Day 1: Wednesday, June 3, 2009

Module 1: What Investors Need and Expect

9:30-10:15

Presentation on changing FDI context: Effects of the recession

Robert Whyte





World Bank Group Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency



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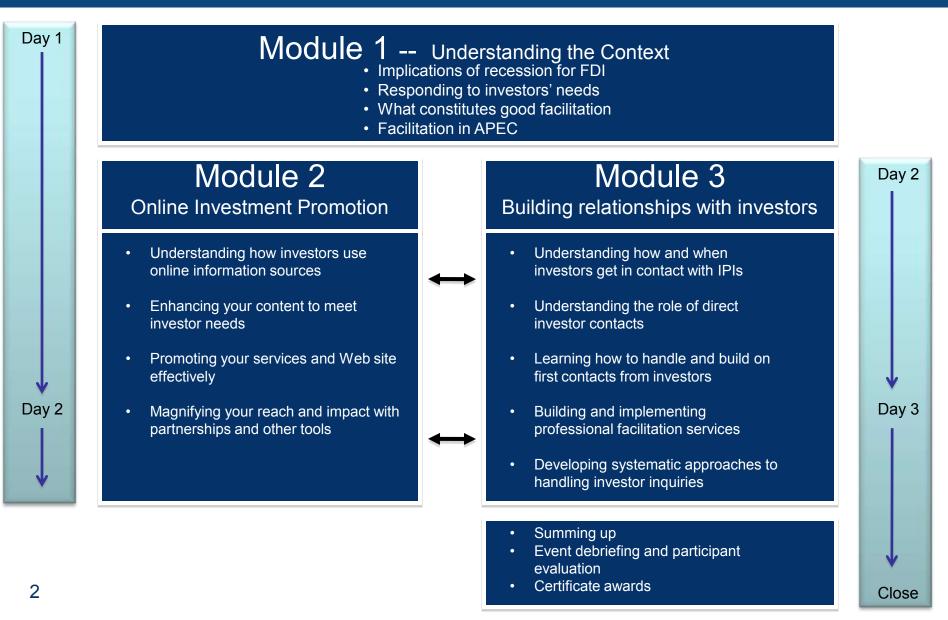
A CHANGING FDI CONTEXT

FACILITATING NEW INVESTMENT IN DIFFICULT MARKET CIRCUMSTANCES

Robert Whyte Bangkok, Thailand

June, 2009

Understanding the changing nature of FDI and the importance of investor facilitation



FDI in the Current Economic Recession

What we already know:

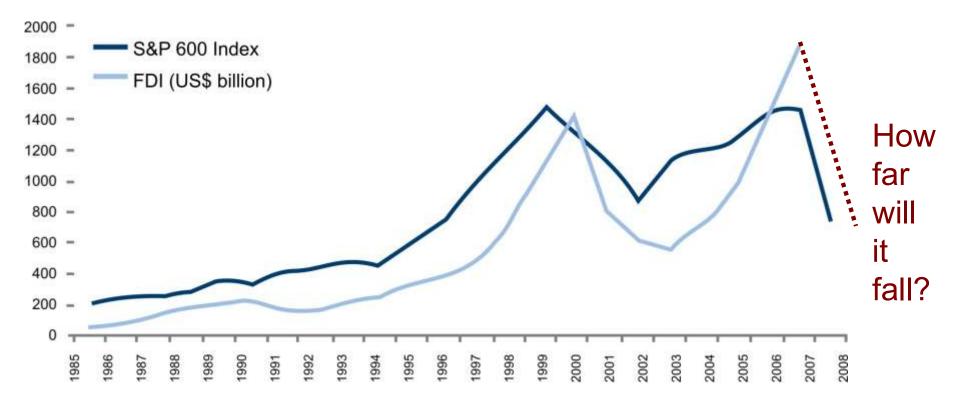
- ■Significant decrease in access to credit
- Corporate debt in emerging markets coming up for re-financing is near \$1.5 trillion (late 2008 estimate)
- Re-capitalization of banks is taking place in many countries
- Lower corporate profits
- ■Significant decrease in FDI flows likely 40%+ drop in global FDI flows between 2008 and 2009 is not an unlikely scenario
- Companies will be restructuring to deal with crisis
 - Investment plans frozen or discarded
 - De-locations and outright plant closures
- Leading site selection firms have already seen a slowdown and postponement of investment projects.







FDI in the Current Economic Recession









What we don't know yet:

- The actual extent of FDI decline
- The relative impact between green field and M&A investment
- The geographical impact by region and country
- How long this crisis will last or how deep it will be?
- The extent to which the crisis will affect different sectors?



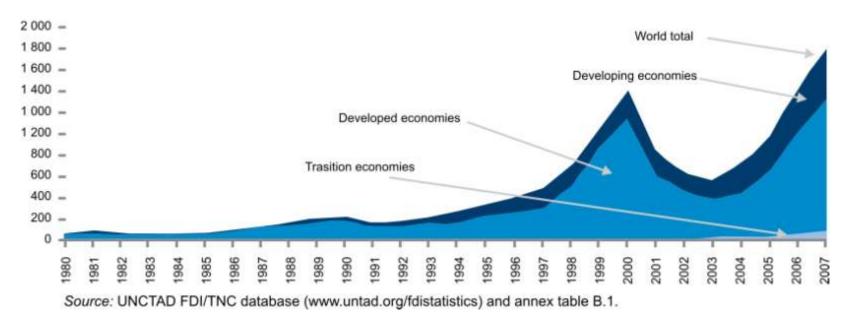




The FDI data we have -- Investment flows – 2007 [latest available WIR data]

- Global FDI at \$1.8 trillion [Green field and M&A]
 - 4th consecutive year of growth
 - \$ 400 billion more than 2000 record levels
 - Share of developing countries rising to \$500 billion

Figure I.1. FDI inflows: global and by groups of economies, 1980-2007 (Billions of dolars)



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Source: WIR2008 THE WORLD BANK

The FDI data we have -- Investment flows – 2007 [latest available WIR data]

Inflows into developing economies

- \$283 billion in 2004
- \$500 billion in 2007, record level (21% increase over 2006)
- Developing countries received 27% of global FDI
 - Relative decline from 38% in 2004 mainly because developing countries fared relatively better in last recession
- LDC: \$13 billion in 2007 (a record high)







The FDI data we have -- Investment flows – 2007 [latest available WIR data]

Other recent trends:

South-South FDI flows: TNCs from developing and transition economies, mainly from Asia

- Reinvested profits: 30% of FDI
- High FDI concentration:

75% is concentrated in top 10 countries

- FDI is cyclical:
 - 2001-2003: decline
 - 2004-2007: growth







So what has happened to FDI in 2008 and early 2009?

- WIR to be published soon 2008 data
- UNCTAD preliminary estimates:
 - FDI down by 20% or more in 2008 from \$1.8 trillion to an estimated \$1.4 trillion
 - Further decline in 2009 may be steeper.
 - Most severe recession since 1929
 - Trans-nationals revising global investment plans
 - Cross-border projects being cancelled or postponed
 - Wide spread by sector and geography







Impact of recession on FDI?

