

Chapter 1 : Global Relations - OECD Global Relations

' this book is highly informative and a welcome contribution to the study of SMEs in East Asia.' - Ren-Jie Hong, *East Asia Integration Studies This fourth volume in the Studies of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises in East Asia series focuses on reg.*

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Charles Harvie and Boon Chye Lee of the University of Wollongong in Australia have embarked on an interesting and ambitious project to publish a series on studies of various aspects of small and medium enterprises SMEs in East Asia. The four volumes focus on a number of important issues such as the impact of the regional crisis, the role of regional SMEs in the wake of globalization, etc. Most of the papers in this volume were presented during a conference in Australia in June This book discusses the role of SMEs to the region. In particular, the various contributions to the book assess the importance of SMEs to creating employment, adopting innovation, and generating exporting opportunities. In addition, ample attention is given to SMEs as a source of future successful medium and large-scale business ventures. The book classifies the countries in the region in four categories: Most chapters in the book follow the same structure. The authors commence with discussing how SMEs are defined in their specific case. They proceed with an overview of the contribution of SMEs to employment generation, gross national product, exports, etc. Then, impact of the financial crisis is assessed while, finally, government promotional efforts are reviewed. The various contributions show the diversity of the SME sector in the region. Most SMEs in the region are very small though, and, according to Hal, over 80 per cent employ fewer than five people. Most chapters of this book do not take the smallest enterprises into consideration. These so-called micro enterprises are very important for the poor that do not have access to better paid work, but they do not contribute very much to exports, national product, or overall economic growth. It is interesting but discouraging to see that, after all those years, SMEs in the region are still defined in so many different ways. In some countries, a distinction is made between micro enterprises and SMEs. In other countries, SMEs are defined in a broad way and include micro enterprises. Furthermore, there are also different definitions used within specific countries. This range of diverse definitions makes it difficult to compare the development of the SME sector among countries in the region. Harvie reports that the growth of so-called small town and village enterprises has been an unanticipated outcome of the process of economic reform in China. Government policies need to be reformed to adequately serve the growth of these enterprises. Richards and colleagues found for Vietnam that the authorities demonstrate considerable ambiguity in making similar reforms as in China to support further transformation of the SME sector. Berry and Rodriguez review the experiences in the Philippines with specific attention for the electronics industry. The Philippines case study and the paper by Hill on Indonesia highlight that You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

Chapter 2 : Small and medium-sized enterprises - Wikipedia

The Asia SME Finance Monitor is the knowledge sharing product on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Asia and the Pacific, specially focusing on SME access to finance. This publication reviews various country aspects of SME finance covering the banking sector, nonbank sector, and capital markets.

In Europe, there are three broad parameters which define SMEs: Micro-enterprises have up to 10 employees Small enterprises have up to 50 employees Medium-sized enterprises have up to employees. Public consultation is available for all EU member country citizens and organizations. Especially, national and regional authorities, enterprises, business associations or organizations, venture capital providers, research and academic institutions, and individual citizens are expected as the main contributors. For example, the definition in Germany had a limit of employees , while in Belgium it could have been The result is that while a Belgian business of employees would be taxed at full rate in Belgium, it would nevertheless be eligible for SME subsidy under a European-labelled programme. SMEs are a crucial element in the supplier network of large enterprises which are already on their way towards Industry 4. Until the midth century most researchers considered SME as an impediment to further economic development and SME policies were thus designed in the framework of social policies. In , out of the total of 1,, entities operating in Poland, merely 3, were classified as "large", so 1,, were micro, small, or medium. Companies of the SMEs sector employed 6. In Poland in was The Department for Business Innovation and Skills estimated that at the start of , Canada[edit] Industry Canada defines a small business as one with fewer than paid employees and a medium-sized business as one with at least and fewer than employees. As of December , there were 1,, employer businesses in Canada, of which 1,, were small. Small businesses make up In , over 7. In total, SMEs employed about 10 million individuals, or Canadian high-growth firms are present in every economic sector and are not just concentrated in knowledge-based industries. In terms of employment, the highest concentrations of high-growth firms in Canada during the "€" period were in construction 4. In , only The MiPyMEs are micro, small and medium-sized businesses, with an emphasis on micro which are one man companies or a type of freelance. United States[edit] In the United States , the Small Business Administration sets small business criteria based on industry, ownership structure, revenue and number of employees which in some circumstances may be as high as , although the cap is typically

