

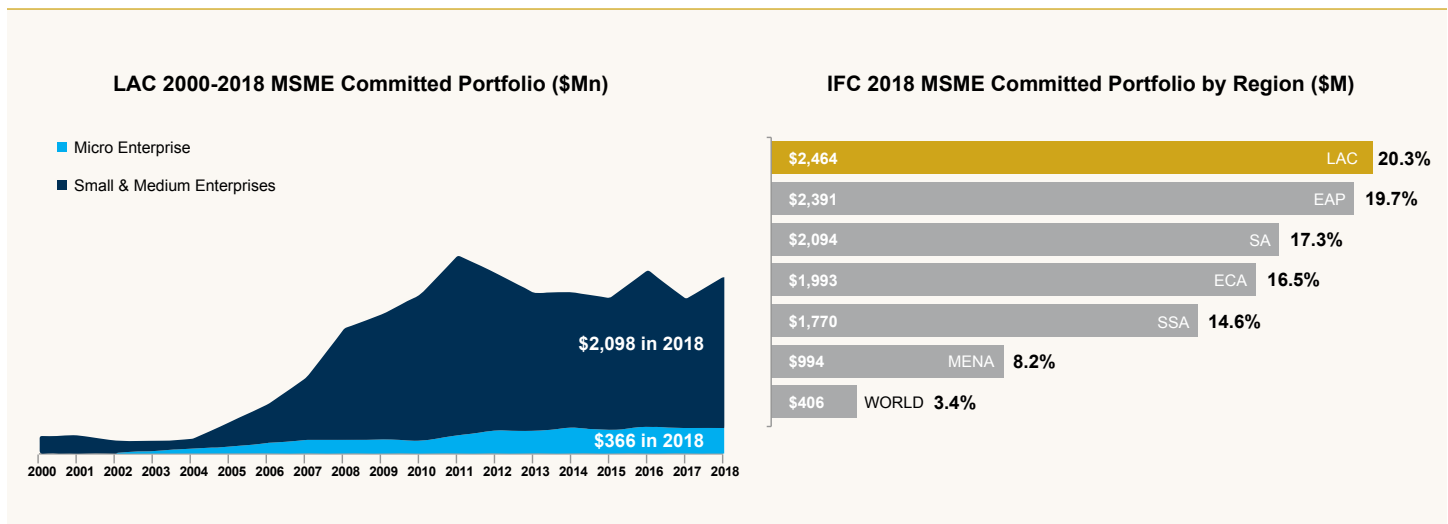
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

IFC Financing to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

IFC works globally through financial institutions (FIs) to provide much-needed access to finance for millions of individuals and micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs). The lack of access to financial services is one of the key barriers to the growth of MSMEs, which make important contributions to sustainable development, in terms of contributions to economic growth, creation of decent jobs, provision of public goods and services, as well as poverty alleviation and reduced inequality.¹

IFC offers a wide range of financial products and services to its client FIs, including loans, equity, risk sharing facilities, trade finance, working capital loans and advisory services. It also helps to mobilize funding from other FIs and investors. In fiscal year 2018, IFC in LAC provided \$748 million of long-term finance to client FIs for MSME support. As of June 2018 in LAC, IFC's committed long-term MSME-focused portfolio was \$2.5 billion (see chart 1). In addition, IFC had 8 active MSME-related advisory projects valued at \$11.1 million.

Chart 1. FY18 IFC MSME Committed Long-Term Finance Portfolio (USD \$ millions)



LAC: DELIVERING FINANCE TO MSMES THROUGH IFC'S NETWORK OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Every year IFC requests FI clients to provide IFC with information about their loan portfolio, deposits and other business related data. Through this Reach Survey IFC tracks and analyzes financing outreach to the final recipients, including MSMEs.

