



PROMOVE Comércio

Mozambique

From Business Development to Export Strategy

Webinar 09. September 2021

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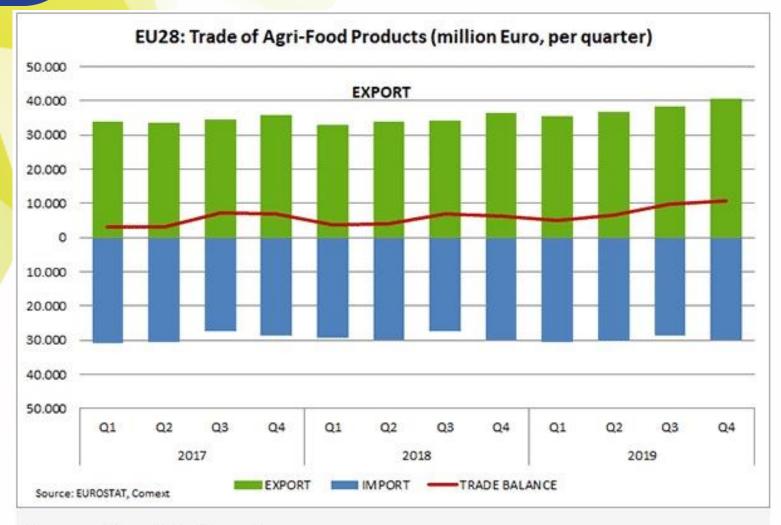
Part 2 From Business Development to Export Strategy



Introduction

- Strategic Export Marketing and "Quick Wins"
- Touching selected export-related concerns
- Importance of "export market analysis"
- Company-internal (export) marketing, sales know how and information
- Why no list of names of potential (EU) buyers and B2B contacts?

EU 28: Trade of Agri-Food Products



Rise of import values in 2019. The highest increases were for tropical fruit (which grew by €752 million), oilseeds (other than soyabeans) (up by €747 million), and vegetable oils (other than palm and olive oil) (up €660 million).

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Import values declined for palm and palm kernel oil (a fall of €612 million), citrus fruit (down €282 million), and olive oil (a decrease of €215 million).

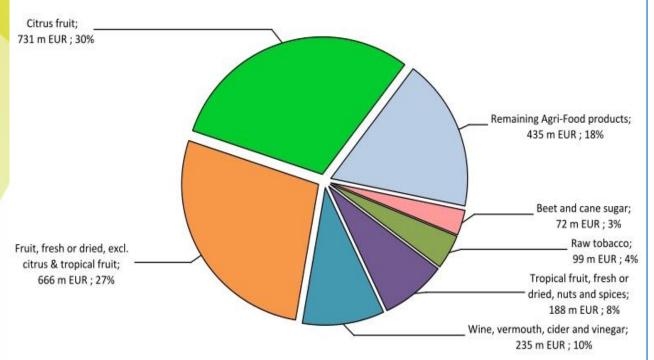
Five countries provided 35% of the EU's agri-food imports in 2019: the USA (€11.8 billion worth of imports), Brazil (€11.6 billion), Ukraine (€7.4 billion), China (€6.1 billion), and Argentina (€5 billion).

Source: Eurostat, Comext

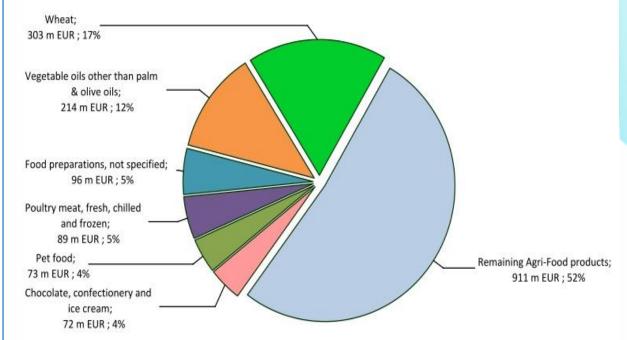
EU Agri-Food Trade with EPA SADC



Top EU Agri-Food **imports** from EPA SADC in 2020



Top EU Agri-Food **exports** to EPA SADC in 2020



Steps to exporting - simplified



- *Decide where to sell your agro-food products*: market scan and research
- 2 Have a realistic plan:
 - business-marketing-export plan, business model with client focus
 - Choose a route to the EU Market and specific countries: sell directly, distributor, sales agent, wholesaler, retailer, joint venture
- 4

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- *Find the export opportunities*: trade fairs, B2B meetings, support from chambers and institutions
- 5

