

This is not an ADB material. The views expressed in this document are the views of the author/s and/or their organizations and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Asian Development Bank, or its Board of Governors, or the governments they represent. ADB does not guarantee the accuracy and/or completeness of the material's contents, and accepts no responsibility for any direct or indirect consequence of their use or reliance, whether wholly or partially. Please feel free to contact the authors directly should you have queries.



Minimizing Risks, Maximizing Performance: The Role of Enterprise Risk Management in SMEs



Presented by

Dr. Muhammad Shahid Rasheed Malik Firoz Khan Noon Business School University of Sargodha



Launch Seminar of the Asia Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise Monitor 2025
GLOBAL UNCERTAINTY, TRADE, AND PRIVATE SECTOR
BUSINESSES IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
12-13 November 2025 | Baku, Azerbaijan



INTRODUCTION

- SMEs contribute approximately 40% of Pakistan's GDP and 25% of total exports.
- They account for 78% of non-agricultural employment.
- Poor risk management remains a major challenge for SMEs.
- Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) provides a structure and integrated approach to managing operational, financial, and strategic risks.
- Adopting ERM enhances sustainability and competitiveness among SMEs.



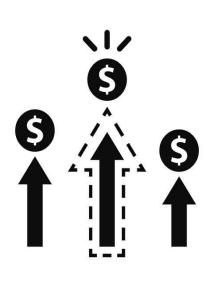




COMPATITIVE ADVANTAGE & FIRM PERFORMANCE



- Competitive advantage refers to the factors that enable a company to produce goods or services more efficiently or cost-effectively than its rivals.
- In a highly competitive environment, expanding and sustaining competitive advantage becomes a key challenge among firms.
- A strong competitive advantage drives greater success and market impact.







INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY & SMEs PERFORMANCE



- Information Technology (ITIT enables data transmission, storage, processing, and retrieval.
- Supports accurate business calculations and reporting
- Enhances performance and competitiveness through effective IT use
- Efficient IT utilization helps firms gain and sustain competitive advantage.











• Financial literacy is the ability to understand and effectively apply financial skills such as budgeting, investing, and financial management.

 SMEs cannot achieve or sustain competitive advantage through ERM without sufficient knowledge of financial rules, regulations, and policies.









RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

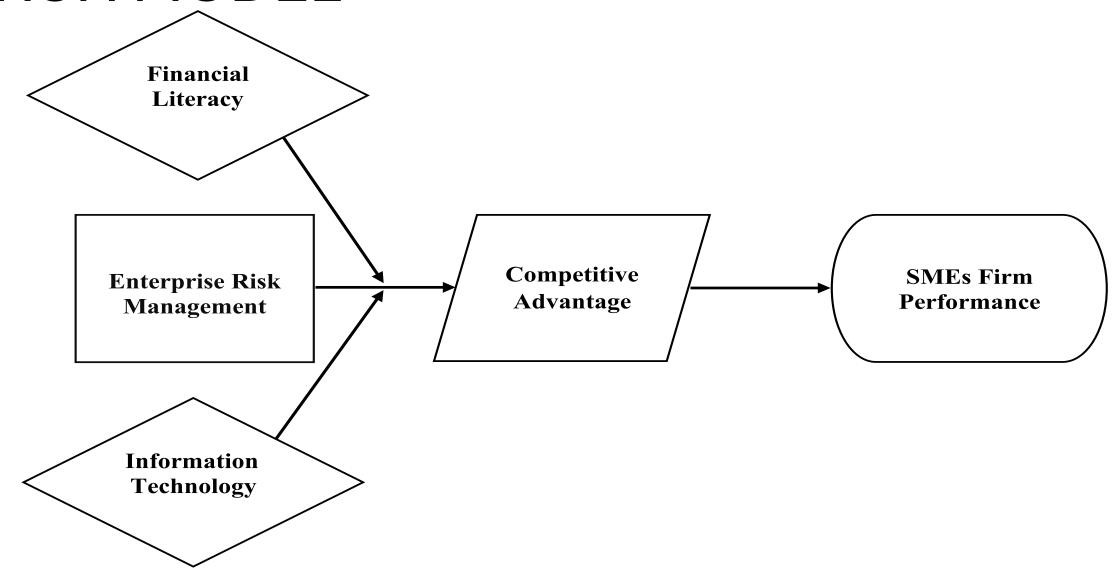
- Examine the impact of ERM on SME performance.
- Check the role Competitive Advantage (CA) as mediator between ERM and performance
- Assess the moderating effects of Financial Literacy and IT Strategy.
- Provide policy recommendations for SME growth and development.







