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OCCASION

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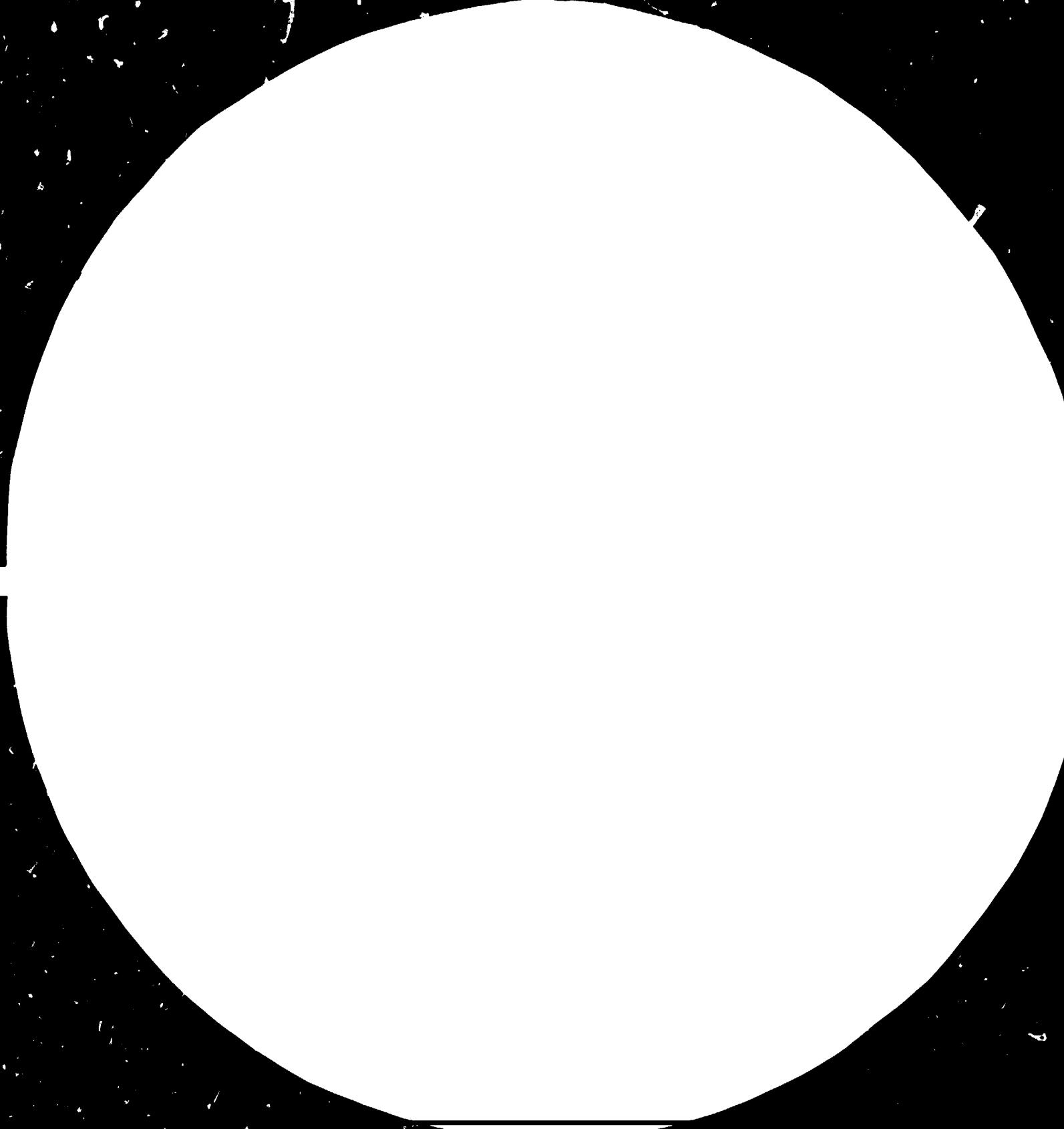
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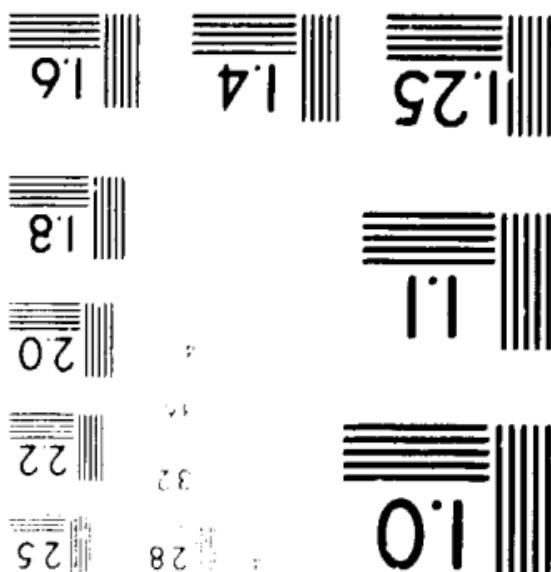
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WANG, CHI-JU, TEE, JIA-HUA, LIN,
LIANDUARD READING RATE MEASUREMENT
NATIONAL LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION
MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART



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14208

November 1984
English

Argentina.

High-Level Advisory Service to

The

Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Industrial

(INTI)

SI/ARG/84/801

Final Report*

Prepared for the Government of Argentina

by

(Y. Nayudamma K.D. Mariwalla

UNIDO Consultants

Vienna

* This report has been reproduced without formal editing

8024

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | <u>Paragraphs</u> |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Introduction | 1-2 |
| 2. Background | 3-4 |
| 3. New Directions and Objectives | 5 |
| 4. Suggested Goals | 6-7 |
| 5. Plans, Programmes, Activities and Projects | 8-12 |
| 6. Computer Facilities | 13 |
| 7. Design and Engineering Backup | 14-15 |
| 8. Organizational Structure | 16-21 |
| 9. Linkages | 23-24 |
| 10. Feasibility Study for INTI | 25 |
| 11. Summary | 30 |

Annex 1. List of people met and institutions visited

Annex 2. INTI Organizational Chart

Annex 3. The INTI System: Laboratories and Research Centres

Annex 4. Background and empirical information on Argentina and INTI

INTRODUCTION

1. The high-level advisory mission from the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) visited the Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Industrial (INTI) in Buenos Aires, Argentina at the beginning of October 1984 for a duration of approximately three weeks. During this period the mission had the opportunity to visit the Miguelete Park where INTI's Technological Research Centres and various scientific and engineering departments are located, as well as some of the technological research centres outside Buenos Aires. The mission also had the opportunity of visiting INTI's Central Office in Buenos Aires and had the benefit of discussions with the top management group as well as members of the Board of Directors.

2. At the very outset, the members of the mission would like to record their deep appreciation and grateful thanks for all the help and assistance they received from the members of the INTI family, from the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and his colleagues, and various people that the mission members had the opportunity to meet and interact with. A list of people met and the Institutions visited is given as Annex I.

BACKGROUND

3. INTI was created in December 1957 under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Industry. Subsequently, it was decentralized. According to the original provisions, which were subsequently modified, the Institution is supposed to carry out the following functions:

- Carry out research studies to improve manufacturing processes of raw materials and by-products;
- Encourage the private sector to become involved in such studies making them play an active role in the creation of research centres for specific fields of study;
- Link INTI with industries and academic centres (universities, public and private bodies) and support activities which help industrial development.

4. INTI operates to fulfill its functions through 17 Research Centres and a number of Departments. Apart from these there are several other research centres and departments which are engaged in activities related to Food Technology Development Programmes. An organizational chart of INTI is given as Annex 2. The various Centres and Laboratories are depicted graphically as Annex 3.

NEW DIRECTIONS AND OBJECTIVES

5. INTI has a very rich resource in its manpower, both professional, technical and managerial staff. The physical facilities comprising instruments, apparatus and laboratory facilities are adequate and suited to the present activities. However, the direction in which these facilities and human resources are to be used needs to be carefully considered in the light of the new demands which have emerged as a result of national economic goals. For any purposeful re-orientation and re-direction, however, it would be necessary to look at the broad goals and objectives of the Institution. Every institution

and organization undergoes several changes in its objectives and goals over its lifespan, to meet new and altered demands on it, imposed by market and national imperatives. In view of the dynamic new national perspectives and policies, the time to reappraise the goals of INTI would appear to be the present one. The organization itself would have to formulate new and revised objectives and set its own goals. However, to aid the process of goals selection, some suggestions are given below:

6. Selected Goals

- 1) To conduct industrial and technological research; generate, transform, upgrade and deliver industrial technology; play a central role in the selection of imported technologies and their acquisition;
- 2) Develop self-reliance in industrial technology through the creation, enhancement and strengthening of local competence and capabilities and development of requisite and appropriate human resources;
- 3) Participation in industrial technological decision-making processes and industrial and technology policies, by providing appropriate assistance to the government;
- 4) Act as a focal agency for regional and international industrial and technological co-operation.

7. The goals have to be necessarily broad in scope, wide in coverage and long in perspective to be able to accommodate short-term changes. At the same time a certain measure of flexibility will have to be built into the goal definition to be able to quickly respond to variations in internal and external situations, through suitable instruments, programmes and projects.

PLANS, PROGRAMMES, ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS

8. The following priority programme areas have been identified by INTI:

- Food
- Chemical processes
- Buildings (in particular low-cost housing)
- Electronics and computers
- Applied physics and metrology
- Renewable resources: textiles, leather, pulp and paper
- Materials, processes and equipment technology

9. The broad programme areas need to be converted into specific projects and activities. Links between the projects and activities and priority programme areas have to be clearly established. This will not only help in clear formulation and definition of the project activity, but will also provide the research and development worker with proper perspectives for the work being performed.

10. The mission would like to suggest for the consideration of INTI the following areas in addition to the priority areas which have already been identified:

- Biotechnology
- Certain aspects of the design of agricultural machinery, adaptation and components and sub-assembly to suit the soil conditions, the seeds and the crop patterns needed in the country
- (INTI may wish to study and determine services which are complementary to other centres such as the Agricultural Machinery Centre in Rosario).
- The transportation sector, both road and railway
- Mining and metallurgical processing industries.

Short-term measures

11. It has been mentioned that the economic situation in the country at the present time inhibits new investment in industry and until such time that the new investment begins to flow in industry, the demand for technological services such as those provided by INTI is limited. One aspect that we would like to place before the INTI Organization, is, that while it is true that new investment, for the time being, may be limited, this is precisely the time and opportunity for revitalizing and improving the investment which already exists in industry and in associated infrastructure. For instance, the improvement in product design so that it is acceptable for export markets, improving the efficiency of a process so that the raw material is saved, increasing the efficiency of the manufacturing process, thus reducing costs of conversion, reduction of energy and energy-associated costs in a production process, are some of the services which apply to many industries and which a technological and research institution can well provide with great benefit at this time. Such technological inputs involve very little or no additional investment and help to improve the profitability of industrial enterprises and improve the quality for export. Among the areas suggested for this purpose are the following:

- Value engineering
- Dies and tools engineering
- Energy audit and conservation
- Tribology for reducing friction and therefore use and wear of materials
- Work with new materials and tools with a view to reducing the costs of a process in industry.

Energy Department

12. INTI has a fairly well developed Thermodynamics Department. It is suggested that the name of this Department be changed to Energy Department so that it is able to fulfill the various problems areas in the spectrum of energy. Among these, mention may be made of industrial related energy activities such as have been mentioned earlier relating to energy audit and energy conservation, new and renewable sources of energy such as solar energy insofar as it applies to industry or industrial related activities, a spectrum analysis for the demand of energy and its acceptability in its various forms to the users.

Computer Facilities

13. INTI has a good installation of computer facilities. It is felt that this facility could be increasingly utilized both within INTI as well as for developing software technical programmes for use in industry. Even in support services in INTI, it would be useful to make use of the computer installations by provision of terminals at various points as well as making use of such facilities as word processing, etc. CAD/CAM programmes may also be gradually developed.

Industrial Design and Prototype Centre

14. To help convert technologies developed at the laboratory scale into useful technologies appropriate for industrial product, it would be useful and indeed necessary for INTI to have its own design backup facilities. It is suggested that an industrial design and prototype centre be set up so that this function can be fulfilled and INTI's technologies could find increasing acceptability in industry. Such a centre would comprise of materials engineers, chemical and mechanical engineers, electrical and electronics engineers, instrumentation engineers, foundation and vibration engineers and economists and project managers. Specific additional know-how can be obtained by induction of people from the various disciplines in INTI into the project from time to time. The centre should also have facilities for prototype work as well as pilot plant facilities. It could be useful to have a feasibility study prepared for this purpose so that the industrial design and prototype centre is set up in a manner which is most appropriate to the needs of the country and particularly of industry.

Design and Engineering Backup

15. Design and engineering services are also a necessary link between producers and generators of technology such as INTI and industrial operations. It would therefore be useful for INTI to interact with consulting and design engineers who provide not only the upscaling skills for converting technologies produced in the laboratory on pilot plant scales into fully developed commercial technologies, but also provide technical guarantees and in some cases financial guarantees. This facilitates the acceptability of the technologies produced in a research and development institution to the end users, namely the industrial enterprise. The element of risk is also reduced. In the reverse direction, the consulting and design engineering firms, with their ears closely tuned to the market place, are able to provide information as to the types of technologies and associated services needed by industry. From both points of view therefore, it would be useful for INTI to develop and strengthen its links with consulting and design engineering firms. For this purpose, it would also be desirable for INTI to have its own small design cell so that the needs of consulting engineers in terms of information about technology and the needs of the researchers and development workers in terms of the requirements of design and engineering aspects of technology are adequately met.

INTI'S ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

16. Increasingly it is necessary to set up multi-disciplinary task forces to fulfill the technological needs of industry. It is rarely the case that just one technological or scientific discipline is involved in fulfilling a task. Multi-disciplinary task forces call for a very high degree of project planning as well as research project management. It is felt that some training and development inputs may be of assistance in the development of human resources in the area of research management as well as the creation and functioning of multi-disciplinary teams in an effective manner.

17. The concept of multi-disciplinary teams is limited not only to technical disciplines but also to such other disciplines as economics, social sciences, marketing capabilities and the ability to convert the technological package into a commercially oriented technology package which includes economic and financial data as well. This will help in the marketing of the technologies and will also provide the industrial users with the necessary information about the financial benefits which may accrue to him through increased profitability or reduction of costs, by using the new or adapted process. It should therefore be useful to think in terms of undertaking a substantial part of INTI's work through the task force concept comprising multi technical disciplinary teams and associated with other expertise which has been mentioned. This will involve the strengthening of the economics, market research, project preparation and evolution, and social sciences groups.

18. Since technology has to be marketed because there is fierce competition in this field particularly from outside the country, the marketing function assumes a critical importance. Marketing of technology is a very different discipline from marketing of equipment or hardware. It is felt that the strengthening of the marketing group in INTI would be useful. This group could induct specialists from various laboratories or research centres when a particular technological project is being marketed. The reinforcement of the project group and economics groups are also necessary because through this function the technology is packaged in the manner, through suitable economic inputs, in which the potential industrial customer may find it attractive.

19. The project evaluation team also needs training inputs and some strengthening. In this connection it may be mentioned that such a group normally should be outside the functioning of technology production departments and a suitable amendment in the organizational chart may be considered at an appropriate point of time.

20. It has been noticed that far too many centres or departments are responsible to single individuals. No matter how competent the individuals are and how hard working, it is felt that the wide span of responsibility places a tremendous strain on them and perhaps affects the smooth functioning of overall operations. Such a wide responsibility pattern would be feasible provided detailed operational plans are developed for each centre and department and necessary powers are delegated to the heads of departments and research centres. Only if there is an exception from the plan need they come to the Central Management of INTI. In the absence of such operational plans, the alternative would be to spread out the organizational chart so that the responsibility is distributed in a manner in which it could effectively be carried out.

Information Flow

21. The information flow within the Organization is a very important factor in maintaining and improving the morale of the research workers as well as administrative and management staff. An effective system of information would clearly delineate for the research workers the areas of the activities and how these relate to the programme priorities of the Organization as a whole and to the needs of the community and the country at large. Apart from the information flow within the Organization, it is necessary for INTI to consider setting up an "Industrial Technological Documentation Centre" which will collect information on available technologies in the country, and outside, and be in a position to provide technological and associated industrial information to industrialists, development and commercial banks, universities and government departments who are concerned with industrial policies and operations. Additionally, this type of information centre would be of great benefit to the technical departments and research centres within INTI itself.

It may be desirable to bring into a somewhat sharper focus the distribution and assignment of specific responsibilities for various areas of operation through the delegation of suitable powers as well as setting specific goals and targets.

