



## SMEs and Sustainable Development: Challenges & Opportunities

UNCITRAL Panel on "Challenges faces by MSMEs in the modern economy: selected reasons behind networks of MSMEs

A presentation to: By: Riefqah Jappie Date: 25 March 2019



## ITC' SME Competitiveness Outlook (SMECO)

Themes:

- 2015 : Connect, compete and change for inclusive growth
- 2016: Meeting the standard for trade
- 2017: The region: A door to global trade
- 2018: Business Ecosystems for the Digital Age
- 2019: being produced



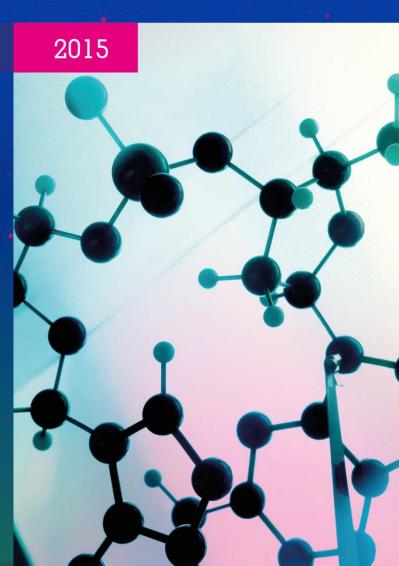




### TRADE IMPACT FOR GOOD

### SME COMPETITIVENESS OUTLOOK

Connect, compete and change for inclusive growth



# Why SMEs are important? What matters for SMEs, matters for your people

Productivity increases of SMEs can contribute to growth and to inclusiveness at the same time

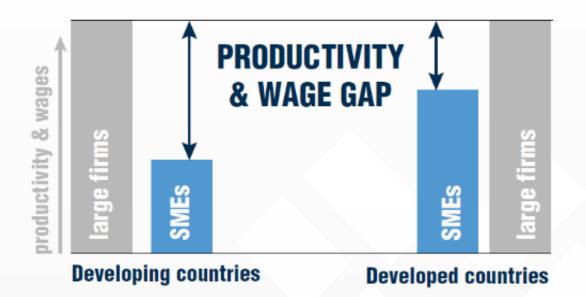


### & nearly 70% of EMPLOYMENT in the world \*\*\*\*\*



## SME characteristics: Productivity and wages

- SMEs are generally less productive than large firms
- The gap is larger in developing countries
- A similar pattern is observed in wages



Source: OECD-UN-ECLAC (2013)



# SMEs face challenges directly related to their size (i)

- SMEs struggle to gain access to information on export opportunities...
- ...adding to other challenges to meet mandatory and voluntary standards...
- ...calling for stakeholders to facilitate SME implementation and verification of standards

INFOGRAPHIC When asked, SMEs express a strong desire for information about export opportunities.







# SMEs face challenges directly related to their size (il)

- SMEs still suffer from a lack of funding for working capital and investment needs.
- SMEs struggle to attract high quality workers due to inadequate market supply...
- ... as well as their own limited ability to train their own employees
- Technology adoption and scope for innovation are often weak among SMEs...
- ...logistics costs relative to sales are significantly higher for SMEs than for large firms



## Pooling resources to overcome challenges (i)

- Due to small sizes, SMEs have limited political bargaining power...
- ...for which they can compensate by working with trade and investment support institutions...
- ...regional networks also provide support

**INFOGRAPHIC** Investment in trade and investment support institutions can generate export revenue.



### Regional networks boost national institutions through:

2	Regional information exchange
	Joint value chain and branding strategies
杰	Coherence between national and regional policies
	Joint capacity building
	Joint trade and investment promotion

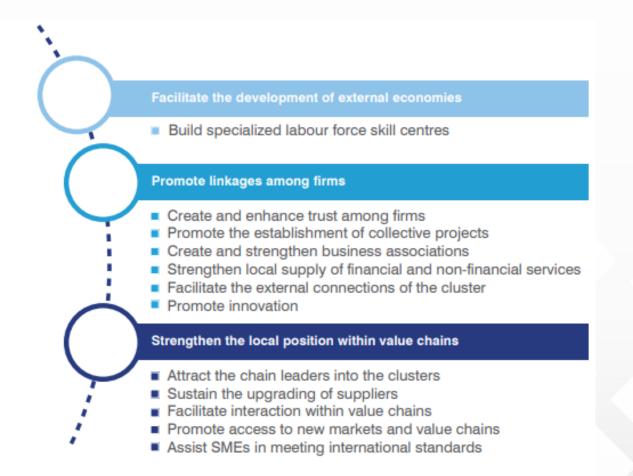


## Pooling resources to overcome challenges (ii)

- ... or by forming clusters ...
- Clusters can help SMEs to improve their productivity, innovation and overall competitiveness. What makes clusters potentially beneficial to SME competitiveness are the opportunities of 'collective efficiency', derived from both positive external economies and joint actions.
- Clusters can facilitate innovation spillovers ... cluster development policies can help to develop local competitive factors and strengthen linkages.



