_2 * PC + a_3 * TAX + a_4 * ER + a_5 * PS \quad (1)$$

where:

CT_t (Cross-Border Trade$_t$) represents the export trade volume of textiles and clothing in Jiangsu Province in year t;

ED (Export Demand) is a basic indicator for measuring export trade flows and an important driving force for changes in trade volume and trade structure. We use global GDP as this indicator (data source: WTO,).

PC (Production Cost) covers raw materials, energy, labour and other related costs in the manufacturing process. It is a key factor affecting the price and profit margin of textiles and clothing. We use textile and clothing export price index as a referent.

TAX (Tariff) and ER (Exchange Rate) are representative variables of trade policy and international economic environment, which play a vital role in cross-border trade in textile industry, and their impact on cross-border trade in the textile industry cannot be ignored.

The sample data related to the dependent variable and independent factors is presented in Table 3.

Table 3 – **Data summary from 2015 to 2023**

	CT	ED	PC	PS	TAX	ER
2015	485.1	7418.54	100	1300.17	5.7	622.84
2016	474	7265.08	100.55	1367.44	6.1	664.23
2017	511.6	7611.17	101.65	1419.06	6	675.18
2018	553.2	8066.67	101.5	1472.49	5.9	661.74
2019	533.2	8009.69	99.95	1550.98	5.9	689.85
2020	500.8	7784.37	96.6	1605.93	7	689.76
2021	568.2	9027.12	100.85	1712.19	7	645.15
2022	563.2	9286.59	101.75	1804.06	6.8	672.61
2023	576.95	9310.90	99.74	1901.99	7.15	676.02

Source: authors' data collection, based on National Bureau of Statistics of China (2015-2024), WTO statistics review (2023), General Administration of Customs of China (2024)

The multiple linear regression model, which we've built is the following:

CT = −447.75+0.25*ED−12.25*PC+2.13*ER+45.13*TAX+1.02*PS

We can see that cross-border trade volume is affected by the combined influence of the following key variables:

- Export demand (ED) is positively correlated with cross-border trade volume, that is, for every 1 unit increase in export demand, the cross-border trade volume will increase by 0.25 units;
- Production cost (PC) is negatively correlated with cross-border trade volume, which is quite understandable. For every 1 unit increase in production cost, the cross-border trade volume will decrease by 12.25 units. This reflects the importance of cost control in maintaining export competitiveness;
- Exchange rate (ER) is positively correlated with cross-border trade volume. For every 1 unit increase in the exchange rate (indicating yuan's depreciation), the cross-border trade volume will increase by 2.13 units. Yuan's depreciation makes domestic products more price competitive in the international market, thereby promoting exports;
- Taxes (TAX) have a significant positive impact on cross-border trade volume. For every 1 unit increase in taxes, cross-border trade volume will increase by 45.13 units. This may indicate that tax incentives (such as export tax rebates) can greatly encourage export activities. However, it is worth noting that the positive relationship here may need to be explained based on specific tax policies and implementation details, because generally speaking, an increase in taxes may suppress exports;
- Policy support index (PS) is positively correlated with the cross-border trade volume. For every 1 unit increase in the policy support index, cross-border trade volume will increase by 1.02 units. This seems to indicate that although policy support is generally regarded as a positive factor in promoting exports, some past policy support has not played a positive role in promoting exports. It is still necessary to continue to increase support or provide more direct policy support, such as increasing export tax rebates to allow companies to obtain more profits, thereby further expanding production, increasing investments in science and technology to increase product profits, improve productivity, increase product added value, enhance export competitiveness, and strive for a larger export share.