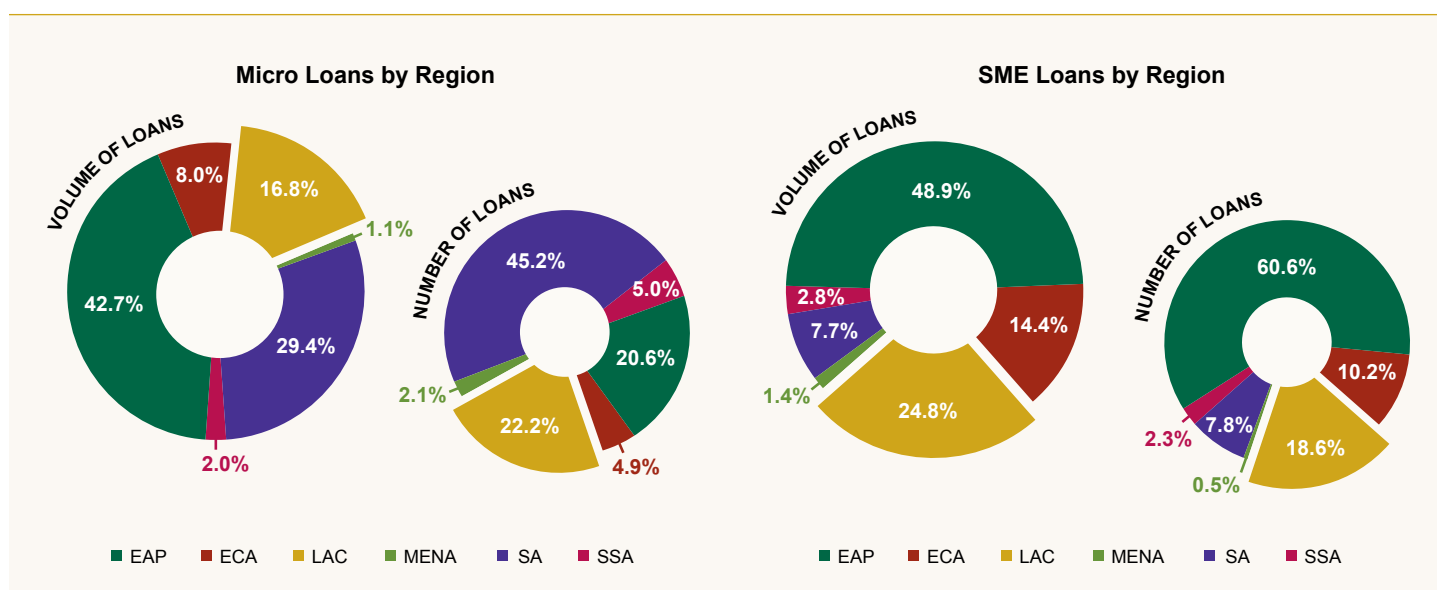
IFC collected and extrapolated 2017² data from 72 clients in 18 countries in LAC, which had over 218.8 million loans outstanding worth over \$460.7 billion. This included retail, micro, SME and corporate loans. Of these, 59 clients received financing for MSME-related activities. Using IFC's proxy SME loan definition,³ it is estimated that these clients had **12.1 million micro and 1.6 million SME loans totaling \$103 billion.**⁴ Table 1 and Chart 2 show regional distribution of micro and small loans by volume and number.

1. Report of the International Symposium on the Role of Micro-Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (2018).
 2. Reach Survey data is based on the calendar year cycle, which ends on December 31st, with the exception of a few clients that provide data based on different fiscal calendar.
 3. IFC categorizes its clients' sub-borrowers according to the following definitions: (1) micro enterprise have loan < \$10,000 at origination; (2) small enterprise have loan \$10,000 - \$100,000 at origination; (3) medium enterprise have loan \$100,000 - \$1 million at origination (\$2 million for more advanced emerging markets).
 4. While numerous controls were performed on the data provided by clients, they are sometimes based on estimates and the understanding of the indicator definitions may vary among clients.

Table 1: IFC FI Clients' Micro and SME Outstanding Loan Portfolio by Region, 2017

| Region | Micro Loans | | SME Loans | | MSME Loans | |
|--|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | # Millions | \$ Billions | # Millions | \$ Billions | # Millions | \$ Billions |
| East Asia and the Pacific | 11.21 | 31.51 | 5.05 | 178.19 | 16.26 | 209.69 |
| Europe and Central Asia | 2.68 | 5.94 | 0.85 | 52.56 | 3.53 | 58.51 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 12.08 | 12.41 | 1.55 | 90.62 | 13.63 | 103.03 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 1.15 | 0.81 | 0.04 | 5.10 | 1.19 | 5.91 |
| South Asia | 24.58 | 21.71 | 0.65 | 27.96 | 25.23 | 49.68 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 2.72 | 1.47 | 0.19 | 10.32 | 2.91 | 11.79 |
| Total Loans | 54.42 | 73.86 | 8.32 | 364.75 | 62.74 | 438.60 |

