# BUSINESS SUPPORT OFFICE

UNCTAD-UNECE Regional Policy Dialogue: the role of Competition Policy in supporting MSMEs economic recovery in the post COVID-19 crisis

ARMENIA
25 March 2021



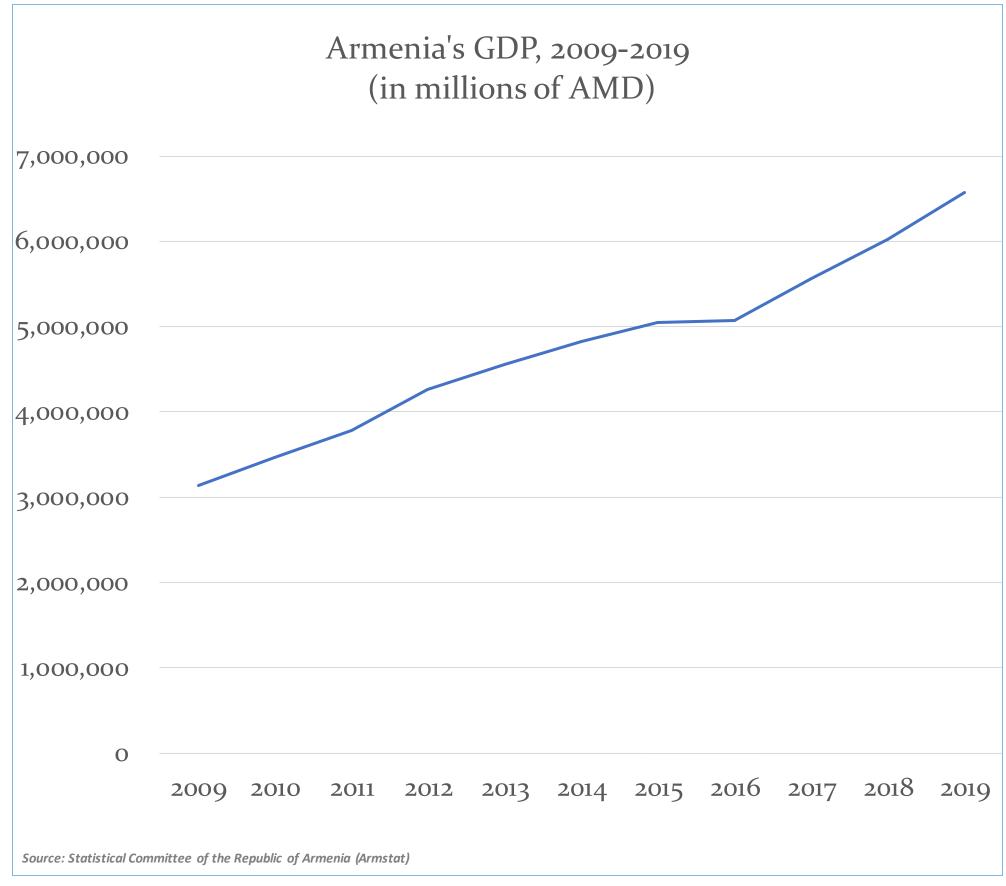




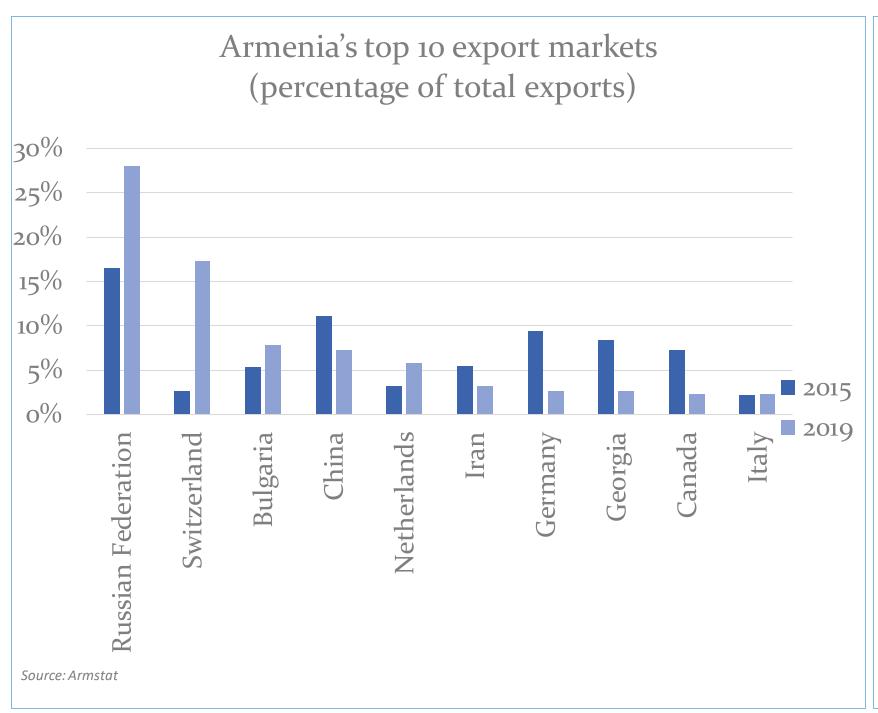


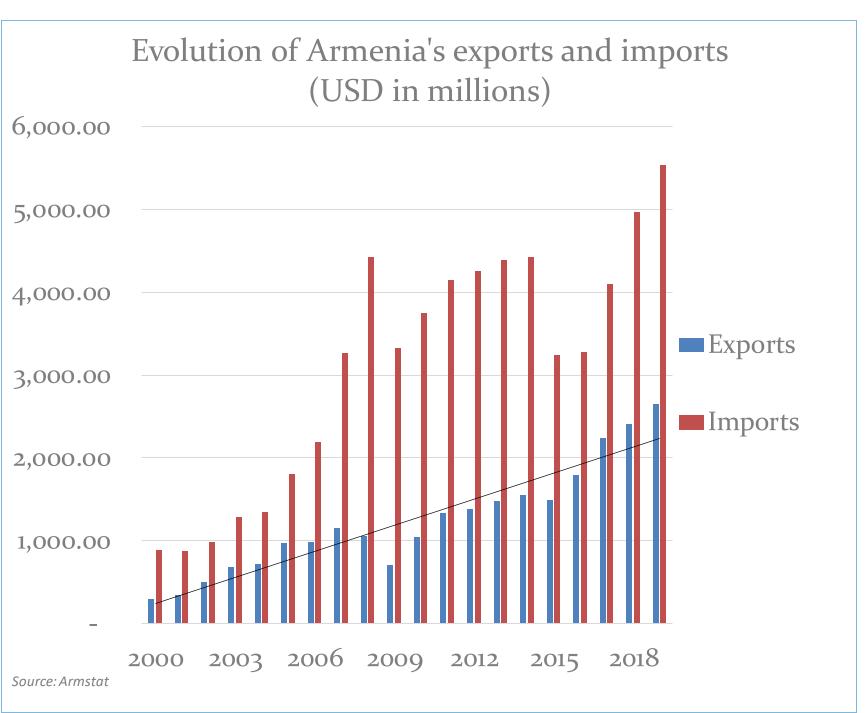
## ARMENIA: Trade as a means for structural transformation

- A World Trade Organization (WTO) member since 2003.
- Linked with regional and global markets through bilateral free trade agreements (including with Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Ukraine) and regional cooperation arrangements.
- Member of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and, since January 2015, the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), which includes as members Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and the Russian Federation.
- Beneficiary of the Generalized System of Preferences
   (GSP) programmes of Canada, Japan, Norway, the
   United States of America and Switzerland.
- Enjoys a GSP+ status with the European Union (EU), and signatory to a Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement (CEPA) with the EU.



