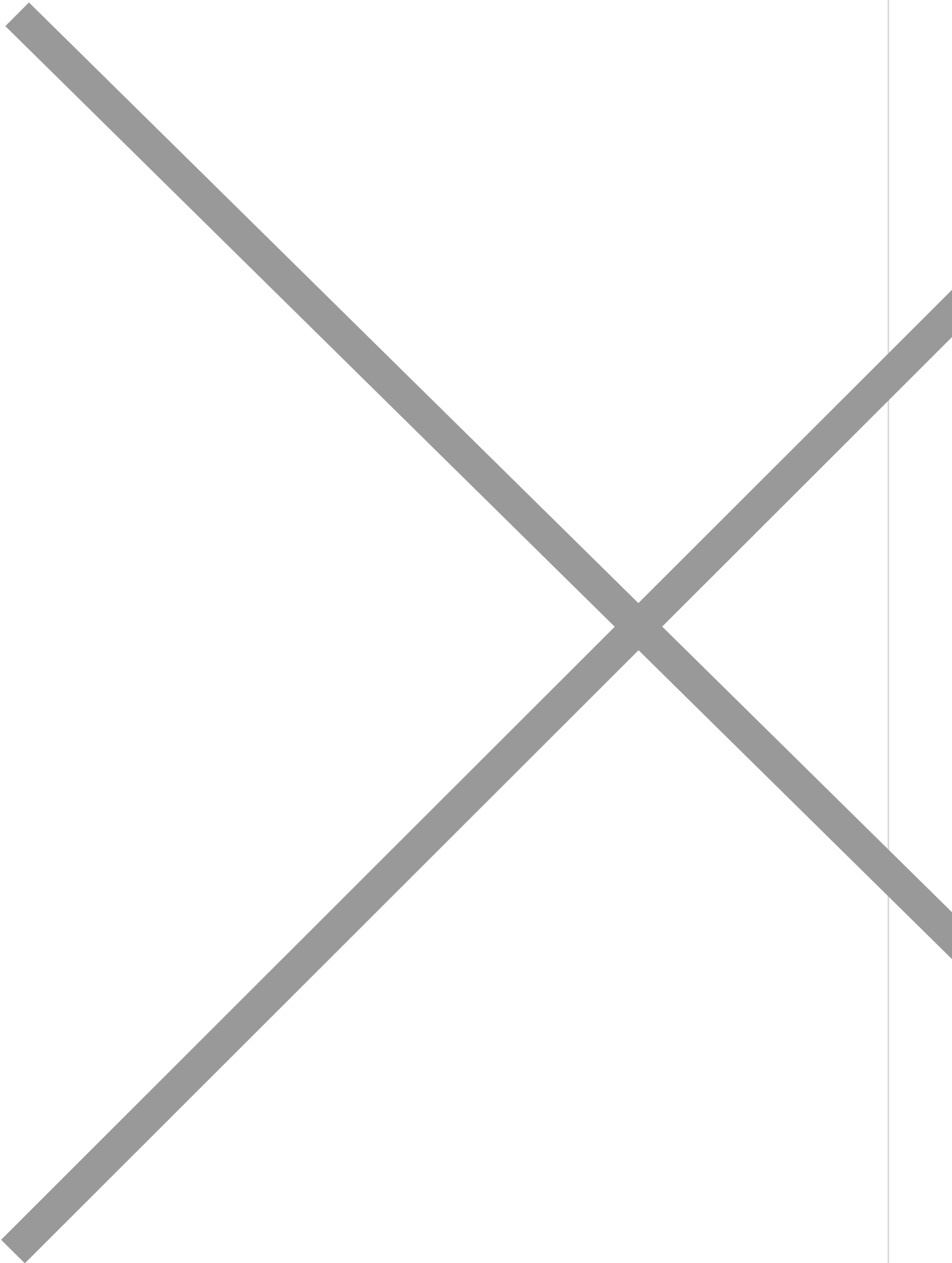


Cuban industry encourages articulation

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Through this channel, the industry will increase its contribution to the intentions of import substitution.

By Roberto Morejón

Hit by the vicissitudes of the U.S. blockade and the impact of the pandemic on the public treasury, Cuban industry is nevertheless seeking to respond to a series of the country's requirements, such as high-voltage pylons.

The Cuban newspaper Granma reported that an indispensable company in the center of the archipelago, Fabric Aguilar Noriega in the province of Villa Clara, will prepare this year 131 steel towers for high-voltage electric transmission lines.

Known as the giants capable of sustaining extensive power lines more visible in the countryside than in the cities, the assignment of this economic objective is closely linked to the possibility of the aforementioned entity to link up with others.

The aforementioned plant of great tradition and contributions to the national programs of industry and services, will carry out what in technical language is known as productive chaining, a phrase widely used nowadays in this Caribbean nation.

And this concept is appealed to because Cuba has pronounced difficulties in accessing financial resources, including international credits, hence the relevance of finding components for a central work anywhere in the geography.

By linking several companies with Fabric Aguilar Noriega, the largest of the Antilles will deliver a number of high-voltage towers that will allow savings of 1,200 dollars per tower.

The amount is relevant and highlights the wisdom of such links, as is also understood in the Combinado Industrial de Ceballos, in the central province of Ciego de Avila.

There, state-owned plants and self-employed workers are integrated to manufacture alternative packaging, essential for Ceballos to produce the food items so demanded in the domestic market due to their quality.

Thus, the chaining process is part of the development priorities of Cuban industry, together with technological transformation, which is urgent for many plants due to their obsolescence, and modernization in general.

Through this channel, the industry will increase its contribution to the economy's intentions to replace imports, some of which are impossible to acquire due to existing limitations, and even work towards feasible exports, with more competitive items.

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