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- Manage the export administration and documentation: different requirements for export to the EU and other international markets
- Start marketing:

client communication, adverts, global social media, landing pages, B2B visits

- (7)
- Get paid and limit risks:

Incoterms, export documentation, written quotations and legally binding contracts



Sales Support

Export Marketing Cycle – Understand Markets



COLLECT DATA Market scan Market research and analysis

- Macro trade data and statistics
- Overall market trends (EU 27, other European countries)
- Market briefs with specific focus (healthy food trends, organic foods

→ EUR-Lex, Summary of EU legislation on food safety

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/chapter/3010.html

Many "macro data" resources available for free use (some examples)

→ EU agricultural market briefs, organic products

https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/food-farming-fisheries/farming/documents/agri-market-brief-18organic-imports_en.pdf

→ EU information website on EU agri-food markets

https://agridata.ec.europa.eu/extensions/DataPortal/trade.html

→ EPA SADC agri-food trade statistics

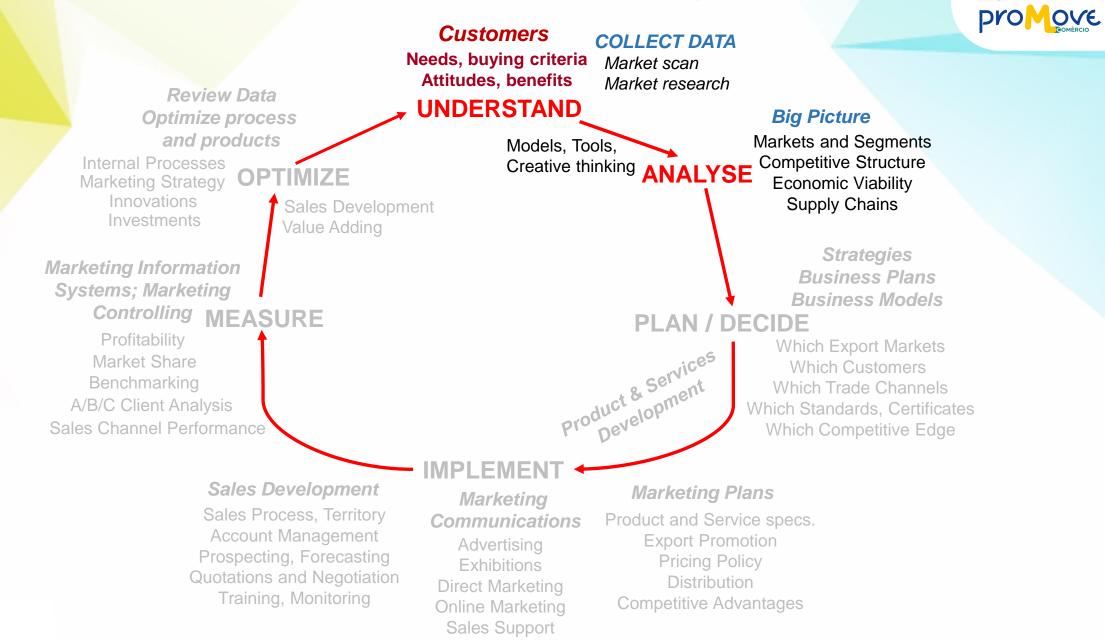
https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/food-farming-fisheries/farming/documents/agrifood-epa-sadc_en.pdf

\rightarrow EU policy EPA and SADC

https://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/regions/sadc/

→ Eurostat – muliple EU statistics

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Africa-EU_-_international_trade_in_goods_statistics



Export Marketing Cycle – Export Market Analysis



COLLECT DATA Market scan Market research and analysis

- Market Information websites
- Focus depends on products, specific market segments and focus target markets
- Own research, market visits, tradefairs (e.g. worlds leading tradefair for Organic Food, <u>BIOFACH</u>), specialist marketing analysts in target market, support by national business service providers

Selected market Information service links (free-of-charge and in-depths market reports for payment)

- → ITC trade map, trade statistics for international business development https://exportpotential.intracen.org/en/
- → ITC Export potential for agri-food products from Mozambique https://exportpotential.intracen.org/en/products/treemap?fromMarker=i&exporter=508&toMarker=w&market=w&whatMarker=k
- → EU export trade Information by CBI Netherlands https://www.cbi.eu