# Trade challenges Diversify export partners and reduce trade deficit





### COVID-19

#### **Demand**

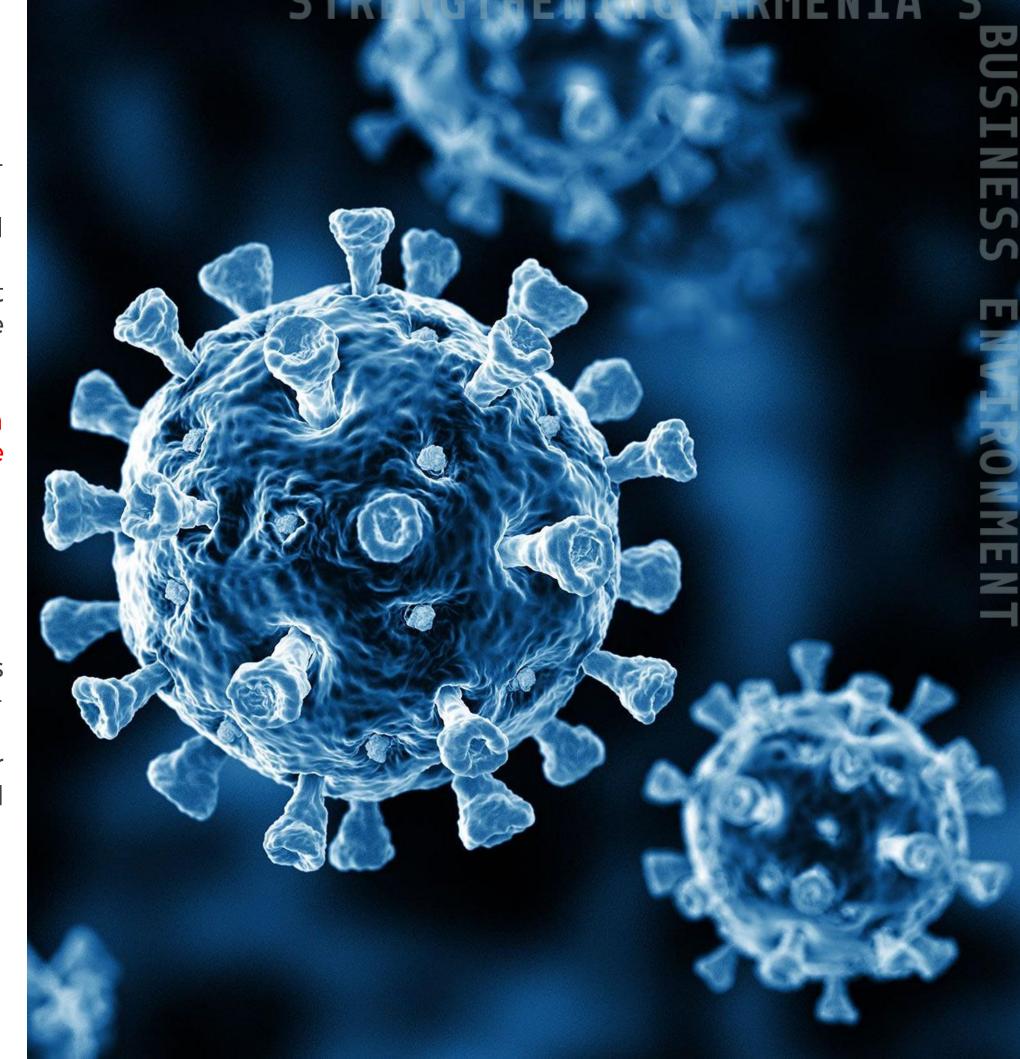
- Reduced international demand due to closure of nonessential businesses
- International buyers, particularly European buyers, cancelled orders placed before the outbreak of the pandemic.
- Several buyers, particularly European buyers, also backed out of their financial commitments and refused to pay for the goods ordered, which the MSMEs had already produced.

Had it not been for their proactive planning and success in arranging shipments in January and February 2020, the impact of the pandemic would have been more severe

#### **Supply**

- Shortages due to closure of non-essential businesses
- MSMEs were struggling with delayed deliveries
- Several faced higher prices as international suppliers renegotiated price levels established under their prepandemic sales contracts
- Finding new suppliers was difficult. Particularly the case for food producers due to impossibility of fulfilling national regulatory requirements applicable to non-EAEU suppliers

Source: UNECE Survey of Armenian MSMEs



### Main challenges

#### Logistics and trade facilitation issues

#### Logistic issues

- Landlocked country
- Under-developed road and rail networks
- Air cargo is limited
- Lack of adequate facilities at BCPs

#### Trade facilitation issues

- Overreliance on physical inspection, continuing a practice from the pre-pandemic period
- Paper based procedures

#### **MSMEs** weaknesses

#### Weak production capabilities

 Compliance with the regulatory requirements pertaining to safety, health, and environmental protection in export markets is a challenge, particularly in the EU.

# Access to skilled labor at affordable prices Limited outreach

## Competition issues

- MSMEs surveyed drew attention to the limits of government support: wary of their increased reliance on financial support, which is not only unsustainable but also aggravates their financial stress.
- Without a surge in demand, tax deferrals and subsidized loans might push enterprises into bankruptcy.
- A more sustainable solution would be to complement support packages with measures for enabling MSMEs to participate in government procurement processes. The MSMEs are inherently incapable of engaging in such processes, since they lack the capacity (in terms of scale economies) to compete based on cost, and to navigate the demanding procurement procedures.



The BSO was established by the EBRD and is currently financed by the UK Government's Good Governance Fund with the **objective** of promoting a structured partnership and constructive policy dialogue between the state and the private sector in Armenia.

Our **Vision** is to become an integral and valuable catalyst between the Government and business community through ensuring an effective dialogue aimed at improving the country's business environment and investment climate.

## COOPERATION WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Meetings with businesses and business unions: identification of problems

Problems

**Private Sector** 

BSO

- Analysis
- Recommendations
- Solution models

Discussion at the Council

Assignments on solutions

Government

Adoption of the reform

Workgroup meetings with Council member NGOs (other sectorial businesses depending on the case)

Council member NGOs represent the Private Sector at the Council meetings

Raising awareness after the adoption of the reform

# BUSINESS SUPPORT OFFICE

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