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How can a company be resilient?

Resilience Index for companies

Presented by: Ferenc Tolner, Production and Innovation Manager, am-LAB

Event: Regional Resilience in Europe: The Role of Industry Structure
in Determining Resilience
1st Seminar – Online
21st January 2021



LITHUANIAN
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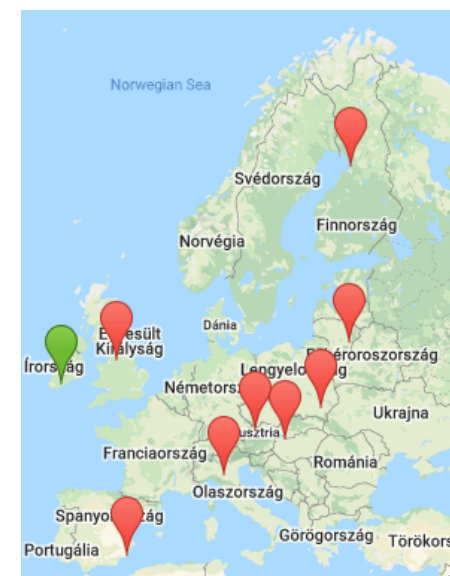
Overall objective

Building Regional Resilience to Industrial Structural Change

Activities

■ EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCES:

- Ecosystem Analysis and Case Studies
- 36 Good Practices
- Workshops, study visits, Seminars
- Regional stakeholder group meetings
- SME / Entrepreneurial Roundtables
- Action Plans



€1,860,974.00



from 1 Aug 2019
to 31 Jul 2023

TOPIC

SME competitiveness



Content

- Motivation
- Background
- Types and characteristics of resilience
- Approaches to measure resilience
- Approaches to improve SME resilience
- Limitations
- Possibilities
- Conclusion



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- The line graph displays the annual number of publications for two databases, Scopus and Science Direct, from 2003 to 2020. The Y-axis represents the 'No. of publications' ranging from 0 to 40. The X-axis represents the 'Years' from 2003 to 2020. Scopus is represented by a blue dashed line with circular markers, and Science Direct is represented by an orange dashed line with circular markers. Data points are labeled with their respective values.
- | Year | Scopus | Science Direct |
|------|--------|----------------|
| 2003 | 1 | 0 |
| 2004 | 1 | 0 |
| 2005 | 0 | 0 |
| 2006 | 4 | 0 |
| 2007 | 1 | 0 |
| 2008 | 1 | 0 |
| 2009 | 4 | 1 |
| 2010 | 4 | 0 |
| 2011 | 12 | 0 |
| 2012 | 6 | 0 |
| 2013 | 8 | 3 |
| 2014 | 5 | 3 |
| 2015 | 13 | 2 |
| 2016 | 25 | 5 |
| 2017 | 18 | 0 |
| 2018 | 23 | 5 |
| 2019 | 29 | 1 |
| 2020 | 35 | 6 |



Background

- There is no unique global SME definition
- Within EU:

SME category	Staff size	Annual turnover	Annual revenue
Medium	< 250	≤ 50 m €	≤ 43 m €
Small	< 50	≤ 10 m €	≤ 10 m €
Micro	< 10	≤ 2 m €	≤ 52 m €

- SMEs contribute to the economy of EU by approximately:
 1. 2/3 of total employment
 2. 2/3 of GDP
 3. 99% of the total number of workplaces



