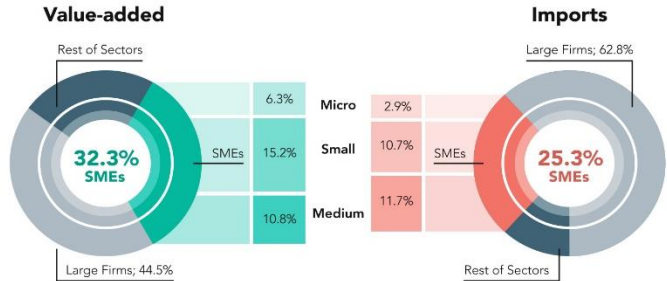


# Executive Summary on SME Input-Output: Analysis and Impact

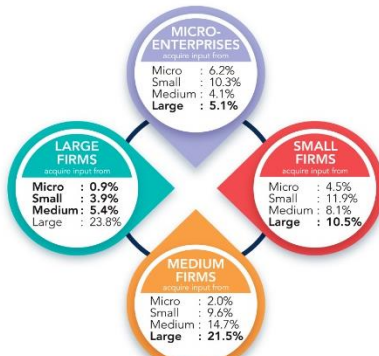
SMEs contributed about one-third to total value-added created in the economy and about one-fourth to total imports



SMEs are more domestically integrated as compared to large firms

	Large firms	SMEs	
<b>Intermediate input</b>	<b>38.2%</b> of output produced were used as intermediate input	<b>48.5%</b> of output produced were used as intermediate input	The larger amount of output being consumed as intermediate input, the more domestically integrated it is with other production sectors
<b>Export intensity</b>	<b>42.6%</b> of their total output	<b>26.4%</b> of their total output	Output particularly from large firms were often targeted for export market

In acquiring inputs, SMEs are highly dependent on large firms but large firms do not rely heavily on SMEs, thus suggesting weak linkage



Top-ranked SME industries with the biggest potential to drive the economy

- Rubber Production (agriculture)**  
VAM = 0.90  
BWL = 1.07
- Private Services**  
VAM = 0.89  
BWL = 1.07
- Private Education**  
VAM = 0.89  
BWL = 1.22
- Grain Mills (manufacturing)**  
VAM = 0.82  
BWL = 1.13
- Oils & Fats (manufacturing)**  
VAM = 0.81  
BWL = 1.24