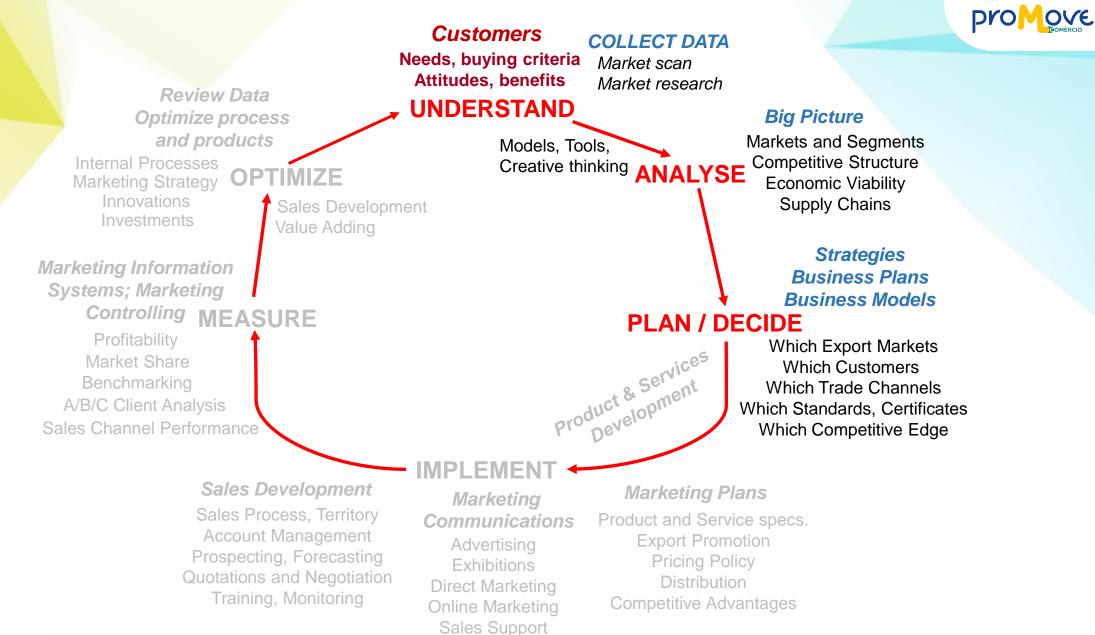
\rightarrow <u>CBI example on market Information Moringa products</u>

https://www.cbi.eu/market-information/natural-ingredients-health-products/moringa

Export Marketing Cycle – Export Market Analysis

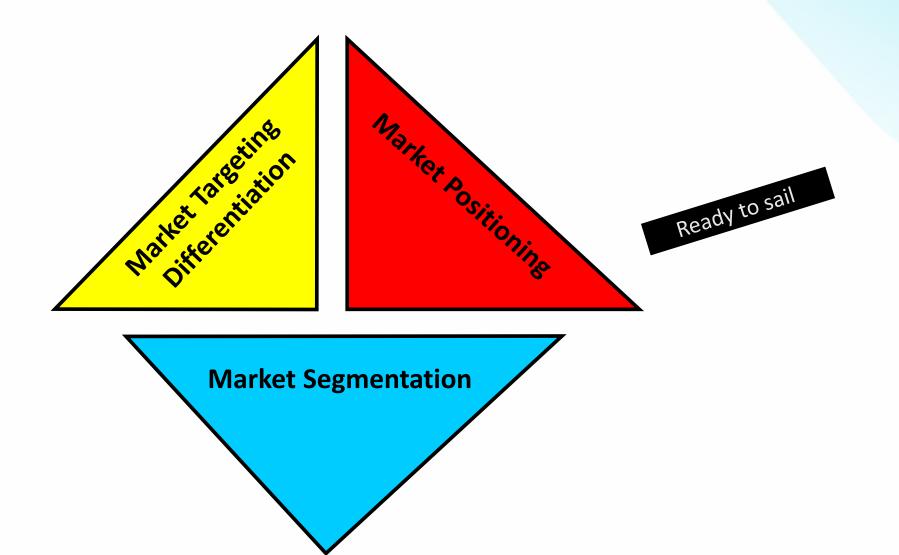
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Market Profile	[•] Market characteristics for the products growth rates, Structural changes, POtential market segments, key segments, Consumer trends, price segments
Competitive Profile	[•] Distribution methods number of main competitors, competitors' landscape, competitive strength of main competitors, own competitive edge
Distribution Profile	Current distribution channels and methods optional distribution channels, Structural limitations and best fit, differentiating channel costs, export clients' supply chain requirements, B2B contacts, trade fairs, market information journals
Export country regulations	Product related transport related, Storage related, Packaging and labelling related Food regulation and traceability related, quality and certification related



Export Strategy – Segmentation, Differentiation, Positioning

Product differentiation in global markets



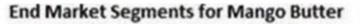
Export Strategy – Segmentation, Differentiation, Positioning

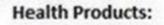


Export market analysis – strategy and Information gathering

f. Devel			 6. Develop marketing mix for each target segment evelop positioning or each target segment 			<i>Third step:</i> Market Positioning, Client Communication				
		3. [Deve	Select the target segment alop measures of the target attractiveness			(s)		Ма	Second step: rket Targeting Differentiation
1. se	5	segn	nents	<i>p</i> profiles of selected nts <i>First step,</i> basic consideration for (export) marketing strategy: Market Segmentation						marketing strategy:

Export Strategy – Example Segmentation





Type of buyers-Importers/distributors, processors

Retailers- Specialist retailers, drugstores, pharmacies, mainstream retailers, online retail.