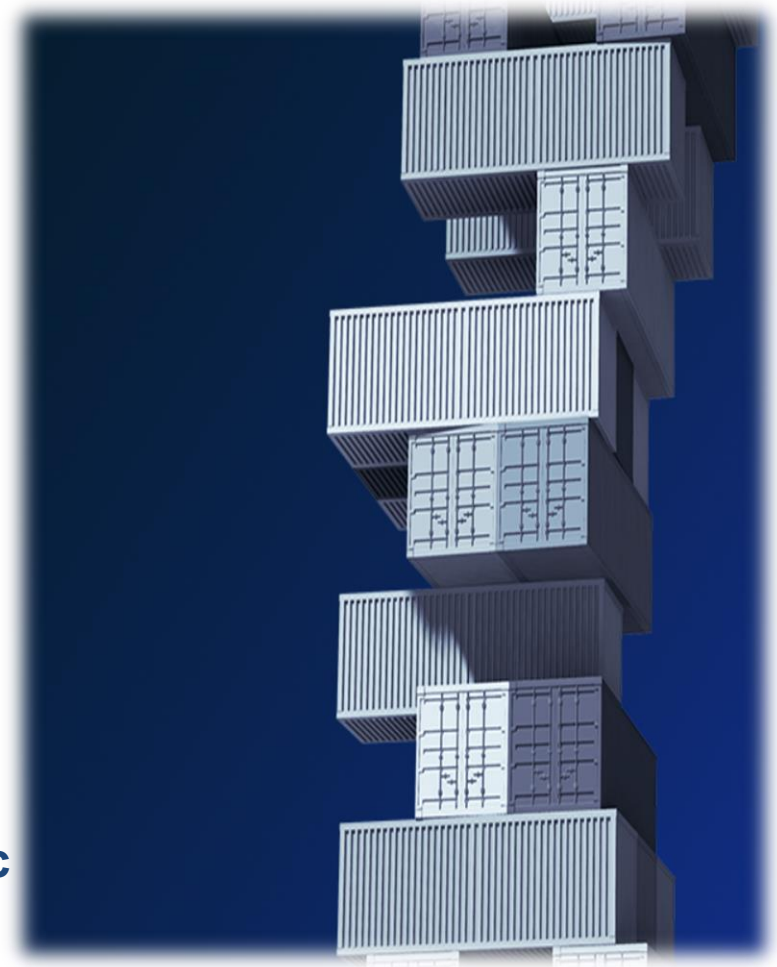
Background

- They can still produce net employment increase
- Increasing international competition
(2010: Announcement of Barack Obama of making 16 strategically important sectors more resilient)
- Economic sustainability and national competitiveness comes hand-in-hand with high overall employment rate
- „Crisis-withstanding” workplaces are needed
- *SME resilience should be developed and fostered!*



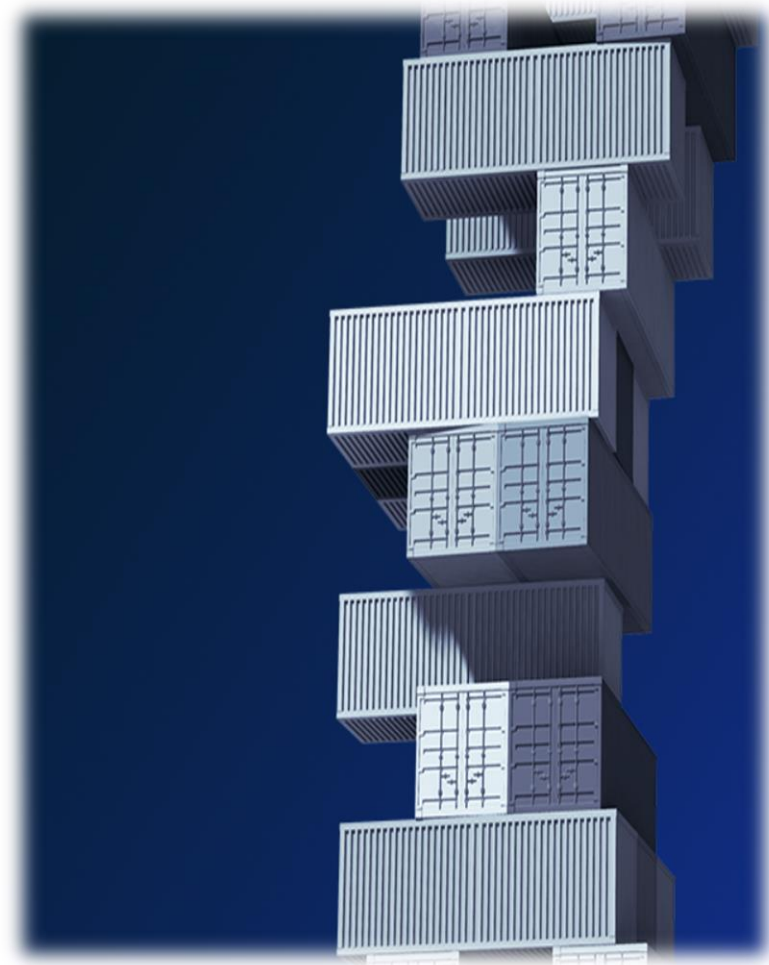
Types and characteristics of resilience

- Rather a **time dependent** than a static attribute
- **Answer of the system** to a given disturbance by withstanding the negative effects and returning to the original state
- The whole of actions (**preventive**, defensive and restoring measures) taken before and during the unexpected perturbation
- **Preparedness** within the organisation: how fast it can reallocate its technical and organisational capacities in order to withstand the change
- **End-result of a planning** activity rather than just a descriptive feature of the actual, static state of the system
- Analogy to **change management**