INTI LINKAGES

22. Existing linkages with government need to be strengthened and INTI might consider fulfilling an important function, namely, that of advisor to the policy makers and to the decision makers in the government who are concerned with technological development and interrelated industrial development. In this connection technological forecasting; responses to the new and emerging technologies which the country might prepare itself to take; options on alternative technologies which need to be imported or created within the country, are some of the areas in which INTI could perhaps assist and help the government. The government may wish to make use of the capabilities which are available in INTI for this purpose and further capabilities which might be built in the course of time in this regard. Since technological inputs have a considerable bearing on the subsequent decisions of purchase of equipment whether imported or locally available, and the export potential of the products produced through the use of these technologies, it may also be useful for INTI to equip itself to provide technological options analysis for technologies to the government and decision makers as well as to industrialists investing in new projects, on the implications of certain technological decisions and their impact.

23. Increasingly finance and technology amalgam is assuming great importance in launching new products and new process technologies which have been developed in the country, in the industrial market place. The importance of technology finance amalgam is therefore stressed. Links which already exist between INTI and the various financing institutions such as the Industrial Development Bank, could be further strengthened to mutual advantage. The Bank may like to use INTI and the various capabilities and interdisciplinary teams available in INTI, to supplement and to strengthen its own technical arm for assessing and evaluating the technical, techno-economic and technological aspects of the project loans which are submitted to it. In the other direction, the high degree of economic and financial competence in

the banks could be utilized by INTI for conversion of its developmental technologies into bankable technological projects. Such interaction it is felt would help the industrial economy particularly and bring about a certain degree of technological self-reliance which is necessary for the export promotion strategy that the country has rightly adopted.

24. The links with industries, industrial associations, chambers of commerce and industry and the universities and academic institutions which already exist need to be further strengthened and made more meaningful. For example, the work programme of INTI's various departments and research centres could be formulated jointly with industry and banking institutions, so that there is a greater degree of involvement among the three sectors of industrial and technological development. This would also mean the tacit assurance that if the technologies are properly developed there would be industrial customers for them as well as venture capital and finance from the banks.

A Feasibility Study for INTI

25. Finance is an important input for an industrial research institution. At the present time it would be necessary to provide financial inputs to INTI so that it continues the work it is engaged in and prepares itself for the new tasks which it is preparing to undertake and which have been discussed earlier in this report. Investment in INTI would really be an investment in technological development, provided the objectives of this investment are clearly enunciated and a time-bound programme of work and activities which would be of use to the country and to industry are precisely stated. In this connection it would be desirable to have a feasibility study prepared for INTI which clearly brings out its objectives, the direction into which INTI is proceeding, the resources available and needed and the manner in which the institution could become a bankable project. Such a feasibility study would not only provide a vision of the future of INTI and the manner in which the organization could be developed, but would also provide the necessary evaluation and monitoring mechanisms so that from time to time the course of its development is appraised and monitored.

INTI as a Regional Information Terminal

26. Through its centres located in various parts of the country, and if need be through setting up regional centres, INTI could legitimately take on its function as an "Information and Advisory Terminal" in various parts of the country. Either the technological research centres located in various parts are able directly to provide the extension services, or in the alternative if a particular problem does not fall within their area of expertise, they should be in a position to direct the concerned industrialists to a suitable department or research centre in INTI or even other scientific and technological institutions in the country.

27. It would be useful to have a workshop on technology assessment and the impact of emerging technologies for INTI and other institutions in the country. Perhaps UNIDO could assist in organizing such a workshop?

28. Similarly, a workshop on technology choices, unpackaging, adaptation and negotiation capabilities could be organized with great impact on the functions which INTI is fulfilling and which it expects to expand in times to come.

29. INTIB and TIES activities could also be of assistance to INTI and UNIDO could assist in this direction.

SUMMARY

30. In summary it may be mentioned that INTI is a great resource of human competence and technological experience coupled with physical facilities which are available. It needs to be strengthened and reinforced in some areas and new strategies have to be designed to meet the new national imperatives and challenges: industrial development for export and domestic consumption and economic growth. It is felt that in the course of time these objectives can be achieved and certain inputs and development programmes of human resources are necessary for these purposes. These have been briefly discussed in this report. Finance is considered an important and immediate input. Among the major suggestions are the following:

1. Preparation of a feasibility study for INTI which will clearly bring out the manner in which it proposes to achieve its goals; input and output analysis: fiscal, human resources and physical. The bankability of INTI would help considerably in clearing the vision of the INTI of the future and also attracting resources.
2. INTI should develop an Information Terminal and necessary studies may be conducted to develop this function appropriately.
3. The importance of INTI having an Industrial Design and Prototype Centre and a Project Report for setting it up.
4. The important role that INTI can play in providing technological support to the export developmental effort through the appropriate technological inputs to industrial production.
5. INTI's role as a model institution for Regional and International Technical Co-operation. It is understood from INTI that it intends to provide technical assistance to other developing countries through provision of experts and training facilities, and that it would like to have UNIDO assistance as the channelling and co-ordinating agency for this purpose. This is a worthwhile idea and fits in with the overall objectives of TCDC and ECDC. In view of the considerable activity in the area of industrial and technological development in the country and INTI's project role in this, UNIDO pressure on a continuing basis at a senior level - SIDFA or CTA - for sometime to come would appear to be of great benefit and importance.

Assistance Committee: (INTI)

Mr. Alberto Berset

Mr. Daniel Lupi

Mrs. Patricia Marino

Mr. Alfredo Ladron Gonzalez

Mrs. Marina Perez Zelaschi



INTI

- Meeting at airport (Dr. Nayudamma): Mr. Alberto Berset

- Meeting at airport (Mr. Mariwalla): Mrs. Patricia Marino

Mrs. Marina Pérez Zelaschi

Lunch at INTI'S head office (Mr. Mariwalla):

- Mr. Alfredo Russo (President)
- Mr. Alberto Aráoz (Board of Directores - Vice president)
- Mr. Alfredo Zilberstein (Executive Vice president)
- Dr. Amado Cabo (Director)
- Dr. Eduardo Mari (Director)
- Mrs. Patricia Marino
- Mrs. Marina Pérez Zelaschi

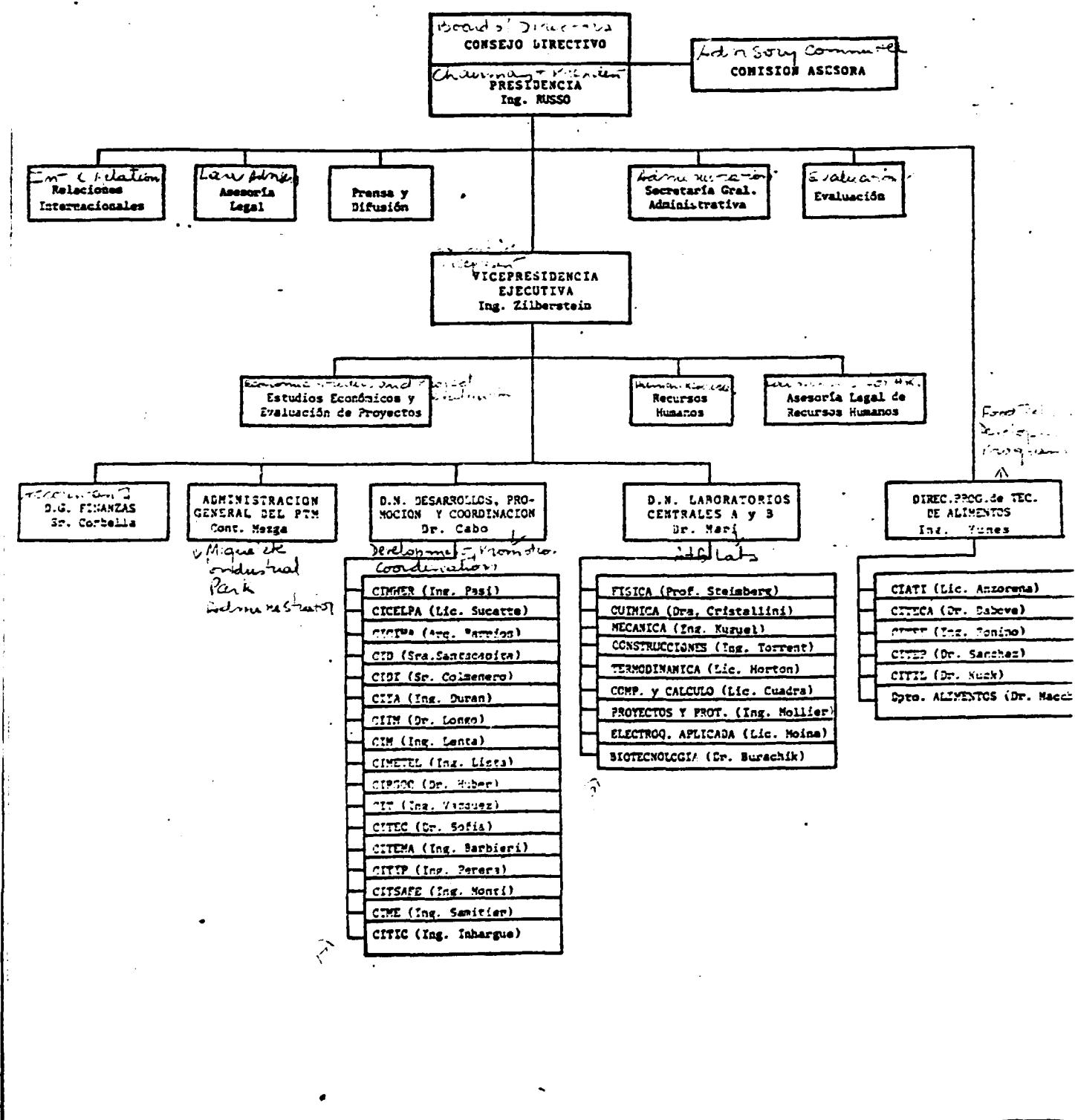
- Information meeting:

- Mr. Alberto Aráoz
- Dr. Amado Cabo
- Mr. Daniel Lupi
- Mr. Alfredo Ladrón Gonzalez
- Mr. Alberto Berset
- Mrs. Patricia Marino
- Mr. Jorge Meier
- Mrs. Anne Marie de Voss
- Mrs. Marina Pérez Zelaschi



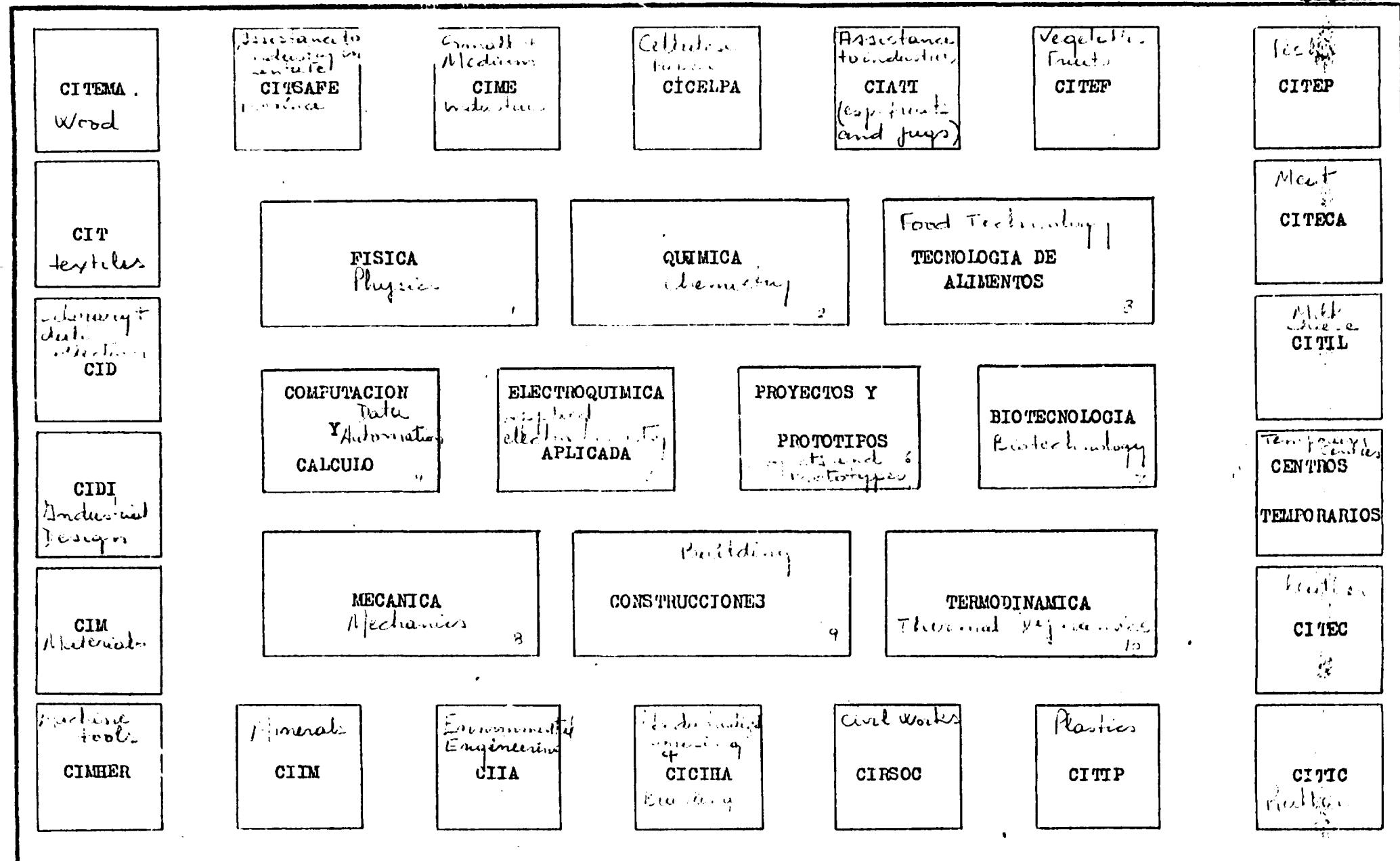
- Visit to Physics Department: Dr. Moises Tischler (Metrology)
Mr. Eduardo Martinez (Microprocessors)
- Visit to Computer Center : Mr. Juan Carlos González
- Lunch at quincho: Mr. Alfredo Zilberstein (Executive Vice-President)
Mr. Israel Mahler (Chairman)
Mr. Jorge Giambiaggi (Chairman)
Dr. Enrique Grunhut
Dra. Beatriz Altschul
Dr. Eduardo Mari (Director)
Dr. Amado Cabo (Director)
Mrs. Cristina Mezga (Tech. Park Administrator)
Mr. Guillermo Cambiazzo
- Visit to CIT (Textiles): Mr. Héctor Vázquez (Director)
Mr. José Savignano
Mr. Juan Garofalo
Mrs. Patricia Marino
Mrs. María Delia Cisneros
- Visit to CICELPA (Pulp and Paper): Mrs. Susana Sucatte (Director)
Mr. Miguel Garone

- ESTRUCTURA ORGANICA -



EL SISTEMA INTI

INTI system (Research Centers)



BACKGROUND AND EMPIRICAL INFORMATION

ON ARGENTINA AND INTI

CONTENIDO

- 1.1.1. Información sobre Argentina (superficie y población)
- 1.2.1. Producto Bruto y Producto Bruto Industrial '70-'83
- 1.2.2. Producto Bruto y Producto Bruto Industrial 1983
- 1.2.3. Presupuestos de la Administración Nacional '82-'84

- 2.1.1. Principales organismos de ciencia y técnica
- 2.2.1. Recursos humanos en el sistema de ciencia y técnica '82
- 2.2.2. Actividades en ciencia y tecnología en Argentina
(resumen por organismos)
- 2.2.3. Actividades en ciencia y tecnología en Argentina
(resumen por sector de dependencia)
- 2.2.4. Actividades en ciencia y tecnología en Argentina
(resumen por ciencias)
- 2.2.5. Actividades en ciencia y tecnología en Argentina
(resumen por campo de aplicación - en % -)
- 2.2.6. Presupuesto 1981 - estructura porcentual

- 3.1.1/3 Creación del INTI
- 3.2.1/2 El nuevo rol del INTI
- 3.3.1. El sistema INTI
- 3.4.1. Formación y estructura de un Centro de Investigación
- 3.4.2. Distribución geográfica de los Centros de Investigación
- 3.4.3. Centros de Investigación - Promotores y adherentes
- 3.5.1. Estructura orgánica
- 3.6.1.1. Dotación de personal '70-'83
- 3.6.1.2. Evolución y estructura del personal '70-'83
- 3.6.1.3. Estructura de personal del INTI (al 31/8/84)
- 3.6.1.4. Dotación de personal (al 31/8/84)
- 3.6.1.5. Edades del personal del INTI
- 3.6.1.6. Antigüedad en INTI
- 3.6.1.7. Profesionales del INTI por disciplinas
- 3.6.1.8. Expertos recibidos en el INTI (según procedencia)
- 3.6.1.9. Becarios del INTI en el exterior
- 3.6.1.10. Relaciones salariales internas
- 3.6.2. Superficie cubierta
- 3.6.3.1. Presupuesto y recursos financieros '70-'82
- 3.6.3.2. Estructura de recursos del INTI '70-'82
- 3.6.3.3. Estructura de egresos de los Centros de Investigación '83