- FDI Inflows to developed countries look likely to be most impacted
 - Greater dependency of financial institutions
- Decline particularly serious in France, Germany, UK, Italy drops of 33% or more anticipated in 2008
- However for developing and transition countries, the worst may be yet to come
 - FDI growth in 2008 might have remained positive
 - Decline in developed markets will adversely impact FDI inflows in 2009 and beyond



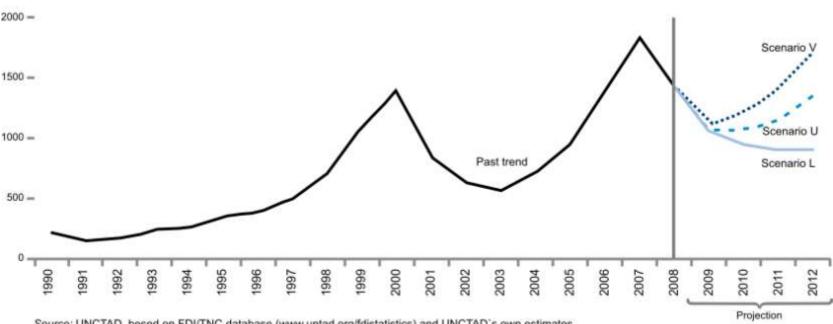




UNCTAD scenarios for FDI: 2009 - 2012

- For illustration only wide variation in possible outcomes
- Dependent on:
 - Financial sector liquidity and willingness to fund new projects
 - Government response policies e.g. extent of protectionism

Global FDI inflows, 1990-2008, and three scenarios for the period 2009-2012



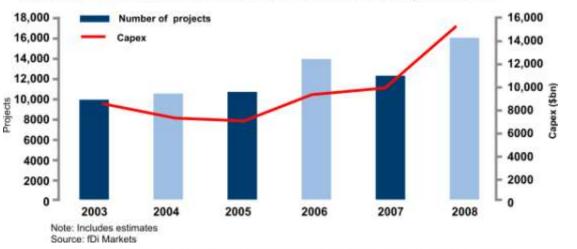
Source: UNCTAD, besed on FDI/TNC database (www.untad.org/fdistatistics) and UNCTAD's own estimates. Note: The shapes of V, U and L scenarios are for ilustrative purposes only and not based on any statistical methods.





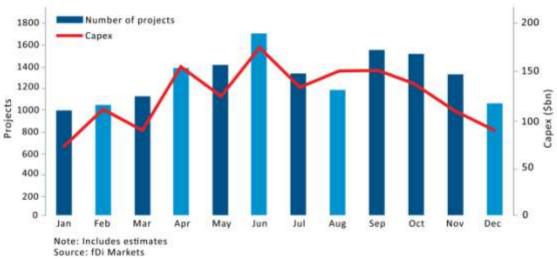


Green field v. M & A



GLOBAL FDI BY NUMBER OF PROJECTS AND CAPEX, 2003-2008

GLOBAL FDI BY NUMBER OF PROJECTS AND CAPEX, 2008



Data based on project FDI announcements

Green field FDI appears to be holding up better

Source: FdiMarkets, Financial Times







- Greenfield FDI funded more from earned profits and internals funding sources
- Thus in short term less affected by external liquidity crunch
- Impact on greenfield FDI may lag as corporate profits fall so will FDI requirements
- But search for lower cost solutions will keep greenfield FDI moving but some winners and some losers.







Source: fDi Markets

Impact of Recession and Financial Crisis on FDI Sectors, 2009 Forecast			
RESILIENT SECTORS	DECLINING SECTORS		
Renewable energy	Automotive		
Healthcare	Chemicals		
Food and beverages	Electronics		
Aerospace	Textiles		
Professional services	Communications		
Coal, oil, natural gas	Real estate		
Headquarters	Plastics and rubber		

Driven by :

- Growth/contraction in demand
- Extent and source of capitalization







What will drive FDI in the recession and subsequent recovery?

- Drive to lower cost and more flexible solutions:
 - Outsourcing to lower cost locations
 - Rationalisation and consolidation of existing operations
 - Search for government support and funding
 - Shift to flexible work patterns
- Drive to greater market relevance and growth
 - Regionalisation and globalisation rather than localisation
 - Search for growing markets







Lower costs but balanced by need for lower risks

Low taxes

- Access to incentives
- Flexible labour markets
- More conducive investment climate e.g. ease of establishing and running a business
- Logistics, infrastructure & accessibility

Language skills







Holding on to the FDI you already have:

- Aftercare especially investors in declining sectors and to win consolidation projects servicing existing investor needs
- Re-examining your investment climate now is the time to take stock and make improvements
- Greater competition for fewer projects countries need to differentiate their location in a buyers market
- Focus on securing whatever opportunities that come your way
 - Information and facilitation
 - Reduces investor location costs and signals lower risks







Implications for attracting FDI

- Responsiveness to investors needs will be critical
 - During location and start up phases
 - Ongoing operational support
 - Investors seeking:
 - Good professional information and facilitation services
 - Responsiveness and understanding of business needs
- Information and facilitation is a low cost function for IPIs
- For promotion, greater emphasis is needed on the new location determinants
- Targets need to be re-aligned around growth sectors and source countries, where the location is competitive







Thank you.

Questions







Day 1: Wednesday, June 3, 2009

Module 1: What Investors Need and Expect

10:30-11:00

Understanding Investor Decision-Making: Overview of the investor's site selection process

Robert Whyte





World Bank Group Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency



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Understanding Investor Decision-Making: Overview of the Site Selection Process

Celia Ortega Bangkok, Thailand June 2009

Understanding the changing nature of FDI and the importance of investor facilitation



Certificate awards

Day 2

Day 3

Close

Most important factors influencing location of companies in 2007-2009 (% of TNC responses)

- 1. Size of market (21%)
- **2.** Growth of local market (20%)
- **3.** Access to international/regional market (10%)
- **4.** Stable investment environment (10%)
- **5.** Availability of skilled labor force (9%)

Source: UNCTAD World Investment Prospects Survey 2007-09

Overall performance (out of 100%)







What Investors Expect?

Economic reasons/motivations to invest

- 1. Market
- 2. Resources
- 3. Efficiencies
- 4. Strategic assets

Good business climate for FDI and....Business facilitation





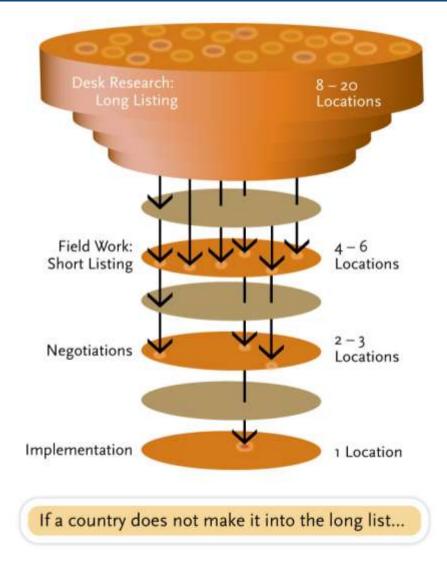


Screening Criteria





The Site Selection Process







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What is the Long-Listing Process Like?

Define projects needs...

