



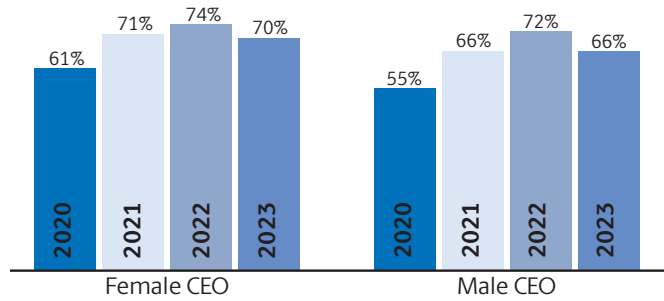
SINGAPORE



PATH TO RECOVERY

Both women- and men-led SMBs in Singapore have been recovering steadily from the COVID downturn. For example, by 2022, 74 percent of women-led firms registered positive revenue growth, up from 61 percent in 2020 (figure 1).

% of SMBs with positive revenue growth in 2020-23, by gender of CEO (figure 1)



E-commerce Trends and Challenges

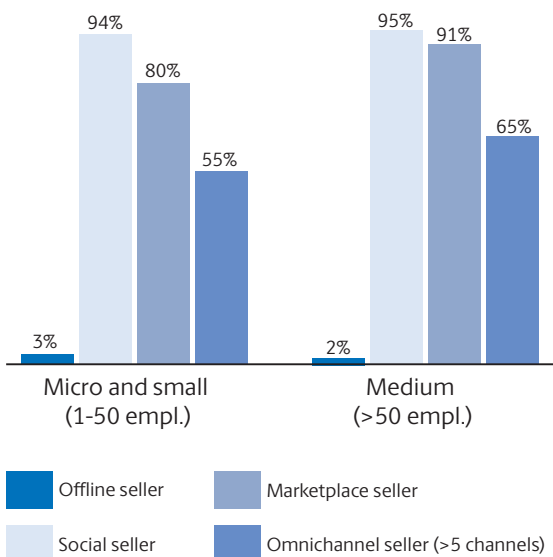
Primary e-commerce challenges in 2023

As many as 80 percent of micro and small enterprises in Singapore used some type of marketplace to sell their goods and services. 55 percent of micro and small firms, and 65 percent of medium firms were omnichannel sellers (figure 2).

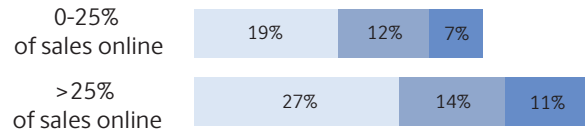
Is e-commerce a priority?

In turn, e-commerce is enabling Singaporean SMBs to engage in trade and access new markets: 52 percent of firms that use e-commerce intensively diversified their export markets in 2021-22 (figure 3). By 2022, 42 percent of micro and small businesses and 47 percent of medium businesses exported to three or more markets, down from 45 percent for micro and small firms, and up from 39 percent in 2020 (figure 4).

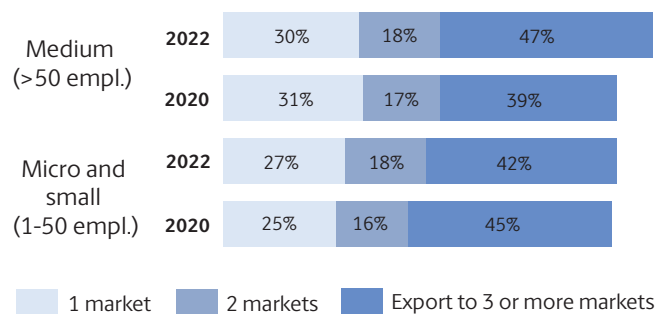
Use of digital marketing and sales channels in 2022, by firm size (figure 2)



% of SMBs that diversified export markets in 2022 from 2020, by online sales intensity (figure 3)



Number of export markets in 2020 and 2022, by firm size (figure 4)





Challenges for SMBs

Maintaining and managing their own online store continues to be a challenge for Singaporean firms toward growth through trade and e-commerce. Over one third of the surveyed SMB exporters cited complying with digital regulations, duplication processes across services providers, and cost and quality of international logistics as “extremely important barriers” (figure 5).

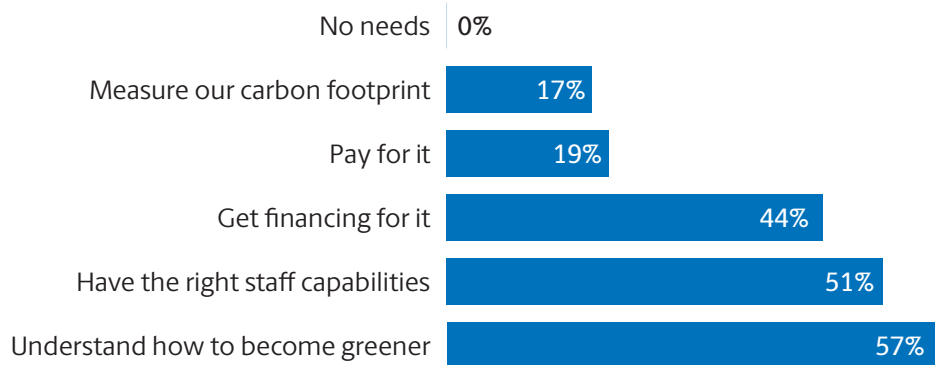
Top-5 “extremely important” challenges facing SMBs revenue growth and exports in 2023-24 (figure 5)



SMBs need to become more sustainable.

To make their green transition, SMBs call for a better understanding of the ways in which they can become greener and access to the right staff capabilities to make their operations greener (figure 6).

SMBs needs to become more sustainable (figure 6)



Policy Recommendations



Resiliency: To ensure SMB resiliency, governments should focus on reducing trade costs through simplification of trade processes, trade liberalization, and improvements in logistics quality.



E-commerce and Trade: To encourage SMB exports through e-commerce, ensure quality internet connections and capacity-building to grow presence on global online marketplaces, and digitized trade processes to streamline online seller-SMBs to export.



Gender: To support the continued growth of women-led SMBs, promote women’s access to digital technologies, financing, and new export markets.



Sustainability: Support SMBs with their green transition through awareness-building on optimal methodologies to green their businesses, measurement of their carbon footprint, and financing.



Capacity-building: To increase compliance of digital trade regulations, governments should provide support to SMBs through education, monitoring, and increased clarity for their regulations.