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| **Theme** | **Publication** | **Summary** |
| FDI | Carlos Nuno Castel-Branco, 2014 (Conceptual paper) | Limitations of FDI to generate growth in Mozambique mainly due to:   * Too low taxation * Too permissive use of generated profits * Redundant incentives * Weak redistribution policies |
| FDI and Sugar | Buur et al, 2012 | The engagement of the state and government in the rehabilitation of the sugar industry after 1992 is complex and explained by factors that go beyond the pure economic one. The theory of the state-business relations is critically revised. |
| FDI and Health | Azemar et al, 2009 (Empirical paper) | Using panel data from 70 developing countries,health represented by malaria and HIV are strong determinant of the across country heterogeneity in FDI |
| FDI (Tourism) | Fabienne Fortanier et al, 2009 (Empirical paper both quantitative and qualitative) | The impact of foreign hotel on the local economy is somehow positive as it decreases unemployment (for instance); however, instead of train people, foreign hotels hire local already trained staff from local hotels. |
| FDI | Wilson et al, 2007 (Data) | A lot of information on FDI in Mozambique |
| FDI | Tembe et al, 2012 (Data) | Determinants of FDI with a comparison between China and Moz |
| FDI | Monetary Fund (Data) | Interesting for data |
| FDI | Winkler, 2013 (Empirical) | Foreign firms performs very well on some indicators but there is little linkage with local economy which impedes spillover effects |
| FDI | German et al, (empirical) | Focuses on land rights |
| FDI | Mahembe et al, 2014 (data) | Interesting for data shown |
| FDI | Grande et al; 2102 (empirical) | FDI entry mode is associated with the less corrupt markets |
| FDI | Warren\_Rodriguez, 2010 (conceptual/empirical) | In the metalworking and light chemical sectors there has been a process of gradual technological  obsolescence combined with a progressive simplification of production processes that is leading to a  weakening of their technology capability and skill base: FDI did not help to reverse this process |
| FDI | Robbins et al, 2012 (conceptual/empirical) | Studies the relationship between growth and infrastructures and FDI |

Comments: there is a common theme across the papers: FDI are not well contributing to the economic growth of Mozambique, for a number of reasons (rough):

* There are potentially too many incentives for FDI (some of them may be redundant);
* The lack of correct taxation impede redistribution;
* There are scarce links with local companies (scarce generation of spillovers);
* There is absorption of already present capacities but no generation of new capacities;
* Trends/numbers on FDI in Mozambique (how much money, how many companies, which sectors?)
* Rationale of incentivizing FDI in Mozambique

Malaria and health in general (particularly HIV) are disincentives for FDI. Once foreign companies decide to invest, then malaria control is a significant cost (paper not included above: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27599835>).

The possibility that the foreign private sector funds malaria elimination:

* Would counterbalance the high incentives they get;
* Would be part of the social corporate responsibility (need to search more on this, I have done a search already, will send stuff);
* Would be a good investment for the foreign private sector (this we will prove with Maragra);
* Would incentivise new FDI (as malaria is an obstacle).

Shall we structure as a literature review, keeping the structure that you already have in the paper, adding the new papers above and construct a conceptual framework around the literature reviewed? See paper attached as an example.

If you could add the papers above in the paper, prepare the “prisma diagram” for papers selected, I will do the rest.