- Select long list of countries
- **Broad data comparison** >>> Labor Cost, Taxation, Infrastructure
- Research without moving (Desk Research) >>> Number of locations too long to visit, too expensive!!
- **2-3 weeks to gather information and move to short list** >>> If information not available location will most likely to fall out the list
- Very often long-listing is outsourced to site location consultants >>> with few exceptions some few specialized consultants manage long listings and sometimes they also do short-listing too
- **Information sources are mostly online** >>> often site location consultants use their own existing data from other projects

Limited contact (telephone/email) with IPI >>> only when specific information needed







The Site Selection Process: It's all about Information

Long listing	Short listing	Negotiations	Implementation
 Project drivers Success factors Project specifications Search Area Countries/ regions Fatal flaw analysis Compare costs and conditions IPI provides country and sector 	 Field investigations Verify screening and process-drill down Identify specific opportunities and risks IPI provides detailed information and field logistics support (site visit) 	 Risk analysis Real estate Incentives Permitting IPI provides quality contacts, prepares development packages and ensures permits are granted speedily 	 Transition planning Facilities plan Vendor selection Construction ramp-up IPI services investor to fast-track project implementation
information 8	SIFC International Finance Corporation	World Bank Group Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	THE WORLD BAN

Who Makes Decisions?

Initiate Need

- 1) Vice President
- 2) **Operations Manager**
- 3) Director of Corporate Real Estate
- 4) President
- 5) COO

Suggest Locations (Long List)

- 1) Director of Corporate Real Estate
- 2) Consultant
- 3) **Operations Manager**
- 4) Vice President
- 5) Logistics

Evaluate Locations (Short List)

- 1) Director of Corporate Real Estate
- 2) CFO
- 3) Vice President
- 4) Engineering
- 5) Logistics

Make Decision

- 1) President
- 2) CEO
- 3) Chairman
- 4) COO
- 5) CFO

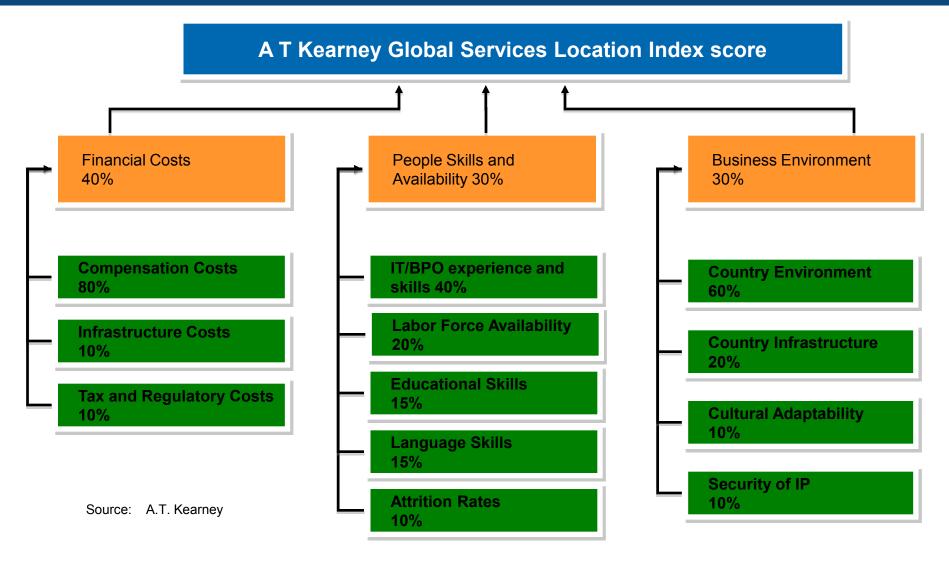
From the 1997 Fortune Magazine / Fantus Consulting Survey







Business Outsourcing Long-Listing Process: Costs, People, and Business Environment



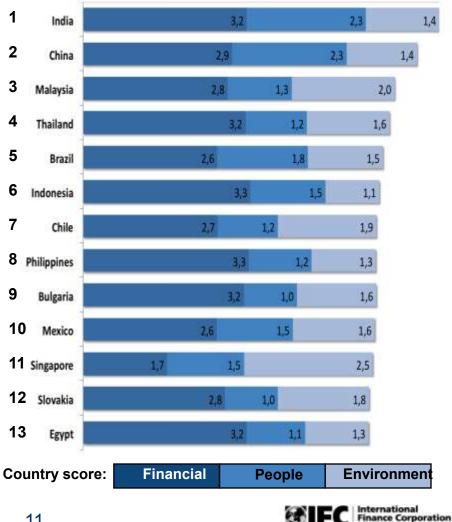




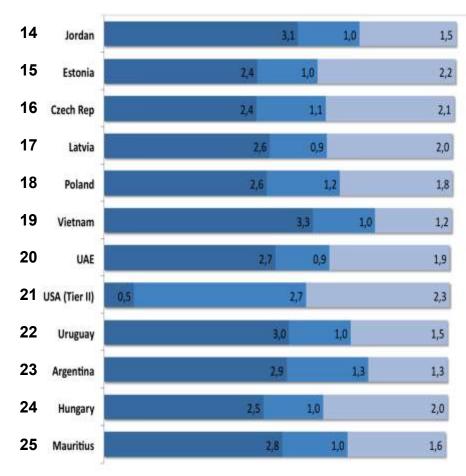


The Long List for Business Outsourcing...

A.T. Kearney Global Services Location Index 2007 **Ranks 1-13**



Ranks 14-25



Source: A.T. Kearney Global Services Location Index 2007





Make it into The Long List!!

- Understand companies motivations in each sector
- Target only those sectors where country is able to compete (benchmark your location again and again)
- Have quality information available to meet company needs at long-listing stage
- Be able to source more detailed information for the company at the short-listing stage
- Provide international business standards of customer service
- Understand who makes decisions
- Multipliers (site location consultants) are an IPI best friend!







Thank You!







Day 1: Wednesday, June 3, 2009

Module 1: What Investors Need and Expect

11:00-11:45

Australia: "The Importance of strategic partnerships for Investment Facilitation"

Maurine Lam, Austrade, Senior Trade Commissioner, Bangkok



Australian Government Australian Trade Commission

Maurine Lam Senior Trade and Investment Commissioner Austrade Bangkok

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Integration of Trade and Investment

- Prior to 2008
 - Austrade export & outward investment facilitation
 - Invest Australia Inward investment attraction
- November 2007 change of Government in Australia
- 1 July 2008 integration of trade and inward investment



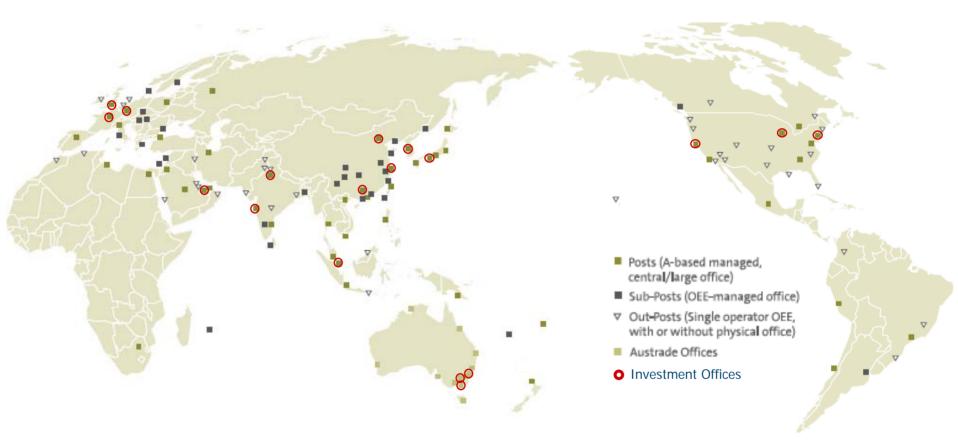
Rationale for Integration

- 1. To exploit synergies between trade and investment
- 2. To leverage existing resources and networks



