

Productive Development Policies in Mexico

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Inter-American Development Bank September, 2008

Agenda

- Mexico's PDP system
- CIDAC's proposal
 - Sectors and activities
 - General methodology for analysis
- Two examples
 - R&D and Innovation activities
 - Aerospace industry
- Discussion

Common characteristics of PDPs in Mexico

- Disparity between perceived failures and actual market failures that justify government intervention
- Hand-picked policies with limited diagnostic and priorization
- Limited strategies for implementation
- Subject to political cycles (both federal and state-level)

Sectors and Activities

	Horizontal	Vertical
Public Input	 Regulatory improvements to business environment (ongoing) Social security (IMSS, ISSSTE) Basic infrastructure development Public education system including university-level 	 Rural road development Rural electrification Regulation for telecommunications sector
Market Intervention	 Training programs (Servicio Nacional de Empleo) SME policy R&D and innovation incentives Supplier development programs 	 Tourism support programs Support for aerospace industry Support for software clusters Fiscal incentives for targeted sectors (mostly manufacturing) Subsidies for agricultural sector

General Methodology

Questions:

- What motivates the programs?
- How effective are they?
- When and why has the government acted as a promoter as opposed to a facilitator?

Methods:

- Identification of relevant market failures
- Stakeholder maps with roles and motivations
- Data gathering to measure success
- Public budget allocation and disbursement

R&D and innovation

Perceived vs. market failures

- Market failures preventing investment in R&D:
 - High initial costs
 - Spillovers: probability of not enjoying returns on investment because of copycats/lack of property rights enforcement
- Perceived failures:
 - Limited access to financing mechanisms
 - Limited availability of specialized skilled workforce
 - Inability to translate research into commercial products
 - Business culture not geared toward innovation activities

Mexico's Innovation Policy

- CONACYT & Ministry of Economy:
 - Fiscal credits for R&D investments
 - Project grants
 - Subsidies for entrepreneurs
 - Guarantees (along with Nacional Financiera –NAFIN)

Scattered policies have produced limited results

	Mexico	Brazil	China	US
Public investment in R&D (% of GDP)	0.3%	1.1%	1%	0.8%
Private investment in R&D (% of GDP)	0.1%	0.4%	0.8%	1.87%
Patents registered in 2006	135	233	25,077	89,823

Source: OECD

Analysis strategy

Hypotheses

- Lack of enabling legal framework
- Limited role of national development bank
- Limited coordination
- Poor selection criteria
- Reactive rather than proactive

Analysis

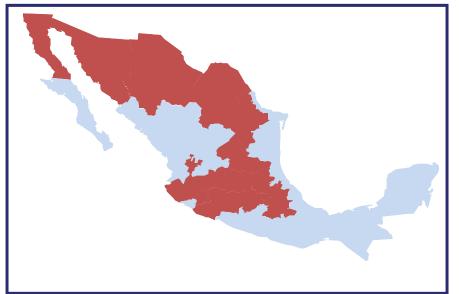
- Effectiveness:
 - Performance indicators national and firm-level
- Motivations:
 - Interviews with officials
 - Focus groups with representative firms
- Incentives:
 - Design and implementation strategy
 - Budget allocation

Aerospace

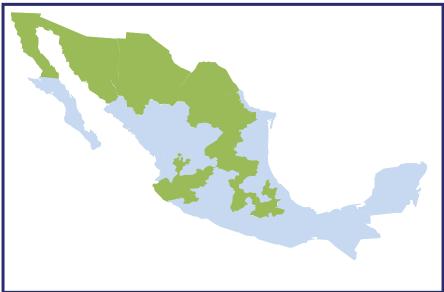
Why aerospace?

Proximity to US market + Access to Military contracts
Skilled workforce and basic infrastructure
Possibly scalable supply chains

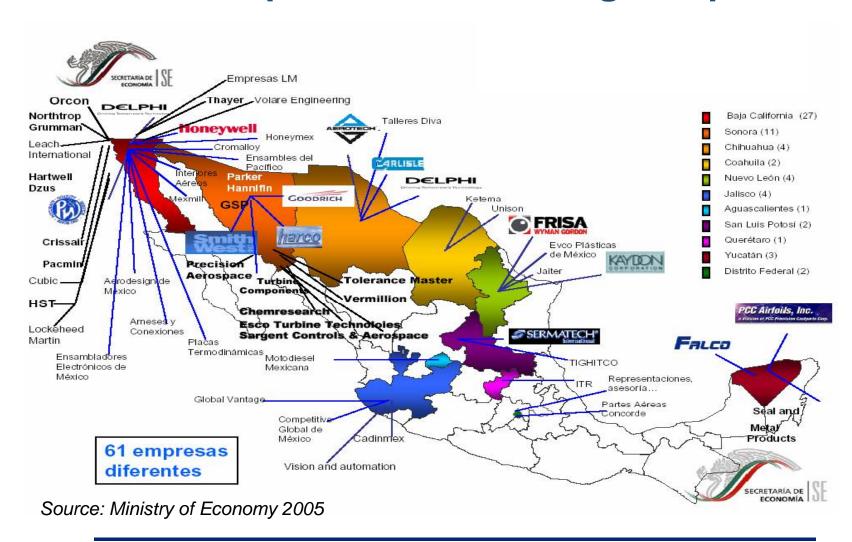
LOCATION OF AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY



LOCATION OF AEROSPACE INDUSTRY



Over 60 aerospace manufacturing companies



Opportunities for growth

- Nature of industry (few crises)
- Only Mexico and Canada can tender for US Military contracts
- Exports to US quadrupled from 1997-2003 (\$77 million \$354 million)
- Local supply chain with everything from machining to electro-mechanical
- Example: Honeywell plans to move all sourcing to Mexico

The government can play a role in strengthening the industry

- By addressing market failures:
 - High initial costs for investment in machinery and equipment
 - Spillover effects that hinder innovation
 - Logistical needs (e.g., geographic location, airport and transportation infrastructure, etc.)
 - Need for highly specialized skilled workforce

PDPs in industry maturity process

1.Investment attraction

2. Development of local supply chain

3. Targeted innovation policy for the aerospace industry

- Fiscal incentives
- Basic infrastuctureSkilled workforce
- Grants to train staff

- Subsidies
- Supplier Migration Prorams (private)
- Private efforts for local supplier development

 Find adequate response to spillover effect

Effect of current PDPs for the aerospace industry

- Fiscal incentives
- Infrastructure
- Local supplier development
- Specialized universities
- Certification
- No tariffs for imported parts

- ✓ Investment attraction
- ✓ Cluster creation and strengthening
- ✓ Solve coordination and information problems for suppliers
- ✓ Provide and complement specialized skilled workforce
- X Subsidies are not targeted
- X Do not solve free-rider problem for innovative activities
- X States still face infrastructure handicaps
- X Certification challenges remain

Analysis strategy

Hypotheses

- Short-sighted strategies
- Limited role of national development bank
- Political cycles and predatory behavior by state governments limit coordination

Analysis

- Effectiveness:
 - Performance indicators national and firm-level
- Motivations:
 - Interviews with officials
 - Focus groups with representative firms
- Incentives:
 - Design and implementation strategy
 - Budget allocation
 - Demand analysis



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