### A menu for cluster development (SMECO 2015)



Source: Pietrobelli, Carlo and Roberta Rabellotti (2006).



# Firms connected to international markets are more productive and create more employment

In Tunisia, being connected to international markets ...

- boosts firms' productivity by 143%
- raises firms' profitability by 196%
- increases firms' contribution to job creation by 16%

Profitability Employment growth Productivity

Source: Baghdadi (2015)

### SME competitiveness matters for inclusive growth



# Deep integration: part of the toolkit for inclusive growth

### **Reducing the competitiveness gap**



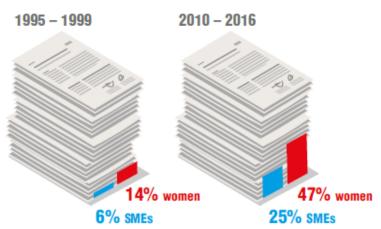
For example, deepening Ecuador's commitments by one policy area can reduce the competitiveness gap, making it comparable to that of Slovakia.



# How much coherence on inclusiveness policies?

## Women, SMEs now get more attention in trade agreements

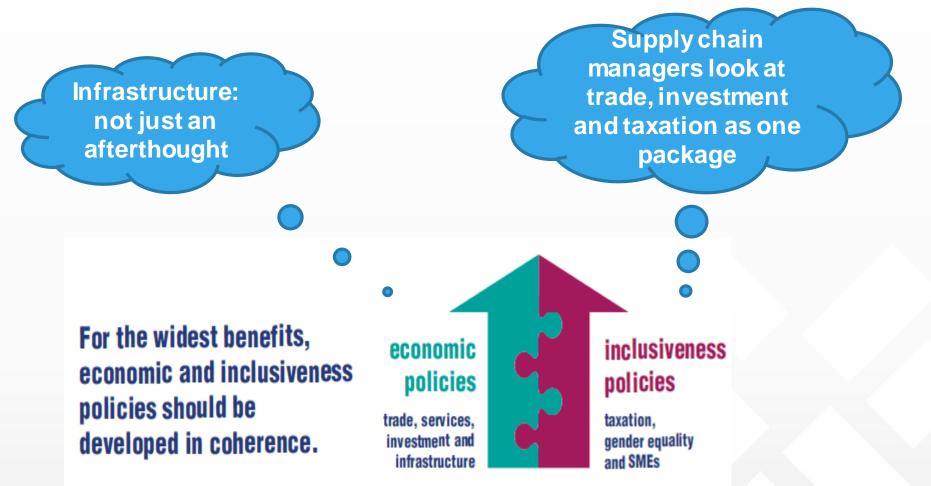
In recent trade agreements, gender equality references and SME provisions have more than tripled.