Leveraging existing resources

AUSTRADE'S OVERSEAS AND DOMESTIC NETWORK





Measures taken - Building investment capability

- Comprehensive training
- Updated industry capability information
- Refreshed website
- Global Investment Network
- Corporate Partnership program
- National Investment Advisory Board
- Priority sectors



Australia's major FDI target sectors

Knowledge intensive industries

Financial Services, ICT, Biotech, Business Services, R&D





Clean technology renewable energy, low carbon, energy efficiency, water, waste management

Resources

Minerals, oil & gas, mining equipment & services



Asset deficit sectors

Infrastructure (transport, social, utilities), Agribusiness (food security)





Key success factors

- Leadership commitment from Minister down
- Comprehensive training
- Shared IT platform
- Marketing materials
- Re-designed website



GIPB feedback – what are we good at?

- Accessibility
- Business orientation
- Credibility



The Strategic Partnership Approach

- 1. Understand investor's underlying business objectives
- 2. Understand key decision points and information requirements
- 3. Understand and articulate Austrade's value proposition
- 4. Deliver that value
- 5. Leverage the initial investment what is next on the investor's agenda?



Investment Activity Offshore

Reactive activities

- Respond to enquiries
- Qualify companies

Proactive targeting

- Research to identify potential investors
- Networking to find right contacts
- Develop Australian value proposition
- Make initial investment pitch

Managing Investor Relations

• Develop investor relationship to influence investment decision

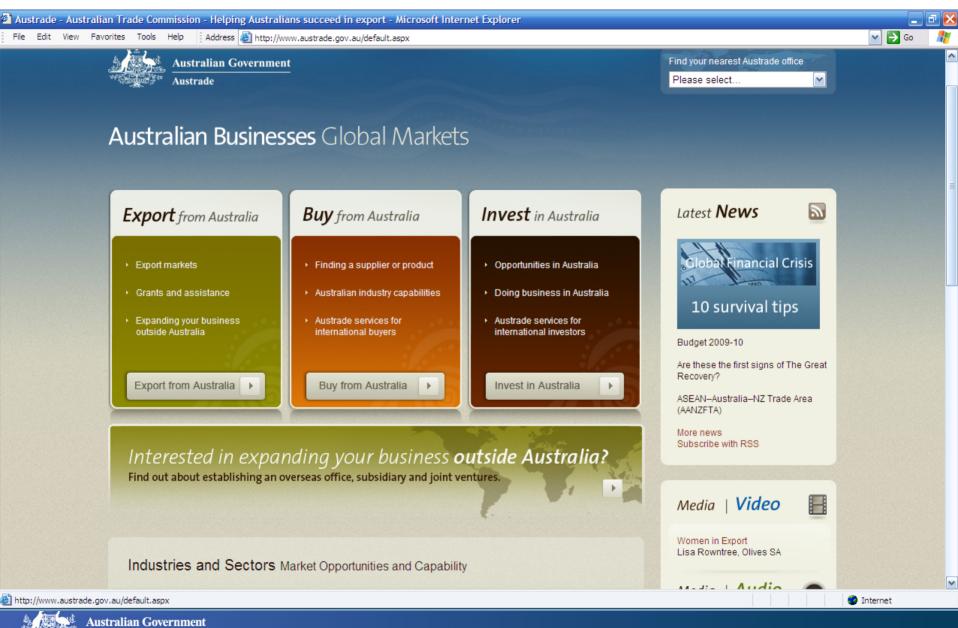


Role of Industry Teams Onshore

- Develop inward investment strategy for target sectors
- Develop Industry Capability Reports
- Provide content for Austrade website
- Coordinate information for investment leads
- Support site visits in conjunction with states
- Respond to onshore re-investment inquiries
- Respond to Australian investment opportunities



