

Globalization, the Knowledge Economy and Jordan's Missing Middle

"Companies'
Success Stories:
Growth and
Profits"



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The end of the Oil Age

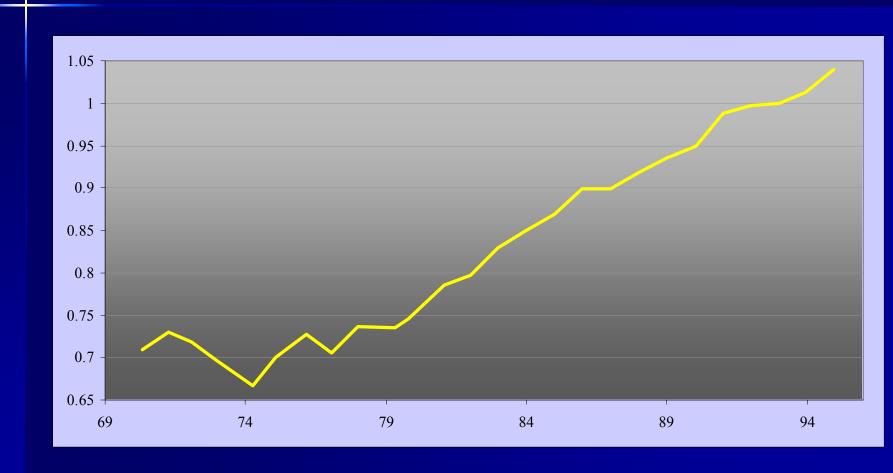


Globalization

- Internationalization of Production.
- Intensification of Trade.
- The Knowledge Economy.
- New Management Systems.
- New Division of Labor.
- Increased Capital Mobility.
- New Determinants for Competitiveness.



The Knowledge Economy



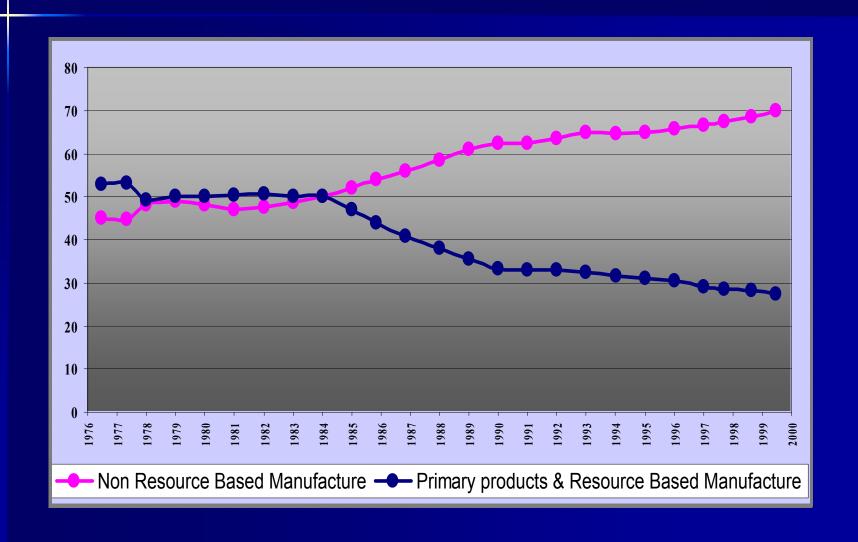


The Global Knowledge Economy



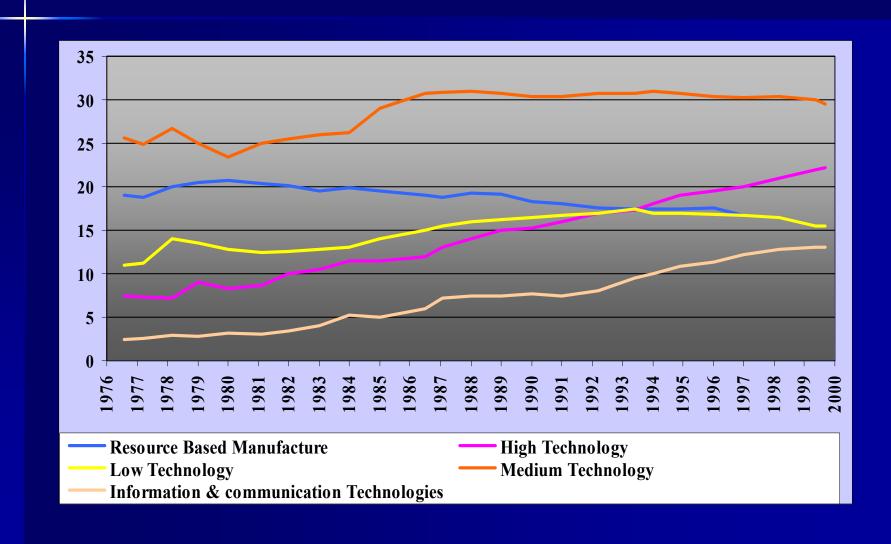


Global Economic Trends





Technological Composition of World Exports





Competitiveness

Low Road:

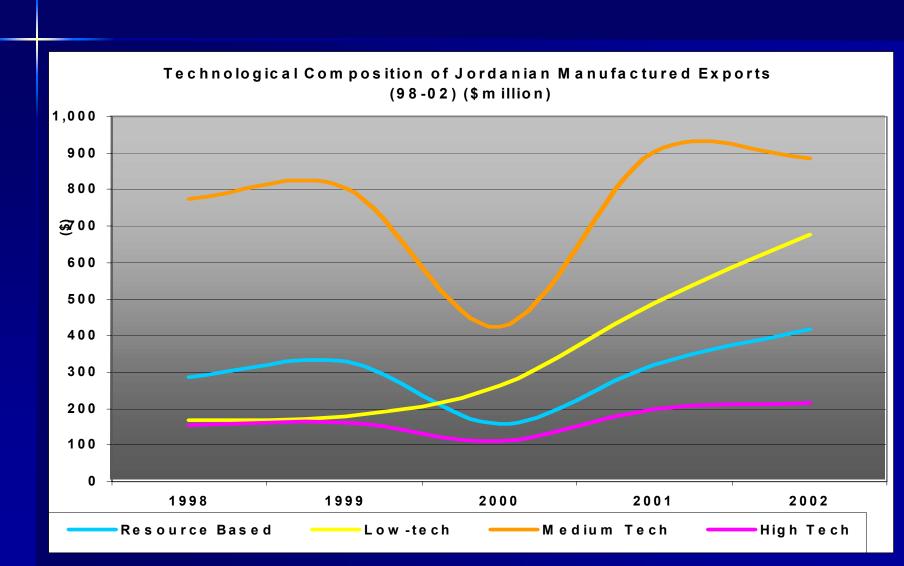
- Natural Endowment.
- Labor intensive industries.
- Low-entry barriers industries.
- Price Competition.
- Race to the bottom

High Road:

- Value competition
- Knowledge

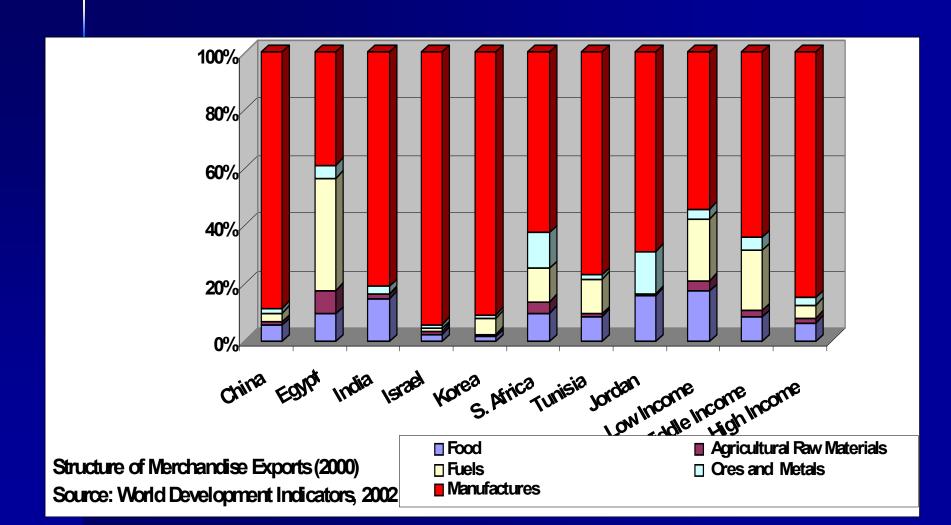


Technological Composition of Jordanian Exports





Jordan & Global Economic Trends



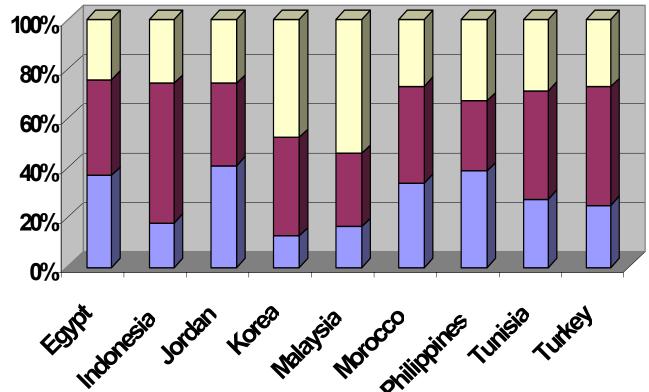


Jordan's Technological Composition of Industrial Production





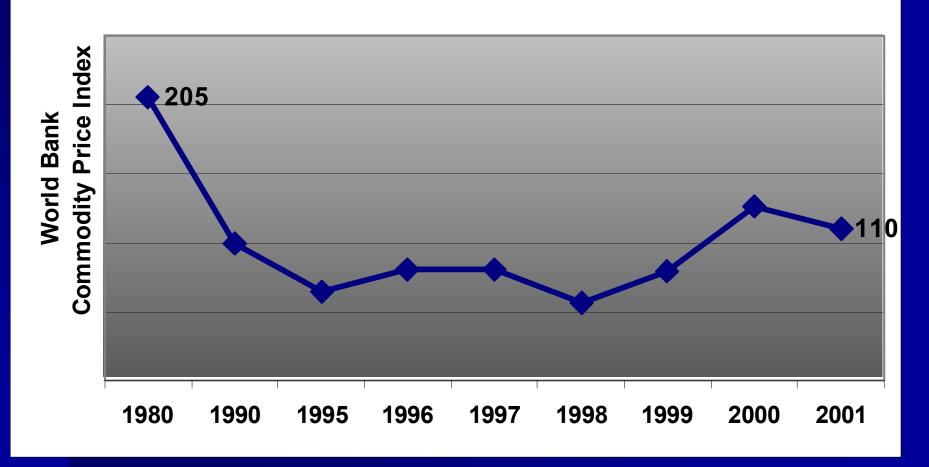
- Labor intensive
- Resourcebased





The Race to the Bottom: Oil







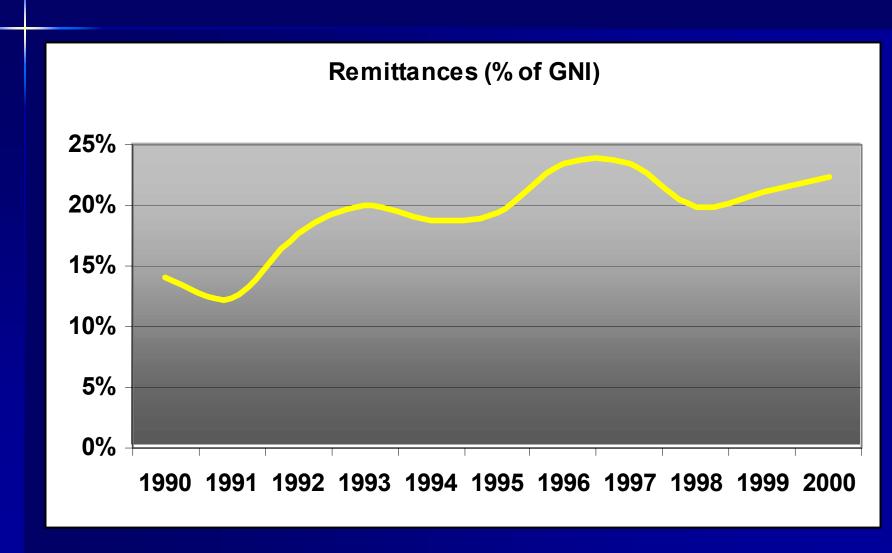
The end of the Oil Age

"The Stone Age did not end for lack of stone, and the Oil Age will end long before the world runs out of oil."

> Sheikh Zaki Yamani, Ex-Minister of Petroleum, KSA



Remittances





New Factors of Competitiveness (The High Road)

- R&D and Innovation
- Technological Development
- Continuous Product Improvement
- High Skill HR Base
- Technical Capacity
- Systemic Factors
- Financial Systems



'National prosperity is created, not inherited... Sustained productivity growth requires that an economy continually upgrades itself'