INFORMACION SOBRE
ARGENTINA

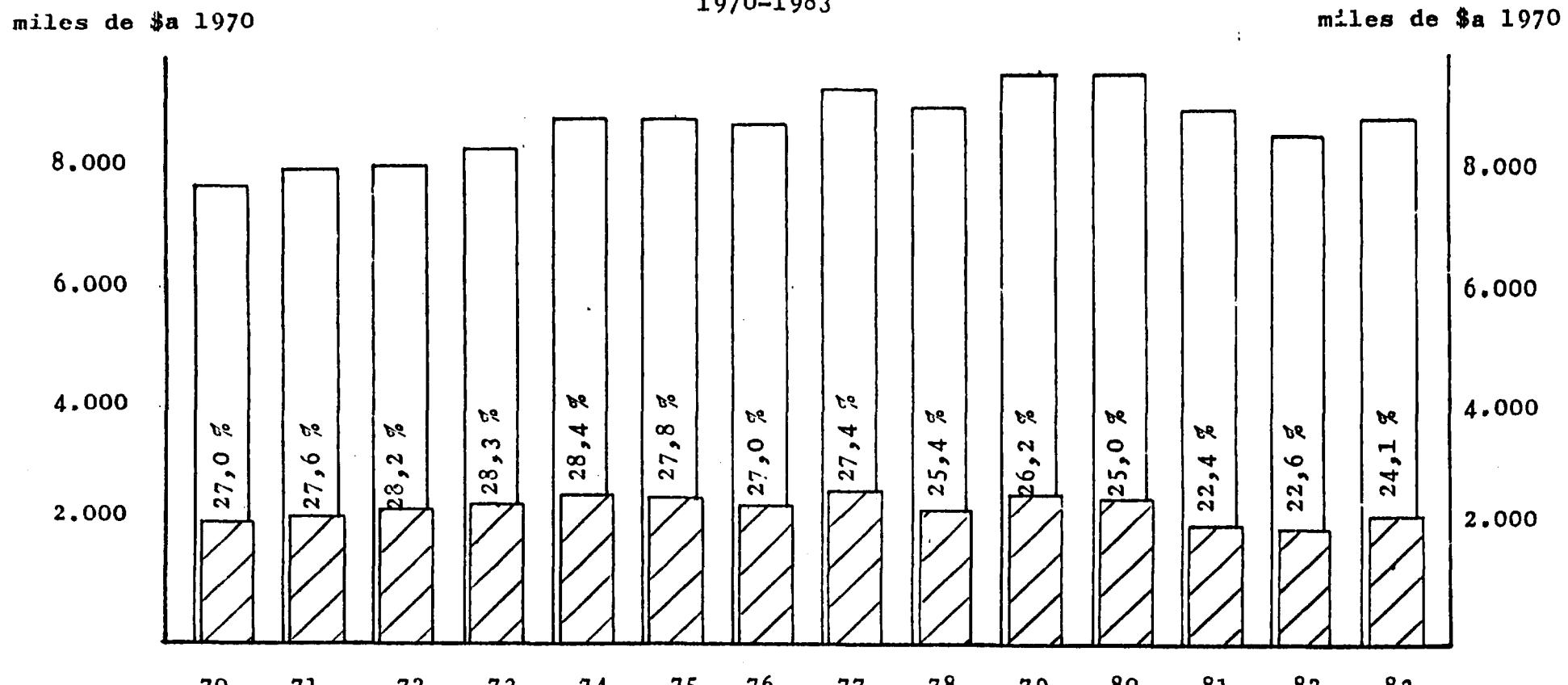
| | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| * <u>SUPERFICIE:</u> | Total | 3.761.274 km ² |
| | Continental | 2.791.810 km ² |
| | Islas y Antártida | 969.464 km ² |

Fuente: Instituto Geográfico Militar

| | | |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------|
| * <u>POBLACION:</u> | Total (1980) | 27.863.000 habitantes |
| | Crecimiento anual medio por mil habitantes: | 17,6 |
| | Indice urbano: | 79 % |

Fuente: Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INDEC)
Secretaría de Estado de Salud Pública

PRODUCTO BRUTO Y PRODUCTO BRUTO INDUSTRIAL
(a costo de factores)
 en miles de \$a 1970
 1970-1983



Paridad \$r./U\$S (1970) = 1 U\$S = \$a 0,0004

Fuente: Banco Central de la República Argentina

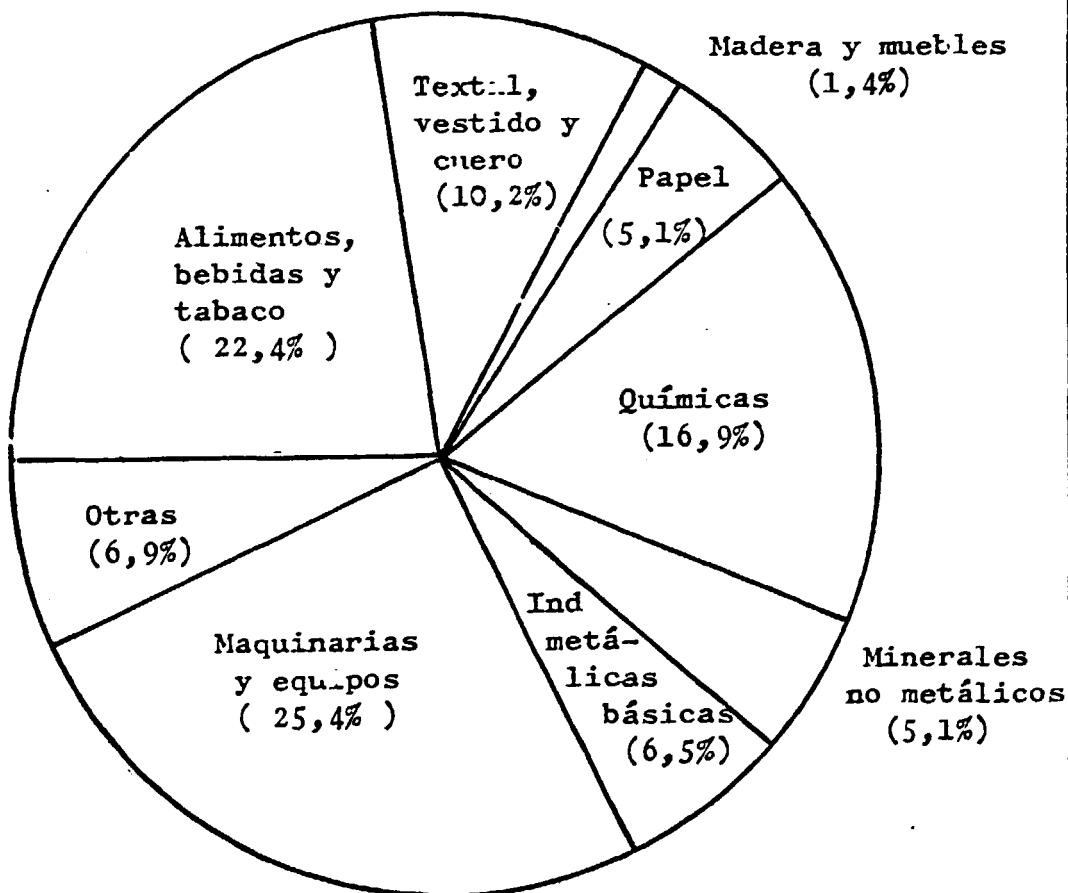
**PRODUCTO BRUTO y
PRODUCTO BRUTO INDUSTRIAL**

(a costo de factores)

1983

- * Producto Bruto 1983: 8.987,9 miles de \$a 1970
2.470 millones U\$S 1970
- * Producto Bruto Industrial 1983: 2.167,9 miles de \$a 1970
5.420 millones U\$S 1970

* Composición del PB industrial (1983)



Fuente: Banco Central de la República Argentina.

PRESUPUESTOS DE LA
ADMINISTRACION NACIONAL

- 1982 - 1984 -

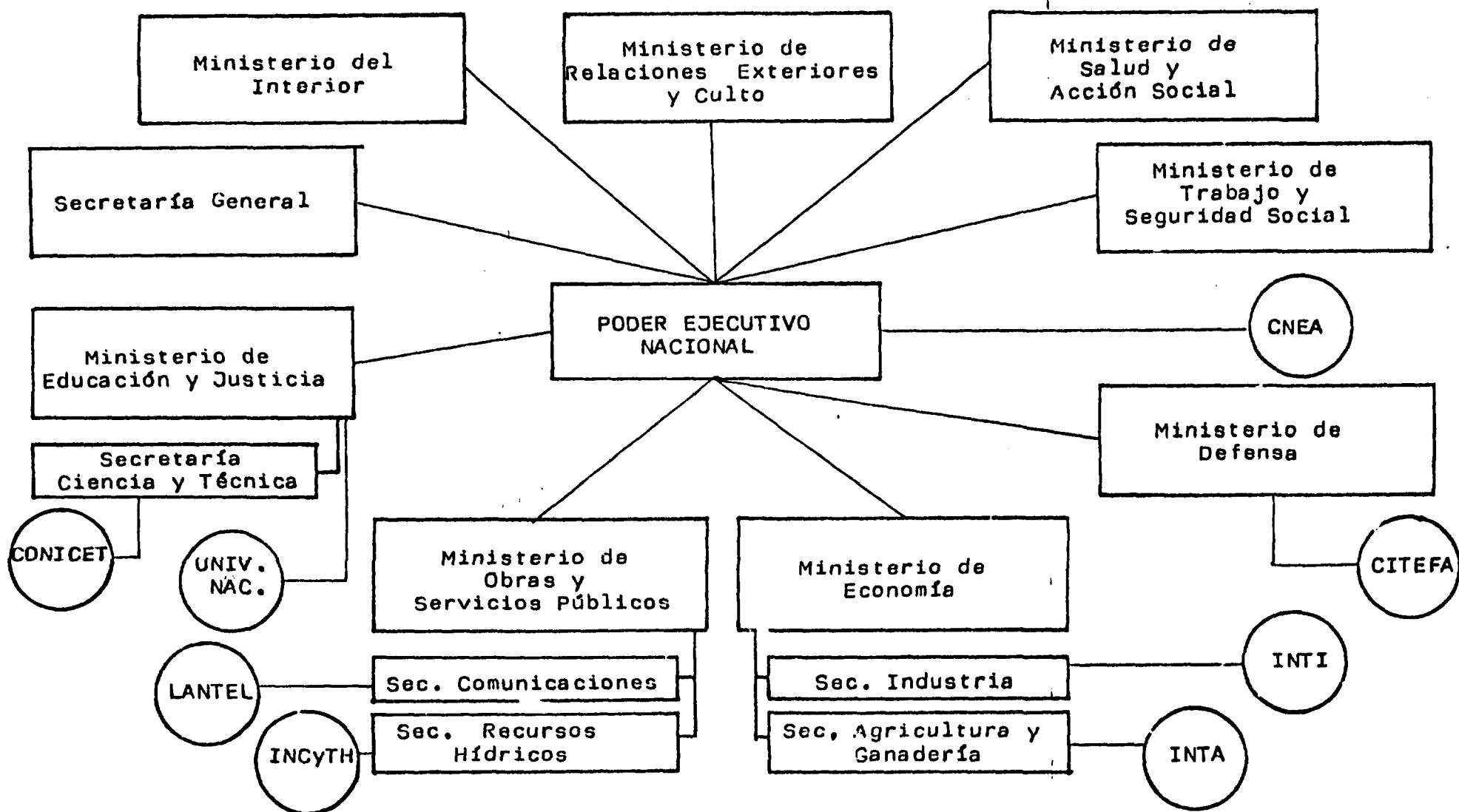
| Presupuesto Total | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 * |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| Total (\$a x 10 ⁹) | 14,05 | 105,7 | 904,7 |
| Total (U\$S x 10 ⁶) | 8.515* | 11944* | 17722 * |

| Finalidades | % | % | % |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|------|
| 1. Administración | 9,4 | 10,1 | 16,0 |
| 2. Defensa | 18,6 | 12,7 | 8,0 |
| 3. Seguridad | 5,7 | 3,8 | 2,7 |
| 4. Salud | 2,2 | 2,2 | 2,8 |
| 5. Cultura y Educación | 10,4 | 7,8 | 8,9 |
| 6. Desarrollo de la Economía | 35,1 | 48,4 | 35,7 |
| 7. Bienestar Social | 16,3 | 13,4 | 16,5 |
| 8. Ciencia y Técnica | 2,9 | 2,3 | 1,9 |
| 9. Deuda Pública | 0,8 | 0,2 | 7,5 |
| Economías a realizar | (1,4) | (0,9) | - |

* Cifras provisionales

* Paridad de conversión \$/U\$S Banco Nación a fin de Junio de cada año.

PRINCIPALES ORGANISMOS DE CIENCIA Y TECNICA



RECURSOS HUMANOS EN EL SISTEMA DE CIENCIA Y TECNICA

- 1982 -

Rabitantes 28.700.000

Científicos-Tecnólogos potenciales (CTP) .. 790.000

Investigadores (I) 18.302

Relaciones

CTP/Hab. (x 100) 2,8

I/Hab. (x 1.000.000) 637,7

I/CTP (x 100) 2,3

Fuente: Relevamiento de recursos y actividades en Ciencia y
Tecnología - SUBCYT 1982

ACTIVIDADES EN CIENCIA Y TECNOLOGIAEN ARGENTINA (1982)Resumen por organismos

| ORGANISMOS POR SECTOR DE DEPENDENCIA | UNIDADES DE ID (UID) | PROYECTOS DE ID (PID) | PERSONAL TOTAL (P.T.) | INVESTIGADORES (PCTI) | IEDTID |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| TOTAL | 1.866 | 11.224 | 41.527 | 18.929 | 10.486 |
| ENSEÑANZA SUPERIOR | | | | | |
| UNIVERSIDADES NACIONALES | 983 | 4.737 | 15.068 | 8.545 | 3.497 |
| UBA | 916 | 4.522 | 14.311 | 8.212 | 3.392 |
| UNCatamarca | 275 (11) | 1.661 (162) | 4.865 (309) | 2.521 (159) | 1.031 |
| UNCPB | 12 | 16 | 67 | 48 | 8 |
| UNComahue | 16 | 39 | 81 | 75 | 40 |
| UNCórdoba | 18 | 60 | 496 | 170 | 50 |
| UNCuyo | 90 (4) | 375 (44) | 1.087 (136) | 749 (71) | 354 |
| UNEntre Ríos | 58 (2) | 416 (22) | 990 (81) | 538 (58) | 152 |
| UNJujuy | 6 | 22 | 98 | 66 | 17 |
| UNLa Pampa | 11 | 26 | 56 | 43 | 20 |
| UNLa Patagonia | 11 | 60 | 268 | 82 | 33 |
| UNLa Plata | 2 | 11 | 22 | 23 | 11 |
| UNLitoral | 56 (18) | 396 (228) | 1.228 (553) | 710 (382) | 392 |
| UNLomas de Zamora | 28 (3) | 80 (48) | 386 (242) | 254 (179) | 121 |
| UNMar del Plata | 5 | 20 | 78 | 45 | 15 |
| UNMisiones | 23 (2) | 142 (28) | 533 (51) | 254 (48) | 118 |
| UNNoreste | 6 | 33 | 87 | 61 | 22 |
| UNRio Cuarto | 39 (1) | 151 (3) | 444 (19) | 239 (15) | 94 |
| UNRosario | 25 | 207 | 553 | 355 | 139 |
| UNSalta | 66 (8) | 235 (81) | 923 (233) | 469 (173) | 185 |
| UNSan Juan | 25 (5) | 34 (36) | 115 (143) | 111 (116) | 33 |
| UNSan Luis | 19 | 105 | 419 | 248 | 137 |
| UNSan Martín | 10 | 35 | 286 | 237 | 51 |
| UNSantiago del Estero | 8 | 20 | 48 | 35 | 14 |
| UNSur | 19 | 45 | 122 | 87 | 40 |
| UNTucumán | 4 | 16 | 28 | 24 | 8 |
| UTecnológica Nacional | 4 | 16 | 28 | 24 | 8 |
| UNIVERSIDADES PROVINCIALES | 63 | 199 | 729 | 309 | 97 |
| UPLa Rioja | 14 (1) | 57 (4) | 88 (20) | 59 (12) | 29 |
| UNIVERSIDADES PRIVADAS | | | | | |
| UCA | 8 | 28 | 187 | 43 | 10 |
| UCCórdoba | 14 | 36 | 174 | 50 | 16 |
| UBelgrano | 8 | 11 | 30 | 30 | 4 |
| UMorón | 6 (1) | 28 (11) | 137 (20) | 65 (16) | 17 |
| U del Salvador | 13 (1) | 39 (9) | 113 (22) | 62 (12) | 21 |
| OTRAS | | | | | |

NOTA:

(continúa....)

