SMEs in ASEAN Economic Integration and Nation-building

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SMEs are at the core of ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint

Country	Share of Total		Share of Total		Share of		Share of Total	
	Establishment		Employment		GDP		Exports	
	Share	Year	Share	Year	Share	Year	Share	Year
Brunei	98.4%	2008	58.0%	2008	23.0%	2008	-	-
Darussalam								
Cambodia	99.8%	2011	72.9%	2011	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	99.9%	2011	97.2%	2011	58.0%	2011	16.4%	2011
Lao PDR	99.0%*	2006	81.4%	2006	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	97.3%	2011	57.4%	2012	32.7%	2012	19.0%	2010
Myanmar	88.8%**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	99.6%	2011	61.0%	2011	36.0%	2006	10.0%	2010
Singapore	95.9%	2011	43.6%	2011	45%	2012	-	-
Thailand	99.8%	2012	76.7%	2011	37.0%	2011	29.9%	2011
Viet Nam	97.5%	2011	51.7%	2011	40.0%	-	20.0%	-

Note: * ADB (2013), ** Based on officially registered number of firms.

Source: Country's Reports, ERIA (2013c).



ASEAN Initiatives for SMEs

 ASEAN Policy Blueprint for SME Development 2004-2014 provides the framework for SME development in ASEAN to narrow the development gap in the region

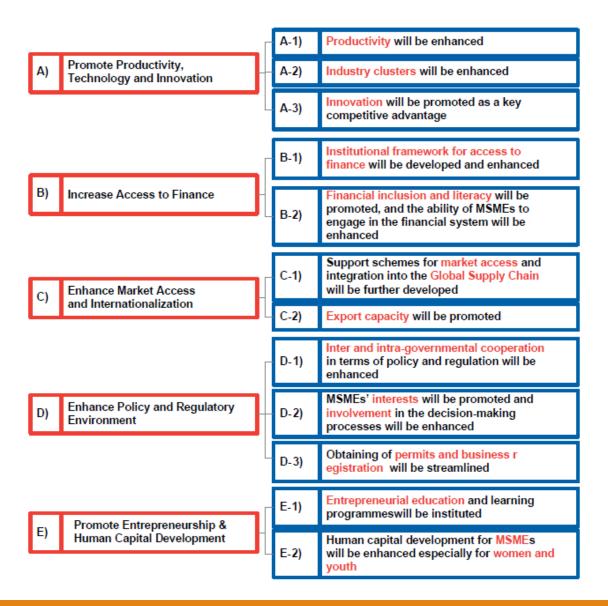
 Strategic Action Plan for ASEAN SME Development 2010-2015

aims to further enhance the competitiveness and flexibility of SMEs in moving toward a single market and production base in ASEAN.



STRATEGIC GOALS

DESIRED OUTCOMES



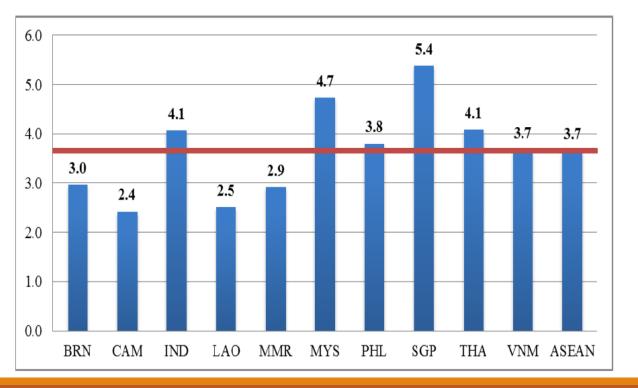
ASEAN Strategic Action Plan for SME Development 2016-2025

ASEAN Strategic Action Plan for SME Development 2016-2025 Jakarta: ASEAN Secretariat, November 2015



ASEAN Initiatives for SMEs

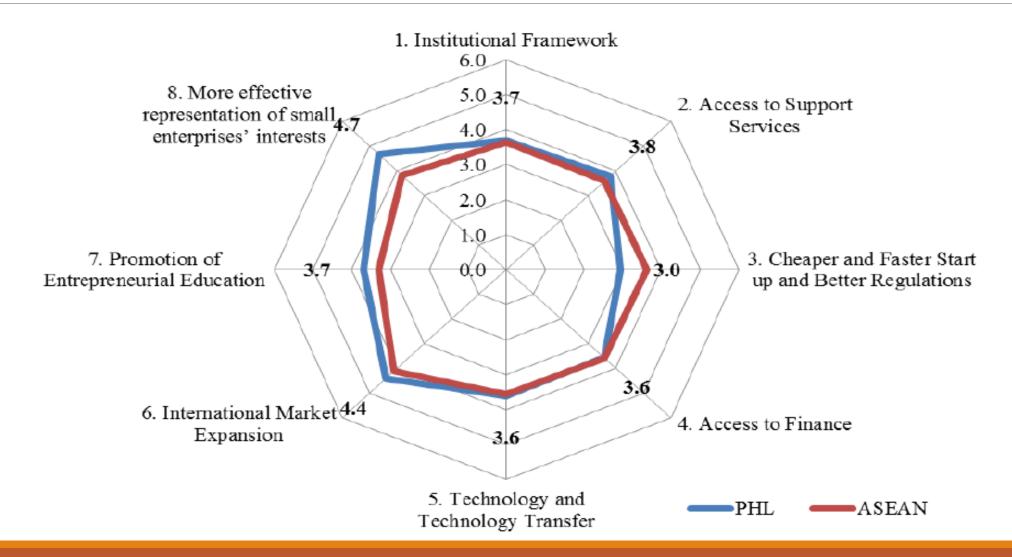
Adoption of the ASEAN SME Policy Index
 Adopted from the OECD to assess policy development across countries sharing a common SME policy platform



ERIA, 2014



Philippines SME Policy Index (ERIA, 2014)





Issues

- Lack of access to relevant technologies, information
- Access to finance
- Limited marketing skills and management capacity
- High business costs
- Compliance to standards
- Limited attention to R&D/Innovation

Aldaba (2013); ERIA (2014)



PIDS Survey of Innovation Activities 2015

Key findings

- Major determinants to innovative behavior include gross sales of the firm (which correlates with establishment size), educational attainment of employees, knowledge management practices, location and the industry group to which the firm belong.
- Effects of innovation are customer-driven.
- Barriers to innovation: cost factors, limited government support, and weak knowledge networks

Albert, et. al. (2017)



Ways forward

- Improving the regulatory environment
- Access to finance, technology transfer
- Fostering innovation through education and training
- Targeting assistance to MSMEs
- Strengthening linkages between knowledge producers and users
- Adopting a whole of government approach
- Harmonization of the rules/Translation of ASEAN-wide plans to national policies
- Provision of business development services (e.g., expansion of Negosyo Centers)





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