*Small and Medium Sized Enterprises in East Asia: Sectoral and Regional Dimensions (Studies of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises in East Asia) [Charles Harvie, Boon-Chye Lee] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

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Chapter 4 : Small and Medium Sized Enterprises in East Asia

We are finally starting to see some positive news around the East Asia and Pacific region, but it is too soon to begin to speak of "green shoots" of economic activity or reaching the bottom of the economic downturn in Asia.

As such, the significance of SMEs in providing both economic and social contribution in the EU can never be disputed. Cost consolidation by large corporations, changing consumer behavior and strict government regulation on CPG may require SMEs in the EU with no other choice but to reinvent themselves to survive and thrive in the next 12 years and beyond. As a result of the above, SMEs with already limited resources and without economic of scales, its corporate earnings have been negatively affected and have been in downward trend for the last couple of years due to the inability to compete at the same level with larger corporations. Certain SMEs have made costly business decision by reducing its product pricing without thorough consideration of its rising cost structure with the hope that they are able to attract discount retailers and compete head to head with larger corporations. In some cases, SMEs opted for cheaper and less durable packaging material of its products, and cheaper and low-quality products without considering the negative implication to its branding. Immediate changes in strategic business decision as to its future directions and survival need to be addressed with greater urgency now. Cashflow and funding requirement should also be addressed accordingly. Consumer is now seeking better value by consuming online and approaching discount retailers. They no longer place any loyalty to specific stores as in the past. Changes in consumer behavior and placing great importance on value by consumer are partly due to the aging population in the EU and as we are nearer to , the implication can be greater. Aging population is highly correlated to lower purchasing power because of lower disposal income. In view of this, SMEs must take serious consideration to its future business strategy. After considering the three 3 factors above, what hope does SMEs in EU have in order to survive and thrive in the next 12 years and beyond? SMEs that traditionally trade wholly in the EU must embark into series of drastic changes in its business operation and promote outward looking policy in capturing new markets by way of exports outside its comfort territory in the EU. Similarly, SMEs that trades on limited basis outside the EU in the past, must also double its effort to penetrate deeper into non-EU export markets. Having such approach would minimize its business risk and improve corporate earnings and cashflows of the business in the medium and longer term. Outward looking policy of SMEs in capturing new markets in non-EU markets can be a daunting experience and costly exercise if one adopted the wrong approach, especially when the new markets are geographically distance away, vastly different in terms of cultures, languages and business practices, and requiring additional manpower and expensive set up. The promising high growth rate for the next 20 years with resilient domestic consumption and strong trade rebound. In , SEA recorded 6. Meanwhile, Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar are projected to grow the fastest from now through Based on our data collection and analysis, most SMEs of Western European are fully aware of the high growth potential of SEA but fail to take up the opportunity for expansion. Instead, SMEs of Western European still focusing wholly in the EU despite its stagnation of mass market potential and high competition from larger corporations. Improved cashflow is also achievable as most distributors in SEA still welcome cash in advance deliveries. Expansion in SEA for SMEs of Western European must be dealt in a delicate manner as to avoid additional manpower cost couple with other unnecessary operating costs. This can be avoided by engaging independent consultants operating and domiciled in SEA country that are well versed of the business practices and have enough experience in identifying immediate opportunities and rewards.

Chapter 5 : Table of contents for Small and medium sized enterprises in East Asia

This fourth volume in the Studies of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises in East Asia series focuses on regional and sectoral dimensions in a number of regional economies and economic sectors.

