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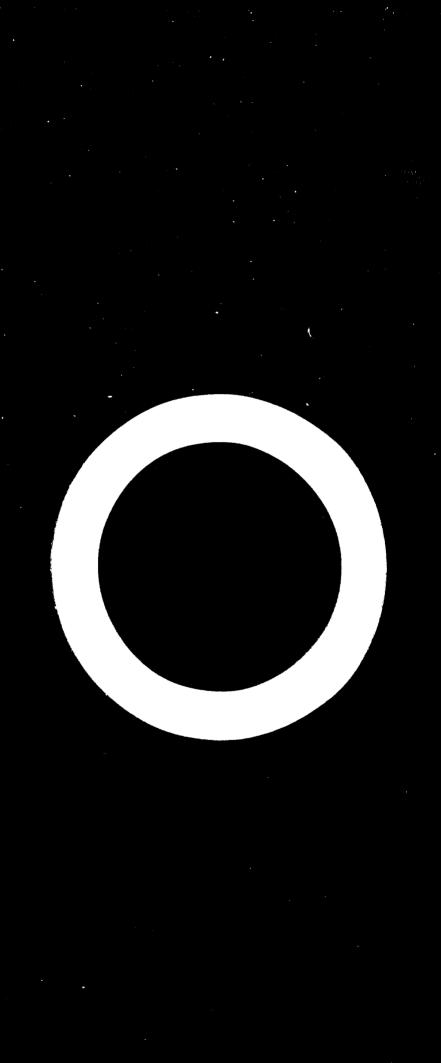
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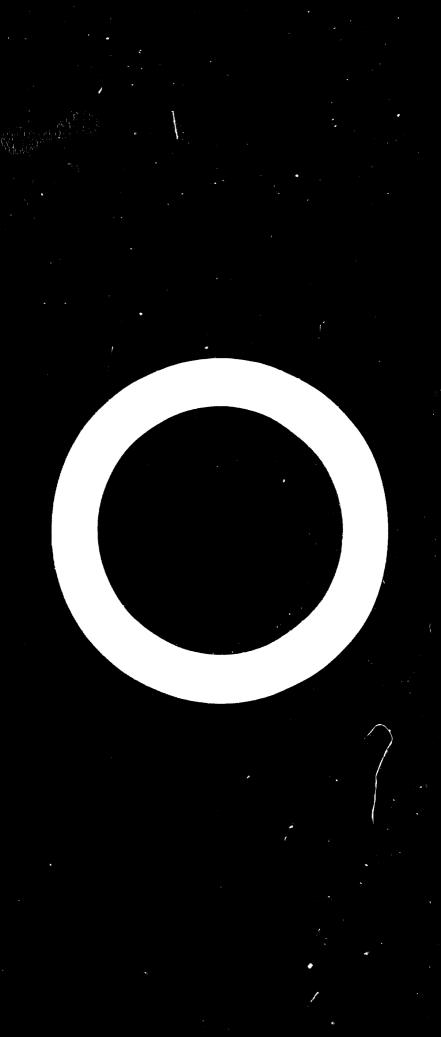
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INSTITUTIONS AND SERVICES FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

INDUSTRIAL ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMME







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UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION Vienes This brochure is one of a series published to inform developing countries of the types of assistance available from UNIDO to advance their industrialization programmes.

Introduction

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) was established by the United Nations General Assembly in 1966 as an autonomous body within the United Nations to promote and accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries. It was given the central role in co-ordinating all the activities undertaken by the United Nations family in this field. UNIDO came into existence on I January 1967 and has its headquarters at Vienna.

UNIDO provides advisory and promotional assistance and training to Governments and organizations in the establishment, reorganization and reinforcement of industrial infrastructure. This assistance is provided by agreement between a requesting Government and UNIDO, and, in most cases, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The contribution of UNIDO to technical assistance projects may take many forms depending on the requirements of the requesting Government and the size of the project. Projects may include:

Provision of experts

Provision of fellowships for individual training or for participation in group training programmes organized by UNIDO or other institutions

Provision of equipment

Short-term (one month or less) exploratory or advisory missions by UNIDO headquarters staff members or consultants

Any other form of assistance mutually agreed upon between the Government and UNIDO

Scope of industrial administration

Successful industrial development depends, among other factors, on the effectiveness of the administrative machinery set up for this purpose, its ability to interpret policy and to stimulate industrial activities.

Public industrial administration the administrative machinery set up at the national level may consist of government departments directly concerned with industry, other government departments and bodies whose functions are related to industrial development, corporative organizations, and other institutions whose aim it is to serve industry in their countries. In countries where the industrial sectors are nationalized, industry as a whole becomes part of the machinery.

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An examination of industrial administration must take various aspects into account: organization of the machinery; definition, co-ordination and correlation of functions; staffing; and integration into the over-all administrative machinery. Besides functioning efficiently, industrial administration must be capable of transforming policy measures into action.

Examples of technical assistance provided by UNIDO

To strengthen industrial administration, UNIDO provides assistance in:

Improving the existing administrative machinery

Reorganizing the machinery in the light of the objectives of industrial policy

Evaluating the performance of the administration

Providing advice on operations to various organizational units

Co-ordinating services and functions of the departments concerned with industry

Introducing corporate planning in industrial administration

Training industrial administrators

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Improving the management of the public-sector enterprises

Creating national research and organization units attached to the competent ministries to study and advise on a permanent basis problems relating to the organization and efficiency of the machinery.

In some instances short-term advisory services of one expert are sufficient to tackle a problem. In others, a group of specialists will be sent to work together with national officials in proposing or introducing reforms and designing new machinery.

Sources of finance

Technical assistance projects, or their preparation, can be financed from several sources, as shown in the table below.

TYPE O	F PROJECT	AND	SOURCE	OF	FINANCE
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Type of project	Approval granted by
Large-scale projects (UNDP participation more than \$150,000) financed from the UNDP Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)	UNDP, New York
Small-scale projects (UNDP participation up to \$150,000) financed form UNDP/IPF	Local UNDP resident representative ^d
Projects of any scale financed from UNIDO funds derived from voluntary contributions	UNIDO, Vienna
Projects under Special Industrial Services (SIS) (UNIDO participation generally less than \$50,000)	Local UNDP resident representative

TYPE OF PROJECT AND SOURCE OF LINASCE

continued

Type of project.

Approval granted by

Short term missions by UNIDO headquarters staff members or consultants tinanced from UNDP IPE SIS or UNIDO funds Focal UNDP residence , are presentative and UNIDO, Vienna

UNIDO, Vienna

Nore UNIDO itself cannot provide capital for or participate in new industrial enterprises except small pilot plants. This capital should be obtained from development banks, private investors and other financial institutions. Through its investment promotion programme, UNIDO may, however, bring together those who require capital, know-how or partners for joint ventures and those who can meet one or more of these requirements.

⁴Some types of small scale UNDP/IPF projects also require approval from UNDP, New York.

How to apply for assistance from UNIDO

All requests for assistance from UNIDO should normally include a short description of the objectives, duration and type of assistance required. They should be directed through the appropriate government department to the local UNDP resident representative who acts as the UNIDO representative in the country. If the originators of requests wish to have preliminary discussions about their project ideas, the office of the re ident representative can arrange a meeting with the UNIDO industrial development field adviser assigned to that area.

For further information on the work of UNIDO, communications may be addressed to:

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