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STUDY ON THE SAN FRANCISCO INDUSTRIAL PARK^{1/}

presented by

the San Francisco Industrial Park
San Francisco, Argentina

^{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. This document has been translated from an unofficially edited text.

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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.

The industrial growth of the city of San Francisco originated in the training of technicians at a provincial college of trades and crafts. These technicians joined forces with a group of idealists who, without much specialized training but with great enthusiasm and enormous personal effort, constituted the initial force in various branches of industrial activity.

From these small artisinal beginnings, animated by enthusiasm and the determination to work, there gradually grew up workshops, which were scattered and disordered within the city and its environments. In the course of time, these workshops grew and had to expand their buildings as circumstances permitted to accommodate the ever increasing staff working in them and the volume of machinery and production determined by progress.

As a result, the conviction grew among the authorities in the government and among entrepreneurs themselves that it was impossible to continue progress and development along these lines without an organic plan that would make possible structured and solid growth. The municipality of San Francisco worked out through a technical body the master plan for the location and installation of industries, but, shortly after having launched on this study, the limitations from which the project suffered became apparent. Therefore the need was realized to relocate existing industries and regulate the installation of new enterprises, but no success was achieved with regard to the present-day requirements of technicalization and rationalization. With the object of avoiding this disadvantage the Commerical, Industrial and Property Centre of the city approached the Centre for Research into Methods and Technology for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (CIME) in order to have a feasibility study for an industrial park carried out. For that purpose that agency sent the UNIDO expert Mr. Alexander Nielson, who after a brief stay in this locality submitted a report on the various possible locations for an industrial park.

In 1969, Mr. Lothar J. Badersbach, an expert from the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, arrived in San Francisco. By means of active promotion and dissemination work, he harnessed the creative forces in the environment and ascertained existing needs and related all that information to the support and protection that the international organization can give in this sphere.

The national Government and the Government of the Province of Cordoba and the local municipality quickly became interested in the project and provided the necessary support and advice.

For their part, the entrepreneurs, through the San Francisco Industrial Park Association, began work on establishing, developing and maintaining the project, for which purpose various approaches were made to competent agencies to bring about concrete action.

Among the notable achievements, we should mention the approval of the national laws authorizing the then Commissioner of the Province of Cordoba to approve the legal instruments for the establishment of the San Francisco Industrial Park Board and the definition of the first industrial planning zone of Cordoba Province.

Accordingly, the Federal Investment Board organized a competition for the execution of the preliminary project for the Industrial Park of the city of San Francisco, and the Government of Cordoba Province proceeded to expropriate the land on which the industrial park will be established.

To draw attention to the special nature of the development of the project, it should be emphasized that it involves not merely the delimitation of an area for the installation of industries as might be the case with industrial zoning, but a project so wide and integrated that it will include all aspects from the previous modernization of the enterprises that decide to transfer to the Park up to the establishment of joint technological assistance and service centres.

In order to make possible work on the previous modernization of the enterprises, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization has assigned to this project professionals who are experts in various specialities, who provide technical assistance on request.

Parallel to this, the infrastructure projects necessary to make possible the establishment of enterprises interested in moving to the industrial park are being carried out as quickly as possible. These infrastructure facilities consist of networks for electricity, drinking water, sewage and telephones; later road-making will be carried out.

Sites are being allotted for the location of new industrial plants, since there are many applications.

With regard future prospects, the San Francisco Industrial Park will include in its first phase approximately fifty-five enterprises, preponderantly engaged in the manufacture of machine tools. In addition to encouraging the expansion of these establishments and promoting their consolidation, it will also lead to the establishment of new industries. To give an idea of the range of the projects, it is sufficient to indicate projections regarding some variables of the enterprises that will make up the San Francisco Industrial Park in the next eight years. These projections take into account only direct effects, and effects that might result from the incorporation of new establishments are not included in the calculations.

- Sales in the domestic market will reach 160 million new pesos in 1978, at 1970 prices, and exports will represent approximately US\$5 million.
- Approximately 1,800 new jobs will be created, some of them being for highly skilled personnel.
- The demand for energy will be trebled during the period.
- The area occupied by the enterprises will increase from 110,000 m² to 360,000 m², with great expansion of the area set aside for technical services, production and warehousing.
- In the first three years, the total capital investment will represent approximately 58 million pesos with another 56 million in the five following years.
- This capital investment will be financed by means of the profits of the enterprises, the savings generated by other activities, the proceeds of the sale of unused assets, and long-term loans.


In addition to these figures there will be the indirect effect that the industrial park will have on the rest of industry, commerce and services and the possible installation of new manufacturing establishments.