### **Taxation? Not really**



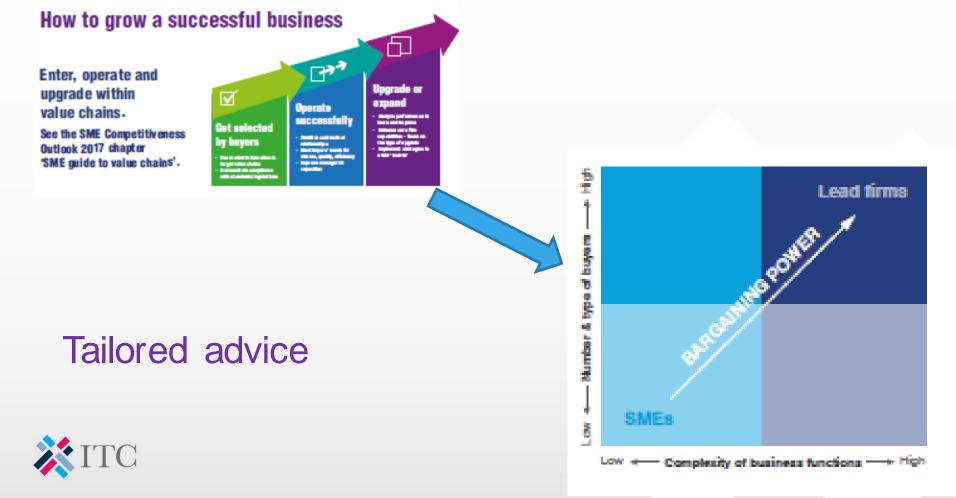
### Coherent policies benefit everyone



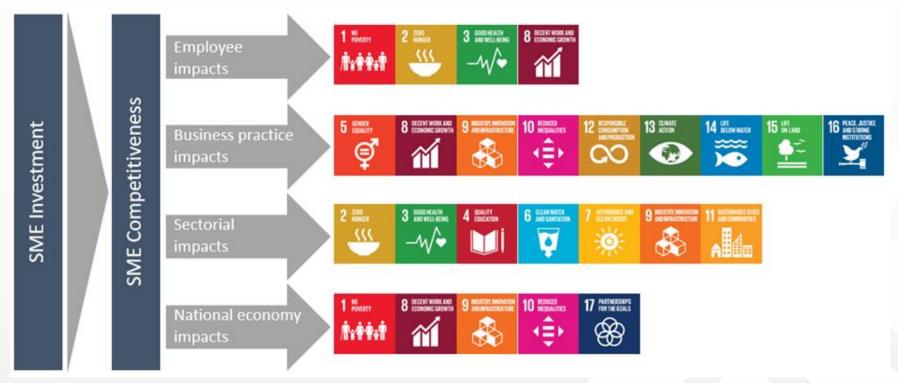


## An SME Guide to Value Chains

Looking through the lens of a supply chain manager



## Competitive SMEs can help realise the SDGs (forthcoming SMECO 2019)



**Note:** SME business practices and sectorial focus can impact multiple SDGs, the most important ones are included in this figure. **Source:** ITC



# How to put SMEs under the radar of investors?

- => ITC' Supplier Capacity Profiles
- This profile complements the wealth of market intelligence on the readiness of a country for investment with firm-level information on key sectors.
- It provides a snapshot of the investment context in the country's firms grounded in unique survey data.
- A sectoral analysis highlights tangible investment opportunities for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the country.



### **ITC' Supplier Capacity Profiles**

### Filling a gap



- How to bring investment to SMEs?
  - Change the information provided to investors!
- SMECS data to fill the gap:
  - SMECS Supplier Capacity Profiles provide a snapshot of the investment context grounded in unique survey data from the firms themselves.
  - SMECS Supplier Capacity Profiles are complementary to existing market intelligence.



### Supplier Capacity Profile

### Structure:

- Two pages introducing the country performance (macro) and link to the SDGs: Text (A) and Visuals (B)
- Two pages per sector drawing evidence from firm level data collected (micro): Text (C) and Visuals (D)



### KENYAN ECONOMY AT A GLANCE Kenya is a diverse country that extends from the shores of Lake Victoria, Africa's largest lake, to the Indian Ocean. It hosts East Africa's largest on ich shifts 22 million tons of caren every year, as well as some of the region's best physical an a gateway into Africa, especially for investo astructure. Its strategic location makes Kerry d the Indian Ocean. ta. It also has a large and young population her education system is or have allowed it to build set of sectors, from high-value tourism The Kenyan economy has a proven track record of strong, rapid growth, averaging 5.5% per annum between 2013 and 2018.<sup>1</sup> New infrastructural developments are spurring further improvements in the country's robust economic performance. On the one hand, new Wijfs-speed railway has opened up a consume market of more than 38 million people by Inlining Kengi's langest port to the cagital.<sup>2</sup> The country is also investing in upgrades to its ICT infrastructure, with the National Optic Fibre Backbone now connecting all the 47 counties of the country. Improving the business environment, one measure at a time Kenya has a set of committed institutions that foster a business ecosystem in which foreign investment can thrive. The government has put in place several measures to improve the ease of doing business, including roundtables, cabinet committees, automation of government services and one-stop shops, has Regulations to protect investors have improved as well, ledeed, the fact that the country ranks 11th in the world in the 'Protecting Minority Investors' indicator of the Doing Business Report underscores the strength of the governance safeguards that are in place ives that tip the balance towards investment for develop Kenya offers a range of sector-specific fiscal and non-fiscal incentives for investment. These feductions, subsidies, and exemptions are designed to encourage investments that grow the country's capital stock while promoting its priority sectors asses offer unparalleled opportunities to earn healthy returns while contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals. Competitive, innovative firms are reducing poverty while working at the vanguard of sustainable production techniques. Investors can promote the long term profitability of their investments by investing in equitable and sustainable development practices. Several sectors in Kenya provide promising opportunities to contribute to social, environmental, and economic objectives. Filling the information gap: suppliers capacities Firms' competitiveness and development potential play an important role in the success of an investment. The following pages provide a snapshot of the investment context is Kenya grounded in unique survey data from three key sectors: agric-business, tourism and financial services. SUPPLIER CAPACITY IN AGRI-BUSINESS A regional leader in agro-processing, Kenya has the highest agricultural productivity levels in East Africa.<sup>1</sup> This s the result of active government support, favorable agro-climatic conditions, availability of expertise, year-ound international demand, and direct air transport to Europe and the Middle East. ricultural exports constitute 70% of Kenya's total exports The appricultural sector already represents 70% of the country' exports, and has been proving at intergreates an access and proposed in a control of the control of dent agri-business firms participate in value chains ienyan apolood firms are integrated into domestic and international markets, often through any particular of the second s nationally recognized certificate The highest rates of certification in the world can be found amongst Kerwan agri-business firms.