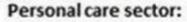
Products- creams, salves

Food sector:

Type of buyers-Importers/Distributors, processors

Retailers- Mainstream retailers, specialist retailers, online retail.

Products - Confectionery



Type of buyers-Importers/Distributors, processors

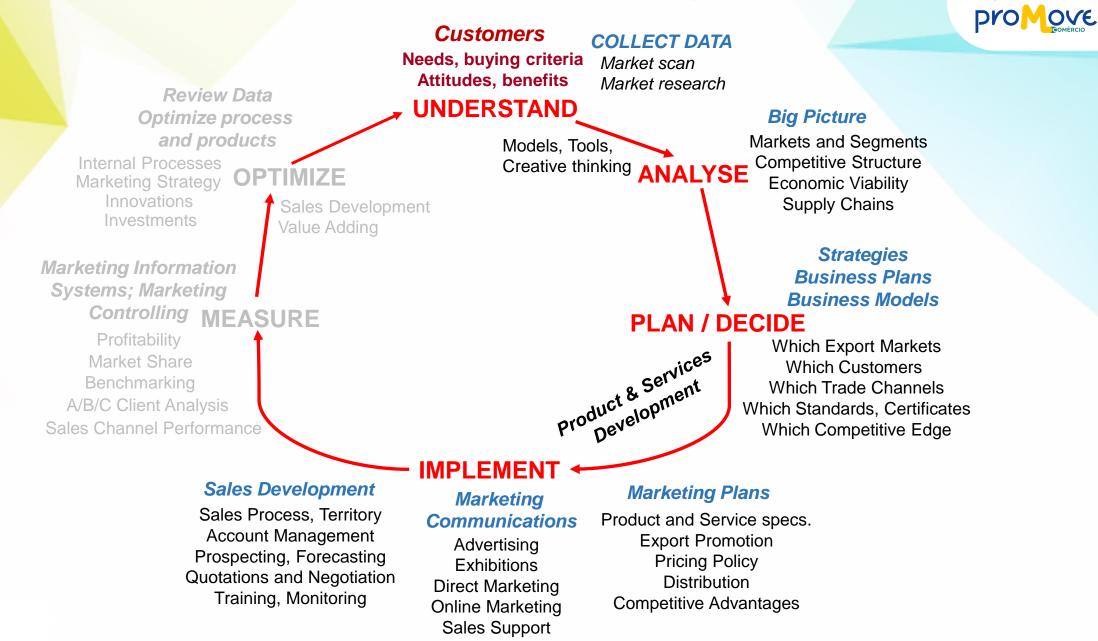
Retailers- Specialist retailers, drugstores, pharmacies, mainstream retailers, online retail.

