

Mirella Pérez Taja Adriana Morales González Enrique Ruiz Escamilla Steephen Martínez Guerrero Gabriel Vázquez Espinosa

Puebla Competitiveness Report

(Work in Process)

Cut Flower Cluster In Puebla's State

April 27, 2012

CONTENTS

- 1. World Cluster Status
- 2. Relevant Cluster Charts
- 3. Cluster Diamond
- 4. Value Chain (5 forces if needed)
- 5. Cluster Map
- 6. Synthesis of Current Situation
- 7. Strategy: Cluster Value Proposition
- 8. Relevant Project Priorities

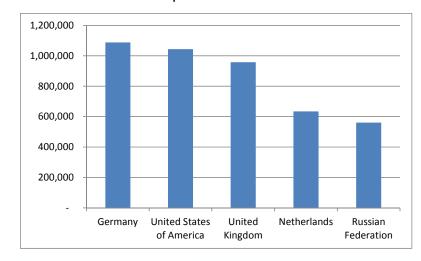


1. World Cluster Status

List of exporters for 0603 Cut flowers and flower buds for bouquets, fresh or dried

Exporters	Exported value (Unit : US Dollar thousand)				
Exporters	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Netherlands	3,944,605	4,179,795	3,620,270	3,692,294	
Colombia	1,114,884	1,094,475	1,049,225	1,240,481	
Ecuador	403,028	565,513	507,810	607,761	
Kenya	3 13,4 12	445,996	421,484	396,239	
Belgium	87,305	103,868	167,716	248,628	
World	7,122,244	7,709,787	7,318,538	7,585,898	

Sources : UN COMTRADE statistics.



Imported value 2010

4,000,000 3,500,000 3,000,000 2,500,000 1,500,000 500,000

Exported value 2010

List of importers for 0603 Cut flowers and flower buds for bouquets, fresh or dried

Ecuador

Kenya

Belgium

Colombia

Importers	Imported value (Unit : US Dollar thousand)				
	2007	2007 2008		2010	
Germany	1,102,244	1,194,639	1,042,551	1,087,733	
United States of America	1,043,617	1,021,196	960,405	1,043,818	
United Kingdom	1,133,862	1,056,847	877,690	958,287	
Netherlands	672,374	821,100	711,073	634,123	
Russian Federation	485,764	555,026	500,408	560,678	
World	7,113,543	7,666,445	6,894,572	7,271,883	

Sources : UN COMTRADE statistics.

Netherlands



2. Relevant Cluster Charts

In the year 2010 Mexico occupied the 25th place as an exporter (\$ 24.585 USD Thousand) having as its main target the United States which allocates 97% (\$ 23.858 USD Thousand) of its imports, only 12% of the national production is exported the rest is for domestic consumption

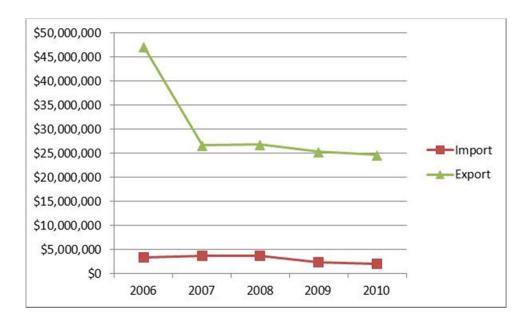
Period	Trade Flow	Reporter	Partner	Trade Value	
2006	Import	Mexico	World	\$3,231,375	
2007	Import	Mexico	World	\$3,599,497	
2008	Import	Mexico	World	\$3,604,449	
2009	Import	Mexico	World	\$2,355,213	
2010	Import	Mexico	World	\$2,034,772	

Sources : UN COMTRADE statistics.

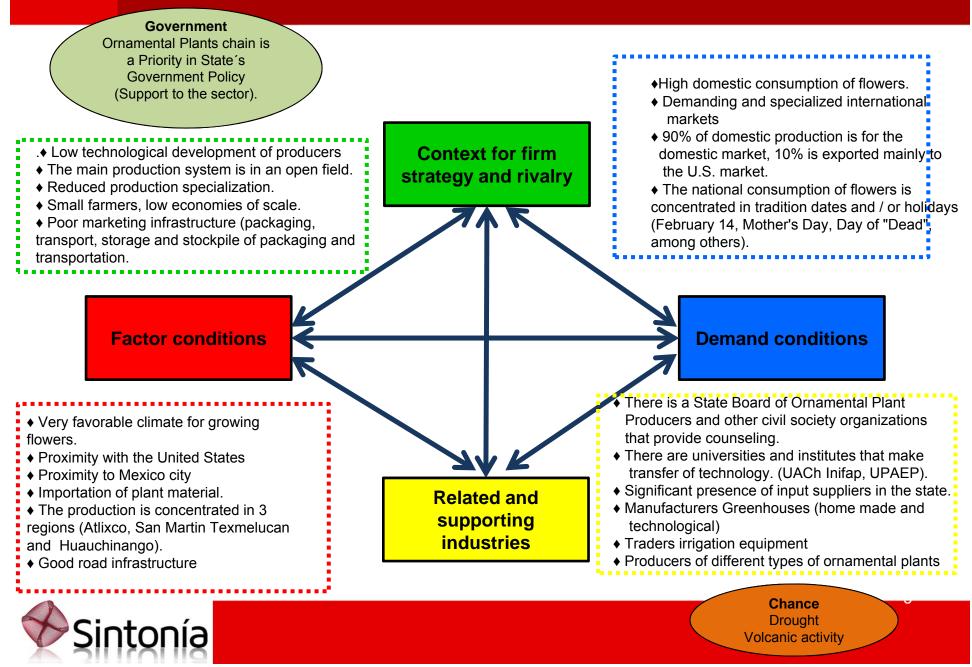
Period	Trade Flow	Reporter	Partner	Trade Value	
2006	Export	Mexico	World	\$47,109,273	
2007	Export	Mexico	World	\$26,638,263	
2008	Export	Mexico	World	\$26,818,746	
2009	Export	Mexico	World	\$25,252,773	
2010	Export	Mexico	World	\$24,584,554	

Sources : UN COMTRADE statistics.





