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for a sustainable future

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In many developing countries the infra-structure does not yet exist for the manufacture of textile machinery and/or process chemicals. Therefore, these countries must depend on importing such essential items, either from the highly developed countries or from the more industrialised of the developing countries.

In dyeing, printing and finishing, the highly sophisticated techniques and the extremely large-capacity equipment available from the developed countries are not necessarily best suited to the needs of developing countries, especially those in the early stages of textile development. It is both possible and desirable, however, that some of the principles and features of the sophisticated procedures should be adapted and applied in less sophisticated systems.

The needs of developing countries vary widely, not only for satisfying domestic consumption but also for planning production for export markets.

The following recommendations are proposed:-

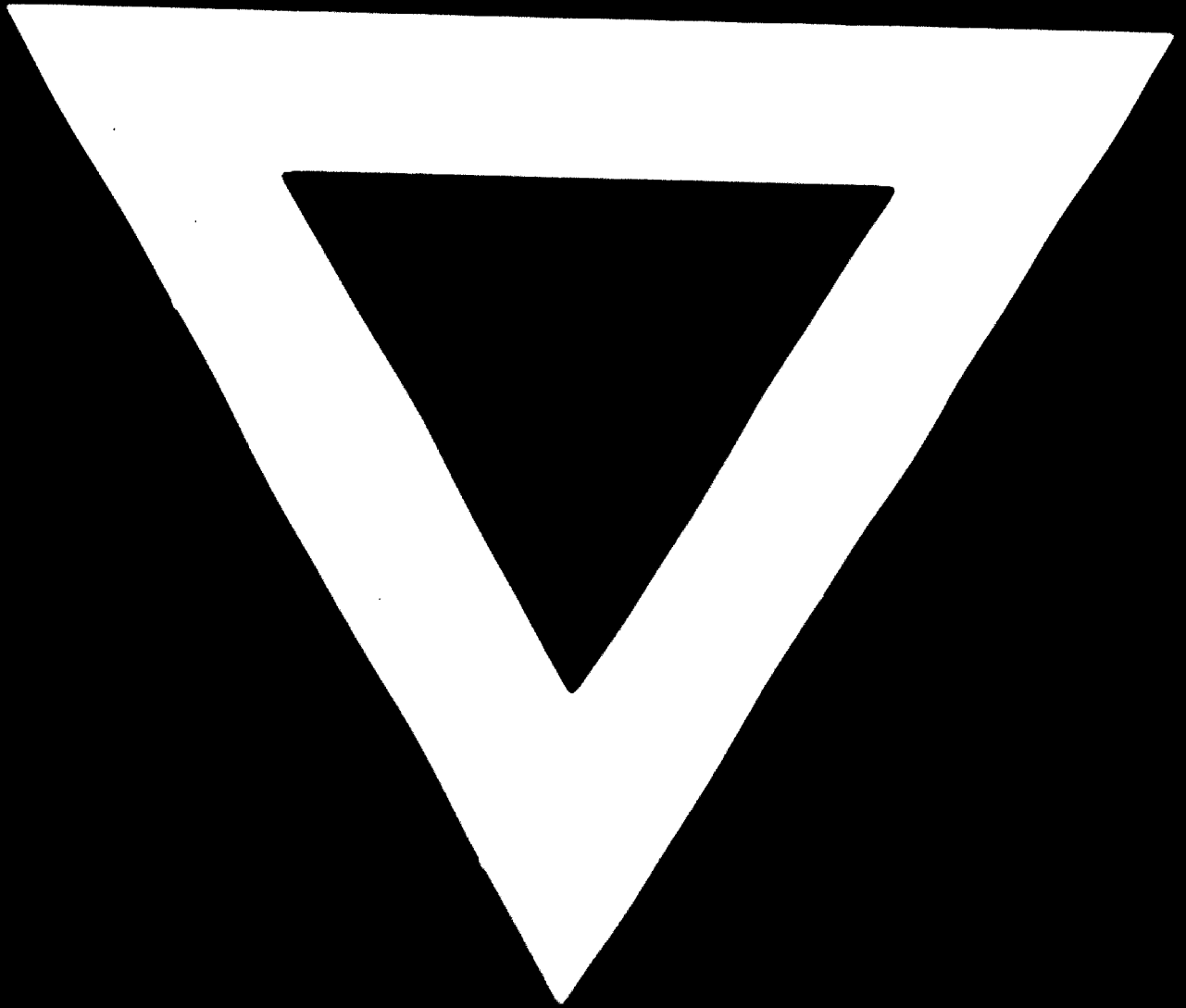
1. In any decision by a developing country to manufacture textiles for an export market, that developing country must determine precisely (a) which products shall be made, and (b) how these products can be made in the most economic and competitive way, using equipment and techniques which can satisfy present and future quality and other requirements in those export markets.
2. Dyers and finishers in developing countries should co-operate more closely with chemical and machinery manufacturers, as well as fibre interests, in more developed countries. Such co-operation should involve development of more appropriate systems using, if necessary, traditional machinery which has been suitably modified. Expertise for modifying such machines and for their manufacture exists in the more industrialised of the developing countries, such as India and Brazil.
3. There is a need for devising means whereby the developing countries can express collective views of their requirements to machinery makers and other suppliers in order to encourage the production of machines, products and systems appropriate to their

needs. Independent advice should also be sought before embarking on large-scale expenditure.

4. There is a need for an international cotton organisation capable of providing advice and assistance on technical matters to developing countries, co-ordinating and where necessary initiating technical research, development, training and educational services.
5. National and regional textile centres, finance-aided by international agencies and governments and with the full support of local industry, should be established or expanded in developing countries to (a) convey information about local needs to the international organisation, (b) receive information, advice and assistance from the central organisation, and (c) disseminate this information and advice to local industry through education and training facilities, conferences and consultancy services. An urgent task for these national and regional textile centres is to provide technical training schemes for supervisors and foremen in developing countries to strengthen the links between higher management and the industry's labour force.
6. Until such a two-tier service system has been established it is suggested that:
 - (a) information and advice should be disseminated by the circulation of technical service bulletins drawing attention to current technical developments and indicating sources of detailed information on these developments.
 - (b) UNIDO should organise teams of technical consultants (say 3 or 4 experts covering bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing) to visit interested countries and offer short training courses, briefings and advice on technical matters for managerial and supervisory staff.
7. UNIDO should encourage co-operation among developing countries by making full use of those facilities already existing in those

countries. Activities under such co-operative schemes could include training programmes for managerial and supervisory staff personnel.





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