Products- Skin care, hair care, colour cosmetics



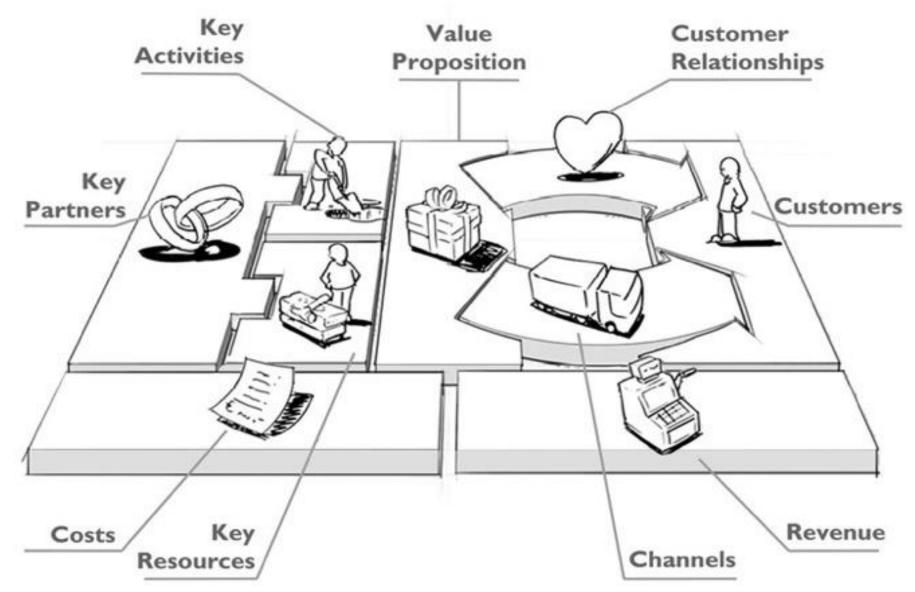






Export Strategy – Business Model Canvas

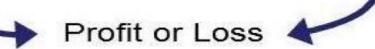


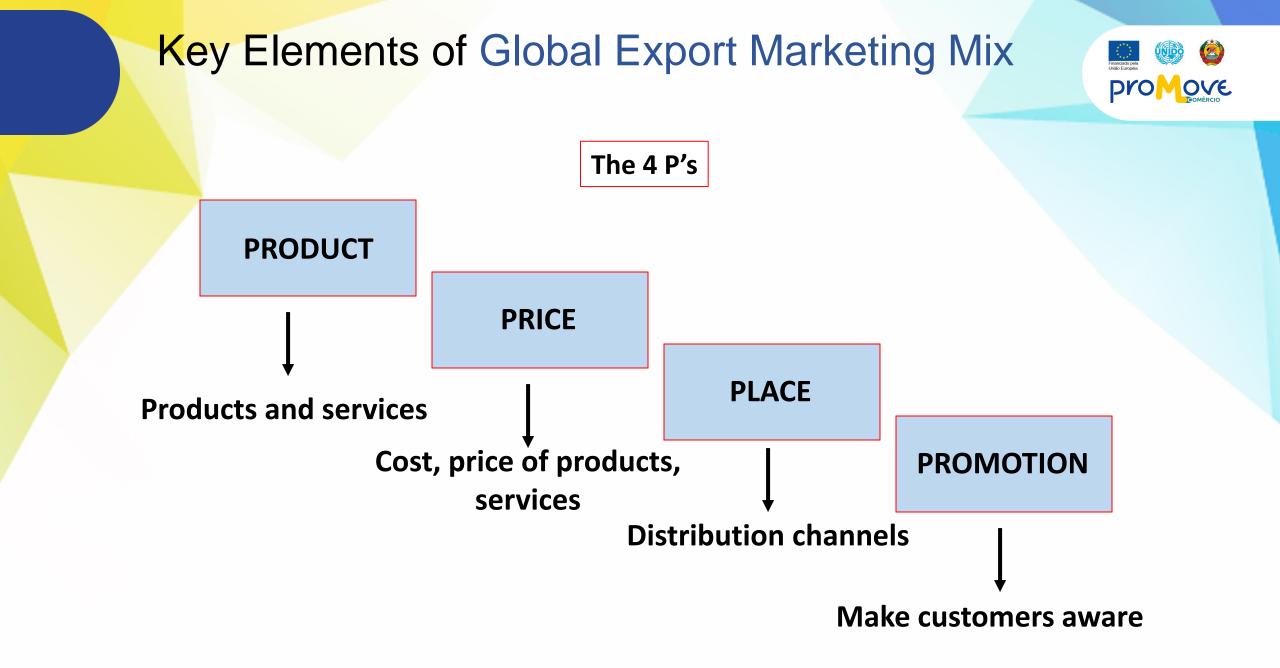


Export Strategy – simplified Business Model Canvas

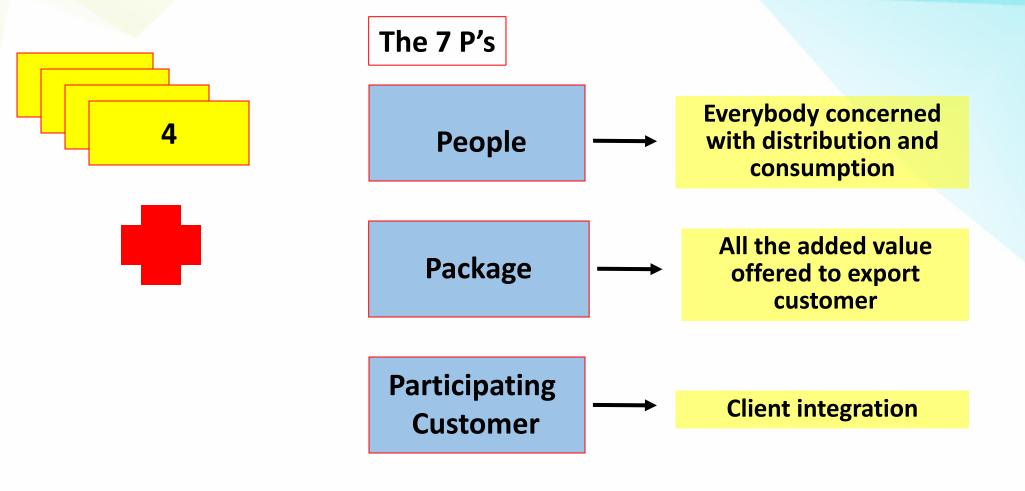


Partners / suppliers Value-creating activities and resources	Product ("value proposition")		Distribution channel Costumers Costumer relations		
Cost structure		Revenue stream			
			/		

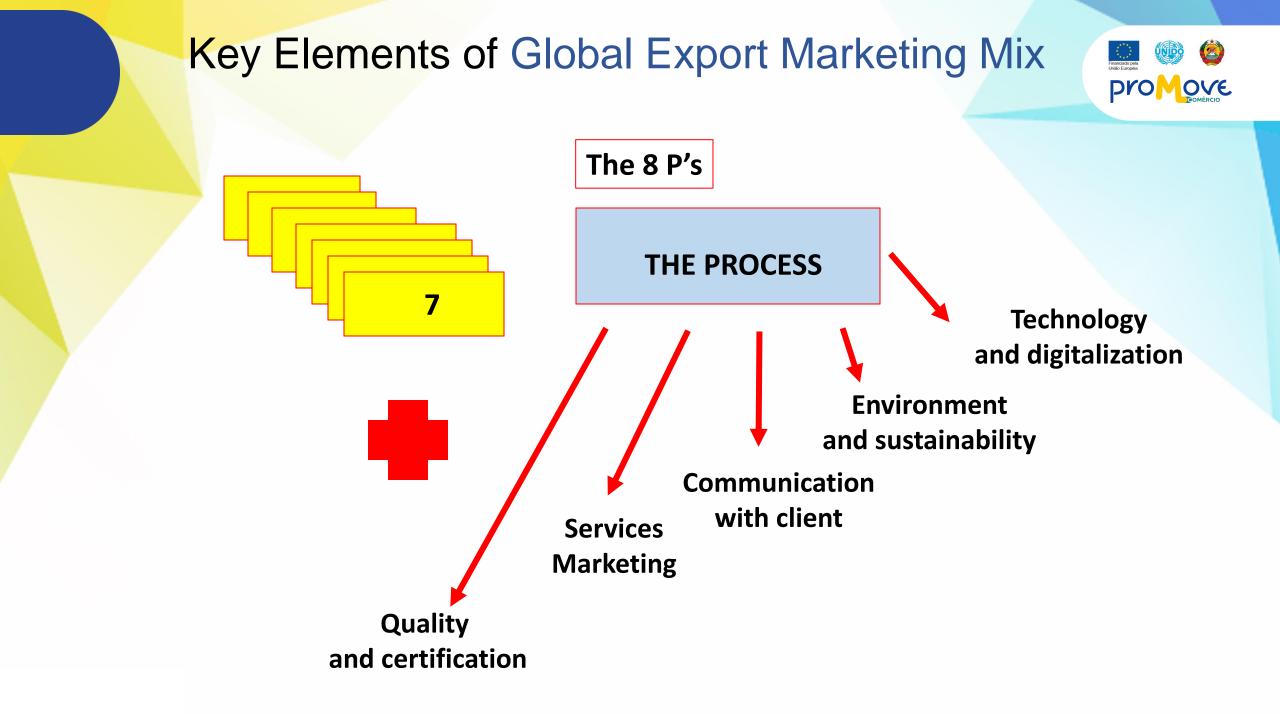




Key Elements of Global Export Marketing Mix for client-centred (Export) Marketing



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Reduce perceived Risks for Importers (Example: Oils for Cosmetics)



1. Payment conditions:

- Use comprehensible price calculations based on your own business evaluations: not on rumored European Market prices, speculations only on the commodity exchange
- Allow payment targets although potentially risky for you: no advance payment, importers need time for quality control

2. Delivery conditions:

- Favorable Incoterms: DDP, CFR, FOB, CIF
- Handling
 - Reduce handlings costs as much as possible: use standard containers: drums, canisters, etc; palletize, enable machine unloading