Chart 2: IFC FI Clients' Micro and SME Outstanding Loan Portfolio Distribution (%), 2017

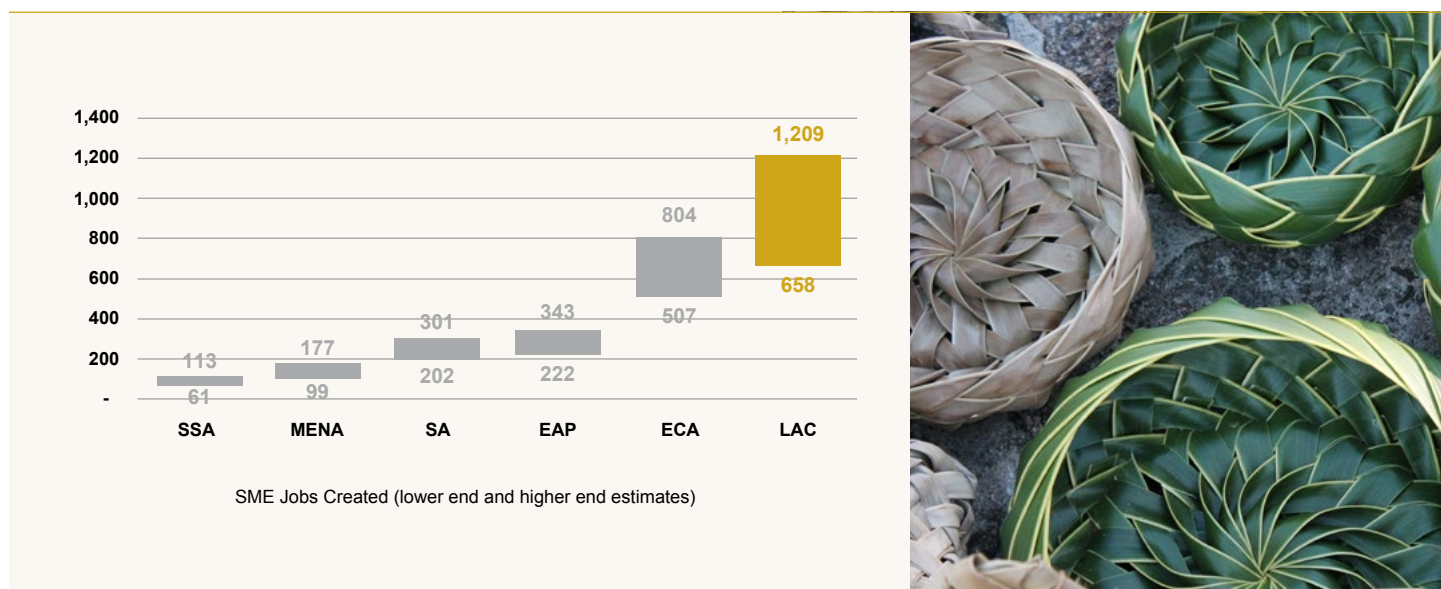


FOSTERING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE: THE ESTIMATED IMPACT ON SME JOB CREATION

According to IFC's in-house econometric model, every million dollars loaned to SMEs in developing countries created an estimated average of 16.3 additional permanent jobs over two years, when compared to firms that did not have access to finance.⁵ In addition to the Reach Survey data, this model uses primary data collected by IFC during SME surveys and the World Bank Enterprise Survey data. Extrapolating IFC's estimate to its own client financial institutions suggests that in 2017, due to their SME lending activities, the availability of financing resulted in the creation of about 658,000 to 1.2 million additional permanent jobs Latin America and the Caribbean (see Table 1 and Chart 3).

5. Job creation estimates capture the number of additional permanent jobs added by SMEs only who receive financing, compared to similar SMEs who do not have access to financing. The model relies on the growth of the SME loan portfolio as the key input. The range is based on different assumptions about loan disbursement.