Professor Michael E. Porter, the Competitive Advantage of Nations



Jordan & the Knowledge Economy

Adult Illiteracy: 10.3%

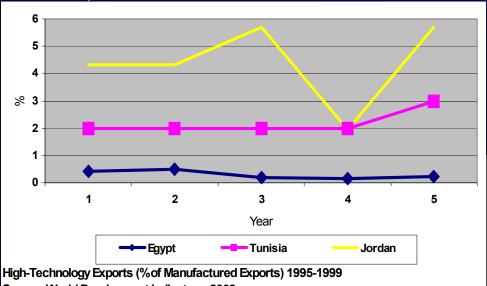
Youth Illiteracy: 0.7%

PCs per 1000 people: 22.5

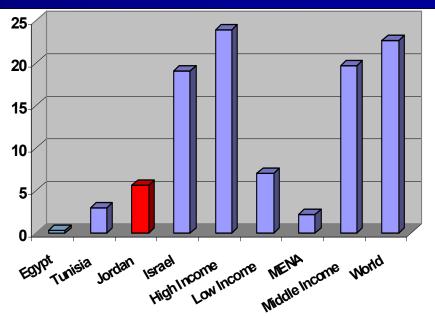
Internet Users: 127,000



Jordan's Hi-Tech Exports



Source: World Development Indicators, 2002



High Tech Exports as %of Manufactured Exports (1999)



Jordan & the Knowledge

	Economy - Challenges				
		Jordan	Egypt	Israel	
Engin	eers & Scientists	94	493	1563	

336

Tunisia

32

33

0.45

154

516

49

3.26

7456

in R&D/million

Science & Engineering

Tertiary Students (%)

R&D Expenditure (%

High Tech Exports

of GDP)

(\$M)

Technicians in R&D

60 366 26 12

0.19

12

0.26

89



Global Developments & SMEs: The Reality

- Most SMEs, whether in developed or developing countries, are facing more intense competition and pressures.
- The majority of small enterprises perform poorly on the world market.
- Trade dynamism is less associated with direct SME exports, than with their indirect role through linkages with larger firms.
- Those most likely to survive are the medium enterprises that have export and growth potential.
- Modern SMEs typically stand a better chance of surviving the competition.
- Less than 20% of European SMEs can be considered modern.

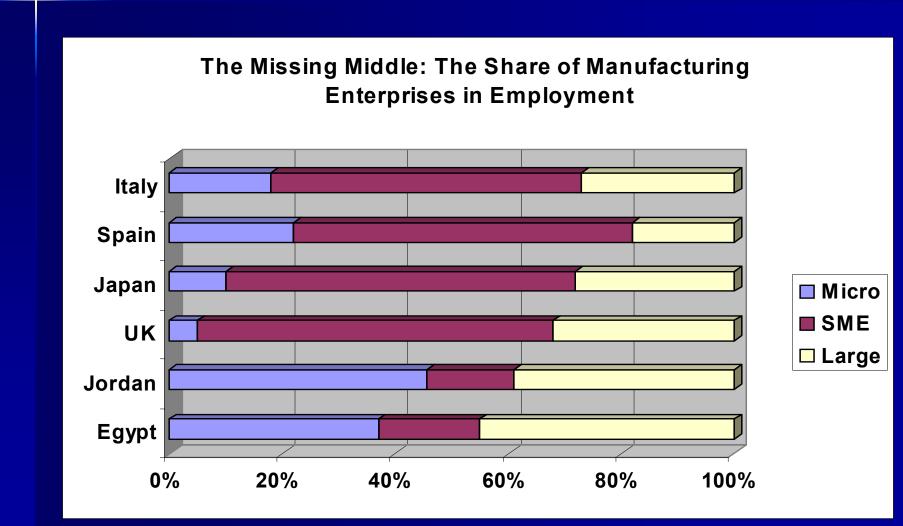


Global Developments & SMEs: Opportunities & Challenges

- Size-related Challenges
- Market Distortions / Failures
- Policy Biases
- SMEs are at a disadvantage with regards to R&D.
- Relatively low technological capacities.
- More intense competition.



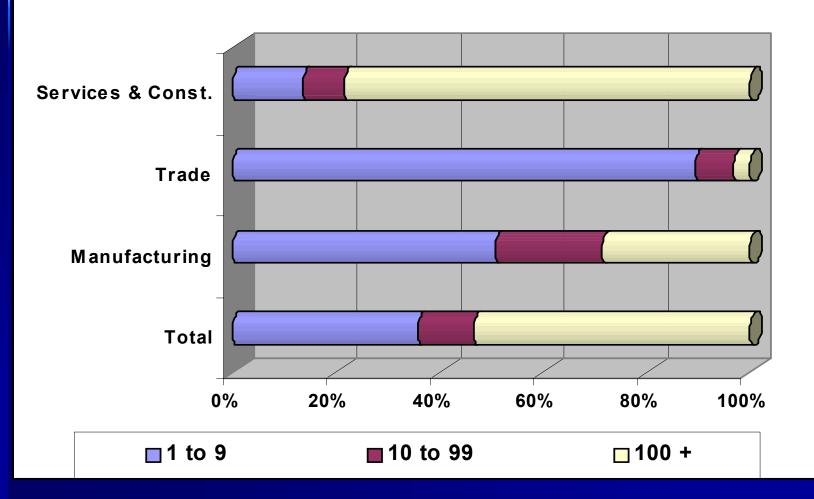
Enterprise Size Structure: The Missing Middle Syndrome