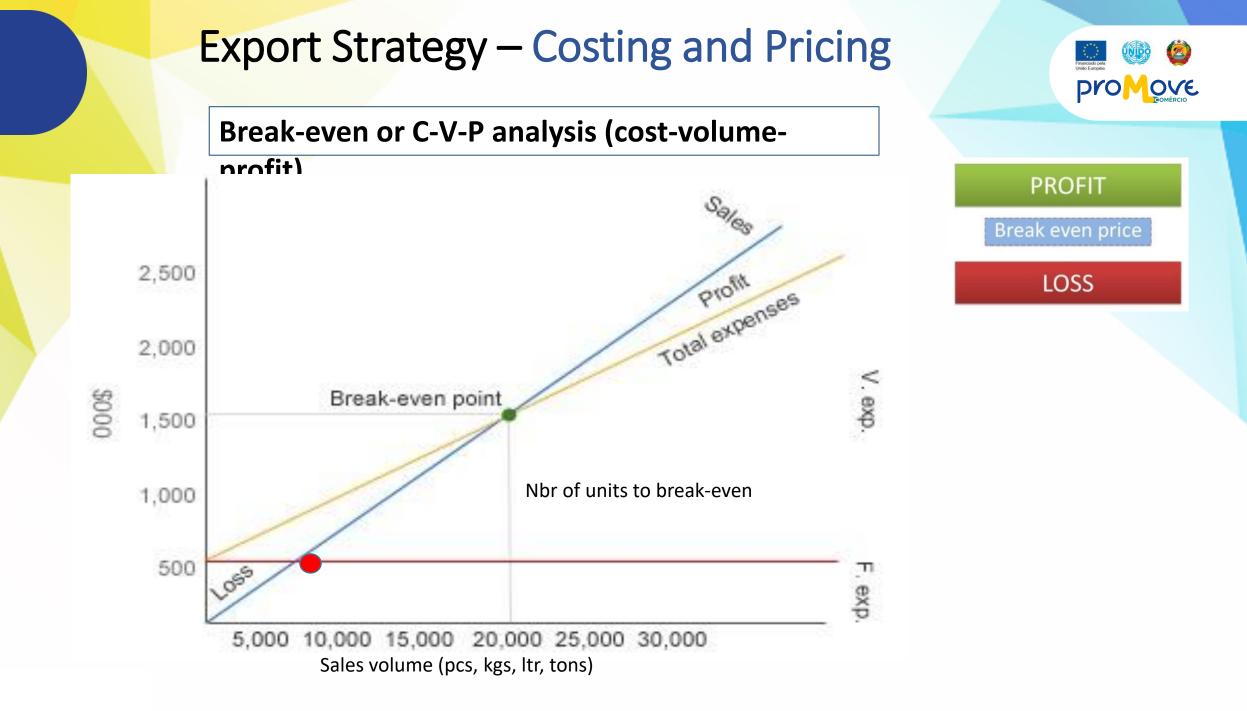
3. Certifications:

- Although costly, certifications reduce quality concerns: organic certifications, ISSO 9001, GMP, etc.
- Have accompaying documents ready to send
- Send specifications, certificates of analysis, safety data sheets (if applicable to the product)
- Send samples if required (correctly labelled including lot number)

Export Strategy – Pricing

Checklist

- Exercision per Verbe Exercision
- Does your export price reflect the (perceived + certified) quality of the product?
- Is the importer aware of the basis of your price quotation? (ex-factory, FOB, C&F, CIF)
- Is your export price competitive for the specific target market and the market segment?
- Do you consider specific objectives, such as market penetration, market skimming?
- Do you have to grant potential discount or "special offers" to the importer?
- Which pricing options are available if the exporters' cost increase or decrease? Is the demand at the specific export market either elastic or incelastic?
- Does any competitive situation influence your pricing options on medium or long term?
- Do you differentiate between sales channels?
 - Do you cover your cost?
 - Are you aware of the *short-term* lower price limit?
 - Did you plan for unforeseen circumstances?
 - Does the export contract provide for a *realistic* profit margin?



Export Strategy – The Fixed-Cost Trap



Finding, calculating and reducing of fixed costs

- **Depreciation and amortization** the gradual writing off of the cost of tangible and intangible assets over their useful lives
- Advertising including the cost of website hosting and media campaigns
- Salaries -

