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PRESENT STATUS AND FUTURE PLANS OF THE
DEVELOPMENT OF THE SYNTHETIC FIBRE INDUSTRY
IN BULGARIA^{1/}

by

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^{1/} The views and opinions expressed in this paper are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the secretariat of UNIDO.
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The growth of the population, the constantly increasing requirements as well as the raising of the living standard of the working people demand provision of materials sufficient in quantity and good in quality, not forgetting their variety.

In order to meet these demands, to raise labour productivity and for a compensation of the irrelevance between the raw materials and the needs of production there is a tendency for a quick development of chemical fibres manufacture. During the last ten years the chemical fibres production on a world scale has been increased 2,5 times and that of the synthetic fibres - 8 times. This world tendency has been reflected in this country through the putting into operation of plants for chemical fibres production including artificial and synthetic fibres for the production of polyester, polyamide, polyacrylonitrile and rayon. Within the total balance of raw materials the percentage of chemical fibres in this country is about 50% and that of the synthetic fibres is about 25 %.

The tendency of development is for the synthetic fibres to be 63% out of all chemical fibres. Keeping in mind the qualitative indices of the polyester fibres and silk, we are interested in the accelerated development of their production and at the same time we plan for the polyester fibres to be 50% out of the total balance of the synthetic fibres.

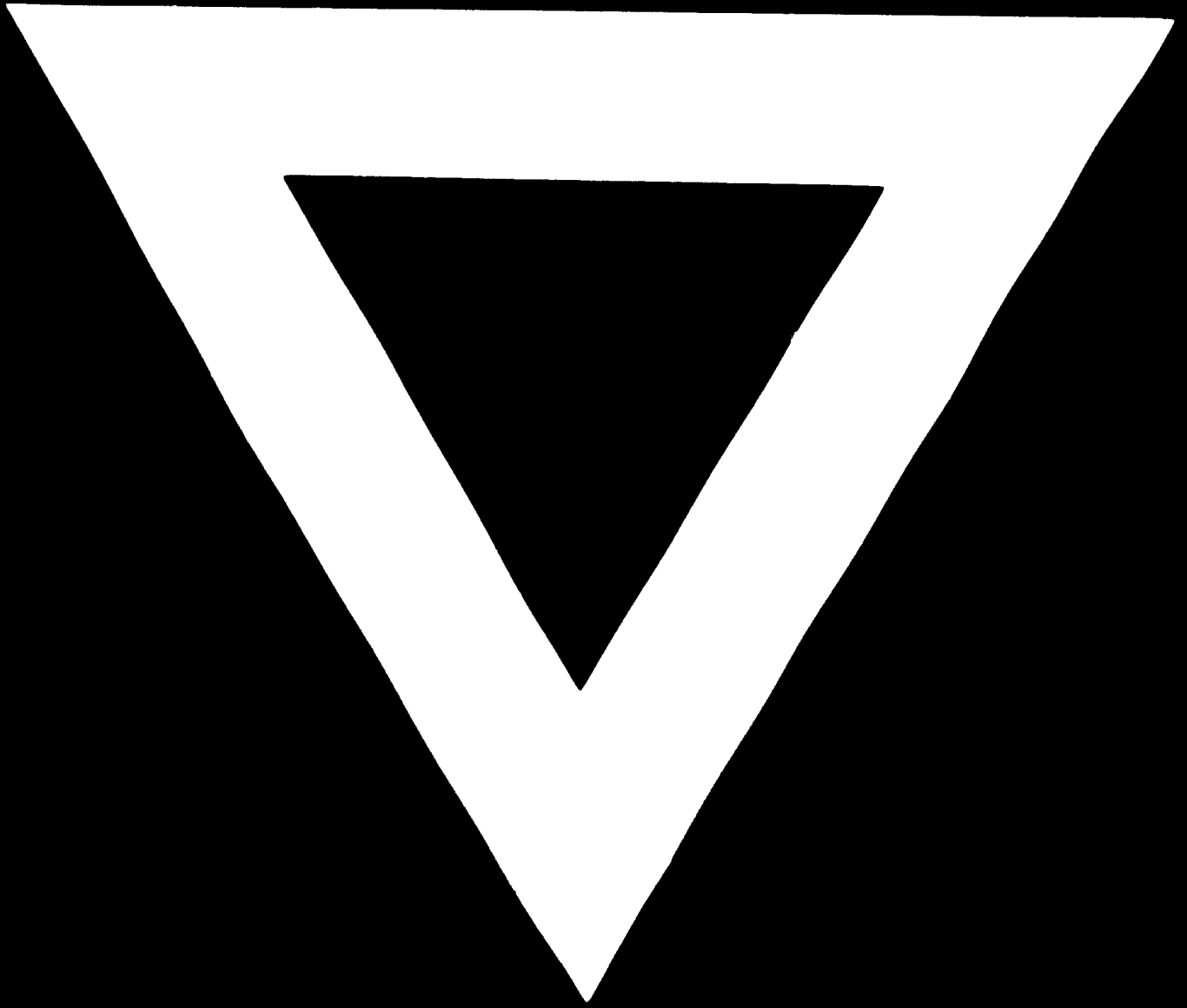
In this manner Bulgaria will approach the developed countries with respect to the chemical fibres manufacture per head of the population.

This rate of development can be achieved through intensification of the existing plants for the manufacture of chemical fibres as well as through the putting into operation of new capacities.

Great attention has been paid and will be paid in the future too on the manufacture of modified fibres. Changes have been envisaged in the raw materials composition of the different groups of fibres whereas they will be basically connected with the introduction of highly elastic polyester fibres, greater variety of thickness of the polyester fibres, textured polyester silks as well as two-component synthetic fibres. Their application in textile industry will provide opportunities for the manufacture of a large range of materials and knitwear in mixtures with artificial and natural fibres that will increase their exploitation properties.

Together with the raising of utilisation of the chemical fibres in the textile industry, the finishing, colouring and other textile auxiliary means will be further developed and diversified. Machines and units which make the processes fully automated has been put into operation. High temperature apparatus for pressure colouring are being widely applied. There is a lot more to be mastered with respect to the synthetic fibres antistatic handling during their application in textile production and above all in the sphere of spinning.

The future of the textile industry consists in its chemisation. To this end there will be necessary specialists highly qualified for the chemical fibres manufacture as well as for their wide application in the textile industry. The development of cooperation among the different countries and the opportunities that UNIDO provides are of primary importance for the achievement of the above mentioned.



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