Las cifras entre paréntesis expresan la cantidad de unidades, proyectos, personal total e investigadores en los que cada organismo participa dentro del sector Dependencia Múltiple. En el único organismo en que esto no se realiza es el CONICET, debido a que esa información ya se presenta desagregada al final de este Cuadro.

ACTIVIDADES EN CIENCIA Y TECNOLOGIAEN ARGENTINA

- 1982 -

(continuación)

| ORGANISMOS POR SECTOR DE DEPENDENCIA | UNIDADES DE ID (UID) | PROYECTOS DE ID (PID) | PERSONAL TOTAL (PT) | INVESTIGADORES (PCTI) | IEDTID |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| PUBLICO DE SERVICIOS | 411 | 2.172 | 10.469 | 3.529 | 2.004 |
| CITEFA | 4 (6) | 22 (22) | 303 (146) | 100 (116) | 83 |
| DNA | 5 | 30 | 80 | 49 | 41 |
| SHN | 7 (4) | 24 (49) | 130 (103) | 30 (44) | 20 |
| CNIE | 12 (2) | 36 (12) | 211 (20) | 118 (15) | 91 |
| CFI | 18 | 227 | 273 | 215 | 123 |
| MACNBR | 20 | 36 | 75 | 66 | 59 |
| IIAE | 1 | 8 | 504 | 121 | 100 |
| CONICET | 15 | 439 | 1.101 | 575 | 452 |
| MSPyMA | 47 | 333 | 1.733 | 467 | 196 |
| MICBASSPYMA | 49 (1) | 224 (43) | 1.203 (56) | 366 (31) | 97 |
| OTROS | 213 (27) | 793 (276) | 4.856 (1112) | 1.422 (517) | 742 |
| PUBLICO VINCULADO A LA PRODUCCION | 172 | 2.020 | 8.281 | 3.082 | 2.466 |
| CNEA | 71 (2) | 368 (43) | 2.118 (97) | 1.130 (47) | 915 |
| IFONA | 18 | 124 | 98 | 78 | 56 |
| INTA | 48 (1) | 1.241 (8) | 4.645 (46) | 1.304 (19) | 1.124 |
| INTI | 23 (7) | 190 (79) | 651 (252) | 286 (132) | 145 |
| INIDEP | 1 (1) | 8 (16) | 206 (28) | 74 (31) | 63 |
| INCYTH | 9 (2) | 66 (51) | 585 (102) | 188 (41) | 145 |
| OTROS | 2 | 23 | 78 | 22 | 13 |
| EMPRESAS PUBLICAS | 21 | 96 | 639 | 302 | 237 |
| YPF | 6 (2) | 25 (41) | 307 (104) | 152 (20) | 129 |
| OTROS | 15 | 71 | 332 | 150 | 108 |
| PRIVADO DE BIEN PUBLICO | 63 | 472 | 1.841 | 659 | 284 |
| ANMBA | 11 (3) | 77 (35) | 143 (53) | 88 (27) | 35 |
| ACREA | 1 | 11 | 38 | 23 | 7 |
| CEDES | 1 | 22 | 21 | 16 | 14 |
| CEMIC | 1 | 31 | 588 | 32 | 15 |
| CIMAE | 1 | 16 | 36 | 13 | 8 |
| Fundación Miguel Lillo | 3 (5) | 42 (72) | 121 (169) | 68 (102) | 11 |
| FECIC | 2 (9) | 7 (124) | 34 (258) | 26 (150) | 20 |
| FLENKI | 1 | 12 | 49 | 27 | 12 |
| Fundación Campomar | 1 | 28 | 57 | 41 | 37 |
| C. IOS | 41 (11) | 226 (130) | 774 (329) | 325 (207) | 125 |
| PRIVADO DE SERVICIOS | 25 | 104 | 531 | 181 | 18 |
| EMPRESAS PRIV. PRODUCTIVAS DE BIENES | 84 (1) | 421 (2) | 1.313 (18) | 446 (10) | 239 |
| INTERNACIONAL/EXTRANJERO | 1 | 13 | 21 | 13 | 8 |
| DEPENDENCIA MULTIPLE | 106 | 1.208 | 3.582 | 2.172 | 1.733 |
| CONICET CON OTROS ORGANISMOS | 98 | 1.144 | 3.230 | 2.040 | 1.629 |
| OTROS (SIN INCLUIR CONICET) | 10 | 64 | 353 | 132 | 104 |

Fuente: Relevamiento de recursos y actividades en ciencia y tecnología - Subsecretaría de Ciencia y Tecnología 1982.

ACTIVIDADES EN CIENCIA Y TECNOLOGIA EN ARGENTINA (1982)

Resumen por sector de dependencia

| SECTOR DE DEPENDENCIA | UNIDADES DE ID | | PROYECTOS DE ID | | | PERSONAL TOTAL | | | PERSONAL CIENTIFICO-TECNOLÓGO INVESTIGADOR | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|--|--------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|
| | CANT. | % | CANT. | % | PROMEDIO POR UID | CANT. | % | PROMEDIO POR UID | CANT. | % | PROMEDIO POR UID | CANT. | % | PROMEDIO POR UID | % del PCTI |
| TOTAL | 1.866 | 100,0 | 11.243 | 100,0 | 8,0 | 41.846 | 100,0 | 22,4 | 18.929 | 100,0 | 10,1 | 10.488 | 100,0 | 8,8 | 66,4 |
| Enseñanza Superior | 983 | 52,7 | 4.737 | 42,1 | 4,8 | 15.068 | 36,0 | 15,3 | 8.545 | 45,1 | 8,7 | 3.497 | 33,3 | 3,8 | 40,9 |
| Público de Servicios | 411 | 22,0 | 2.172 | 19,3 | 5,3 | 10.469 | 25,0 | 25,6 | 3.529 | 18,8 | 8,6 | 2.004 | 19,1 | 4,9 | 60,8 |
| Público vinculado a Producción | 172 | 9,2 | 2.020 | 18,0 | 11,7 | 8.381 | 20,0 | 48,7 | 3.082 | 16,3 | 17,9 | 2.466 | 23,5 | 14,3 | 80,0 |
| Empresas Públicas | 21 | 1,1 | 96 | 0,9 | 4,6 | 639 | 1,5 | 30,4 | 362 | 1,6 | 14,4 | 237 | 2,3 | 11,3 | 78,5 |
| Privado de Bien Público | 63 | 3,4 | 472 | 4,2 | 7,5 | 1.841 | 4,4 | 29,2 | 659 | 3,5 | 10,6 | 284 | 2,7 | 4,5 | 43,1 |
| Privado de Servicios | 25 | 1,3 | 104 | 0,9 | 4,2 | 631 | 1,3 | 21,2 | 181 | 0,9 | 7,2 | 18 | 0,2 | 0,7 | 9,9 |
| Empresas Privadas Productivas de Bienes | 84 | 4,5 | 421 | 3,7 | 5,0 | 1.313 | 3,1 | 15,6 | 446 | 2,4 | 5,3 | 239 | 2,3 | 2,8 | 53,6 |
| Internacional o Extranjero | 1 | 0,1 | 13 | 0,1 | 13,0 | 21 | 0,1 | 21,0 | 13 | 0,1 | 13,0 | 8 | 0,1 | 8,0 | 61,5 |
| Dependencia Múltiple | 106 | 5,7 | 1.208 | 10,8 | 11,4 | 3.583 | 8,6 | 33,8 | 2.172 | 11,5 | 20,6 | 1.733 | 16,5 | 16,3 | 79,8 |

ID: Investigación y desarrollo

UID: Unidad de investigación y desarrollo

IEDTID: Investigadores en equivalente con dedicación total a I y D

PCTI: Personal científico-tecnólogo investigador

Fuente: Relevamiento de recursos y actividades en ciencia y tecnología.

Subsecretaría de Ciencia y Tecnología 1982.

ACTIVIDADES EN CIENCIA Y TECNOLOGIA (1983)

Resumen por ciencias

| CIENCIAS DE LA UNIDAD | UNIDADES DE ID | | | | PROYECTOS DE ID | | | | PERSONAL TOTAL | | | | PERSONAL CIENTIFICO-TECNOLOGO INVESTIGADOR | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|--|---------------------|-------------|------|
| | CANT. | | % | | CANT. | | % | | CANT. | | % | | CANT. | | % | |
| | PROMEDIO POR UID | PROMEDIO POR UID | PROMEDIO POR UID | PCTI | PROMEDIO POR UID | PROMEDIO POR UID | PROMEDIO POR UID | PCTI | PROMEDIO POR UID | PROMEDIO POR UID | PROMEDIO POR UID | PCTI | PROMEDIO POR UID | PROMEDIO POR UID | PCTI | PCTI |
| TOTAL | 1.868 | 100,0 | 11.243 | 100,0 | 6,0 | 41.846 | 100,0 | 22,4 | 18.629 | 100,0 | 10,1 | 10.486 | 100,0 | 6,6 | 66,4 | |
| Exactas y Naturales | 659 | 30,0 | 2.814 | 25,0 | 6,0 | 10.843 | 25,4 | 19,0 | 5.838 | 30,8 | 10,4 | 3.744 | 35,7 | 6,7 | 64,1 | |
| de la Ingeniería y Arquitectura | 274 | 14,7 | 1.208 | 10,8 | 4,4 | 6.267 | 15,0 | 22,9 | 2.801 | 14,8 | 10,2 | 1.762 | 16,8 | 6,4 | 62,9 | |
| Médicas | 332 | 17,8 | 2.259 | 20,1 | 6,8 | 8.777 | 21,0 | 26,4 | 3.297 | 17,4 | 9,9 | 1.245 | 11,9 | 3,8 | 37,8 | |
| Agropecuarias y Veterinaria | 264 | 14,1 | 2.508 | 22,3 | 0,5 | 8.490 | 20,3 | 32,2 | 3.088 | 16,3 | 11,7 | 1.924 | 18,3 | 7,3 | 62,3 | |
| Sociales | 238 | 12,8 | 1.227 | 10,9 | 5,2 | 3.902 | 9,3 | 16,4 | 1.081 | 10,5 | 8,3 | 874 | 8,3 | 3,7 | 44,1 | |
| Humanas y Morales | 92 | 4,9 | 465 | 4,1 | 5,1 | 1.234 | 2,9 | 13,4 | 722 | 3,8 | 7,8 | 272 | 2,6 | 3,0 | 37,7 | |
| Otras Ciencias | 29 | 1,5 | 193 | 1,7 | 6,7 | 706 | 1,7 | 24,3 | 288 | 1,5 | 9,9 | 145 | 1,4 | 5,0 | 50,7 | |
| Varias Ciencias (*) | 73 | 3,9 | 540 | 4,8 | 7,4 | 1.783 | 4,3 | 24,6 | 900 | 4,8 | 12,3 | 513 | 4,9 | 7,0 | 67,0 | |
| Sin Clasificar | 5 | 0,3 | 28 | 0,3 | 5,6 | 34 | 0,1 | 6,8 | 18 | 0,1 | 3,2 | 7 | 0,1 | 1,4 | 43,8 | |

(*) Corresponde a aquellos casos en que la respuesta incluye varias de las ciencias anteriormente detalladas.

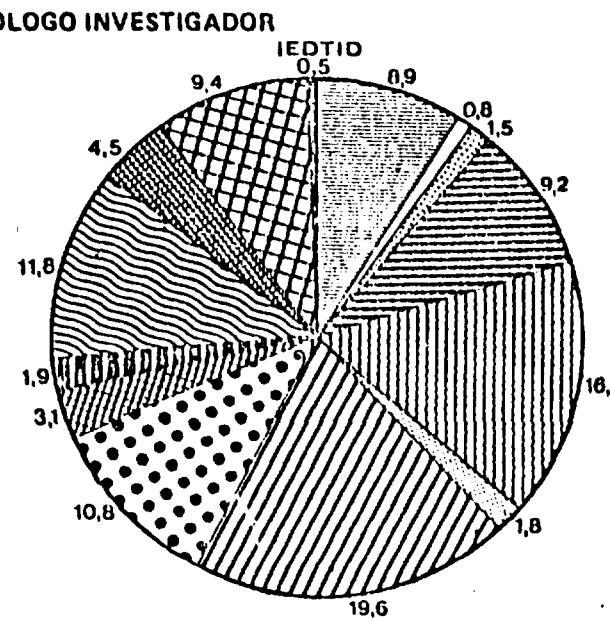
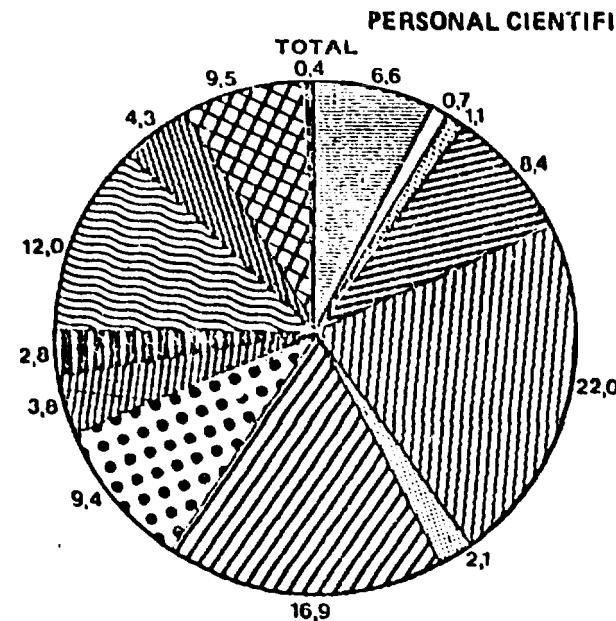
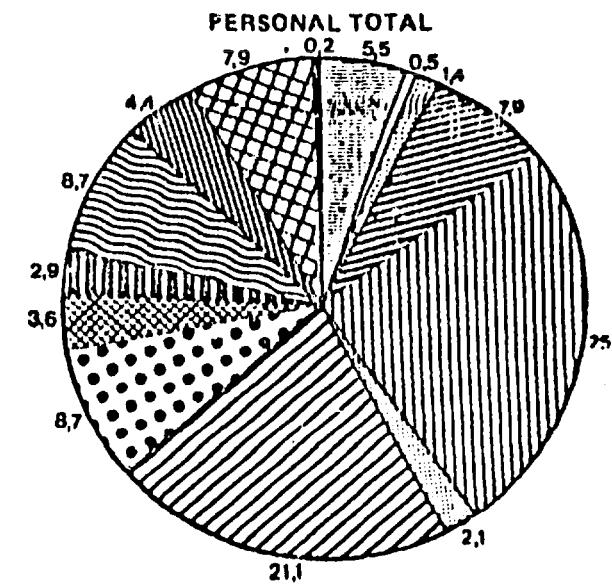
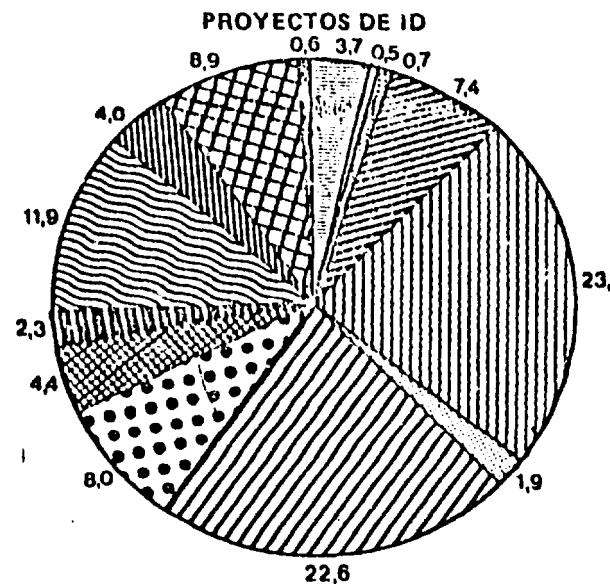
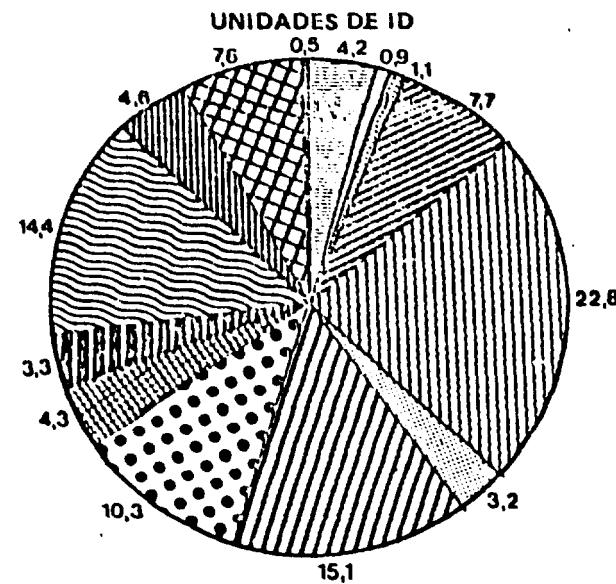
ID: investigación y desarrollo; UID: unidad de investigación y desarrollo; IEDTID: investigadores en equivalente con dedicación total a I y D; PCTI: personal científico-tecnólogo investigador

Fuente: Relevamiento de recursos y actividades en ciencia y tecnología - Subsecretaría de Ciencia y Tecnología 1982

ACTIVIDADES EN CIENCIA Y TECNOLOGIA EN ARGENTINA (1982)

Resumen por campo de aplicación (en %)

2.2.5



REFERENCIAS

- [■] ENERGIA
- [□] ESPACIO
- [▨] DEFENSA
- [▨▨] MEDIO TERRESTRE
- [▨▨▨] SALUD
- [▨▨▨▨] ORDENAMIENTO TERRITORIAL
- [▨▨▨▨] AGROPECUARIO
- [●] INDUSTRIAL
- [▨▨▨▨] SOCIOECONOMICO Y SERVICIOS
- [▨▨▨▨] EDUCACION
- [▨▨▨▨] PROMOCION DEL CONOCIMIENTO
- [▨▨▨▨] OTROS CAMPOS
- [▨▨▨▨] VARIOS CAMPOS
- [▨▨▨▨] SIN DETERMINAR

Fuente: Relevamiento de recursos y actividades en ciencia y tecnología - SUBCYT 1982 -

- PRESUPUESTO 1981 -

Estructura porcentual

| | |
|----------------------|------|
| CONICET | 21,5 |
| INTA | 18,6 |
| CNEA | 17,3 |
| M. de Defensa | 8,6 |
| Universidades | 8,2 |
| INTI | 6,0 |
| S.E. Minería | 3,7 |
| INCYTH | 3,4 |
| Cdo. Jefe Fza. Aérea | 3,2 |
| SECYT | 3,2 |
| Otras | 6,3 |

Presupuesto total estimado: \$a 170 x 10⁶ (U\$S 285 x 10⁶)

CREACION del INTI.

El Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Industrial fue creado por el Decreto N° 17.138 del 27 de diciembre de 1957, completado más tarde con el Decreto Ley N° 4837 de 1958 y la Ley N° 16.662 de 1965, que modificaron los detalles sin alterar sus disposiciones esenciales. Más tarde, en 1968 y 1971, se modificó la estructura orgánica del Instituto (Decreto Nos. 8698/68 y 4470/71) introduciendo algunos cambios significativos.

El decreto de 1957 asignaba al nuevo organismo las funciones de asistencia tecnológica que antes eran propias del Instituto Tecnológico dentro de la órbita del Ministerio de Industria, y lo declaraba descentralizado aunque siempre dependiente del mismo Ministerio. Según el artículo 2º, las funciones del nuevo Instituto serían:

- 1) "Realizar investigaciones y estudios con el fin de mejorar las técnicas de elaboración y proceso de las materias primas y desarrollar el uso de materiales y materias primas de origen local o más económicos y el aprovechamiento de subproductos" inc. a);
- 2) Estimular a los industriales del país a emprender estudios susceptibles de mejorar su producción, propiciando la formación de centros de investigación con los sectores interesados (inc. b);
- 3) Mantener estrecha vinculación con la industria y con los centros de estudio (universidades y organismos de investigación oficiales y privados), a fin de apoyar aquellos aspectos de su labor que puedan beneficiar a la industria (inc. c y d).

Como se ve, se le daba a INTI una misión muy amplia que incluía no solo la prestación directa de servicios a la industria, sino también, una acción de promoción consistente en descubrir necesidades y en coordinar recursos existentes para satisfacerlas.

Los artículos 3º y 4º otorgaban un alto grado de autonomía al nuevo Instituto, poniendo su dirección y administración en manos de un Consejo Directivo con muy amplias atribuciones. Designado por el Poder Ejecutivo Nacional, este Consejo consta de nueve miembros: un presidente y ocho vocales, cuatro de ellos propuestos por las asociaciones de industriales y uno por el Banco Industrial de la República Argentina (hoy Banco Nacional de Desarrollo). La idea de autonomía se ve reforzada por las Disposiciones del Decreto-Ley de abril de 1958, que asigna recursos propios al Instituto sobre la base de una retención de 0,25% de cada crédito que liquiden a empresas industriales los Bancos Industrial y de la Nación (art. 8º, inc. g). La ley orgánica del INTI establecía también la

creación de una Comisión Asesora de carácter técnico-científico, compuesta por un máximo de nueve miembros designados por el Consejo Directivo sobre una lista de candidatos propuestos por entidades científicas de reconocido prestigio.

Finalmente, el decreto contemplaba la constitución de "centros de investigación, temporarios o permanentes, destinados a realizar estudios o investigaciones de carácter particular, en base a un programa establecido con el interesado". A éste le corresponde "contribuir al sostenimiento del centro con un aporte pecuniario o de otra índole, aceptado por el Consejo, que determinará, por su parte, la contribución del Instituto en forma de cesión de equipos, locales, instrumentos, personal y otros elementos de trabajo, del modo que reglamente el Consejo y se convenga con los interesados". (art. 10°).

Esta disposición es importante, pues ha dado al INTI la posibilidad de desarrollar una acción muy estrechamente ligada al desenvolvimiento real de la industria, mediante la creación de una serie de organismos que le han dado una fisonomía propia entre las entidades similares. Estos Centros de Investigación tienen cierto grado de autonomía ("...serán dirigidos y administrados por personal responsable, designado de común acuerdo por las partes ..." art. 11), pero sus recursos son administrados por el INTI en una cuenta especial y sus tareas valuadas por el Instituto.

El decreto N° 4579/71, actualmente en vigor, no ha modificado el régimen de los Centros de Investigación del INTI, ni ha introducido cambios que menoscaben la autonomía del Instituto. Mantiene las características y las amplias atribuciones de su Consejo Directivo, así como el régimen de su financiación; pero precisa las funciones de su Presidente y su Vicepresidente Ejecutivo, modifica la forma de designar a la Comisión Asesora y crea nuevos órganos destinados a complementar los existentes para el mejor desempeño del cometido del Instituto, que queda redefinido en los términos siguientes:

"MISIÓN: asistir a la industria nacional realizando y promoviendo investigaciones aplicadas a la misma que tiendan a su mejor desenvolvimiento técnico y económico. Facilitar la capacitación y el entrenamiento técnico-científico de personal para la industria.

FUNCIONES: 1) realizar investigaciones y estudios con el fin de mejorar las técnicas de elaboración y proceso de las materias primas y desarrollar el uso de materiales y materias primas de origen local o más económicos y el aprovechamiento de subproductos. 2) estimular a los industriales del país para que emprendan tales estudios para mejorar su producción, a cuyo efecto propiciará la formación de organismos de investigación con la participación de los

- 3 -

sectores interesados. 3) mantener estrecha vinculación con los industriales de todo el país, en forma directa, a través de sus organizaciones. 4) Tener relación constante con las universidades de la República y con organismos estatales y privados de in vestigaciones, con el propósito de seguir atentamente los trabajos que ellos realicen y de apoyar y colaborar en aquellos que ofrezcan interés para el desarrollo industrial.

Informativo



Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Industrial

No 28 - 24/9/84

EL NUEVO ROL DEL INTI

Creado hace más de veintiséis años para prestar apoyo a la industria nacional, el INTI ha logrado cumplir su misión sorteando diversas alternativas. De éstas, el proceso militar fue indudablemente la que le deparó los momentos más ingratos de su historia, pues no sólo perdió entonces su autonomía financiera, sino también —lo que es mucho más grave— a numerosos miembros de su valioso personal.

Coincidientemente con la destrucción del aparato productivo que sufría el país, fue reducido al mínimo el papel del INTI dentro del desarrollo nacional, y su acción se caracterizó más por la prestación de servicios técnicos que por una acción decidida en favor del desarrollo autónomo de tecnología para el medio productivo —en el cual, por otra parte, tuvo escasa inserción.

A pesar de estas circunstancias adversas, algunos sectores prosiguieron su labor en forma anónima y solitaria, logrando al menos mantener el nivel de entrenamiento y preparación de su personal. En otros casos, la iniciativa individual de algunos tecnólogos permitió llevar a cabo trabajos de relevancia, pero en muchas oportunidades faltó el medio receptor.

Además, durante los últimos años se desató desde los niveles de conducción una vana competencia por incrementar la facturación de servicios, como si ésta fuera la única actividad que puede realizar un instituto con 1.500 personas de alta calificación y con equipamiento multimillonario.

Pero las cosas están cambiando aceleradamente, al amparo de la democracia y de una coyuntura que, si bien es desfavorable a la Argentina en el sector externo, le es significativamente propicia para el desarrollo de muchas industrias. Sabemos así que ciertos rubros, como el de alimentos, celulosa-papel, plásticos, textiles y, en cierta medida, automotores y caucho, registran una acelerada reactivación, mientras vuelven a ponerse en marcha sectores como los de informática y electrónica, llamados a adquirir una relevancia que nunca tuvieron.

Esta realidad, que palpamos día a día, nos lleva a comprobar que está renaciendo el sector destinatario de nuestros esfuerzos. Y este renacer plantea exigencias, ya que la industria necesita, para consolidarse y crecer, un apoyo tecnológico amplio, que abarca desde la formación de recursos humanos hasta los medios para modernizarse; desde el aumento de la productividad hasta la prevención de la contaminación ambiental y el control efectivo de la calidad. Y no cabe duda que el INTI es el organismo llamado a representar al Estado en tal función, porque ha sido creado con ese fin y porque tiene los hombres con la vocación, la experiencia y los medios para alcanzarlo. Esta certeza nos obliga a redefinir el rol del Instituto. Casi diría que nos exige fundarlo nuevamente, haciendo nuestro el espíritu de esta gestión democrática de gobierno multipartidario, comprometido en la nueva fundación de una patria grande, próspera, civilizada y republicana. Una nueva fundación del INTI, que le dé horizontes más amplios y una más cabal inserción en el medio productivo local.

A tal efecto, hemos fijado los siguientes objetivos de corto y mediano plazo, referidos a la actividad específica del Instituto, a sus recursos y a su personal.

- Actividad específica. El INTI ha de organizarse para una labor creativa de desarrollo y adaptación de tecnología en áreas de relevancia nacional, enmarcada en programas que plantean metas y plazos bien definidos. El primero es el de Alimentos, al que seguirá en breve plazo el de Tecnología Electrónica e Informática. A la vez, estamos estudiando programas que abarcarán áreas como Tecnología de Procesos para la Industria Química, con énfasis en la Química Fina; Tecnología de la Construcción y la Vivienda; Física Aplicada y Metrología; Recursos Renovables no Alimenticios, y Tecnología de Materiales, Procesos y Equipos para la Industria Metalmecánica.

Estos programas apuntan a un doble propósito. Por una parte, servirán para coordinar los esfuerzos de los distintos sectores, a fin de que sus actividades sean convergentes con las demandas de la industria y no solamente sujetas a la



iniciativa personal o a la gestión interna de los más emprendedores. Serán entonces otras tantas acciones destinadas a favorecer una adecuada interrelación entre la industria y el INTI.

Por otra parte, los programas permitirán movilizar la capacidad creadora del Instituto, para lo cual será necesario delegar cierta actividad rutinaria de prestación de servicios a otros laboratorios, oficiales o privados, debidamente homologados. Con lo cual se liberarán las potencialidades del INTI actualmente desaprovechadas.

• Recursos. Uno de los aspectos que estamos examinando es el de los compromisos financieros de nuestros socios industriales con los centros que ellos integran. Estamos convencidos de que la mejor manera de evidenciar interés por la labor de los centros es cumplir con los compromisos contractuales referidos a aportes.

La recuperación del recurso genuino del INTI – por la que proseguimos nuestras gestiones – no significa la reducción de los aportes de los industriales a los centros de investigación; por el contrario, aquellos que impulsan la creación de centros para atender las necesidades tecnológicas de sectores específicos están solicitando que una parte de los recursos aportados por la totalidad de la industria sea dedicada a dichos sectores. Resulta lógico, entonces, que el INTI tome a su cargo sólo una parte del total de gastos y mantenga reservas suficientes como para atender demandas de otros sectores, tan acreedores como aquéllos a la participación del INTI.

Debemos entender también que la recuperación del recurso genuino no es un fin, sino un medio. Por ello, tenemos la obligación de prepararnos para que, una vez recuperado ese medio, estemos en condiciones de utilizarlo eficazmente en favor de la industria nacional mediante el desarrollo autónomo de tecnología.

• Personal. Parte de nuestros esfuerzos han de estar orientados hacia la permanente capacitación de los recursos humanos del Instituto, no sólo por medio de los viajes al exterior, sino también por una permanente interrelación con las universidades nacionales.

Un punto al que prestamos especial atención es la creación de una verdadera carrera de investigador tecnológico, con reglas claras de ingreso y de progreso, para que sus miembros sepan que cumpliendo metas de producción y transferencia de tecnología tendrán posibilidades ciertas de progreso personal, de formación de discípulos y de capacitación externa o interna, independientemente de que alcancen niveles de jefatura.

En lo referente a los salarios de nuestro personal, confiamos en que la recuperación del recurso genuino del INTI nos permitirá recomponerlos, recomposición que es uno de los mecanismos para lograr un uso eficiente de ese recurso.

No obstante, estamos comprometidos en la búsqueda de soluciones a los problemas de la coyuntura. Para ello hemos integrado una comisión, juntamente con el INTA, la CNEA y el CONICET, destinada a analizar las escalas de sueldos de cada institución y hacer presentaciones conjuntas para equipararlas entre sí y para gestionar su diferenciación respecto del resto de la Administración Pública, en donde corresponda.

La idea sectorial de este grupo es que la Comisión Intersectorial de Ciencia y Tecnología, de la que participan todos los sectores del gobierno nacional con actividad científica y tecnológica, constituya su propia Subcomisión de Política Salarial, para que la acción conjunta refuerce las acciones individuales de cada institución.

Tales, nuestros objetivos de corto y mediano plazo. Sabemos que no podemos alcanzarlos por nuestra sola voluntad, sino que necesitamos del esfuerzo ordenado y armónico de todos y cada uno de los miembros de este Instituto.

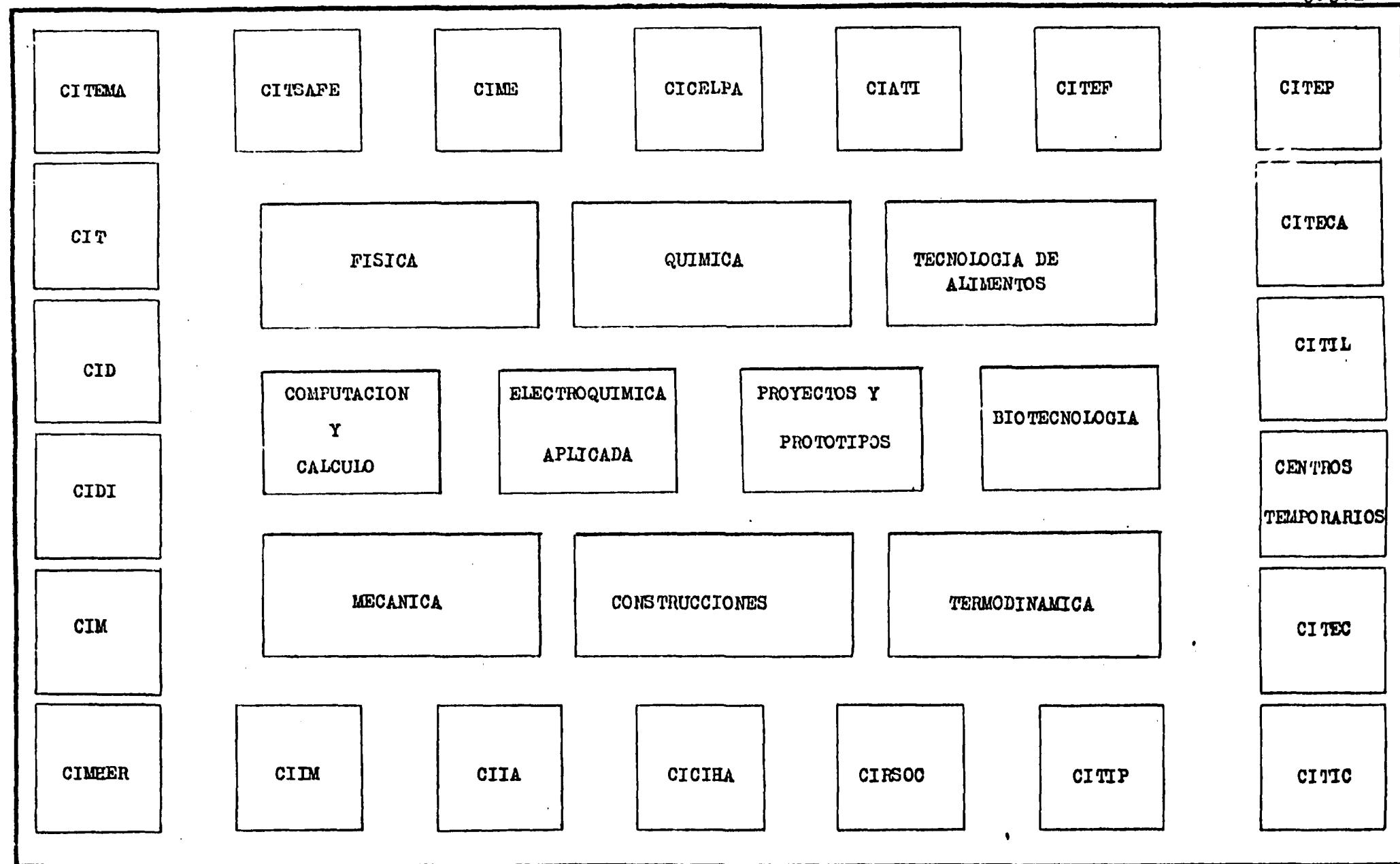
De esta devastación a que ha sido sometido, el país no sale por el solo empuje de algunos entusiastas. Necesita la colaboración de todos.