The higher rates of certification in the world can be found amongst Rewyn agri-Lusiess firm. Companies consistent point to high agrity, scossible processes and institutions for driving standards and carrying cut conformity assessments (Figure 6). As a result, the majority of instructioned firms in the sector hold at least one pape of internationally recognized certificates enriching them with better management practices and access to better markets.

### Over two-thirds testify high skills match and availability of skilled worker

Kenga is well known for its large pool of highly educated and skilled workers. The agri-business makes no exception to this, as itstilled by Kenyen businesses themselves. Over two-thride di surveys companies were constraint this heigh availability of skilled workers in the endro Figure H, and many provide on-the-job training that fonters the empowerment of women and pourth.

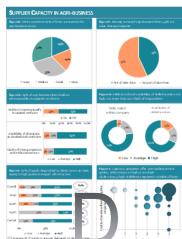
### 81% of goods dispatched to clients arrive on time

High-quality infrastructure is an importance for south as well as of efficient logistics services. Kenyan firms rate highly both the quality of an exist infrastructure and the quality of services differed by logistics companies. As a result, on average of goods dispart to clients arrive on time (almost 90% in certral counties).

The Kenyan government provides in these for production investment and export in the agri-business sector. These include tax incentives, VAT rests, subsidies, busing a linearnoss and investment deductions.

### Kenya has drawn 20% of total FDI to

Investors have already identified the agricultural sector as a good opportunity in Kenya: agri-business in the country has dream 2014 for that PDI to the EAC region. Want to know more about investment opportunities in agric-business? **Stroppy**, can help (<u>impt//invest.go.bus</u>).



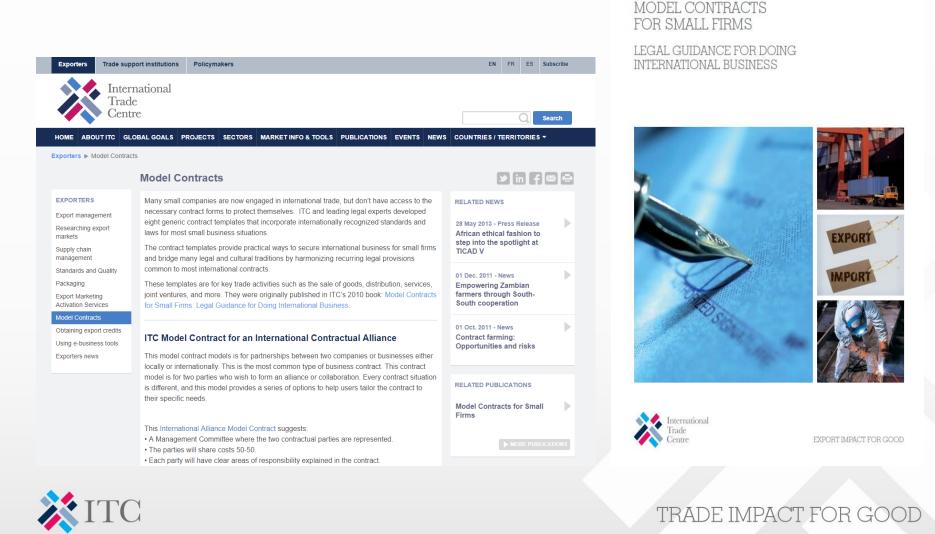
dex (HD) value DP (atcurrent p Real GDP growth

elan Exchange o

1 1 1

🚟 🐱 🛜 🛞

# ITC work on model contracts for small firms



## Thank you!

For more information:

http://www.intracen.org/SMEOutlook/

http://www.intracen.org/SMEBenchmarking

