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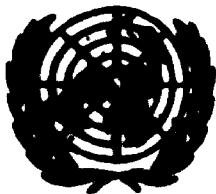
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First Training Programme on the Production
and Application of Synthetic Fibres

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**PRESENT STATUS AND FUTURE PLANS OF THE
DEVELOPMENT OF THE SYNTHETIC FIBRE INDUSTRY
IN YUGOSLAVIA**

by

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We regret that some of the pages in the microfiche copy of this report may not be up to the proper legibility standards, even though the best possible copy was used for preparing the master fiche.

There are three synthetic fibres producers at present in Yugoslavia: OHIS - Skoplje producing acrylic staple and tow, Yulon - Ljubljana and Progres - Prizren producing polyamide filaments. Besides, there are three polyolefine split fibre producers with a mutual capacity somewhat lower than 1.000 t/year. The current rate of production of all synthetic fibres in Yugoslavia stands at about 16.000 t/year :

| | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| acrylics | 12.000 t, |
| polyamides | 3.000 t, |
| split polyolefines | 1.000 t. |

All existing technologies were bought abroad :
for acrylics from Courtaulds Ltd.,
for polyamides from Zimmer and High Polymers.

Polyester filament will come into commercial production at the end of this year. INCEL - Banja Luka has constructed a polyester filament plant with a capacity of 5.000 t/year. know-how was bought from Hoechst.

OHIS - Skoplje started this year to construct a polyester staple fibre and filament plant together with Chemtex, USA, and INTERO - Skoplje/joint venture/. The production capacities will be as follows :

| | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| polyester staple | 12.000 t/year, |
| polyester filament | 2.000 t/year. |

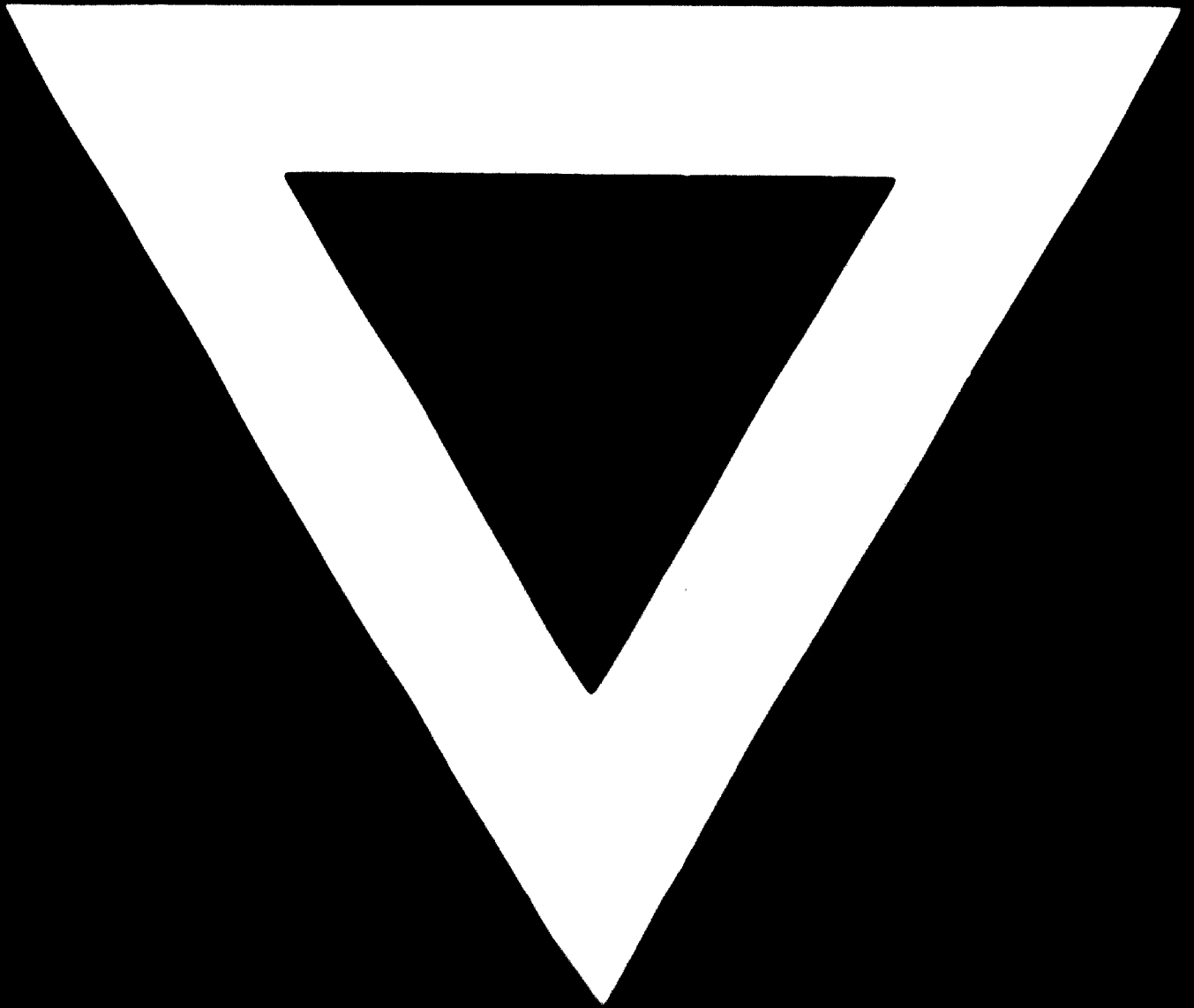
De Pont will give know-how. The plant will be put into operation at the end of 1975.

In addition, Progres - Prizren starts to construct a polyester filament plant whose capacity will be 3.000 t/year. The commercial production will start at the end of 1975.

The long term development plans are not yet defined. They depend on the development of the Yugoslav monomer production - on the situation and development trends of Yugoslav petrochemical industry.

In addition, they depend upon the development of the Yugoslav textile industry, on the general development of the economy, upon the short-term fluctuations of the general economy and upon the autonomous variations in the textile sector in Yugoslavia. Considering all these factors it might be expected that a polypropylene fibre plant will be erected in the period after 1975.





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