Taking the time to collect IP information on local practice can help SMEs exploit opportunities or avoid pitfalls by taking informed decisions in a new market. As a result, for example, a trade mark registered in Vietnam is not automatically valid in Indonesia or Malaysia, while registrations of the mark will be needed for all these. This means that SMEs will have 12 months for patents and utility models and 6 months for industrial designs and marks from the first filing in member country to decide whether they would like to protect their rights in other South-East Asian member countries please mind that among the countries of South-East Asia, Myanmar is not a member of the Paris Convention. SMEs should, however, keep in mind that despite the fact that most South-East Asian Countries follow international IP standards, registration procedures and requirements still differ from those in Europe. In most South-East Asian countries, applications can be filed by foreign companies if they have an address for service in the country or by appointing a local agent, should they not have a legal entity in the country. Patent Protection in South-East Asia: Registrations and Challenges Companies owning patents and doing or planning to do business in South-East Asia may wish to create long-term value by either finding investors who believe in the economic value of their invention or by licensing patents. It is crucial that SMEs apply for patent protection in those South-East Asian countries of interest to their business, as patents registered in Europe, being territorial rights, have no legal protection in any other country other than the country of registration. SMEs are strongly advised to become familiar with the local patent protection systems in South-East Asian countries. Myanmar, however, is not a member. Invention patent applications can be typically filed in English in most of the South-East Asian countries, but SMEs should keep in mind that Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam require the applications to be filed in their respective languages. As of today, the timing for obtaining the grant of a patent in South-East Asian countries can be quite long up to 5 to 8 years in Thailand, 3 to 5 years in Indonesia, 2 to 4 years in Brunei, 4 to 5 years in Laos , and therefore EU SMEs are recommended to put in place a well-thought strategy to maximize protection. Costs for obtaining a patent in the different South-East Asian countries vary in each country, and are in a range from EUR 2. What SMEs need to know In order to protect your trade mark in the countries of South-East Asia, registrations are recommended and required. Certain South-East Asia countries, such as Singapore, allow protection of unregistered trade marks based on laws which protect rights against passing off i. However generally speaking, registered mark enjoy more straightforward protection and, in some cases, local judges may still only recognize establishment of trade identity protection through national registration. Among the ten countries of the ASEAN Economic Community, Brunei, Cambodia, Laos, Philippines, Singapore and Vietnam are members of the Madrid System administered by WIPO, which means that SMEs can opt to register their trade mark in many South-East Asian countries simultaneously by filing only one basic application and then designating the countries of their interest at the same time or at a later stage, with no time limitations for the extension. As of today, some major countries of South-East Asia are not yet party to the Madrid System, including: Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar and Thailand. Additionally, Brunei, Indonesia, Philippines, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand and Singapore provide for a multi-class application system, but Malaysia requires separate trade mark applications for each class of goods and services. Such registration lasts for 3 years. However, a Draft Trade Mark Law “ made public in July ” is about to be implemented in and it provides for a trade mark registration for the duration of 10 years from the date of application. Similarly to patent applications, Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam require the trade mark applications to be filed in their respective languages. Challenging but not Impossible “ Know before you go Implementation of IPR laws across South-East Asia also tends to vary from one country to another, owing in part to the diversity of culture, history, economic and legislative development in the region. Thus, when

enforcing IP rights, SMEs should keep in mind that private mediation might be more effective than judicial proceedings in some countries. IP enforcement is generally rather challenging in South-East Asia, as in many countries criminal prosecution and civil action tend to be long and therefore costly procedures. Additionally, due to the limited experience and training of law-enforcement officers or judges, outcomes and decisions on IPR issues may be inconsistent and unpredictable especially for those SMEs that are used to doing business primarily in the EU or domestic markets. Lack of transparency and established criteria concerning the determination of compensation for damages, is also still commonplace in South-East Asia, further contributing to the unpredictability or inconsistency of the judgements. To ensure timely processing of IP cases with accurate and consistent application of IP law, some South-East Asian countries have dedicated legal framework specifically for IPR enforcement typically involving the establishment of both a specialised court having competency in dealing with IP, and specialised procedural rules to be observed by such courts. Currently Malaysia and Singapore are among the few countries in the region with dedicated IP Courts and specialised judges. Understanding local practices and implementing a strategy in advance are the key to IP enforcement in South-East Asia. EU SMEs seeking to protect their IP rights in the South-East Asian region should thus consult with legal service providers having local expertise and who would be able to navigate the practical and operational considerations in place in the country in order to best serve their needs for enforcement. The Helpdesk provides jargon-free, first-line, confidential advice on intellectual property and related issues, along with training events, materials and online resources.