Model verification. As one may see in figure 6, both R^2 and F-statistics confirm statistical significance of the built model. All the linear coefficients are also significant, judging by t-values (fig. 7). As stated above, the most significant influence on cross-border trade is exerted by production costs and taxes. Figure 8 shows Scatterplot matrix, Probability plot of residuals and QQ plot.

```
> summary(model)

Call:
lm(formula = CT ~ ED + PC + ER + TAX + PS, data = data)

Residuals:
      1       2       3       4       5       6       7       8
-1.8820  2.7579 -3.3541  2.0039  1.3790 -0.7508  1.8591 -2.0130

Coefficients:
             Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) -447.74821  180.60197  -2.479   0.1314
ED             0.24947    0.03895   6.405   0.0235 *
PC           -12.25164    2.92755  -4.185   0.0526 .
ER             2.12928    0.37426   5.689   0.0295 *
TAX           45.12768   13.01374   3.468   0.0740 .
PS            -1.02184    0.19743  -5.176   0.0354 *
---
Signif. codes:  0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Residual standard error: 4.265 on 2 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.9953,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.9837
F-statistic: 85.29 on 5 and 2 DF,  p-value: 0.01163
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Fig. 7. Rstudio regression results

Source: authors' result

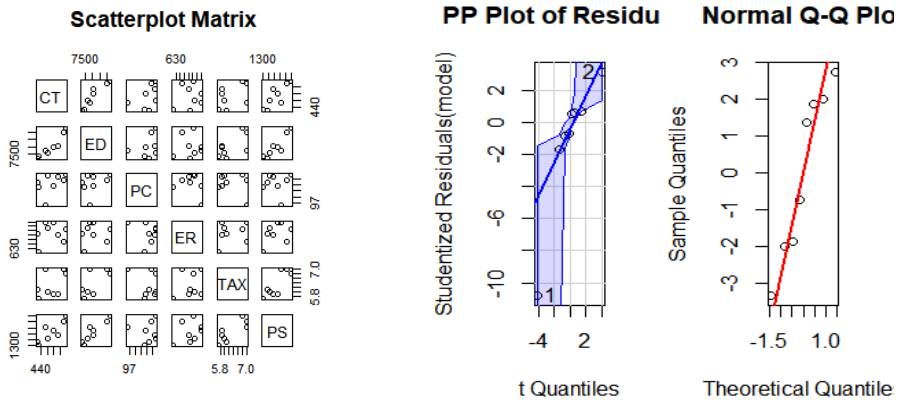

Fig. 8. PP graph and scatter plot

Source: authors' result

Conclusion. In the context of global supply chains reconstruction facing the textile industry in Jiangsu Province, the impact on export trade has always been the focus of attention. At present, global trade protectionism is on the rise, and the United States and other countries have imposed tariffs on China, resulting in higher export costs and diluted corporate profits. Therefore, in the current business environment, policy measures support textile and apparel export, thus proposing operational policy recommendations.

According to the detailed analysis of the policy measures comparison table of the Economic Research Center (2022), there are significant differences in the degree of implementation and

expected effects between different policy types. Therefore, when implementing improvement measures, it is necessary to consider the comprehensive effectiveness and mutual influence of various policies.

The first thing to be addressed is tax policies optimization. The current export tax rebate rate is 13 %. Although it can reduce the burden on enterprises to a certain extent, considering the competitiveness of similar policies in neighboring countries, raising tax rebate rate to 15% is expected to promote exports.

Policy adjustment is expected to increase cross-border trade volume by 2%, which is undoubtedly a positive signal for the increasingly competitive international market. The implementation difficulty score is medium. Considering its importance, it is recommended to complete the adjustment in a short time.

Previous studies have shown that supply chain structural adjustment has become a key driving force for China's textile industry to maintain and enhance its international competitiveness in the context of global trade. Therefore, textile industry's export model adjustment and production layout are particularly important in responding to changes in the external business environment. Specifically, adjusting the production base to be closer to raw material suppliers or end markets can effectively improve cost efficiency, shorten delivery time and improve customers' satisfaction. Policy support is needed from the perspectives of transportation construction and industrial cluster planning. For example, in terms of trade facilitation, the current average customs clearance time is 72 hours. In order to improve customs clearance efficiency, a practical measure is shortening it to 48 hours. This can significantly improve business efficiency in the short term. The expected effect indicator is to increase customs clearance efficiency by 30%. Although the reform will encounter implementation difficulties such as customs work process adjustment and information system upgrade, a score of 7 means that although it is difficult, it is still within controllable range, so implementation in the short term is recommended (Yan, 2023).

