



# Impact of Mozambique's Resource Revenue Boom on the Competitiveness of Business Sectors

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### **Objectives**

- Define competitiveness issues for existing sectors
- Prepare Terms of Reference for research
- Provide information for debate and discussion



#### **Definitions**

- Resource curse
  - Inferior rates of growth
- Dutch disease
  - Changes in the structure of the economy
  - Contraction of the tradables sector



### Competitiveness

- Competitiveness has been a theme for a long while
- What we mean by competitiveness
  - Business
  - Value chain
  - Region
  - Economy
  - Business environment

# USAID | SPEED Competitive and comparative advantages

<b>Comparative Advantages</b>	Competitive Advantages	
Land availability; land costs	Labor productivity	
Arable land; fertility	Process efficiencies	
Taxation	Quality of product, service	
Labor costs	Skills base	
Raw materials	Technology	
Business environment	Research and development (R&D)	
Transport	Knowledge base; core competencies	
Proximity to markets	Differentiation	
Scenery, beaches, etc.	Social capital/trust	
Economies of scale	Market knowledge	
Collaborative advantages		

Source: ADB and JAA



### **Expectations**

- Labor prices rise
- Skills are scarce
- Exchange rate appreciates

What are the consequences?



#### Sectors to consider

### Principally:

- Agriculture
- Tourism
- Manufacturing



### **Impressions**

- Few seem to have looked at these issues
- Assumption that exchange rates won't appreciate
- Many anecdotes of good business models and strategies
- When businesses discuss these issues, they discuss their core strategies



### Sector hypotheses and research

The research will examine impacts of exchange rates and labor prices.

Competitive sectors will also require – supportive business environment, market linkage, ...



## **Agriculture**

- Traditional export commodities
- New exports
- Subsistence and smallholder agriculture



## **Agriculture - hypotheses**

- World prices limit what exporters can earn
- Costs of imported items (in meticais) will decline:
  - Competition for those producing for the local market
  - Reduces costs of some inputs
- Many local inputs and service costs will rise
- Small farmer will be squeezed will switch crops if s/he can

# Banana for Export (per box, USD) Profitability at risk

	USD	%
Selling price	8.50	100.00
Variable costs, of which:	5.74	67.53
Labor	0.43	5.04
Transport and loading	1.90	22.35
Materials	3.04	35.79
Electricity	0.17	2.03
Other	0.20	2.32
Fixed costs, of which:	0.87	10.24
Labor	0.75	8.88
Other	0.12	1.35
Maintenance and Capex	0.17	2.00
Total Operating Costs	6.77	79.65
Operating profit	<b>1.73</b>	<b>20.25</b>

Source: Adapted from TNS

# Banana for Export (per box, USD) Profitability at risk

Metical Component of Revenue per Box		
	%	
Labor	13.92	
Electricity	2.03	
Transport and Loading	22.35	

Source: Adapted from TNS

# And for comparison, an example of road transport (data is only indicative)

Road Transport per Container			
	%		
Revenue, of which:	100.0		
Destination	85.0		
Backhaul	15.0		
Costs, of which:			
Fuel	22.0		
Labor	5.5		
Other operating costs	17.5		
Fixed costs	8.0		
D&A	17.0		
Profit	20.0		

Source: Author's estimates from industry



### Agriculture – To research

- Value chain cost structures (overall value chain and individual actors)
- Impact of quality/price improvements on the cost structures
- Benchmark value chain cost structures vs. comparator countries
- Sensitivity analysis
- Flexibility due to transfer pricing
- How have other producer countries adapted to similar pressures?



### Manufacturing - hypotheses

- Light manufacturing
  - Labor (and other) costs will be prohibitive
- Capital intensive manufacturing
  - Prohibitive Will require startup and skills
- Manufacturing for the region
  - Might piggyback on corridor, transport, power advantages
- Agro-processing/agro-industry
  - Conceptually attractive, if it can compete against imports and global pricing.
- Resource-based industry
  - Conceptually attractive, if it can compete against imports and global pricing



### Manufacturing – to research

- Investigate the strategic/financial rationale for current investments – are they replicable?
- Cost structures of selected businesses and value chains
- Benchmark the cost structures against international models
- Sensitivity analyses to highlight impact of exchange rates and labor costs
- How have other producer countries adapted to similar pressures?



### **Tourism - hypotheses**

#### Overall:

- Labor will be increasingly expensive and skills will be scarce
- Local inputs (for investment and operation) will be increasingly expensive
- Imported inputs (especially from RSA, will continue to be attractive)



### **Tourism - hypotheses**

- International (high end) leisure
  - Will need to operate in price insensitive market segments
  - Leisure tourism serving customers from overseas will lose cost competitiveness
- Domestic and regional
  - Rising Mozambican incomes will improve affordability
  - Regional interest will continue, but with cost sensitivity
- Business-related
  - Both for business and add-on leisure
  - Package opportunities through big companies
  - This segment may not be price sensitive



#### Tourism - to research

- Profitability of various tourism business models
- Cost structure of tourism businesses –
  especially the labor costs, and costs of imported
  and locally-procured goods and services.
- Tourism strategies that have been successful elsewhere.
- How have other producer countries adapted to similar pressures?