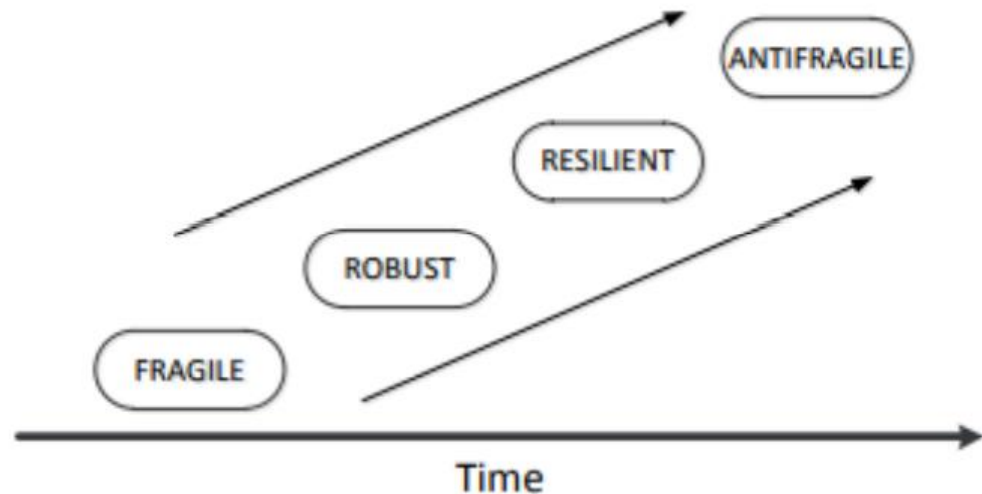
Types and characteristics of resilience

- In business terms resilience shall be interpreted as crisis management.
 1. **proactive** (forecasting)
 2. **adaptive** (surviving capability and sustainable adaptation)
 3. **reactive** (ability to recover and learn)
- The SMEs are mainly **family-owned businesses**
- High emphasis on owners, leading attitude, entrepreneurial skills, family background
- Long-term survival may be achieved by **learning from successful SMEs**



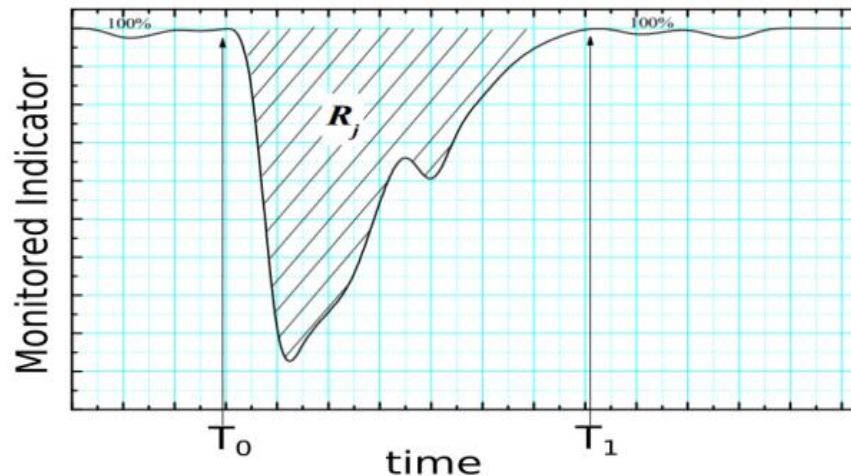
Types and characteristics of resilience

- Being resilient is not the end stage of the system's development!
 - **Fragile**: the system collapses in presence of crisis
 - **Robust**: the system can tolerate crisis until a certain extent then collapses
 - **Resilient**: the system can tolerate crisis and survives it with manageable losses
 - **Antifragile**: not just survives the crises but makes an advantage out of it (invests, innovation, new contacts, loss of competitors etc.)