Refreshing our Web interface

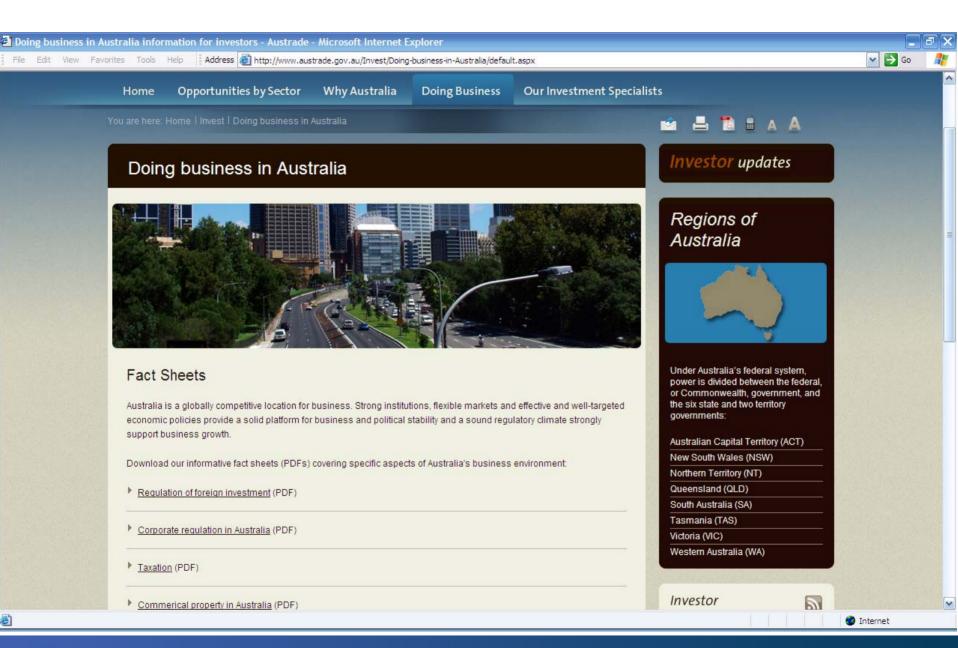




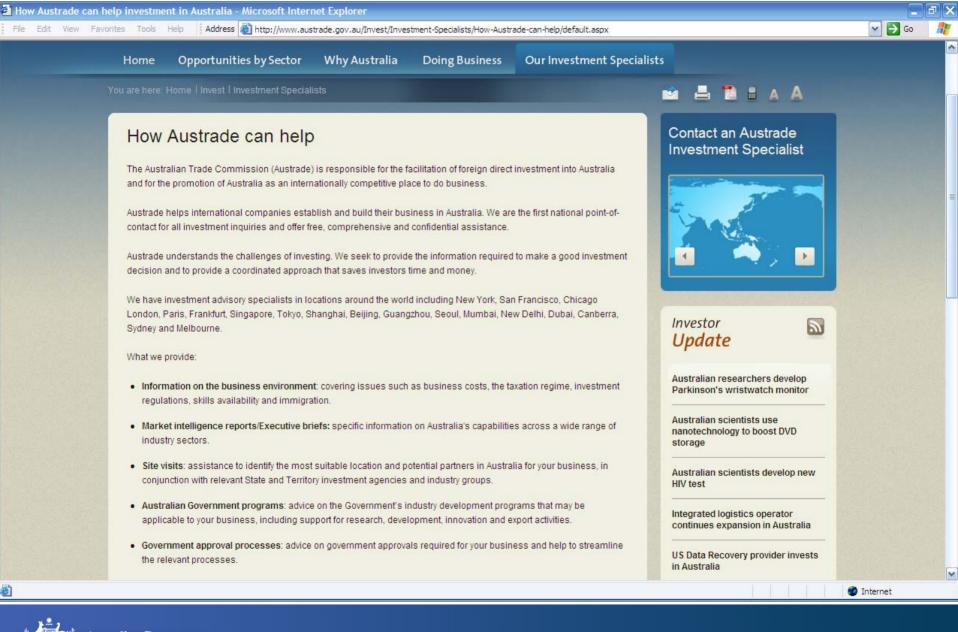
Australian Government











Australian Government
 Australian Trade Commission



Australian Government Australian Trade Commission

Questions?



Day 1: Wednesday, June 3, 2009

Module 1: What Investors Need and Expect

11:45-12:30

Overview of Global Investment Promotion Benchmarking 2009 Report

Celia Ortega





World Bank Group Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency



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Global Investment Promotion Benchmarking 2009 (GIPB)

A Survey of Countries' Effectiveness in Facilitating FDI

Celia Ortega Bangkok, Thailand June 2009

Understanding the changing nature of FDI and the importance of investor facilitation



Certificate awards

Day 2

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Close

GIPB Overview

Results

Challenges Ahead







What is GIPB?

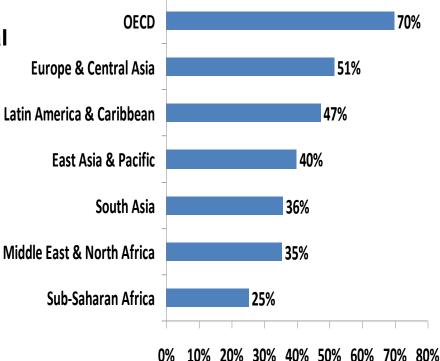
What does GIPB measure?

- How does your country's promotional effort rank versus competitors?
- How competitive is your country in promoting foreign investment?
- Is your country achieving its potential to attract investment?

What does GIPB NOT measure?

- Countries' overall **FDI competitiveness**
- Countries' business climates
- IPIs' effectiveness in other functions





Overall performance (out of 100%)





GIPB Mirrors Companies' Site Selection Process

Stepping in the shoes of two companies (manufacturing and software) a site location consultant assessed:

IPI Websites-- The extent to which IPIs offer country and sector information suitable to assist potential investors in their location search.

Inquiry handling -- A mystery shopper approach tested each IPI's ability to interact with and manage two distinct investment inquiries, provide relevant information and make a business case for investment. A recent survey of 3,600 US large companies (\$25m+) conducted by *DCI Consulting* reveals that:

• 64% of respondents would use the IPI website in their next location search.

• Only 8% of respondents say they would not contact the IPI during the investment decision process

• Site location consultants are more likely to use the IPI services for information in the screening process.



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Why IPIs Should Bridge the Corporate Information Gap?

- Information markets do not work perfectly. As a result, **companies often limit options** to those locations they are familiar with.
 - >>> IPIs' effective marketing can encourage companies to look at new countries and open new opportunities.
- Current financial instability may make companies more cautious about their medium-term foreign expansions.
 - >>>Making investment-relevant information easily available **lessens investors' risk perceptions**.
 - Provision of relevant, accurate and up-to-date information **diminishes companies' transaction costs** during the site selection process.

>>>thereby making **destinations more competitive**.







GIPB Overview

Results

Challenges Ahead

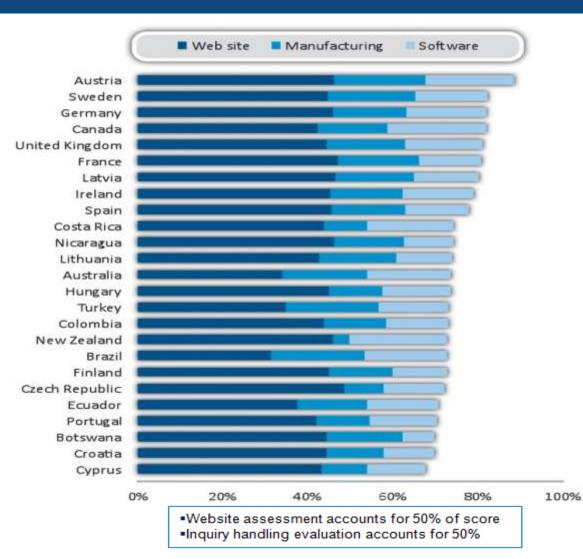






GIPB 2008: Global Top Performers

OECD countries still dominate the top of the Investment Promotion Intermediary (IPI) performance league table, but their dominance is **now** being more closely challenged by Latin America (LAC) and Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ECA).









IPIs have mastered the basics but fail to deliver what investors need

Good news...

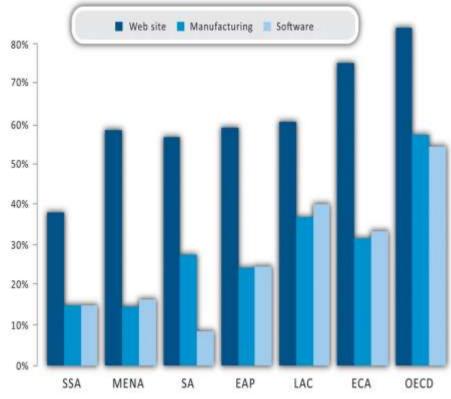
Virtually every country has an agency mandated to promote FDI and facilitate investors' entry.

Good news...

You can find virtually every IPI online and contact them.

Not so Good News...

IPIs do not consider important, or don't have the skills to develop the kind of information that investors need.



Regional performance in each GIPB assessment category (Scores for each category calculated over 100%)



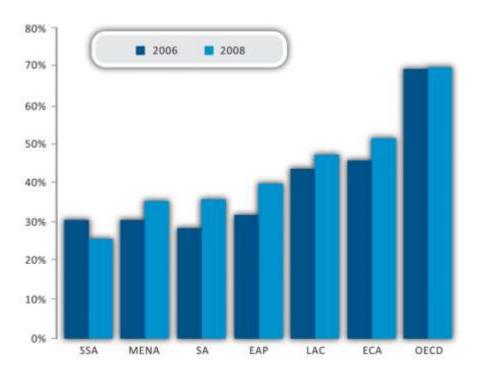
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Trends 2006-2008

- IPIs have improved since 2006 but this is down to the '**shop window**'the websites. There is no real change in the investor assistance on the' **shop floor**'- improvements in inquiry handling have been moderate at best and in most cases the levels of service remain very low.
- Improvements are recorded for most regions. However, in the region where according to Doing Business it is most difficult to operate, Africa, it seems that investors can expect less help from the IPIs to navigate the system.