RESEARCH MODEL









Hypotheses Overview

- H1: ERM → Firm Performance (positive)
- H2: ERM → Competitive Advantage (positive)
- H3: CA → Firm Performance (positive)
- H4: CA mediates ERM → Performance
- H5: Financial Literacy moderates ERM–CA relationship
- H6: IT Strategy moderates ERM-CA relationship







THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Risk Management Theory

RM theory focuses on reducing costs related to bankruptcy, taxation, financing, and shareholder expenses, thereby enhancing firm performance

RBV Theory

Firms achieve superior performance by efficiently utilizing tangible and intangible assets, reducing risks and costs, and offering unique products and services

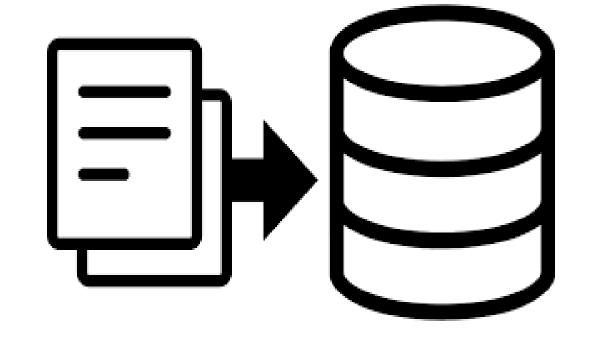






Data & Methodology

- Self administered adapted questionnaire
- Population: 3.3 million SMEs in Pakistan
- Sample: 295 SMEs (Lahore, Faisalabad, Sargodha).
- Method: Purposive sampling, SmartPLS 3.0 (SEM).
- Response rate: 42.1%.











	Category	Number	Percentage
	0-50	271	92%
	50-100	6	2%
Number of Employees	101-150	8	3%
	151-200	6	2%
	200- More	4	1%
Nature of the Business	Manufacturing	46	16%
	Merchandising	124	42%
	Services	125	42%
Duration of the Business	1960-1980	4	1%
	1981-2000	26	9%
	2001-2022	265	90%







Key Results (Measurement Model)

- All factor loadings > 0.7
- VIF < 5
- Strong convergent and discriminant validity (AVE > 0.5, CR > 0.7).







Structural Model Results

- ERM \rightarrow Firm Performance: β = 0.192, p = 0.005
- ERM \rightarrow Competitive Advantage: $\beta = 0.221$, p < 0.001
- CA \rightarrow Firm Performance: β = 0.352, p < 0.001
- CA mediates ERM \rightarrow Performance: $\beta = 0.078$, p = 0.005
- Financial Literacy moderates ERM–CA: β = 0.114, p = 0.003
- IT Strategy Negative but not significant.







Key Insights

- ERM enhances SME performance via competitive advantage.
- Financial literacy strengthens the ERM-CA relationship.
- IT's impact is context-dependent (budget & capability limits).
- ERM = strategic capability under RBV framework.







Policy & Practical Implications

- Institutionalize ERM training via COSO-aligned frameworks.
- Integrate financial literacy modules in SME programs.
- Encourage partnerships: banks, universities, and chambers of commerce.
- Develop gradual IT infrastructure aligned with SME needs.







Conclusion

- ERM boosts SME competitiveness and resilience.
- Financial literacy is a key enabler of ERM success.
- Policy-driven ERM culture fosters sustainable growth.







Q&A / Acknowledgments

- Questions and Discussion
- Acknowledgment: ADB, CAREC Institute and Conference Management Team