Hoy estamos construyendo la República para nuestros hijos. Que nadie pueda decirnos mañana que no hemos prestado a esta empresa nuestra más leal colaboración.

Ing. Alfredo Octavio Russo

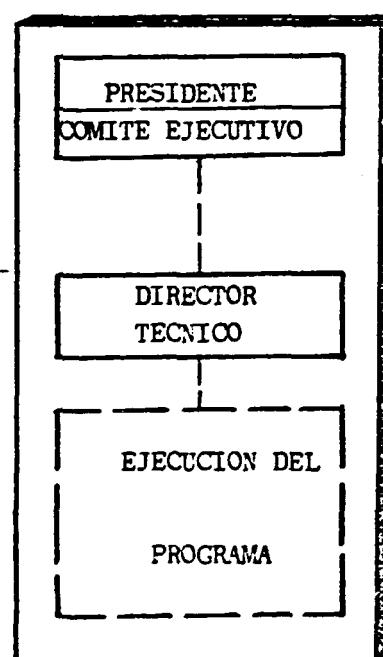
EL SISTEMA INTI

3.3.1

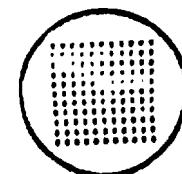


FORMACION Y ESTRUCTURA DE UN CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION**I N T I**

- Empresas Industriales
- Asociaciones Empresarias
- Organismos Estatales
- Instituciones Universitarias



DISTRIBUCION GEOGRAFICA DE LOS CENTROS DE INVESTIGACION



INTI

CORDOBA

- MATERIALES - CIM (3)

MAR DEL PLATA

- TECNOLOGIA PESQUERA - CITEP (4)

MENDOZA

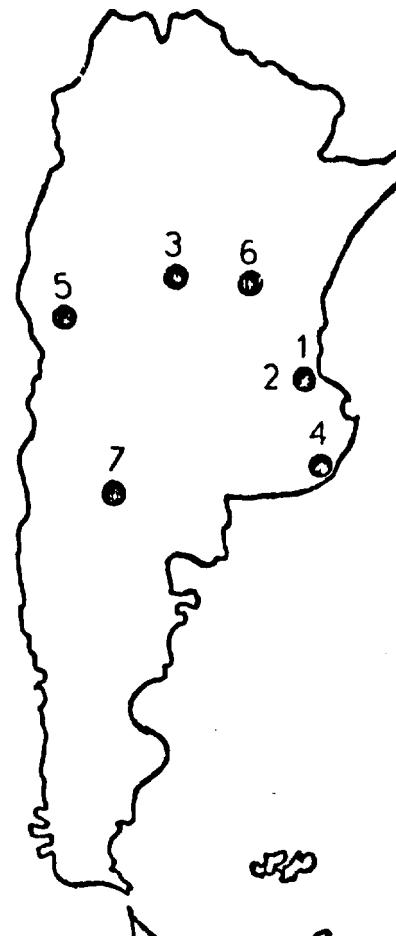
- TECNOLOGIA DE FRUTAS Y HORTALIZAS - CITEF (5)

ROSARIO

- TECNOLOGICA DE LA PROVINCIA DE SANTA FE - CITSAFE (6)

VILLA REGINA (RIO NEGRO)

- ASISTENCIA TECNICA A LA INDUSTRIA - CIATI (7)



(7)

PARQUE TECNOLOGICO MIGUELETE

- CELULOSA Y PAPEL - CICELPA
- CONSTRUCCION INDUSTRIALIZADA - CICIHA
- DOCUMENTARIA - CID
- INDUSTRIAS MINERALES - CIIM
- MAQUINAS HERRAMIENTA - CIMHER
- TEXTILES - CIT
- TECNOLOGIA DE CARNES - CITECA
- INDUSTRIA DEL CAUCHO - CITIC
- INDUSTRIA LACTEA - CITIL
- INDUSTRIA PLASTICA - CITIP
- DISEÑO INDUSTRIAL - CIDI

(1)

- INGENIERIA AMBIENTAL - CIAA
- REGLAMENTOS NACIONALES DE SEGURIDAD PARA OBRAS CIVILES - CIRSOC
- TECNOLOGIA DEL CUERO - CITEC
- MADERA Y AFINES - CITEMA
- MEDICION EN TELECOMUNICACIONES - CIMETEL

(2)

CENTROS DE INVESTIGACIONES - PROMOTORES Y ADHERENTESPromotores y Adherentes

| Centro | Área de trabajo (Industrias) | Estado | Cámaras | Empresas | Año creación |
|---------------|---|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| CITIL | Láctea | | 2 | | 1968 |
| CITECA | Carnes | | | 120 | 1969 |
| CIATI | Asistencia técnica | 2 | 1 | | 1978 |
| CITEP | Pesquera | 2 | 1 | | 1974 |
| CITEF | Frutas y hortalizas | 3 | 4 | | 1965 |
| CIM | Materiales | 2 | | | 1963 |
| CIIM | Minerales | 1 | | | 1962 |
| CITEC | Cuero | 1 | | | 1962 |
| CIMETEL | Mediciones tele- comunicaciones | 1 | 1 | | 1979 |
| CIT | Textiles | | | 115 | 1967 |
| CICIHA | Construcción industrializada | | 5 | | 1978 |
| CIMHIER | Máquinas herramientas | | 2 | | 1973 |
| CITEMA | Madera | 1 | 3 | | 1977 |
| CICELPA | Celulosa y papel | 1 | 1 | 68 | 1963 |
| CITIP | Plástica | | | 119 | 1978 |
| CITIC | Caucho | | | 292 | 1961 |

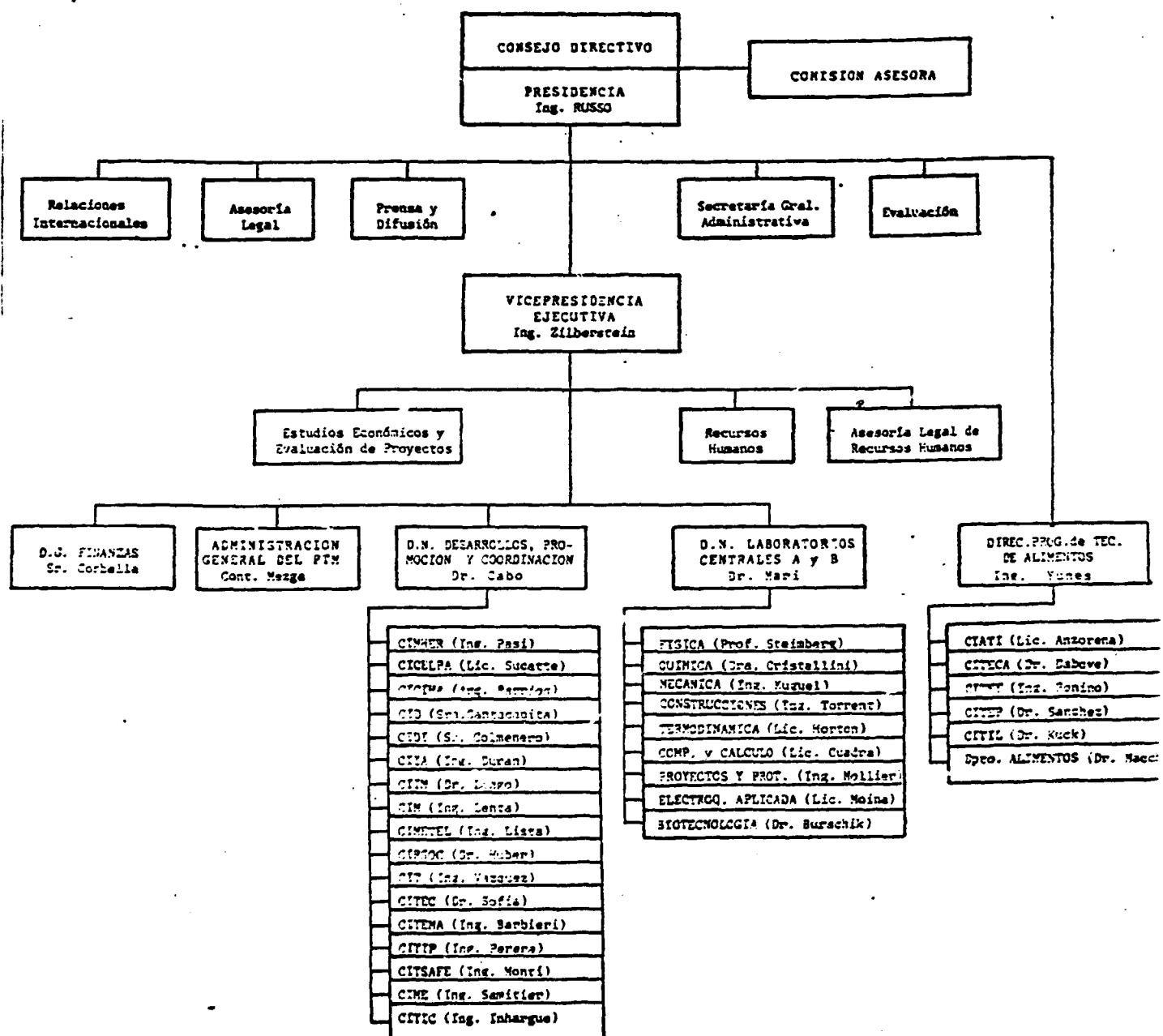
3.4.3 (cont.)

CENTROS DE INVESTIGACIONES - PROMOTORES Y ADHERENTES

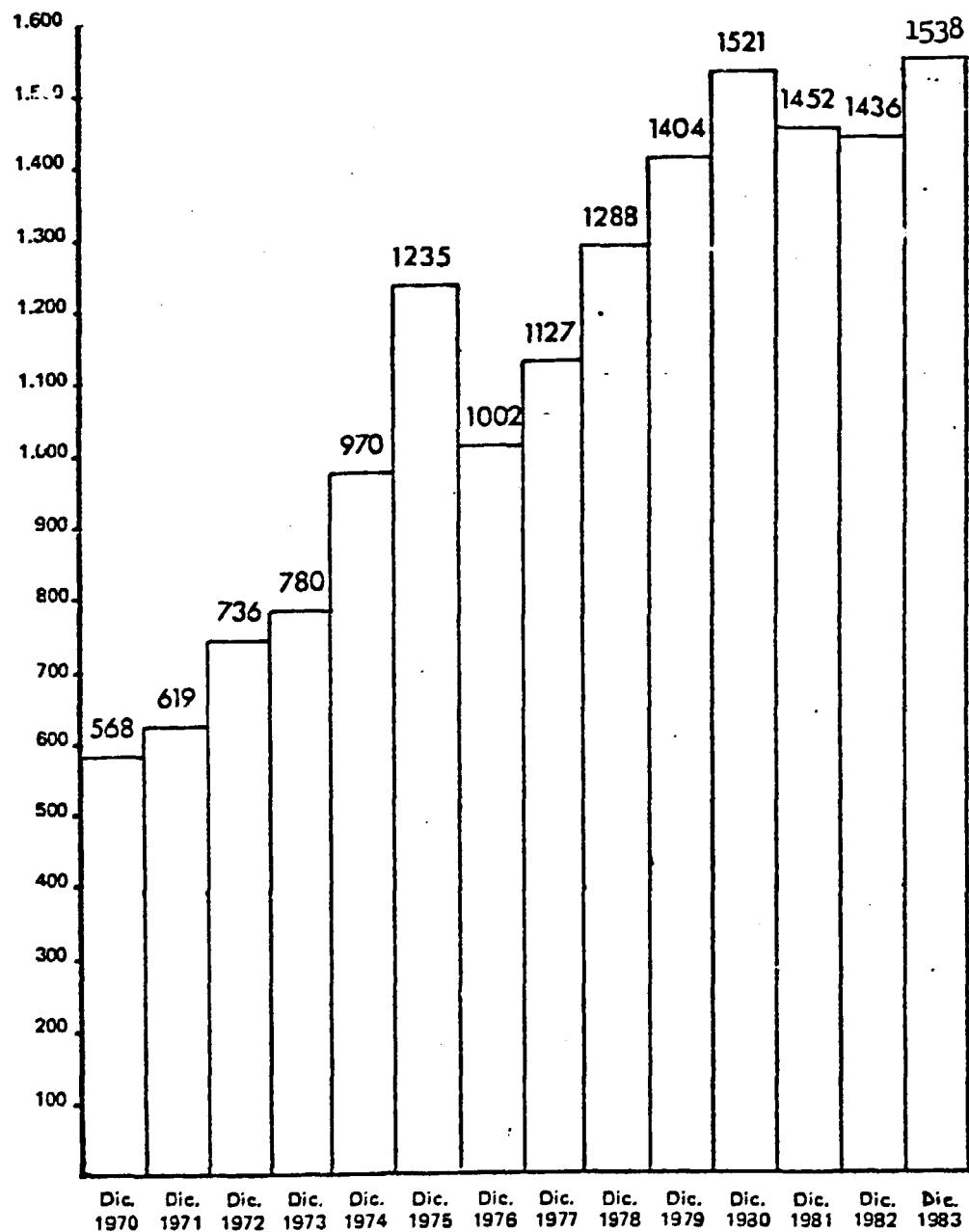
Promotores y Adherentes

| Centro | Área de trabajo (Industrias) | Estado | Cámaras | Empresas | Año creación |
|---------|---|--------|---------|----------|--------------|
| CITSAFE | Extensionismo tecnológico | 1 | | | 1974 |
| CID | Documentaria | | 6 | | 1960 |
| CIRSOC | Reglamentos na- cionales de seguridad | 9 | | | 1978 |
| CIIA | Ingeniería Ambiental | 1 | | | 1963 |
| CIDI | Diseno Industrial | | | 14 | 1962 |
| CIME | Métodos y técni- cas P y ME | | 1 | | 1959 |