Regional comparison between 2006 and 2008

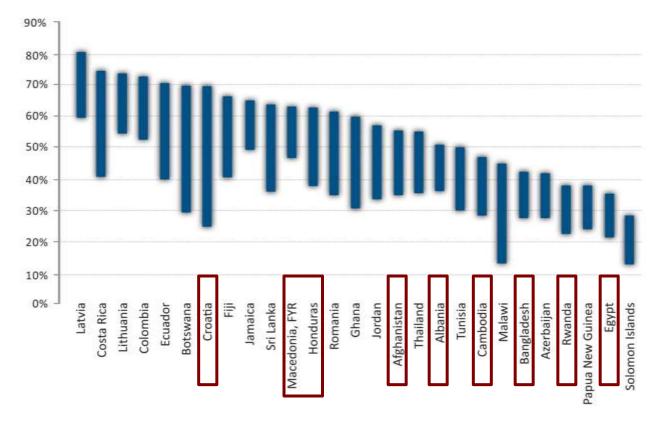








Out of the top 25 improvers, 9 have been our clients over the last two years.



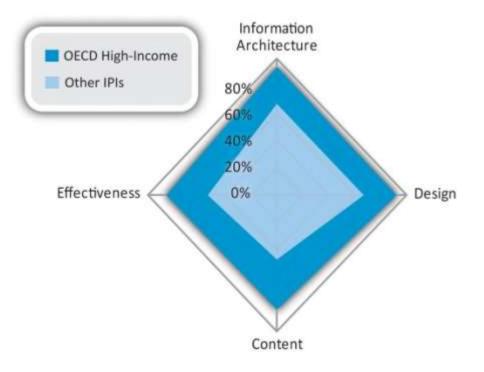






Website Assessment

IPI websites were assessed against 4 key dimensions



- Almost all regions had at least one IPI in the Top 25, yet a substantial performance gap remains between OECD and other regions.
- This gap is most striking with respect to the country and sector information offered in websites.
- Since 2006, there has been a worldwide improvement of 22%.
 IPIs seem to understand the importance of promoting online.
 However IPIs don't maximize their web site investment...

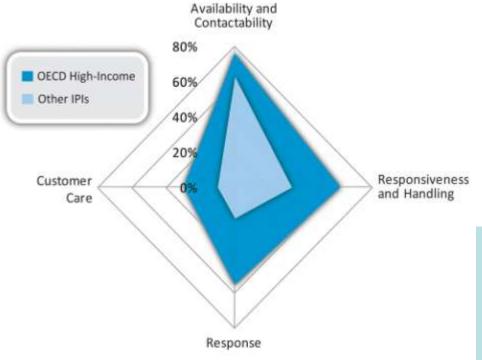






Investor Inquiry Handling

Inquiry handling capability was assessed against 4 key dimensions:



This means that IPIs cannot provide

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companies with the basic data they need to make an informed location decision. IPIs are **unable to** *influence* the decision in their favor.

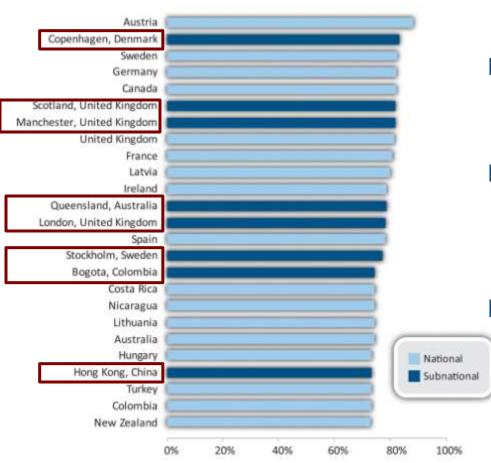




- World performance was weak.
- OECD IPIs achieved an average score of 53%.
- Most regions suffered a decline in inquiry handling scores since 2006.
- Some best performers:
 - Austria in the OECD with 85%
 - Brazil in Latin America and the Caribbean with 83%
 - Turkey in Europe and Central Asia with 77%

Most IPIs struggle to respond to investors' information needs, and 'win' projects.

GIPB & Subnational Investment Promotion



Overall Score

- Sub national IPIs have proved that when it comes to investment promotion, small is beautiful.
- Many of the world's most innovative and customer focused IPIs are sub national IPIs.
- Sub nationals excel because they are in a position to generate uniquely detailed knowledge of their local area: its assets and advantages.
 - Also most subnationals are a recent creation, with good resources and staff, and shaped around the consultancy type of business.



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GIPB Overview

Results

Challenges Ahead







Implications for investment promotion & challenges ahead

- Investors seeking information online in non-OECD countries and contacting IPIs for assistance may be frustrated with the official sources.
- Global improvement since 2006, and centers of excellence are emerging in all regions.
- Most developing country IPIs have functional websites but most fail to maximize the use of their online window for investment promotion.
- Many IPIs fail to deliver relevant answers to investors' questions.
- In short, a majority of IPIs offer an attractive shop window but service levels inside the store are seriously lacking. Investors may look but are unlikely to 'buy'... and IPIs will miss out on FDI knocking on their doors.







Full GIPB report downloadable from <u>www.fias.net</u>

Questions? fias@ifc.org







Day 1: Wednesday, June 3, 2009

Module 1: What Investors Need and Expect

13:30-14:15

GIPB results for APEC member YV&bca]Yg

Robert Whyte



THE MULTI-DONOR INVESTMENT CLIMATE ADVISORY SERVICE







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World Bank Group Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency

Global Investment Promotion Benchmarking (GIPB 2009): Implications for APEC

Robert Whyte June 2009



2009 APEC Results vs World

2009 APEC Results in Detail

2009 APEC Results: Some Implications



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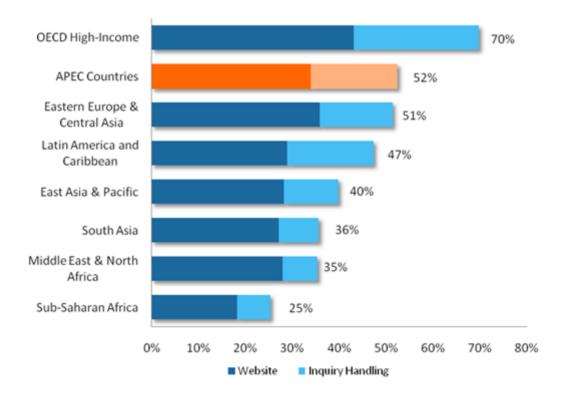




GIPB 2009 Findings: Countries are Missing Investment Projects and Jobs

When foreign companies knock on the door IPIs often do not respond...

