Targeting the MSME sector

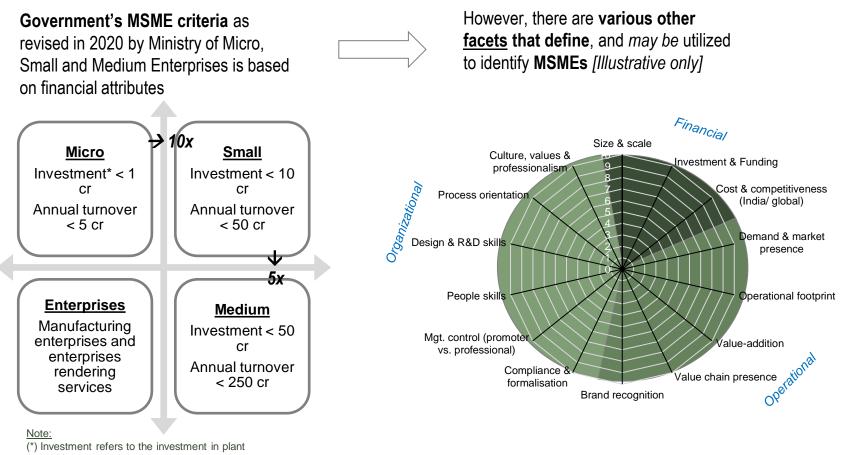
Understanding its constituents

January 2023



High-level MSME definition

There is a need to analytically define and identify MSMEs using attributes beyond financial ones



& machinery or equipment

Each facet may involve its own set of problems for an MSME



MSME Landscape^{*}

Overwhelming majority of MSMEs fall in the 'Micro' category, more than two-thirds are engaged in Trade and Services, and contribute 30% to India's GDP at overall level

Break-up into Micro/ Small/ Medium (in lakh)

Micro	Small	Medium	All
630.52	, 3.31	0.05	633.88

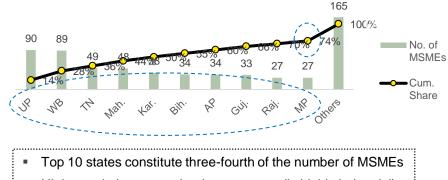
- Total of 633 lakh unincorporated non-agriculture MSMEs in India as per the government's 2015-16 NSS survey
- Most of them ~ 630 lakh are Micro in nature
- As of Mar'22, over 79 lakh MSMEs were incorporated as per new classification criteria of 2020 under 'Udayam' registration
- Top 5 registered MSME industries are Food Products, Textile, Apparel, Construction Activities and Construction of Building

Break-up into economic activity



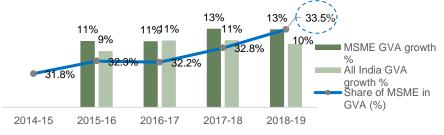
- Almost 70% of MSMEs are into service with a high proportion of traders, while the remaining 31% are into manufacturing
- Noteworthy that more manufacturing MSMEs are in rural area

State-wise break-up



 High population states (and not necessarily highly industrial) contribute to more number of MSMEs like UP, WB, Bihar, MP

Contribution to GDP



- MSMEs contribute 33% to India's GVA and 30% to the GDP
- Their share of India's GVA (and GDP) is steadily growing driven by higher growth rates than India overall



MSME Problems in the post-covid world

1) Sudden demand spurt after covid disruption:

- Capacity & servicing problems
- Resource crunch
- Working capital challenges

2) Uncertain demand recovery:

- Fixed costs not aligning with volatile & variable demand pattern
- Sudden hiring followed by need for firing
- 'K'-shaped demand recovery leading to differing segmental performance

3) Clicking 'Refresh' after covid disruption:

- Need for rebranding, 'facelifting'
- Exploring new markets
- Business transformation
- New methods, need for higher efficiency, flexibility and agility

4) 'Over the roof' input costs:

- Profitability strain esp. in manufacturing sector
- Closures of cost-wise uncompetitive units
- Compromise on quality leading to customer issues

5) Digitization:

- Lost business due to lack of digitized processes during covid/ lockdown
- Unforeseen higher costs incurred for digitization
- Operating model changes

6) Fast changing technology:

- Obsolescence of products and services
- Obsolescence of manufacturing, service and delivery practices

7) Increasing regulatory scrutiny:

- Higher compliance burden
- Increased formalization & economic integration
- Reduced cost competitiveness for certain sections of MSMEs due to 'additional' compliance costs

8) Health & ESG (Environment, Social, Governance):

- Impact on people including employees, management, promoters and overall ecosystem
- Sudden need to focus on things that were earlier considered 'secondary'
- Customers (and investors) preferring ESG orientation

Compared to the predominantly financial issues in the pre-covid times, the problems for MSME have assumed multiple dimensions

So the key questions to ask in a MSME targeting strategy

- What are the traits of the various segments within MSMEs? Which of these segments do we prioritize?
- 2. What is the 360° view of the *prioritized* segments? What are the **challenges** faced by the *priority* segments?
- 3. What should be our **strategy** for onboarding and retaining MSME customers?



Thank you

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