3. Diamond Cluster

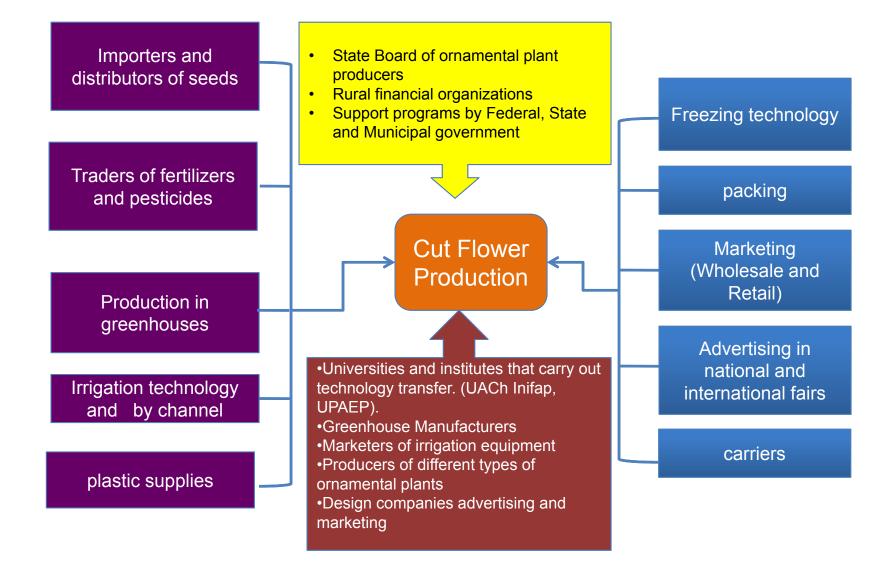


4. Value Chain

Firm infrastructure	 A little funding for the sector A little strategic planning for the development of the cluster 		• A little government support.		
Human resource management		 Low educational level of producers. Just a few professionals in the production of flowers A lot of family labor is used (including teenagers and children) 			
Technology development	 A little research and development is conducted A little linkage between universities and producers. Import of technology for production 				
• Importation of plant material •Low scale purchasing of inputs • Importation of fertilizers and agrochemicals •Low scale purchasing of inputs					
Inbound logistics	Operations	Outbound logistics	Marketing and sales	After-sales service	
 Low scale purchasing of inputs Poor supplying logistics of inputs. 	 Open field and Greenhouse production Low-tech production. Quality control, resource management, Production planning 	 Inland transportation Export procedures 	 Local advertising tourism and from the government Sales in shopping centers, local festivals and specific points. The internal market is not saturated, Participation in International Fairs 	There is not a after-sales service, the needs of customers is unknown	



5.Cluster Map





6. Synthesis of Current Situation

- Few integration of the producers of the region
- Technology and development limited, inadequate resources
- To support in policies and obtaining of public resources and private investment.
- Production focused almost entirely to the national market, and therefore there are no benchmarks with international standards.
- Lack of innovation in the field of propagation, production and distribution.
- Production of many varieties, but in small amounts.
- Total dependence on foreign technology, both for innovative propagative material such as technical equipment, as well as inputs (fertilizers, pesticides, propagative material).
- A little interest in visual quality



7. Strategy: Cluster Value Proposition

In order to develop the chain value 7 main strategies must be developed:

- 1. Improvement of production systems: This should start from primary production, which is due to improve the productive capacity of farmers, through training courses, forums and international tours so that they have a comparison about quality in other countries.
- 2. Increase of research and development: Is necessary to invest in technological development that allows them to develop and propagate species and varieties in the country, not to remain dependent on imported plant material.
- **3. Improvement of market structure:** Mainly in the cold chain, which can lead to a better postharvest handling of the product.
- 4. Promote the organizational development of the producer: through capacity building and increasing social capital.
- 5. Training of local producers in countries where the clusters of production of flowers are successful.
- 6. To stimulate legislative rules that promote the development of the agro industry in order that to time benefited the production of flowers in the condition.
- 7. Redefine the policies and objectives of current producer's organizations to promote unity and growth



8. Relevant Project Priorities



1. Establishing a technology center to develop, propagate, produce and distribute plant material to reduce its import.



2. Establishing regional marketing centers, to count with adequate structure for the reception, storage and distribution of flowers



3. Implementing a development program of productive capacities, organizational and human, so as to improve product quality and develop thus strengthen organizational structures.



Muchas Gracias



Mirella Pérez Taja Adriana Morales González Enrique Ruiz Escamilla Steephen A. Martínez Guerrero Gabriel Vázquez Espinosa