The yuan exchange rate stability policy has long provided a strong endorsement for China's textile industry. However, with the changes in the international market, moderate depreciation can stimulate exports and more specifically improve export competitiveness by 5%. The complexity of yuan exchange rate regulation leads to an implementation difficulty score of 8, which is a medium-term adjustment strategy that requires careful and detailed planning.

Industrial upgrading is a long-term strategy for China's textile industry to cope with global challenges. By increasing the subsidies for technological transformation by 10% it aims to increase output value by 3%, and will also help improve the overall technological level of the industry. Implementation of this policy is easier than other recommendations and provides strong support for promoting industry progress in the medium term.

International cooperation is a key opening up international market. China's textile industry has always relied on the European and American markets. However, the development of African and Middle East markets can significantly increase the export proportion of new markets by 3%, which is of great significance to the diversified development of the industry. It is expected that the implementation of such policies will be difficult long-term and time-consuming task.

Based on the above policy measures and other relevant suggestions, it can be concluded that even under the influence of the global supply chain dynamic adjustment, through the prudent improvement and innovation of the existing policies, the textile industry in Jiangsu Province still has a clear development direction and potential growth space. The implementation of the above policy recommendations will help enhance the competitiveness of the textile industry, promote export growth, and ultimately achieve an effective response to environmental factors and the sustainable and healthy development of the industry.

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ГЛОБАЛЬНІ ЛАНЦЮГИ ПОСТАЧАНЬ ТА ТРАНСКОРДОННА ТОРГІВЛЯ ТЕКСТИЛЕМ У КИТАЇ: ПРИКЛАД ПРОВІНЦІЇ ЦЗЯНСУ

Як один з найбільших у світі виробників та експортерів текстилю та одягу, Китай відіграє ключову роль у реконструкції глобального ланцюга постачань та в змінах у міжнародній торговельній ситуації. Текстильна промисловість Китаю як традиційно вигідна галузь стикається з безпрецедентними викликами та можливостями, що підтверджує актуальність даного дослідження. Розвиток трансграничної торгівлі текстильною продукцією суттєво залежить від бізнес-середовища, яке включає багато факторів, таких як державна, ціни виробництва, тарифи та зовнішній попит. Аналіз пливу цих факторів на експорт Китайського текстилю є ключовим фокусом цього дослідження. У провінції Цзянсу розташовано численні текстильні фабрики, що спеціалізуються на різних продуктах – від сировини до готового одягу. Провінція має добре розвинену інфраструктуру, яка включає порти, автомагістралі та залізниці, що сприяє ефективному переміщенню товарів. Аналіз впливу як внутрішньої, так і міжнародної торговельної політики на текстильну промисловість може дати уявлення про динаміку транскордонних ланцюгів постачань. Основна увага у статті приділяється сталим практикам у текстильній промисловості, які можуть підвищити продуктивність та ефективність ланцюгів постачань. Дослідження зосереджено на впливі міжнародного бізнес-середовища на транскордонну торгівлю текстильною продукцією Китайської провінції Цзянсу. За допомогою якісного та кількісного аналізу даних щодо експортного попиту, собівартості виробництва, тарифів та обмінних курсів, а також політичної підтримки, оцінено вплив цих факторів на обсяг транскордонної торгівлі текстилем і одягом. В статті пропонуються такі пропозиції, як підвищення стійкості текстильної промисловості Цзянсу, оптимізація стратегій контролю виробничих витрат, заохочення інновацій та модернізації промисловості за державної підтримки, а також підвищення здатності підприємств протистояти торговельним ризикам. Це зможе забезпечити надійну основу для прийняття рішень щодо модернізації промисловості та розширення світового ринку текстильної промисловості Цзянсу та інших провінцій Китаю.

Ключові слова: **ланцюг постачань, моделювання, текстильна транскордонна торгівля, провінція Цзянсу**.

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