Approaches to measure resilience

- So far there is no consensus in scientific literature on proper mathematical definition
- There are various approaches:
 - Investigating variations in hard-data [1], [2]:

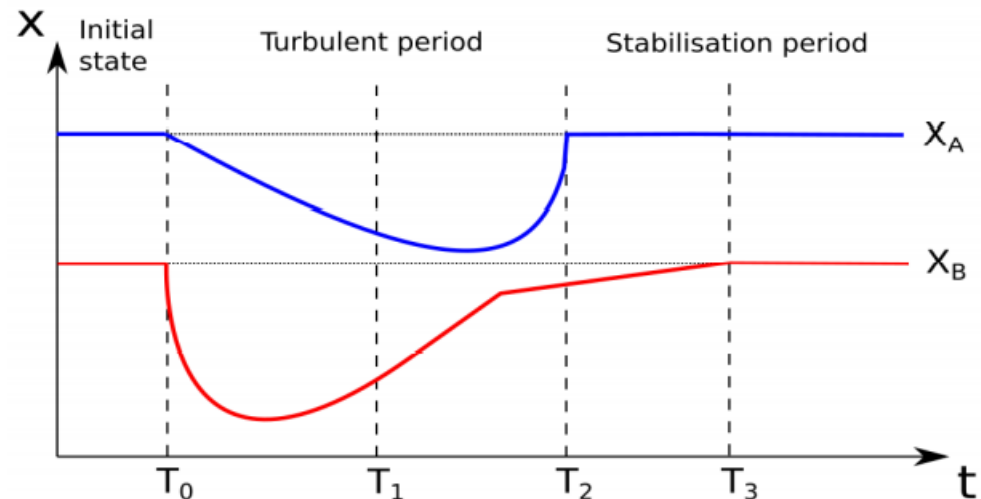
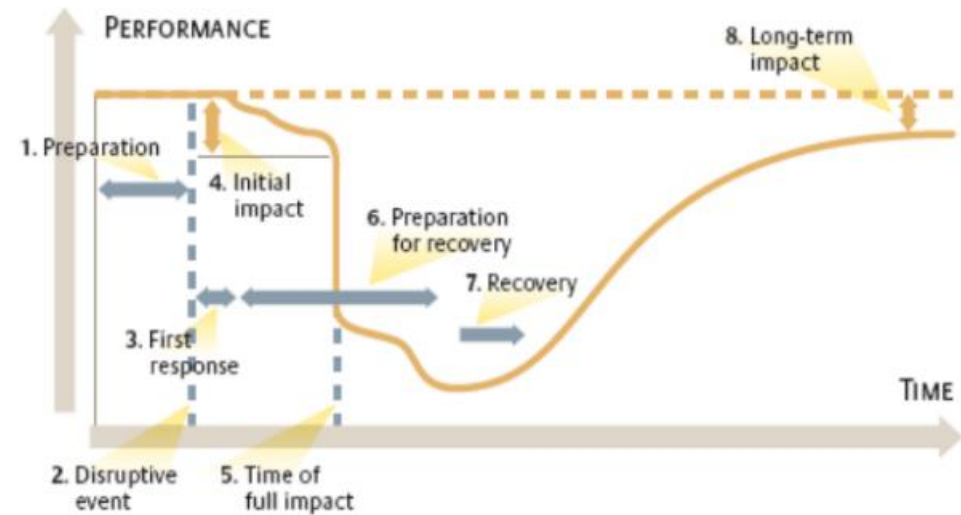


$$R = 1 - \frac{PC_{loss}}{PC_{normal}}$$

$$R = \sum_{i=0}^n w_i \int_{t=T_0}^{t=T_1} [1 - q_i(t)] dt$$

Approaches to measure resilience

- Stages in reaction to the disruption viewed in a monitored parameter
- Different possible time dynamics viewed in a monitored parameter



Approaches to measure resilience

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- There are various approaches:
 - Investigating variations in hard-data
 - Investigating company specific soft-data
 - Questionnaires with management actors
 - Fuzzy-approach to navigate among linguistic expressions (Likert-scale on answers, relative importance values of interviewees, Fuzzy decision matrix) [3]
 - Survival analysis (Cox regression) [4]
 - Factor analysis for influencing factors, then ANOVA and multiple regression analysis, correlation analysis [5]