World Results 2009





3

FIA





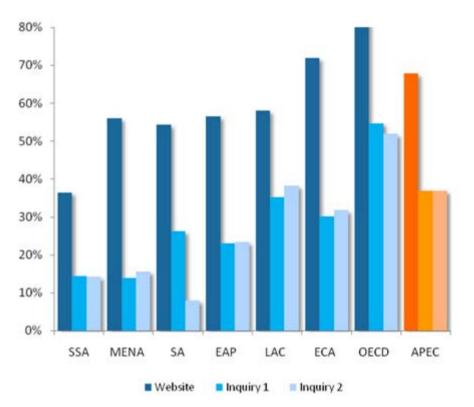


IPIs have mastered the basics but fail to deliver what investors need

- PEC economies still do relatively well in comparison to other countries:
- Websites (#3 after OECD and Europe and Central Asia)
- and Inquiry handling (#3 after OECD and Latin America)
- est Improvers 2006 2009:
- > Thailand by 20%
- > PNG by 14%
- lainly due to the improvement of their Web sites

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Regional performance in each GIPB assessment category (Scores for each category calculated over 100%)









2009 APEC Results vs World

2009 APEC Results in Detail

2009 APEC Results: Some Implications



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GIPB 2009: APEC Spread of performance (by tier)





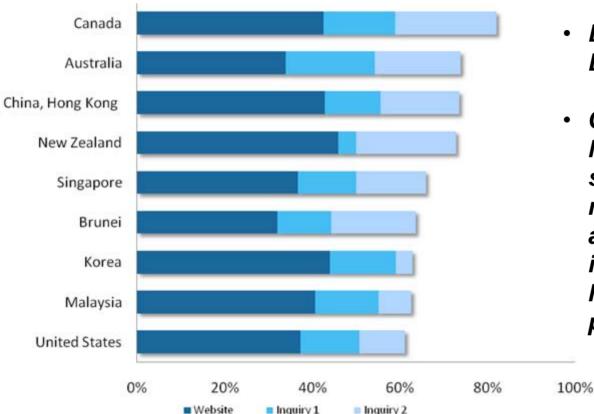
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GIPB 2008: Top APEC Performers



- Canada best practice
- Don't need to be big -Brunei
- Consistency e.g. if New Zealand had scored as well on their manufacturing inquiry as in their service inquiry they would have been in best practice group



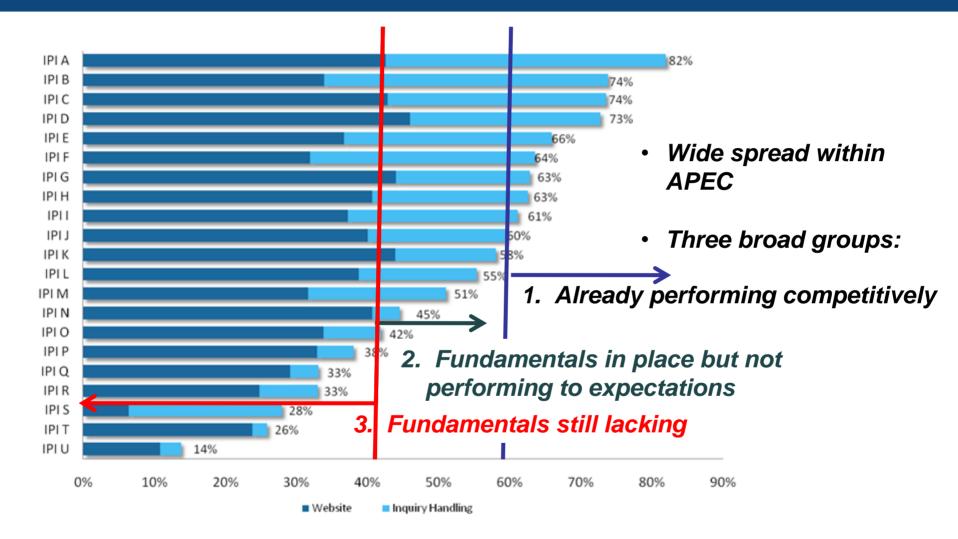






FIA

APEC Performance





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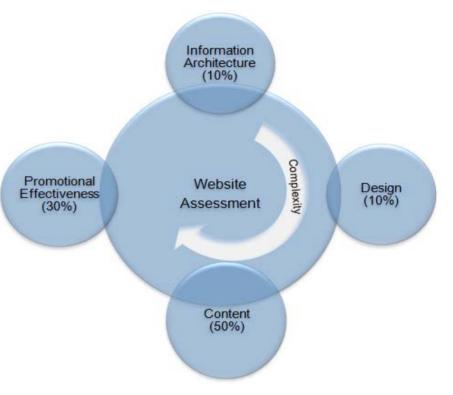


Website Assessment

- Overall, APEC as a group reached best practice in terms of Information Architecture and Design (82% respectively)
- Only 1 economy scores within the very weak range and 1 economy scored within the weak range
- 8 economies (New Zealand, Korea, Peru, China Hong Kong, Canada, Malaysia, Mexico, Japan) reached best practice in the Web site assessment

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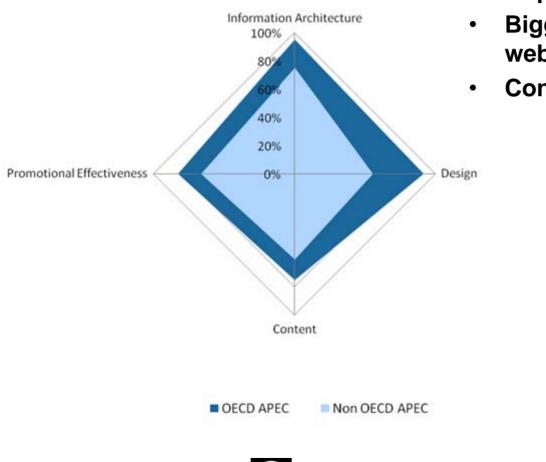






Website Assessment: OECD APEC vs. OECD Non-APEC

IPI websites assessed against 4 key dimensions



- Gaps in all four dimensions
- Biggest gaps in usability of websites
- Content still an issue









Investor Inquiry Handling: Response

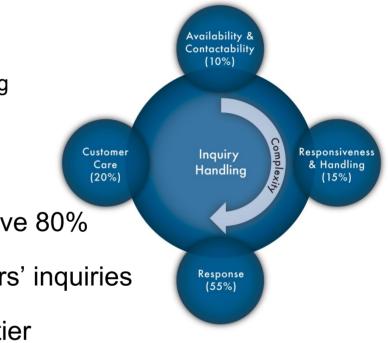
- Out of 21 IPIs surveyed:
 - 7 IPIs did NOT respond to investors' manufacturing inquiry
 - 8 did not respond to the software inquiry
- Australia and Canada achieved a score above 80% in the response dimension to BOTH investors' inquiries which ranked them in the best performance tier
- 10 IPIs did not follow-up with investors interested in investing in the manufacturing sector achieving 0% score on customer care
- Similarly, 10 IPIs did not follow-up with investors interested in investing in software business





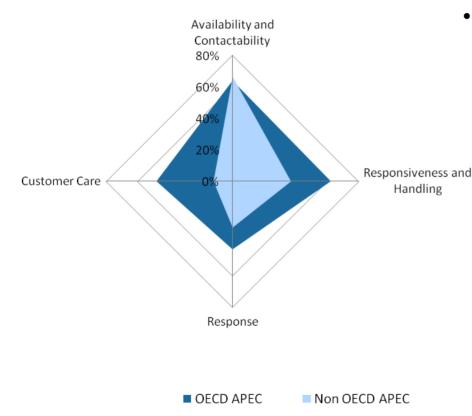






Inquiry Handling: : OECD APEC vs. OECD Non-APEC

Inquiry handling capability was assessed against 4 key dimensions:



- APEC as a group scored better than the World Average:
 - Availability and Contactability: 66% vs 62%
 - Responsiveness and Handling 46% vs 38%
 - Response 34% vs 24%
 - Customer care 24% vs 28%

Total: APEC 37% vs World 28%







2009 APEC Results vs World

2009 APEC Results in Detail

2009 APEC Results: Some Implications



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Get the Basics Right Facilitation, Facilitation, Facilitation

- IPIs underestimate what's needed
 - Without proper Facilitation no investment promotion effort will pay off
- The smaller the IPI budget the more sense Facilitation makes
 - Focus on the basics: Walk before you run
- Countries where doing business is more challenging
 - Bigger role for the IPI to inform and facilitate foreign investors
- Lesser known countries
 - Bridge the information gap through the work of the IPI to attract investment
- The Web allows all IPIs to promote cost-effectively

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Thank you.

Questions





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Day 1: Wednesday, June 3, 2009

Module 1: What Investors Need and Expect

14:15-15:00

What Makes a Good Facilitator

Celia Ortega





World Bank Group Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency



THE WORLD BANK

What Makes a Good Facilitator?

Celia Ortega Bangkok, Thailand June 2009

Ecuador Case Study: Facilitation as Strategy

Political instability and deteriorating country image led CORPEI to emphasize efforts to attract and hold on to potential investors knocking on their doors

High-skilled but small 5-people team (400 enquiries/year)

Generation of information became top priority

- Reporting directly to top management
- Staff with sector specialization
- Key account management (pre-investment and postinvestment)

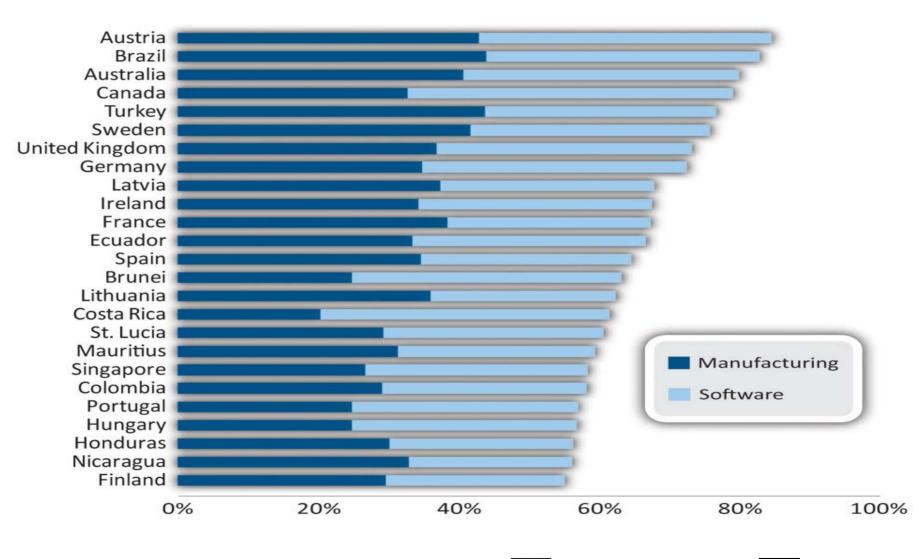
Results: Top 12 position worldwide







GIPB Top Performers in Inquiry Handling









What Do Top 25 Performers Have in Common?

- 1. Inquiries are taken very seriously
 - 79% have key account management: a single person to handle each lead
 - 86% screen and prioritize inquiries according to potential value of investment and sector priority
- 2. Internal systems are robust and processes are clear
 - 92% use Client Tracking Systems
 - 92% have written staff guidelines on how to respond to inquiries
 - 57% establish fixed time parameters for responding to inquiries
 - 86% have periodic staff meetings to update the pipeline
- 3. The right staff at the right pay
 - 76% of staff has private sector experience
 - 71% of successful IPIs pays staff at over public sector levels
 - 76% staff stays a maximum of 5 years on the job















- Benchmark your location and prioritize facilitation for those sectors where there is relative competitiveness
- I Quality research as a key IPI activity: That is, create a devoted intelligence department and allocate resources
- Translate IPI strategy in a consistent organization structure
- A. Generation of information (Information Team)
 - List and understand critical decision factors
 - Gather information, Analyze, Synthesize, and Update systematically
- B. Delivery (Facilitation/Promotion Team)
 - Respond to inquiries with sales skills: promotional value, make business case and customer care







Recruit the right skills:

Bring in experience from priority sectors
 Private sector experience helps understand business standards and service expectations

Invest on-going in staff training and soft skills: sales skills, customer service, telephone techniques, e-mail netiquette, etc

Avoid bureaucratic mentality: What can I do for you today?

Reward performance and best practice to motivate staff

Cooperation between departments is key: flat structures







Put in place an Investor Information System:
General information about your location (macroeconomic, trade, political, taxation, geographic and demographics...)
Comparative data with your competitors
Sectoral information (sectors, subsectors, segments)
IPI services (Client Chart)

Prepare an Inquiry Bank: Ready-to-respond typical inquiries: FAQs, outlines, guides, saved inquiries, etc

Formalize Internal Communications: Information across departments to avoid inconsistencies and duplicities, with weekly team meetings, centralized networks, intranet and the internet







No Investment Opportunity Should Fall through the Cracks!

Develop and enforce Staff Guidelines describing to-dos for each officer in the process: from inquiry entry point until inquiry is responded and followed up on. Who does what? When? Deadlines? Protocol? Reporting?

Prioritize workload with Score Cards and classify inquiries by sector, value, number of jobs, etc

Get into the habit of weekly updating Leads Pipelines: Where do we stand? What the status of...?







Track the whole investment generation process: Responding to inquiries is the entry point of the lead pipeline, the IPI as a whole should measure its effectiveness in generating investment from this point on until establishment.

- Performance Targets for Staff: converting X inquiries into Y actual leads (site visit) Objective: follow up to develop relationship with investor with a view to influencing the investment decision
 - Management Oversight is important to ensure quality control
- Survey client satisfaction some weeks after inquiry reply submitted







- Can investors easily find you and get in touch with the appropriate project manager at your IPI? Web site should display who does what and contact (email/telephone)
- Are you reachable? Good phone system (individual phones for officers with voice mail function are a MUST)
- Client Tracking Systems are necessary, low-tech or hightech what matters if top management involvement
- Good Internet Access/Email is a basic investment. Faxes are from the past.
- Computer Equipment equals basic infrastructure







Take Away: What Does it Take to Become a Good Facilitator?

The Will to Become a Facilitator:

- 1. Facilitation is the lowest-cost activity in promotion, and the most cost-effective!
- 2. Budget is not an excuse: top IPI performers with small budget in low-income countries.
- 3. When opportunity knocks, make sure you open the door







Tools available to IPIs to implement a facilitation strategy

Visit FDI Center at <u>www.fdipromotion.com</u>

Questions