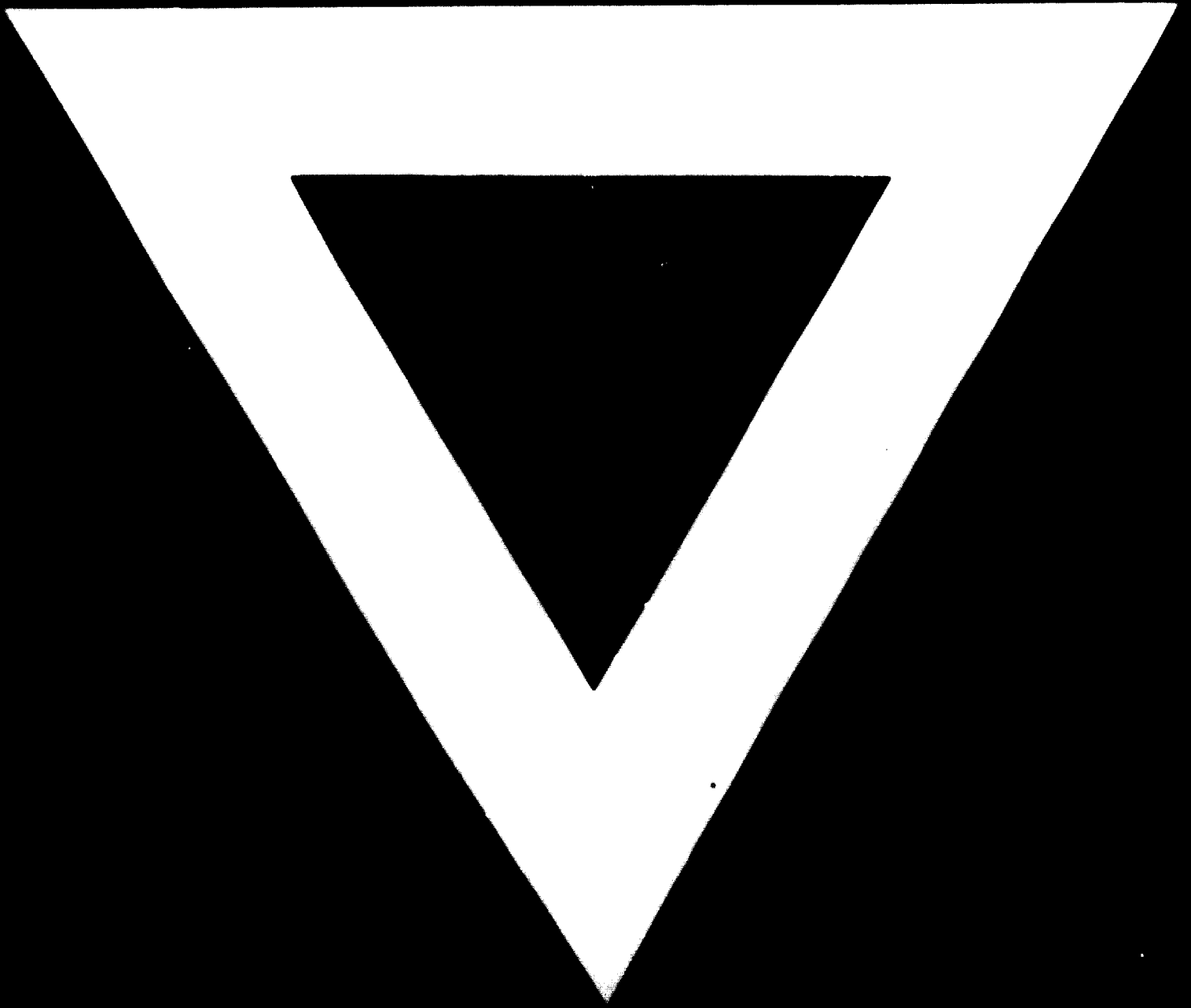
With regard to the technological aspect, the San Francisco Industrial Park will organize joint services, among which one should mention:

- Training and specialization schools.
- Laboratories for quality control analysis and testing.

- The purchasing of excessively expensive or special machines for common use.
- A technical office for research, projects and design and production methods.
- Office for the study and promotion of imports.
- Central Purchasing Office.
- Participation in national and international fairs and exhibitions.
- Cost and market analysis studies.
- The establishment of a joint technological library and the organization of courses and seminars.
- Joint action to obtain adequate financial resources.
- The granting and obtaining of study and further study fellowships for the staff.
- Collective publicity, national and international, etc.

From the above it can be seen that the pilot industrial park of the city of San Francisco will constitute an important factor in socio-economic development not only in the local and provincial environment, but also at national level.





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