- ESTRUCTURA ORGANICA -

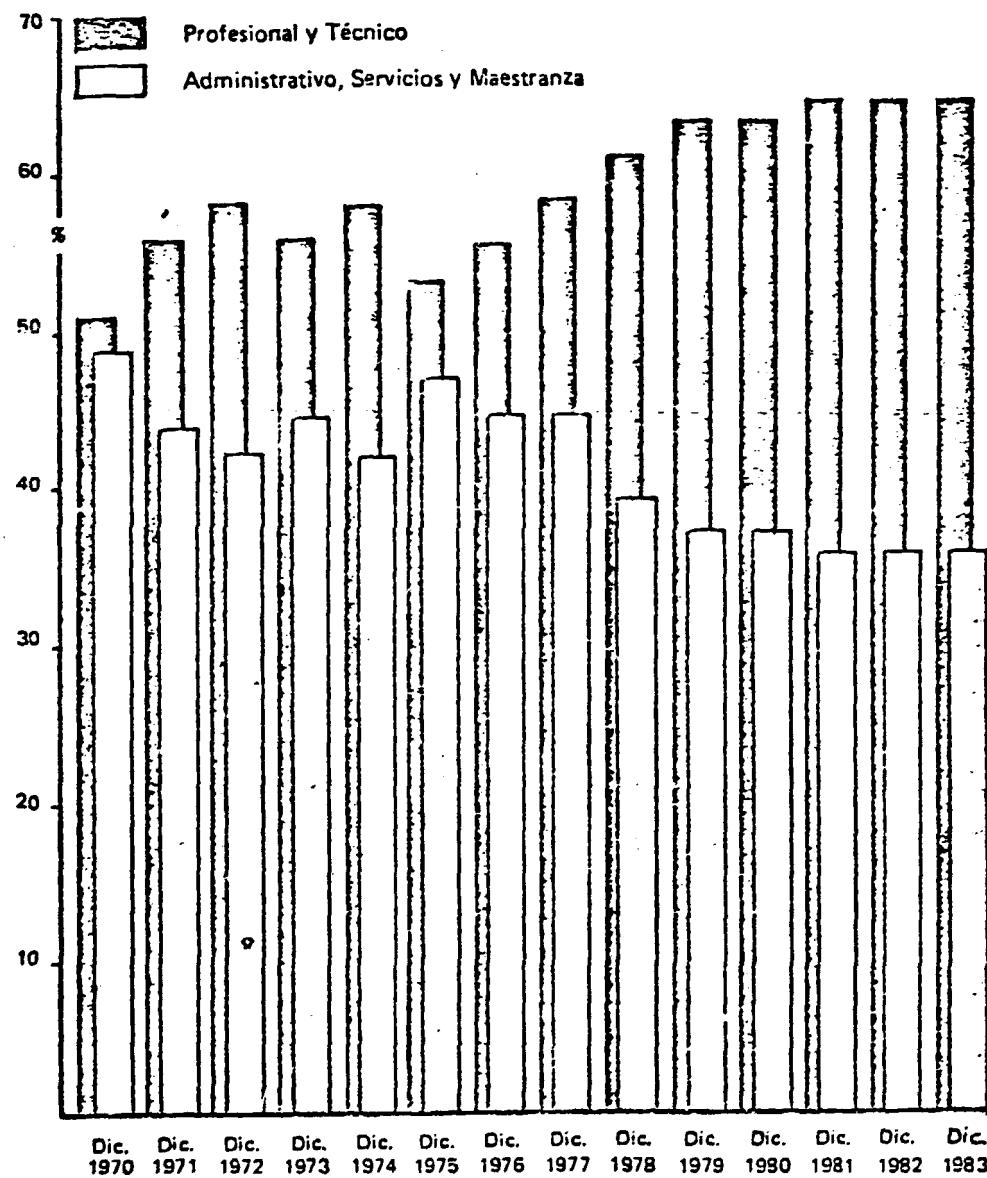


DOTACION DEL PERSONAL 1970 - 1983



Fuente: Oficina de Personal

Evolución y estructura del personal 1970 - 1983



ESTRUCTURA DE PERSONAL DEL INTI

(al 31/8/84)

| | Dotación | % | |
|------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Profesionales | 498 | 32,3 | 34,8 |
| Becarios profesionales | 38 | 2,5 | |
| Técnicos | 356 | 23,1 | 26,2 |
| Becarios técnicos - | 49 | 3,1 | |
| Auxiliares técnicos | 47 | 2,9 | 2,9 |
| Administrativos | 344 | 22,3 | 22,3 |
| Servicios | 212 | 13,8 | 13,8 |
| TOTAL | 1544 | 100,0 | 100,0 |

Relación Técnico/Profesional: 0,76

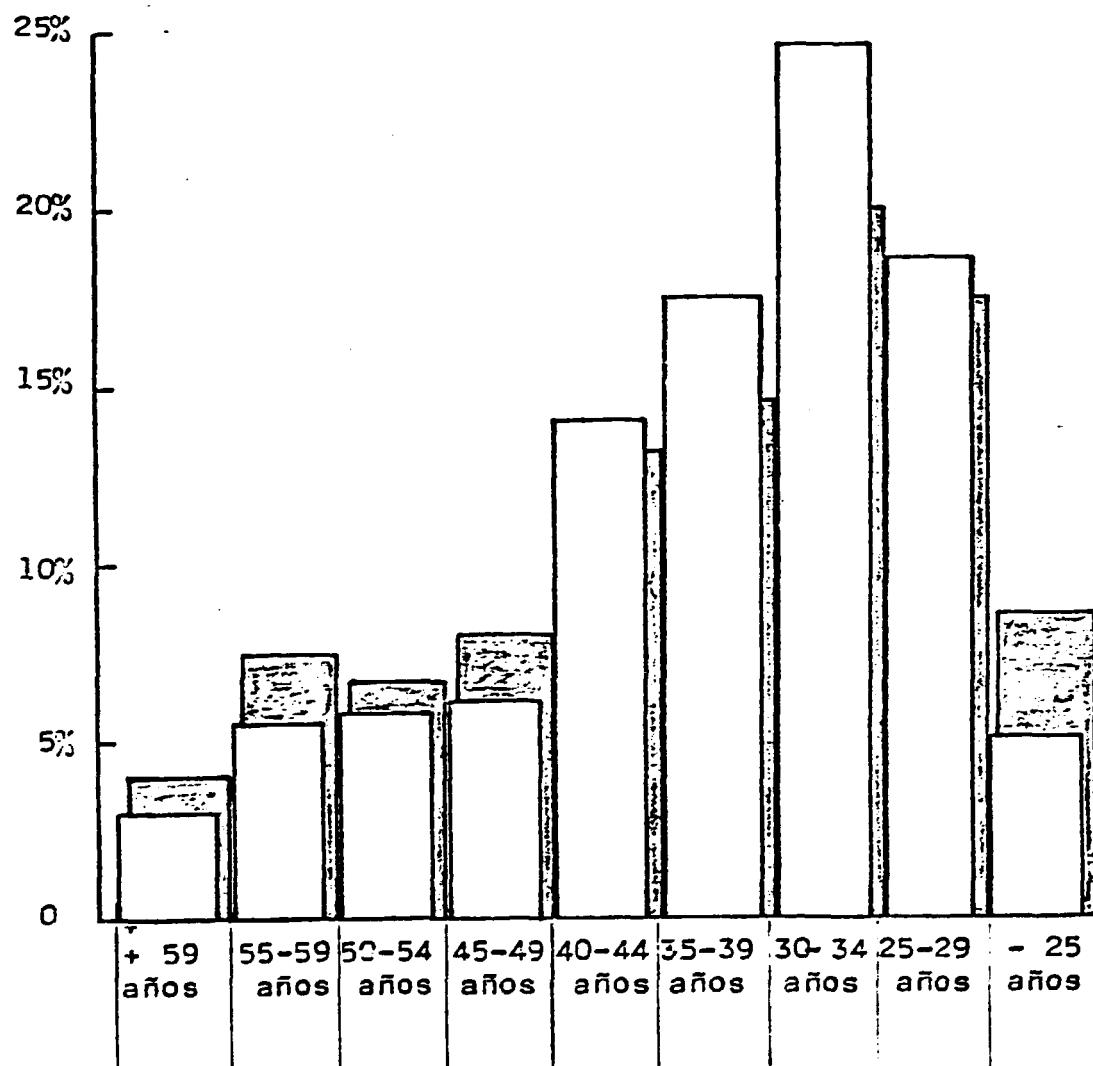
DOTACION DE PERSONAL

- al 31/8/84 -

| Dependencia | Total | Profe-sional | Téc-nico | Adminis-trativo | Servi-cios |
|-------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| Presidencia | 94 | 17 | 2 | 56 | 19 |
| Vicepresidencia | 15 | 7 | 4 | 4 | - |
| Direcciones Nacionales | 33 | 17 | 5 | 11 | - |
| Proyectos y Prototipos | 10 | 2 | 7 | 1 | - |
| Computación y Cálculo | 34 | 18 | 15 | 1 | - |
| Biotecnología | 6 | 5 | - | 1 | - |
| Electroquímica Aplicada | 24 | 17 | 6 | 1 | - |
| Física | 110 | 57 | 46 | 7 | - |
| Química | 60 | 32 | 25 | 3 | - |
| Construcciones | 87 | 36 | 48 | 3 | - |
| Mecánica | 55 | 24 | 23 | 8 | - |
| Termodinámica | 29 | 15 | 11 | 3 | - |
| Tecnología de Alimentos | 44 | 21 | 20 | 3 | - |
| CITIL | 44 | 18 | 17 | 4 | 5 |
| CITEP | 43 | 32 | 6 | 4 | 1 |
| CIME | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | - |
| CITIC - | 14 | 5 | 8 | 1 | - |
| CITEC | 35 | 14 | 18 | 3 | - |
| CIIM | 37 | 14 | 21 | 2 | - |
| CID | 25 | 1 | 18 | 6 | - |
| CIMETEL | 21 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 1 |
| CIDI | 9 | 3 | 4 | 2 | - |
| CIM | 88 | 55 | 25 | 7 | 1 |
| CIIA | 26 | 15 | 9 | 1 | 1 |
| CICELPA | 28 | 11 | 14 | 2 | - |
| CITEF | 18 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| CICIHA | 8 | 4 | 1 | 3 | - |
| CIT | 21 | 9 | 11 | 1 | - |
| CITIP | 21 | 13 | 6 | 2 | - |
| CITECA | 26 | 14 | 9 | 2 | 1 |
| CIMHER | 11 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| CITEMA | 19 | 8 | 8 | 2 | - |
| CIRSOC | 15 | 7 | 3 | 5 | - |
| CITSAFE | 23 | 8 | 11 | 4 | - |
| CIATI | 20 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| Dirección de Finanzas | 86 | - | - | 86 | - |
| Administración PTM | 299 | 4 | 24 | 95 | 176 |
| TOTALES | 1544 | 536 | 452 | 344 | 212 |

EDADES DEL PERSONAL DEL INTI

- 1984 -



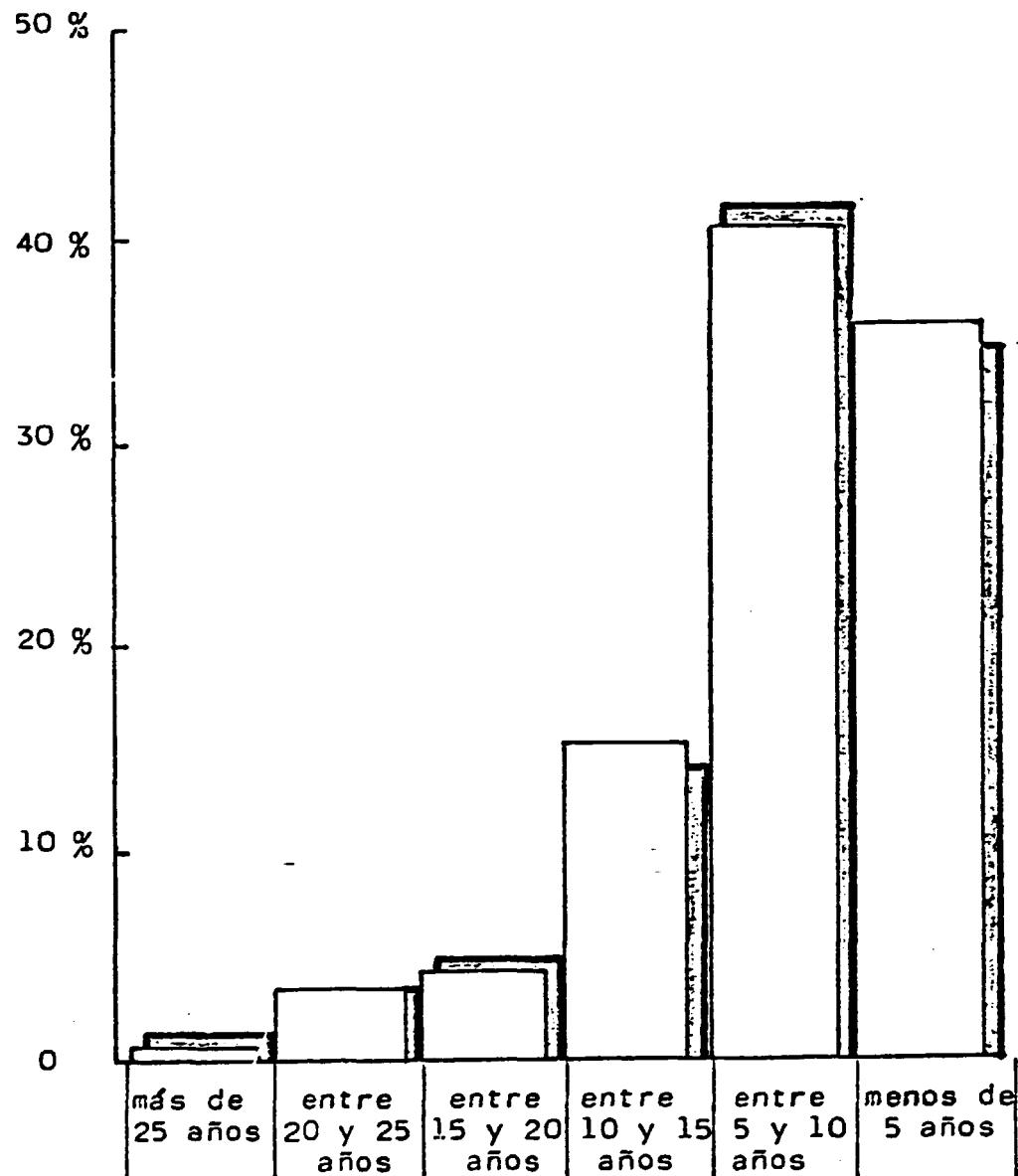
Edad promedio (dotación total): 38 años

Edad promedio (profesionales y técnicos): 37 años

 Profesionales y
Técnicos Dotación
Total

ANTIGUEDAD EN INTI

-a 1984-



Antigüedad promedio (dotación total): 7 años
Antigüedad promedio (profesionales y técnicos):
7 años

Profesionales y
Técnicos

Dotación
Total

PROFESIONALES DEL INTI
POR DISCIPLINAS
(al 31/8/84)

Ciencias exactas y naturales

| | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Física | 34 |
| Química | 137 |
| Biología | 7 |
| Geología | 4 |
| Matemática | 9 |
| Computación e informática | 9 |

Ciencias de la ingeniería y arquitectura

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Ingeniería mecánica | 32 |
| eléctrica | 11 |
| electromecánica | 44 |
| industrial | 15 |
| textil | 5 |
| química | 99 |
| metalúrgica | 12 |
| electrónica | 10 |
| civil | <u>34</u> |
| Arquitectura | 16 |
| Diseño industrial | 3 |
| Tecnología de alimentos | 4 |

Ciencias agropecuarias

| | |
|---------------|----|
| Agropecuarias | 18 |
| Veterinaria | 1 |

Ciencias sociales

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Economía | 5 |
| Derecho y cs. políticas | 5 |

Otros

23

Expertos recibidos en el INTI

Cantidades según procedencia

| Procedencia | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| R.F. de Alemania | 1 | 2 | 5 | | 3 | | | 2 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 2 | |
| Naciones Unidas | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | |
| Francia | 4 | | 2 | | | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | |
| ONUDI | 1 | 3 | | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| España | | 3 | | | | | 2 | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | |
| EE.UU. | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 5 | 2 | 1 | |
| Reino Unido | 2 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 3 | | 1 | | |
| OEA | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | | 3 | 2 | | 2 | 3 | 2 | | |
| Finlandia | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Israel | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italia | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | 1 | 3 | 1 | | |
| Checoslovaquia | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Dinamarca | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| FAO | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Brasil | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Polonia | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Noruega | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Chile | - | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | |
| México | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | |
| Canadá | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Sudáfrica | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Suiza | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| Totales | 8 | 16 | 15 | 8 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 17 | 14 | 20 | 28 | 21 | 6 | 5 |