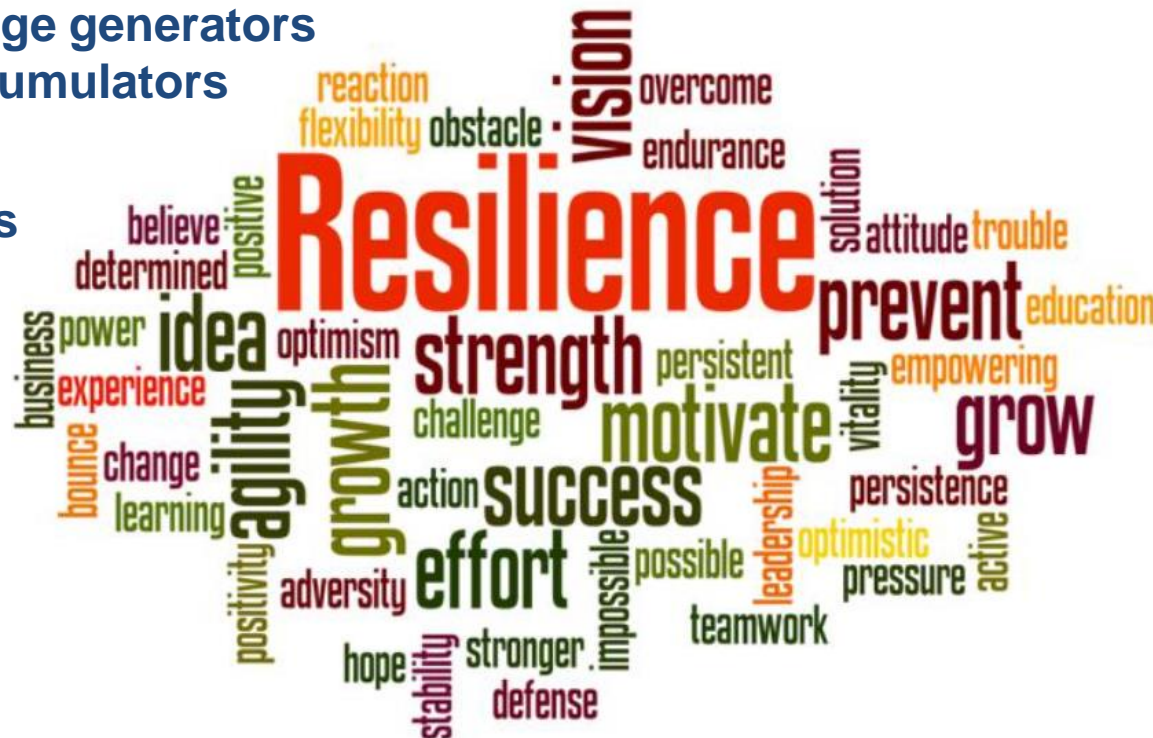
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 - Investigating system of companies and breakdown of regions (simulations similar to statistical physical approaches) [7]

- Based on findings listed in scientific literature (non-exhaustive list):
 - Greater emphasis on staff trainings to improve resilient mindset
 - Resilience can be depicted from the activities of the SME not the characteristics
 - SMEs are great knowledge generators but poor knowledge accumulators
 - Strategical thinking and modern managerial tools
 - Clusterisation for risk reduction
 - Proactive attitude to technological novelties
 - Cautious R&D investments (e.g.: AI)



Limitations

- Hard-data alone does not suffice
- At least one crisis phenomenon must be passed through (and survived...)
- Various types of SME structures, industries, managerial structure and ICT maturity stage, hard to use holistic approaches
- Collection of company specific soft-data might be problematic and biased
- No real way to check results
- The company is not just the tangibles then the **staff**: knowledge accumulation shall be fostered

GAME OVER

Continue?

Yes

No

Possibilities

- Questionnaire development
- SME resilience-audit (understanding vulnerabilities, SWOT, definition of key areas to develop)
- Supporting local government fund reallocation processes
- Trainings for owners/leaders (experience exchange, best practices etc.)
- Bringing together SMEs, chambers, local government actors etc.
- Identifying local SME interconnectedness, in order to understand local community vulnerability aspects

GAME OVER

Continue?

Yes

No

Conclusion

- SME business resilience is still a researched area
- Existing solutions shall be considered with reservations
- No holistic model at present
- Lack of proper and sufficient data (timespan of several years would be preferred)
- A comparatory, inter-industry model shall be developed with relative measures
- SMEs shall be treated regionally distinct (there might be different traditions in entrepreneurship and various regulatory environments)

GAME OVER

Continue?

Yes

No



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Thank you!

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