# Macroeconomic Policy, Poverty Reduction and Financing for Development

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### Engine of Growth (Supply side)

Y = A F(L, Kp, Kg)

- (1) Human capital development (L)
- (2) Private capital stock (Kp)
- (3) Infrastructure (Kg)
- (4) R&D, technological progress (A)

## Demand Side Policy

Export, Domestic Consumption, Investment Fiscal Policy (Tax policy, Infrastructure)

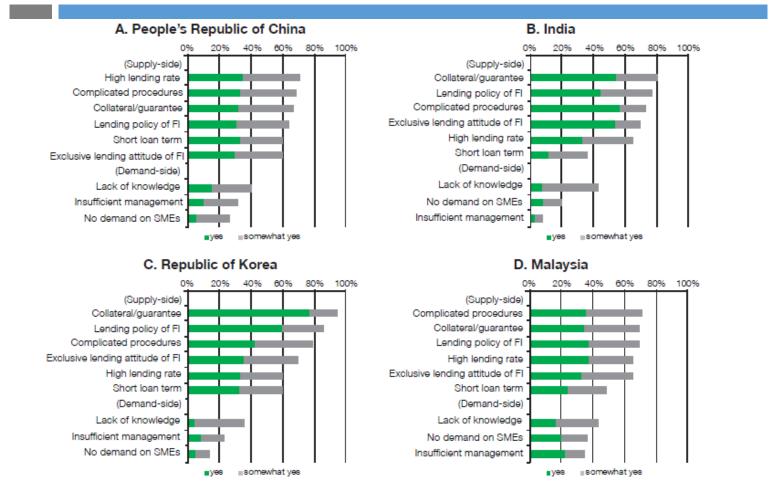
#### Human capital development

- 1, School education and school meals
- 2, Vocational education

  SME employees are lack of skill education
- 3, Regional governments provide education New innovations will be born
- 4, Tuition for schools and universities

  Some European countries; No tuition

#### Barriers for SMEs in Accessing Financial Institutions



**Source**: ADB–OECD study on enhancing financial accessibility for SMEs: Lessons from recent crises. Mandaluyong City, Philippines: Asian Development Bank, 2013

## Small and Medium Sized Enterprise (SME)

Venture business

Toyota, Honda, SONY, Seven-Eleven

HONDA had no support by the government

HONDA could not borrow money from regional bank

Mitsubishi-bank made loans to HONDA.

How to finance start-up business?

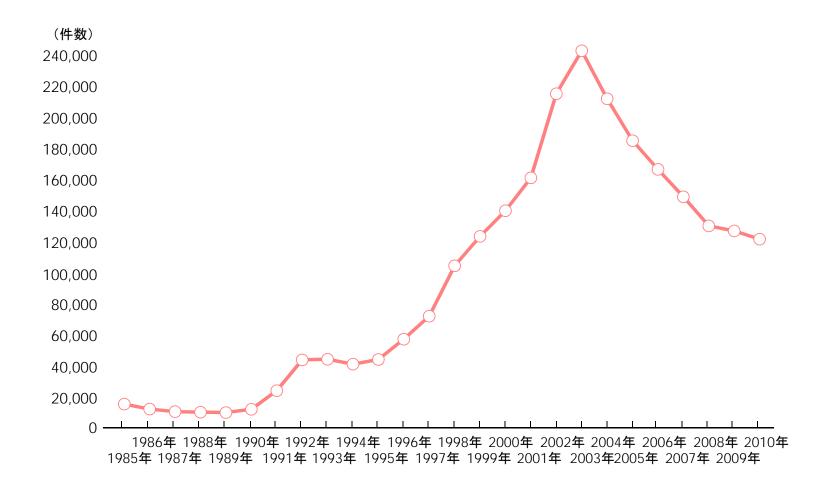
Human capital development of SMEs

#### Private Debts: Regulation of Money Lenders

- 1, Money lenders, Interest rate = 96% in Japan
- 2, License --- Banks

  Registration --- Finance companies
- 3, New Finance Company Law
- (i) Highest interest rate = 20%
- (ii) Amount of borrowing < 1/3 of Income
- (iii) Minimum Capital requirement
- (iv) Paper test to run business
- (v) Self regulatory organization was set up two steps of monitoring and supervision
- (vi) Consumers' complaints (hotline)
- 4, Government support program for low income people

#### Number of Individuls' Default



#### ed on Principal Component (Z1-Z2) alysis (Credit Information of SMEs)