Chart 3. SME Jobs Created in 2017 ('000s)



LAC: AN OVERVIEW OF OUTCOMES FOR IFC ENGAGEMENTS: MICROFINANCE AND SME

IFC places its MSME clients in two categories: FIs supported by IFC in the area of microfinance – clients with microfinance-focused engagements; and FIs supported by IFC in the area of SME financing – clients with SME-focused engagements.

In 2017, IFC collected or extrapolated data from 15 microfinance and 42 SME-focused engagements in LAC. SME-focused clients funded about 74.1 percent of the total number of micro loans representing 73.4 percent of the total funding for the microenterprises. Likewise, the microfinance focused clients actively crossed over to SME with 7.5 percent of the number of SME loans and 3 percent of the total volume.

In addition, 6.7 percent of clients with microfinance-focused engagement and 20.5 percent of clients with SME-focused engagement received advisory services.

Table 2: Microfinance-Focused Engagements in LAC⁶

| Loan Type | Outstanding Loan Portfolio | | Average Loan Size | NPLs |
|--------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | # Millions | \$ Billions | \$ | % |
| Micro | 3.1 | 3.3 | 1,051.6 | 3.5% |
| SME | 0.1 | 2.7 | 2,3326.2 | 3.5% |
| Total | 3.3 | 6.0 | 1,844.6 | 3.5% |

Table 3: SME-Focused Engagements in LAC⁷

| Loan Type | Outstanding Loan Portfolio | | Average Loan Size | NPLs |
|--------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | # Millions | \$ Billions | \$ | % |
| Micro | 8.9 | 9.1 | 1,018.2 | 6.1% |
| SME | 1.4 | 86.9 | 60,848.8 | 3.7% |
| Total | 10.4 | 96.0 | 9,253.1 | 4.0% |

Notably, the microfinance-focused clients reported lower NPL levels, especially for the micro loans – about 2.6 percent.

6,7. Average Loan Size and NPLs do not include extrapolated data.

LAC: IFC CLIENTS' LOANS TO WOMEN AND WOMEN-OWNED MSMEs

Gender equality is a fundamental condition for a prosperous and sustainable world; however, in many countries women have lower access to education, employment, business opportunities and financial services, as well as unequal social status and rights. The annual estimated credit gap for women-owned SMEs is about \$1.7 trillion.⁸

To address this challenge, IFC launched in 2012 Banking on Women Program that promotes financing for women-owned SMEs. In addition, recently IFC requested clients to report on their loan portfolios to women-owned enterprises. In 2017, 26 IFC FI clients provided data for micro loans to women while 26 FI clients provided SME loans to women data. These clients provided 37 percent of total micro loans by number to women, and 20.4 percent of total SME loans by number to women-owned firms⁹ (see Table 4).

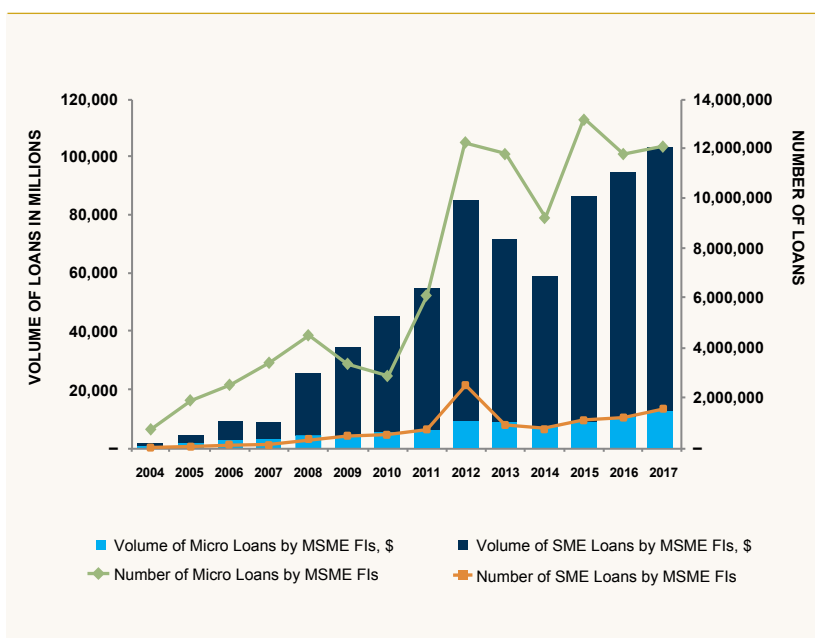
Table 4: LAC: IFC FI Clients' Loans to Women and Women-owned MSMEs

