



## Implementing the G20 GPFI Action Plan on MSME Financing: Second Webinar – 30 June 2025

The OECD, in collaboration with the IFC, the World Bank the SME Finance Forum, hosted the second webinar in the series on 30 June 2025, to advance sharing of good practices for the implementation of the [G20 GPFI Action Plan on MSME Financing](#). Building on the 29 May webinar, the event showcased four country experiences (Japan, Türkiye, Colombia and Egypt), highlighting concrete policy innovations aligned with the Plan's two-pillar framework aimed at strengthening the enabling environment and enhancing targeted interventions.

**Japan's Enterprise Value Charge:** Japan presented its new [Enterprise Value Charge system](#), which represents a fundamental modernization of the country's secured lending framework. The EVC creates a comprehensive security interest covering all company assets, including real estate, intellectual property, inventory, and crucially, future cash flows. This system operates through a single registration in the commercial registry with transparent priority rules, while incorporating built-in protections against debtor misbehavior that require consent for any unusual transactions outside the ordinary course of business.

The system enables court-supervised enforcement through trustees who can maintain business value during distress situations. This represents a significant shift from Japan's 1898-era secured lending system that was heavily dependent on real estate collateral and not adapted for modern innovation-based businesses.

The primary objectives of the EVC are to transform Japan's lending landscape to support the innovation economy, enable startups to access growth capital without requiring real estate collateral, facilitate faster M&A financing, and promote better corporate governance through future cash flow-based lending practices. The law was enacted in 2024 and will take effect in Spring 2026, potentially revolutionizing how Japanese businesses access finance and compete globally.

**Colombia's Secured Transactions Reform:** A comprehensive secured transactions service managed by [Confecámaras](#), the national business association representing 58 chambers of commerce across Colombia.

The secured transactions system features a unified [online registry for movable assets](#) as collateral, including equipment, inventory, receivables, and future cash flows. This real-time, publicly accessible system operates based on the [UNCITRAL Legislative Guide on Secured Transactions](#). Two aspects have contributed to the impact of the unified credit registry:

1. The rich, real-time public database supports credit risk analysis.
2. The ability to resolve defaults swiftly through direct payment and special enforcement proceedings rather than through traditional courts. Between 2015 and 2024, over 221,970 enforcement cases were handled in just a few weeks on average (down from four years of judicial timelines), mitigating moral hazard. Direct payment is the primary resolution method, applied in 92% of the cases.



The impact of this system has been transformational for Colombia's credit market over the past decade. The country improved dramatically from ranking 67th globally in 2012 to 2nd place by 2017 in the [World Bank Doing Business credit index](#). The system has facilitated over 2.5 million secured transactions, enabled credit to over 418,000 enterprises (99% MSMEs). Average loan size to MSMEs was USD 38 333. Over the last five years, the participation of intangible assets in secured transactions grew 231% and non-traditional movable assets used as collateral grew by 98%.

**Colombia's National Guarantee Fund:** [The National Guarantee Fund \(FNG\)](#) operates an extensive guarantee system that covers 50% to 90% of loan values for MSMEs. The fund works through partnerships with 310 financial intermediaries, including banks, cooperatives, microfinance institutions, and Fintechs, maintaining a sector-diversified portfolio across commerce, manufacturing, construction and agro-industry. The system includes targeted products for the popular economy, serving micro-entrepreneurs and specific programs for women entrepreneurs.

Between August 2022 and May 2025, the FNG mobilized COP 52 trillion (USD 12.5 billion) in credit through more than 2 million guaranteed transactions. The Fund demonstrates strong rural penetration, with 54% of supported municipalities having fewer than 10,000 inhabitants. Gender-focused lending has resulted in over 1 million transactions to women, while significant support has been provided to the agro-industry sector with COP 1.99 trillion (more than USD 500 million) mobilized. For MSMEs, the Fund has mobilized COP 41.9 trillion (USD 9.96 billion) through 248 000 guarantees.

**Türkiye's [Technological Investment Support Program](#):** The program ran from October 2017 to June 2025 and provided comprehensive support for R&D and innovation in production sectors. This eight-year program offered 60% funding to individual projects (mix of refundable and non-refundable support) up to TL 10 million per project (upper limit increasing progressively starting from TL 5 million in 2017 to TL 10 million in 2023). Project durations ranged from 8 to 36 months and included quarterly monitoring by academics and post-completion monitoring every year for three years after the project is completed.

The initiative focused specifically on production and commercialization of R&D activities and medium-high and high-technology sectors, designed to promote both domestic sales and exports and contribute to Turkey's current accounts. To date, the program has successfully supported 363 MSMEs with over TL 500 million in total support, leading to the commercialization of innovative products such as solar energy collectors, battery chargers, and ecological packaging materials.

**Türkiye's [Green Industry Support Program](#):** The program, financed by the World Bank, offers concessional financing to SMEs for environmental and clean-energy investments. This program, which runs from 2023 to 2029, operates through two tracks: solar energy investments receiving 60% reimbursement up to TL 14 million and clean/circular economy projects receiving 70% reimbursement up to TL 4 million. The program incorporates comprehensive monitoring using



actual utility bills and production data, with external expert validation (including academia, private sector and technology consultants) and sworn financial advisor verification to ensure impact traceability and data transparency. To date, the green industry program has supported 1 736 MSMEs towards an intermediate target of 2 250, including 105 women-owned enterprises toward a target of 450. The initiative has reached over 9,800 firms through awareness campaigns, stakeholder workshops and regional webinars. Other targets include leveraging TL 211 million from the private sector and 10% reduction in waste electricity per year.

**Egypt's NilePreneur Initiative:** Egypt presented a series of policy reforms and targeted interventions, led by the Central Bank, to address key challenges to MSME development, including the lack of a unified MSME definition and women MSME definition, high interest rates, difficulties in credit assessment, and absence of credit guarantee mechanisms.

The policy framework includes [targeted support for MSMEs and women SMEs](#) and mandatory bank lending quotas requiring 25% of bank portfolios to be allocated to MSMEs. The innovative Economic Activity Account provides simplified banking services for informal sector participants, allowing them to conduct commercial transactions using only their national IDs without requiring commercial registry documentation. This initiative effectively brought informal sector operators into the formal financial system. Additional reforms included establishing a [Credit Guarantee Company](#), implementing alternative data and behavioral scoring for credit assessment, requiring dedicated MSME departments in all banks, and creating a certified MSME credit officer program to enhance banking staff capacity. The Central Bank also enabled banks to invest in private equity and venture capital funds targeting MSMEs, with such investments counting toward the mandated 25% MSME quota.

The impact of these reforms has been substantial, with MSME lending portfolios growing by 381% across the banking sector. Sector-specific growth included service sector facilities increasing by 112%, industrial by 54%, and agriculture by 39%. Growth varied by enterprise size, with micro enterprises seeing 94% growth, small enterprises 75% growth, and medium enterprises 47% growth.

Complementing these financial sector reforms, Egypt launched the [NilePreneur Initiative](#) in 2019, focusing on non-financial services critical for MSME development. This university-based incubation program operates across more than 12 universities nationwide through public-private partnerships with multiple international donors. The initiative focuses on manufacturing, agriculture, and digital transformation sectors while establishing business development service hubs in 25 of Egypt's 27 governorates. The NilePreneur Initiative has incubated over 370 startups and supported more than 830 MSMEs, resulting in revenue increases of over EGP 2.5 billion for the supported enterprises. The non-financial service part of the program delivered more than 800,000 non-financial services to 330,000 beneficiaries, while facilitating access to finance totaling more than EGP 13 billion.