* Datos al 30/6/83

Becarios del INTI en el exterior

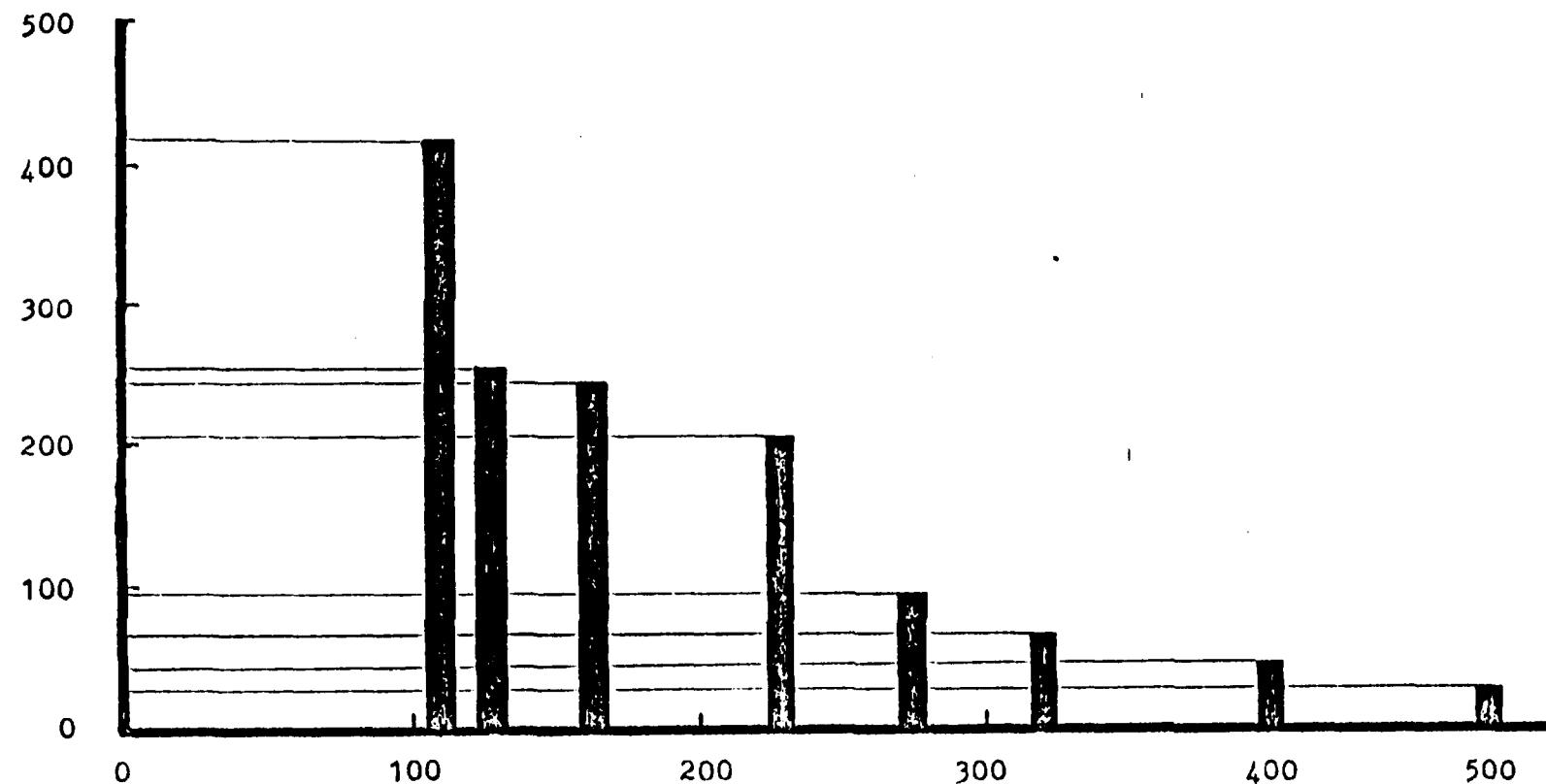
en meses/hombre

| Procedencia | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83* |
|----------------|------|----|----|----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|------|-----|------|----|------|
| Europa | | | | | | | | 9 | 8 | 13 | | 6 | | |
| Estados Unidos | | | 6 | 3 | 1,5 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 23 | 19 | 29 | 32,5 | 16 | 0,5 |
| Francia | 4,5 | | | | 2 | 4 | | 15 | | 10,5 | 23 | 15 | | 0,4 |
| Dinamarca | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Israel | | | | | 6 | | | | | | | | | |
| Italia | | | | | 1 | | | 16 | 19 | 15,5 | | 5 | | 0,5 |
| España | 10,5 | | | | | 17 | | | | 18 | 13 | 6 | 6 | |
| Canadá | | | | | | 3 | | | 6 | | 9 | | | 0,3 |
| Suecia | | | | | | 1,5 | | | | 24 | | | 3 | |
| Sudáfrica | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| México | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| Alemania | 28 | 61 | 24 | | 1 | | | | 42 | 75 | 29 | 36,5 | | 8 |
| Gran Bretaña | | | | | | 1 | | | 21 | 9 | 30 | | | |
| Chile | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 24 | | |
| Holanda | | | | | | | 9 | | | | 1 | | | 0,3 |
| Brasil | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0,9 |
| Austria | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Japón | | | | | | 10 | 3 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Suiza | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Australia | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | |
| | 43 | 61 | 30 | 3 | 28 | 40 | 10 | 56 | 122 | 185 | 138 | 128 | 29 | 10,9 |

* Datos al 30/9/83

CANTIDAD DE
PERSONAS

DOTACION INTI 1354 PERSONAS



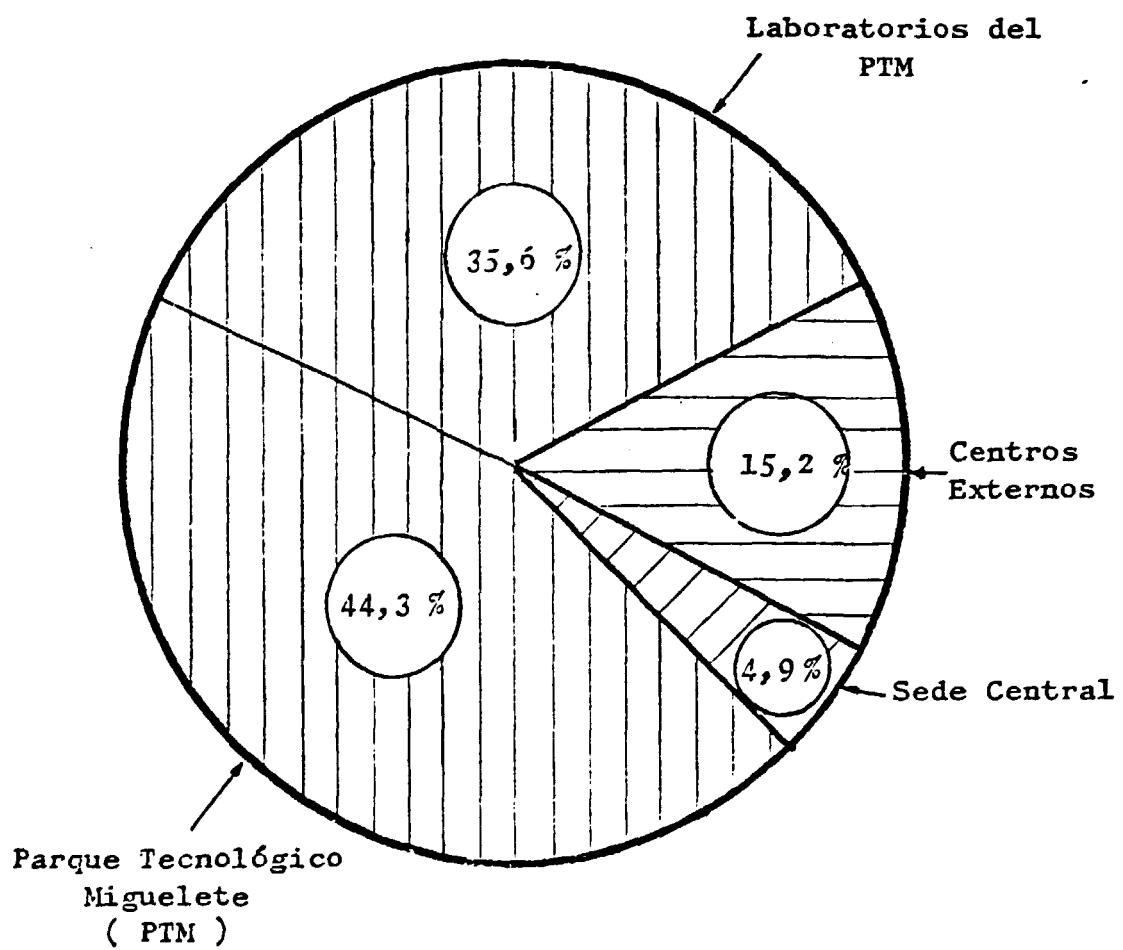
RELACIONES SALARIALES INTERNAS

- SETIEMBRE 1984 -

RELACION
SALARIAL

SUPERFICIE CUBIERTA*

- 1984 -

Superficie total = 36.742 m²

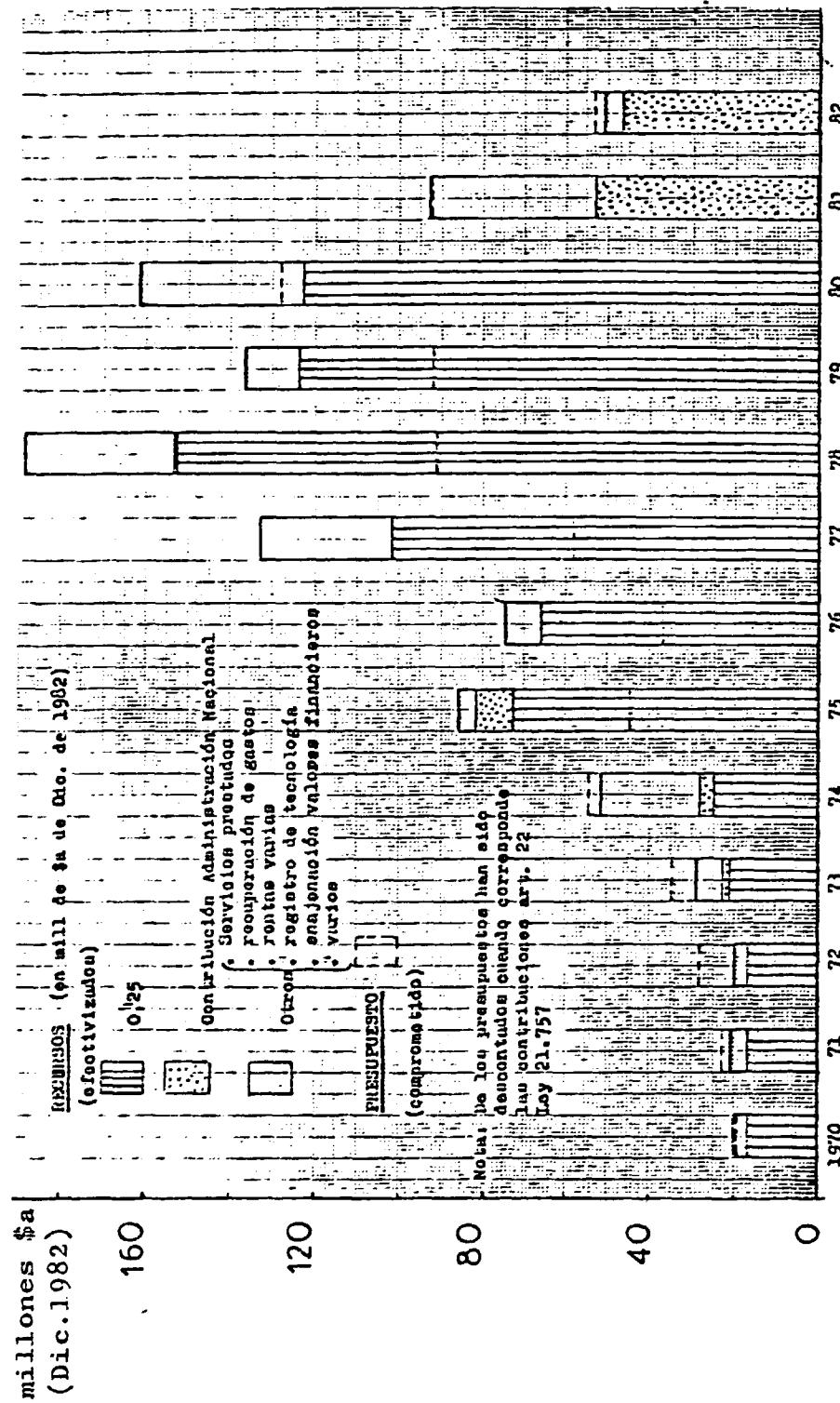
* Superficie propia sin incluir CITEC, CITEMA, CIM y CIIA

Fuente: Dirección de Obras

PRESUPUESTO Y RECURSOS FINANCIEROS

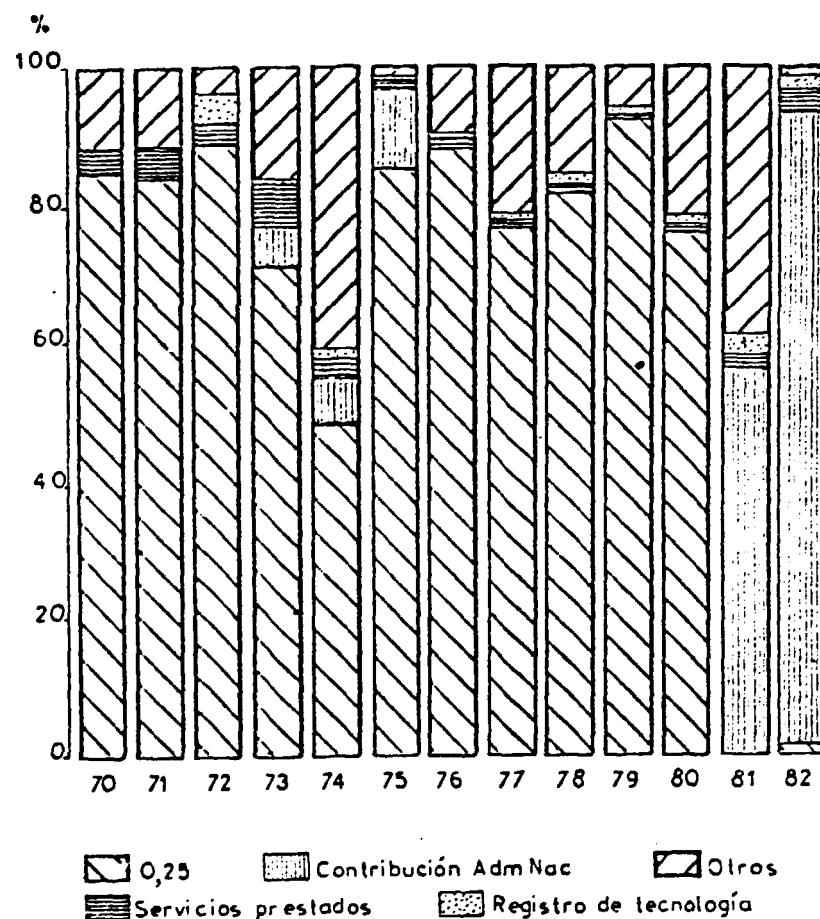
1970 - 1982

-en millones de \$a de Dic. 1982-



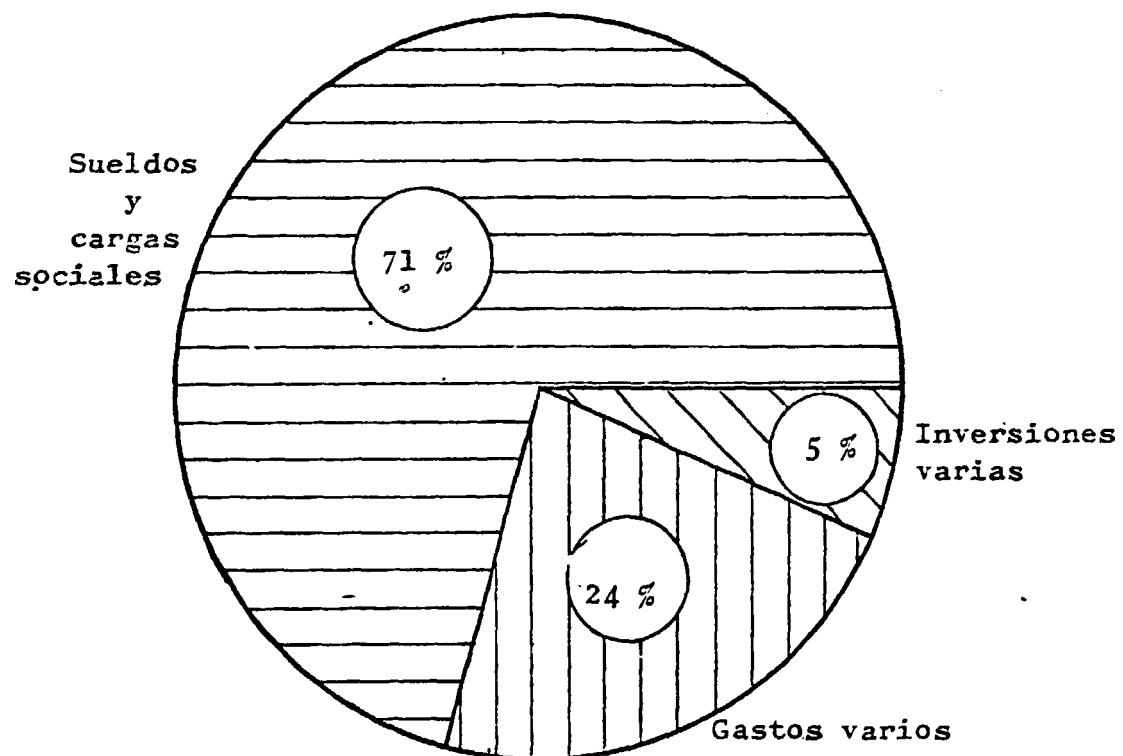
Fuente: Informe financiero DGF

ESTRUCTURA RECURSOS INTI 1970-1982



ESTRUCTURA DE EGRESOS DE LOSCENTROS DE INVESTIGACION

- 1 9 8 3 -



Fuente: Indicadores económico-financieros de los Centros de Investigación (1983)