| | Number of Loans to Women | Total Volume of Loans to Women | Number of Loans to Women | Total Volume of Loans to Women | NPLs (Loans to Women) | NPLs (All Loans) |
|-----------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Loan Type | # '000 | \$ Millions | % Of total | % Of total | % | % |
| Micro | 3,161.3 | 2,586.9 | 37.0% | 36.7% | 3.9% | 4.3% |
| SME | 118.7 | 5,234.1 | 20.4% | 12.6% | 3.2% | 2.8% |

LAC: HISTORICAL GROWTH AND DYNAMICS OF IFC CLIENTS' MSME PORTFOLIO

The volume of micro and SME loans by IFC's portfolio of MSME client FIs has grown consistently over time. Three main factors influence MSME loan portfolio growth: 1) changes in the MSME portfolio among existing IFC clients, 2) entries of new clients, and 3) exits of existing clients, when, for example, IFC clients fully repay their loans. The dynamics of these factors determines the MSME reach growth trends from year to year. Thus, in the post-financial crisis period (2011-2017), the MSME loan portfolio increased 14.8 percent by number, and 13.5 percent by volume of loans on a compounded basis. During 2016-2017, the volume of MSME loans increased by 8.7 percent and the number of loans increased by 5.1 percent (see Chart 4).

Chart 4. LAC: IFC Clients' MSME Loan Portfolio Growth, 2004-2017



8. IFC MSME Finance Gap (2017). <http://www.smefinanceforum.org/data-sites/msme-finance-gap>

9. IFC defines women-owned SME as a firm with (a) > 51 percent ownership/stake by a woman/women; or (b) > 20 percent owned by a woman/women AND 1 woman as CEO/COO (President/Vice-President) as well as 30 percent of the board of directors being women where a board exists; and which received loans from \$10,000 to \$1 or 2 million at origination.

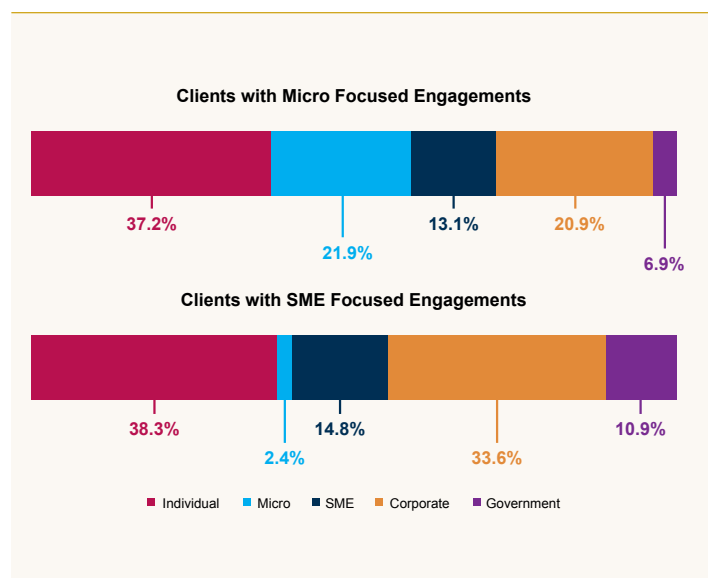
LAC: FINANCIAL INCLUSION THROUGH DEPOSIT AND OTHER TRANSACTIONAL ACCOUNTS

Universal financial access is one of the strategic development goals for the World Bank Group. Financial access may include loans, but can also simply mean someone has access to alternative financial channels (i.e. mobile banking, internet banking) or deposit/saving accounts. The growth of savings accounts is also important because deposits are a major funding source for deposit-taking institutions and a safe place for their clients to store cash.

In 2017, 44 clients reported 75.9 billion in liability accounts, which include current/transactional accounts, interest-bearing deposits, and e-money accounts. One year before, 46 clients reported \$164.8 billion in liability accounts.

Chart 5 demonstrates the distribution of the deposits and other transactional accounts by the type of the account owner. Individual and MSME accounts hold about 55.5 percent of the total deposits volume among SME focused engagements and 72.1 percent among micro engagements.