fixed compensation paid to employees regardless of the number of hours worked

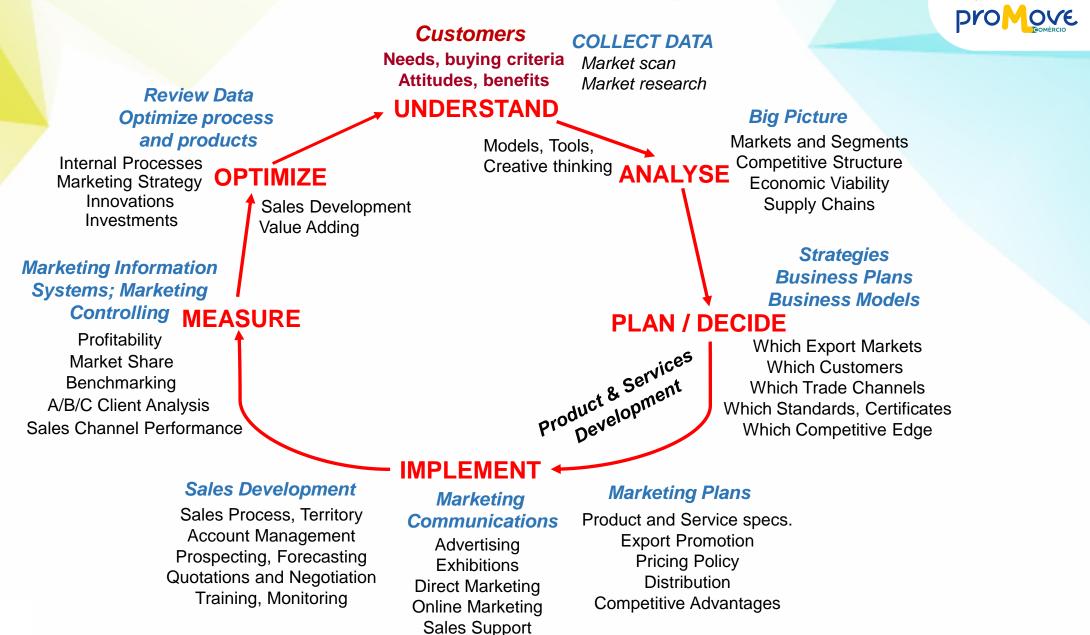
- Rent or mortgage payments, interest expense monthly payments to landlord, lender; cost of loans as long as agreements call for fixed interest rate
- Insurance and taxes –

periodic premiums paid to insurance companies, taxes charged by a local government

• Utilities –

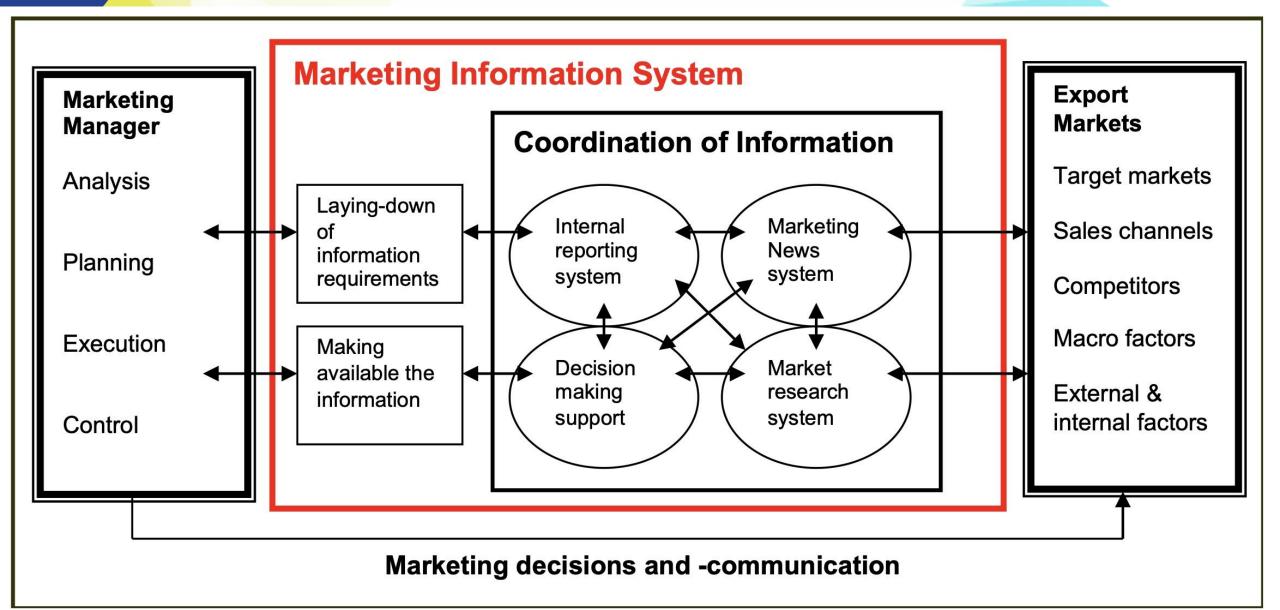
electricity, gas, phones, trash and sewer services, sometimes to be considered as mixed costs





Export Strategy - MIS









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