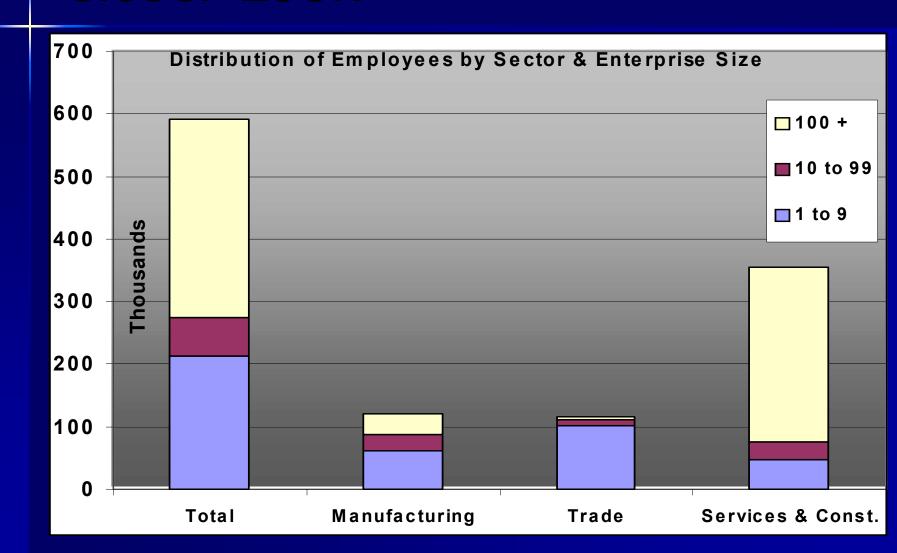
Jordan's Missing Middle: A Closer Look







Jordan's Missing Middle: A Closer Look





Effects of the Missing Middle Syndrome

- Lack of linkages between SMEs and large enterprises (Services for others account for 5 or 6% of the total revenues of manufacturing enterprises).
- Lack of flexibility and competitiveness of large enterprises.
- High import content of production.
- High susceptibility of the economy to economic downturns.



Starting a business (LLC)

	Indicator	Jordan	MENA	OECD
N	Imber of Procedures	14	11	6
Du	ıration (days)	98	50	30
	ost (% of VI/capita)	50.1	54.5	10.2
	in. Capital (% of VI/capita)	2,404	1,104	61.2



The estimated total savings of Egyptians, Jordanians, and Syrians in OECD exceeds the GDP of those countries.

Source: Arab Competitiveness Report, 2003.



Financing a business

Domestic Credit to Private Sector (% of GDP)

Jordan	77%
Ireland	109%
S. Africa	142%
Hong Kong	159%
Lebanon	92%
World (av.)	120%



Characteristics of Traditional SMEs

- Concentrated in labor-intensive traditional activities.
- Predominantly serving local markets
- Low levels of productivity
- Little technological dynamism, if any.
- Lack of Innovation
- Reliance on personal savings.
- Traditional Management
- Poor product quality.
- Lack of cooperation & trust among entrepreneurs.
- Geographic & sectoral dispersal



Global Developments & SMEs: Some Successful Strategies

- The Innovative Strategy
- The Information Technology Strategy
- The Niche Strategy
- Flexible Specialization
- Networking
- Clustering
- The Foreign Direct Investment Strategy



Guiding Principles

- New Economic Strategies.
- Investing in Knowledge & Human Capital.
- Reorienting Scientific & Academic Institutions.
- Separating Myth from Reality regarding SMEs.
- Policy Coordination in industrial development, S&T, trade, education, SME Development...etc.
- Financial Deepening.
- Legal & Regulatory Reform.



The Way Forward: Old Bottles, New Wine

- Collaborative Synergies.
 - Networking
 - Clustering
 - Linkages & Subcontracting
- Information Communication Technologies.
- Financing SME Development.
- R&D
- Access to Technology
- New Challenges for BDS
 - Information
 - Quality Certification
 - Product design & development
 - Benchmarking
- New Forms of FDI