Chart 5. LAC: IFC Clients' Volume of Deposits and Other Transactional Accounts, 2017 (Average Volume Percentage Distribution)



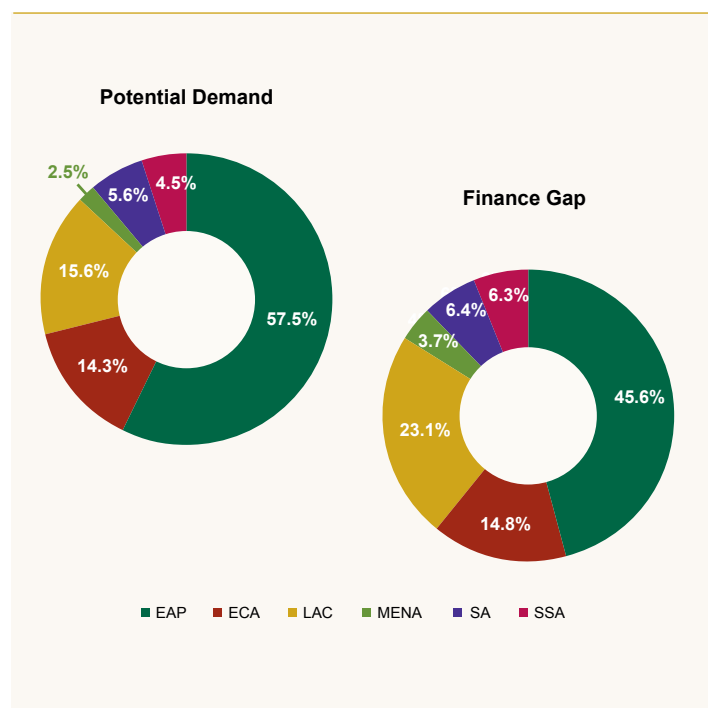
THE MSME FINANCE GAP AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR FIS TO ADDRESS CREDIT CONSTRAINTS

The World Bank Group report, "MSME Finance Gap: Assessment of the Shortfalls and Opportunities in Financing Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Emerging Markets", estimates that in the developing economies surveyed, the potential demand for MSME finance is \$ 8.9 trillion. The finance gap attributable to formal MSMEs in developing countries is valued at \$ 5.2 trillion, which is equivalent to 19 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) of the 128 countries. This in turn amounts to 1.4 times the current level of MSME lending to these countries.

Moreover, the study estimates that there are 65 million formal micro, small and medium enterprises that are credit constrained, representing 40 percent of all MSMEs in the 128 reviewed countries.

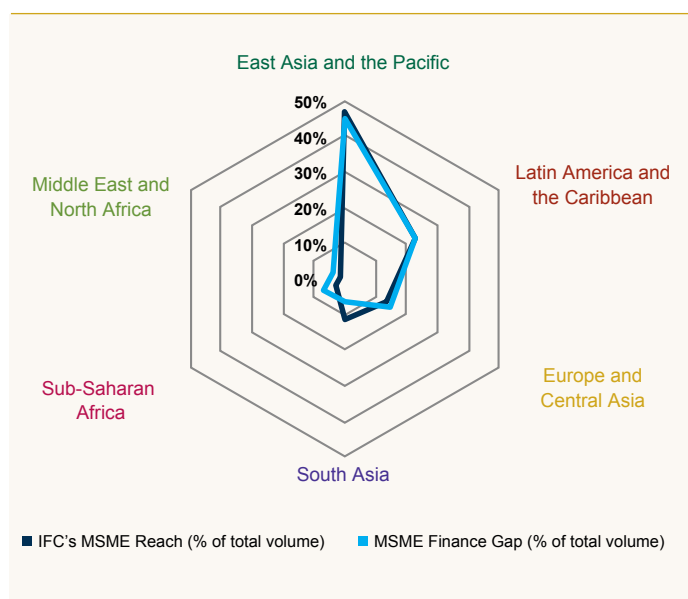
Regional analysis of potential MSME demand demonstrates that it is highest in the East Asia and The Pacific (EAP) region – with almost 58 percent of the total global potential demand (see Chart 6). This is mainly driven by the large demand and supply in China (\$4.4 trillion and \$2.5 trillion, respectively). The finance gap in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) is the second largest after the East Asia region, and is mainly driven by Brazil (\$0.6 trillion). India is another big contributor country, with a finance gap of \$230 billion, representing 68 percent of the total gap in the South Asia region.

