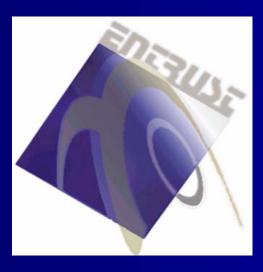


Globalization, the Knowledge Economy & SME Development



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Entrust: Development & Management
Consultants

Competitiveness: Key to the SME Development Agenda
December 7-9, 2003
Agaba-Jordan



In 1995 the *Economist* announced on the cover of one of its issues:

"The Death of Distance"





The end of the Oil Age

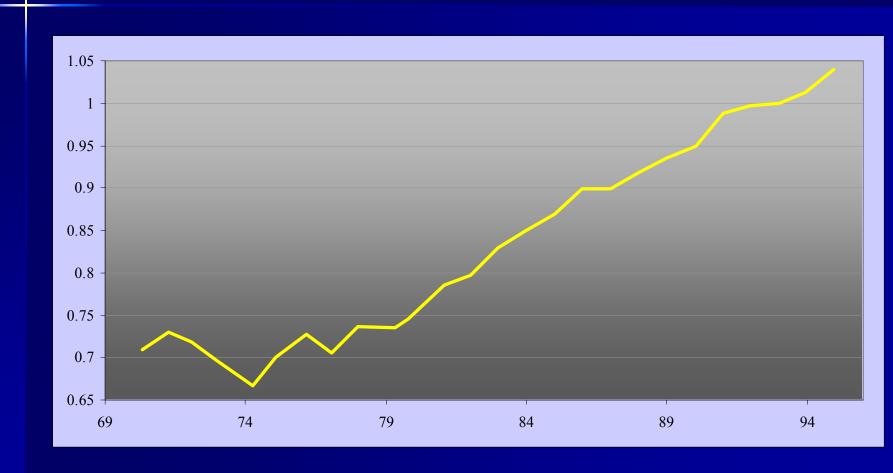


Globalization

- 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



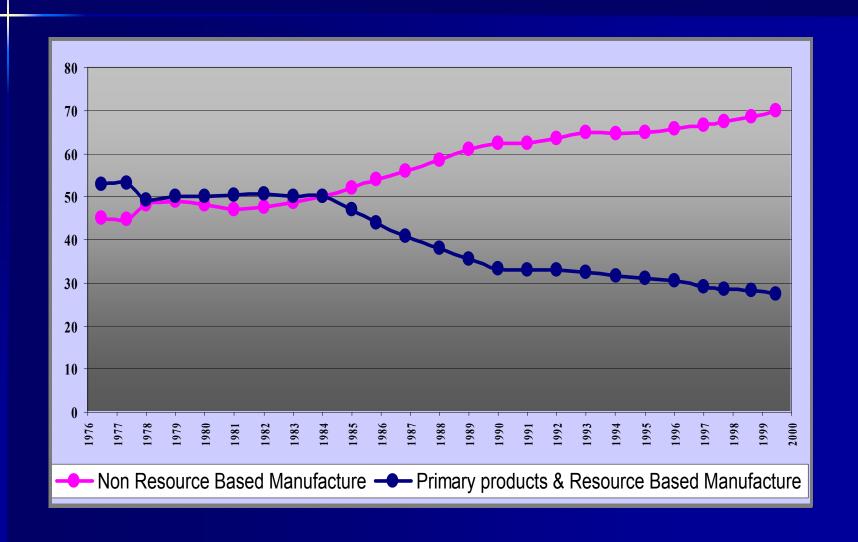


The Global Knowledge Economy



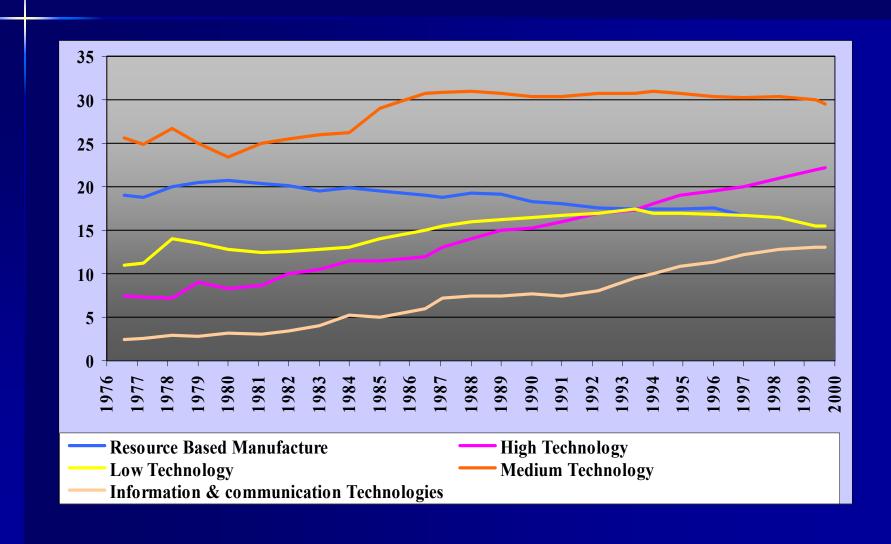


Global Economic Trends





Technological Composition of World Exports





Competitiveness

Low Road:

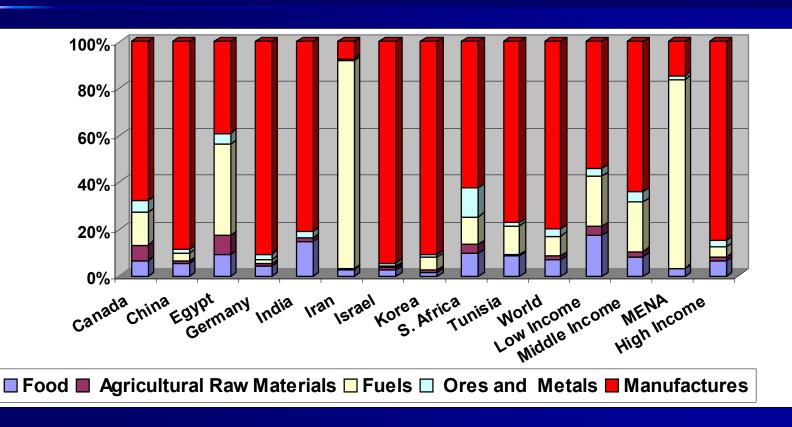
- Natural Endowment.
- Labor intensive industries.
- Low-entry barriers industries.
- Price Competition.
- Race to the bottom

High Road:

- Value competition
- Knowledge

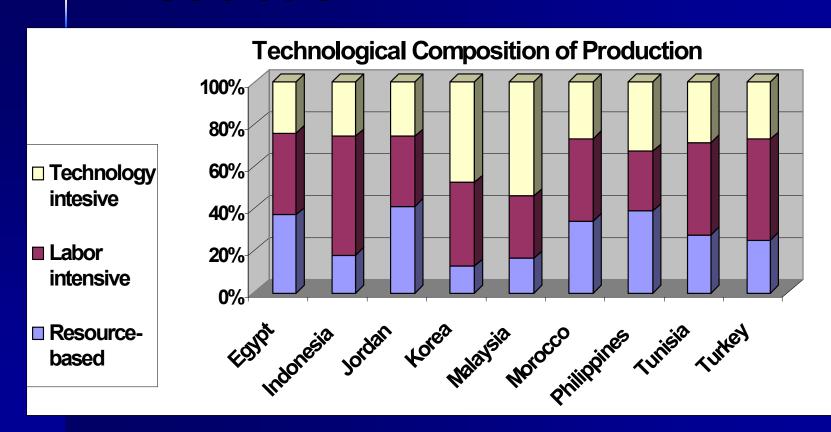


Arab Countries & Global Economic Trends



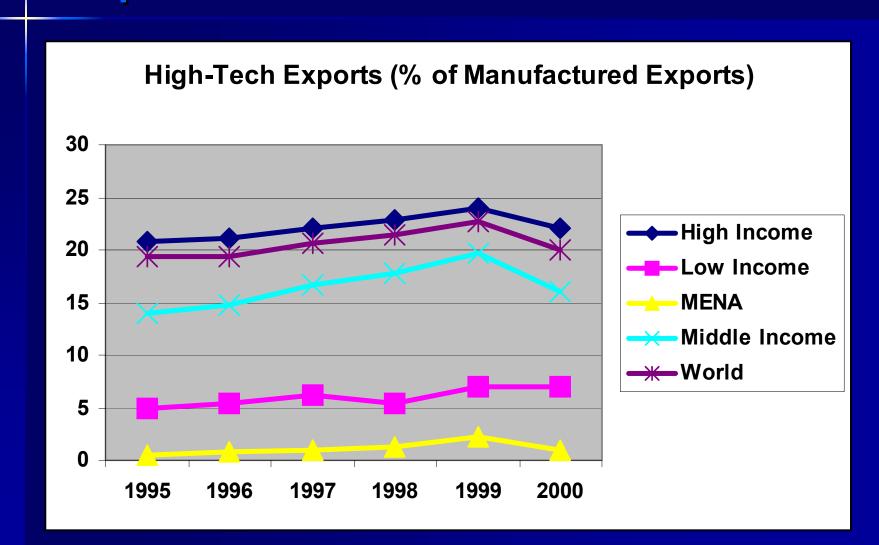


Arab Countries' Technological Composition of Industrial Production





Arab Countries' Hi-Tech Exports





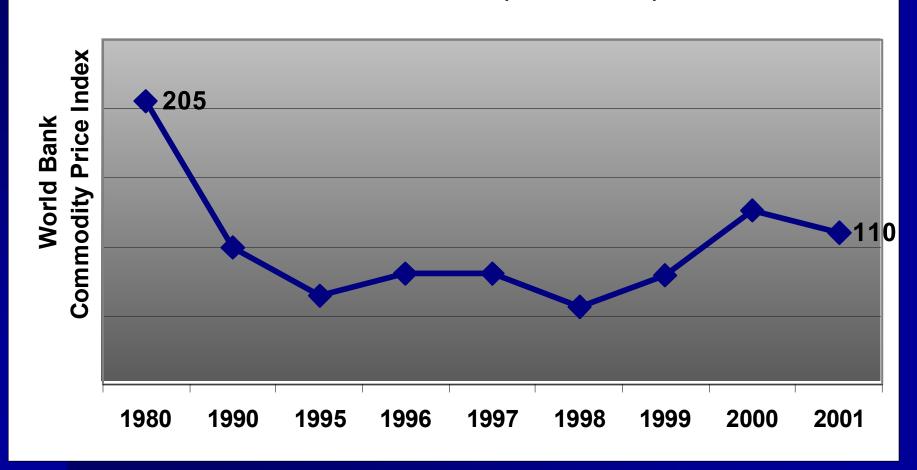
Performance of Arab Countries

- Excessive reliance on Oil and primary products, &/or Cheap Labor
- Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA)
 Focused on Factor Endowment & Lowskill Labor-intensive Industries
- Low product diversification
- Slow and Small Shift in the Technological Composition of Exports
- False Advancement



The Race to the Bottom: Oil







The end of the Oil Age

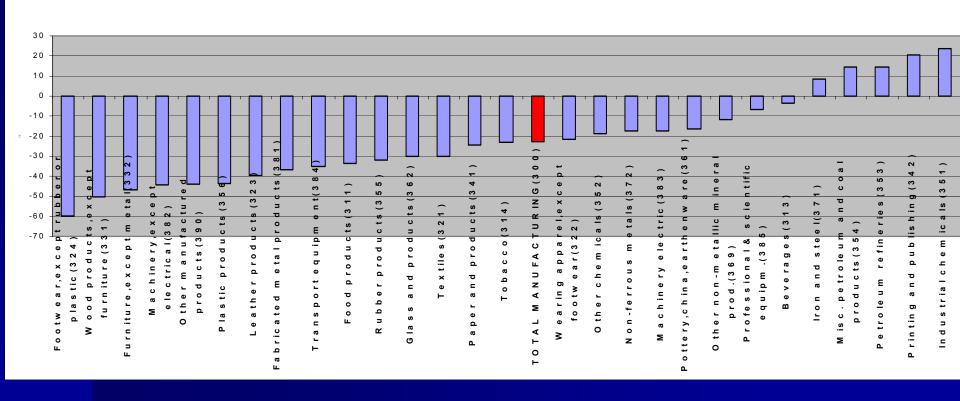
"The Stone Age did not end for lack of stone, and the Oil Age will end long before the world runs out of oil."

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

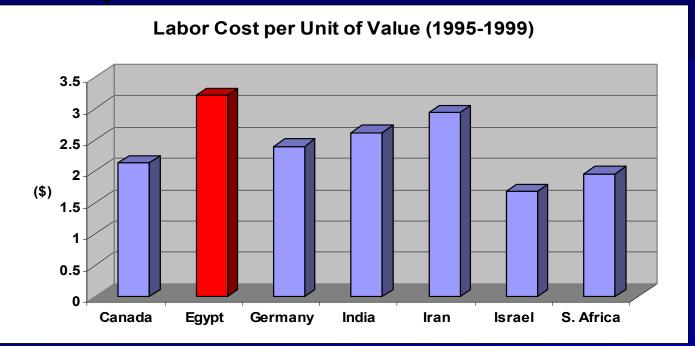


The Race to the Bottom: Cheap Labor

Percentage Change in Real Wages in Manufacturing Activities (1985: 1999)



The Myth of Cheap Labor Competitiveness



- •Egypt's labor productivity is less than 1/6th that of Korea and Argentina
- ·Wage rates in Romania are half those in Egypt.
- Many EU Countries are 6 or 7 times higher than Egypt in labor productivity.
- •From 1985-1999, the Egyptian worker recorded a negative average annual growth rate in value added per employee in 17 out of 29 manufacturing activities.



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



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: Some Successful Strategies

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

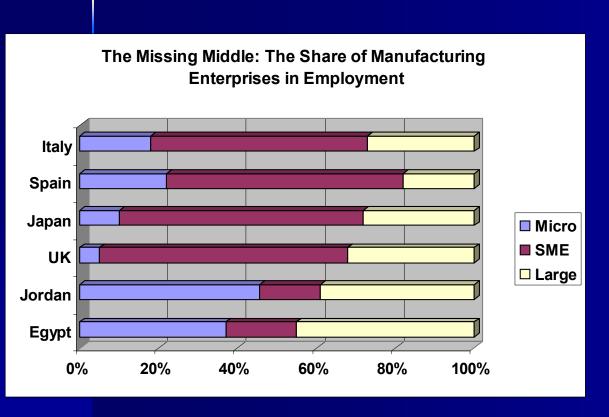


Global Developments & SMEs: Opportunities & Challenges

- 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



- Lack of linkages between SMEs and large enterprises.
- Lack of flexibility and competitiveness of large enterprises.
- High import content of production.
- High susceptibility of the economy to economic downturns.



Characteristics of SMEs in Arab Countries

- 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



The Way Forward: The Fundamentals

- 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