# The Colombian outsourcing industry: The effects of institutions and agglomeration economies.

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#### Conferencia

Deslocalización de servicios y cadenas globales de valor: ¿Nuevos factores de cambios estructurales en América Latina y el Caribe?

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#### Objective

 To analyze the role of institutions and agglomeration economies in the development of the Colombian offshoring and outsourcing industry.

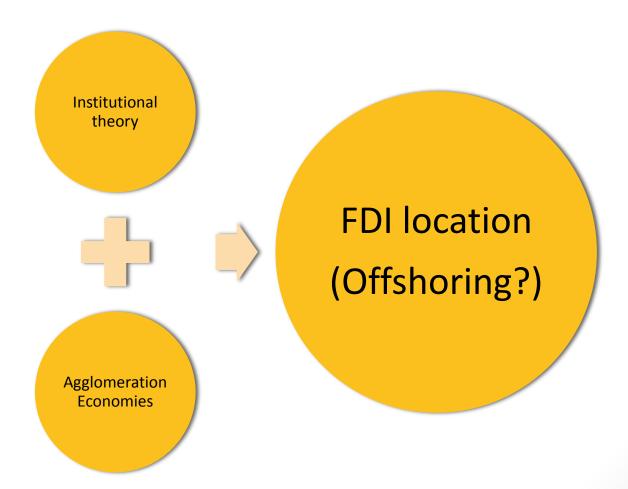
### Agenda

- 1. Motivation for research
- Theoretical framework.
  - Institutional theory
  - Economies of aglomeration
- 3. The roles of institutions and aglomerations economies
- 4. The development of the outsourcing and offshoring industry in Medellin.
- Concluding comments
- Future research

#### 1. Motivation for research

- Colombia: "Up and Comers" LAC economy in the development of the outosurcing industry.
- 2009: US\$1.8 billion industry (6.1% of the LA market)
- Colombian outsourcing and offshoring industry: slipping into a higher gear

#### 2. Theoretical Framework



#### 1. Institutional Theory

- Institutions: "rules of the game"
  - formal constraints (rules, laws, constitutions)
  - informal constraints (norms of behavior, conventions, and self-imposed codes of conduct)
  - enforcement characteristics

#### 1. Institutional Theory

Regulative Institutions

• Explicit regulative processes: rule setting, monitoring and sanctioning activities.

Normative Institutions

- Assumptions and value systems
- Trade/professional associations

Cognitive Institutions

• Mental maps of individuals

Scott (2001)

### 2. Economies of agglomeration

- Presence of competing multiple suppliers
- Knowledge spillovers
- Availability of intermediate inputs
- Labor specialization

- Regulative Institutions
  - ✓ BPO: one of the eight sectors: Structural Transformation Policy of the National Competitiveness and Productivity Policy formulated by the National Planning Department.
  - ✓ National registry for bilingual individuals (<u>www.ispeak.gov.co</u>).
    - ✓ To find qualified employees.

- Normative Institutions
  - ✓ The Colombian Association of Contact Centers and BPO
  - ✓ National Business Association of Colombia (ANDI) Chamber of BPO&IT
    - √ 12 member companies with 15,000 employees
    - ✓ US\$250 million.
    - ✓ optimization of processes in the health sector, telecommunications, finance, administration and back office.

- Cognitive Institutions
  - ✓ Neutral accent. assimilate other Spanish accents.
  - ✓ A large proportion: good English speakers
  - ✓ Cultural similarity with the U.S..

- A low degree of firm-level specialization and poorly-developed enterprise networks (Pietrobelli and Barrera, 2002).
- Well-developed textile fabrics, apparel and fashion industries: generated positive externalities



 BPO revenues in 2008: US\$185 million: 37% of the total market.

- Formal and Informal Institutions
  - Establishment of innovation centers
  - √ 40% of the budget for education
  - ✓ US\$17 million a year to stimulate entrepreneurship.
  - ✓ Various organizations formed in the public and private sector.
    - ✓ The Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje (Learning National Service) (SENA) and ACTUAR, the Foundation for the Recovery of Antioquia.

- Agglomeration economies
  - ✓ A number of large multinational companies\
    - ✓ Owens Illinois,
    - ✓ Sab Miller,
    - ✓ Phillip Morris,
    - ✓ Procter & Gamble,
    - ✓ Renault Toyota
    - ✓ Teleperformace,
    - Allus Global BPO, and Unisys
  - ✓ > 6 IT services companies with CMMI certifications

- Institutional change agents and institutional entreprenurship
  - ✓ Sergio Fajardo: mayor of Medellín
  - ✓ Elected as an independent: "escape the tradition of patronage and clientelism".
  - ✓ Increase land taxation--financial resources to invest in the developmental projects.
  - √ Changed public perceptions

- Institutional change agents/institutional entreprenurship
  - ✓ First year: started the construction of new schools and libraries in the poorest part of the city.
  - ✓ Poster, read: "Here are your taxes!".

### 5. Concluding Comments

- Performs better in cost
- Establishment of free trade zones with BPO facilities, investments, elimination of the value added tax
- Mostly offer voice-based BPO services

#### 5. Concluding Comments

- High-value activities disadvantaged by poor economies of agglomeration.
  - Lack of skilled human resources
- Global/local outsourcing companies expanding to mid-sized cities.
- Gradual shift towards high-value services

### **5.** Concluding Comments

	Facilitators	Inhibitor
Institutions	<ul> <li>Colombians have a neutral accent that allows them to assimilate other Spanish accents and they are very good English speakers</li> <li>Top reformer country in the region</li> <li>Free trade zones for BPO</li> <li>BPO as a priority area:         <ul> <li>Government investments and tax incentives</li> </ul> </li> <li>Trade associations playing important roles</li> <li>Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards</li> </ul>	Negative publicity about guerrilla, drug cartels and high crime rates has slowed investments by corporations.
Agglomeration economies	<ul> <li>Low cost</li> <li>Externalities generated by well- developed textile fabrics, apparel and fashion industries</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Colombian clusters are characterized by a low degree of firm-level specialization and poorly-developed enterprise networks. (Pietrobelli and Barrera, 2002)</li> </ul>

#### 6. Future research

- Competitiveness of SMEs vis-a-vis bigger/foreign companies
- Labor practices in the BPO companies









### Thank you!