Chart 6: Regional Distribution of MSME Potential Demand and Finance Gap (%)



A comparison of distributions between MSME finance gap and the recent IFC's MSME Reach shows that IFC operations have been focused on the areas with the largest need of improvement in MSME lending (see Chart 7). Together EAP and LAC regions account for about 69 percent of global MSME finance gap and about 71 percent of total MSME lending portfolio among IFC's clients.

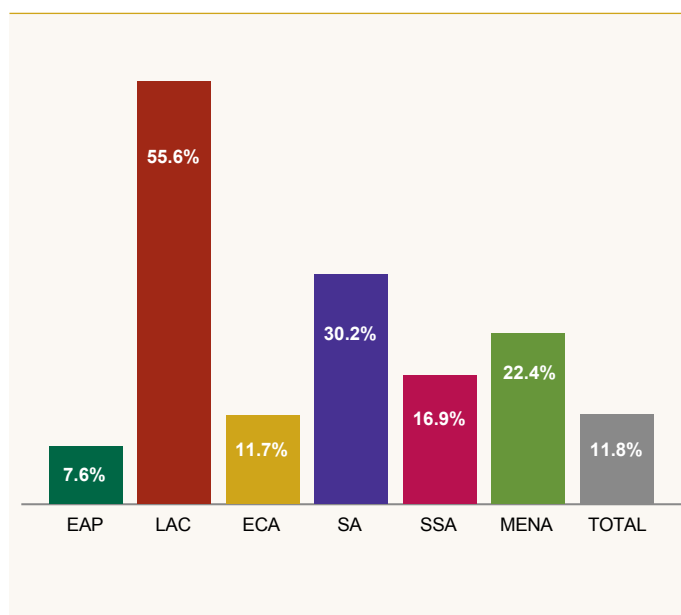
Chart 7: IFC FI Clients' MSME Outstanding Loan Portfolio Distribution (%) and MSME Finance Gap Distribution (%), 2017



Considering supply of finance, IFC has made significant contribution to financing MSMEs through its network of financial institutions. As of 2017 IFC Reach accounted for 11.8 percent of total supply of MSME finance worldwide. In LAC, IFC has achieved above half of total supply in part because of the relationship with large institutions in the region. Differently, in EAP, large state-owned banks provide subsidized credit to MSMEs through various schemes and as a result IFC's private sector clients contribution to supply finance is currently at 7.6 percent (Chart 8).

In LAC, Micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) are one of the strongest drivers of employment and economic development. However, access to finance is frequently identified as a barrier to growth for MSMEs. According to IFC research, 212 thousand or 23% of formal MSMEs in Latin America and the Caribbean have unmet financing needs. The MSME finance gap in the region is estimated to be \$1 trillion, which is 3 times the current level of MSME funding. FIs are well positioned to address this issue because they are active in their local markets and can more readily act on the growth opportunities in MSMEs. Thus, FIs that address the MSME finance gap can create opportunities for MSMEs in Latin America and the Caribbean and thus promote development and reduce poverty.

Chart 8: IFC FI Clients' MSME Outstanding Loan Portfolio share of MSME Supply Finance



For regional MSME data and data visualization, please visit SME Forum: <http://smefinanceforum.org/data-sites/ifc-financing-to-msme>

The authors would like to acknowledge the contributions of:

Dan Goldblum

Sandeep Singh

Daniel Alfredo Van Den

Juan Francisco Osorio

Sandra Leticia Sanchez

Mahima Khanna

Agustin Matias Saenz

Berghe Riveros

Jorge Alejandro Godoy

Tatiana Silva Urasaki

Zihao Zheng

Alejandro Canelas

Daniel Herrera

Mario Manuel Suarez

Tomas Lo Prete

Sebastian Phillip

Andres Felipe Rodriguez

Francisco Nandin

Fernandez

Jenny Carolina Sierra

Sarmiento-Saher

Amaya

Gianina Manrique

Natalia Ruiz Oliveira

Saulo Teodoro Ferreira

Khondoker Tanveer Haider

Bruno Seung Eun Choi

Ginele J. Delgado

Otto Rafael Fritz Barreto