Summary of Session: Addressing Barriers to SMEs in Sustainability – European Perspective

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Objective

To explore concrete approaches and policy tools that can help small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) overcome obstacles in their sustainability transition, particularly in the context of ESG reporting and regulatory compliance.

Key Takeaways from Interventions

1. Poland

- Proposed a "stop-the-clock" mechanism to give SMEs time to prepare for ESG reporting requirements.
- Emphasis on **knowledge transfer** from large enterprises and consultants; Big4 seen as ineffective for SMEs.
- Advocated for incentives and education rather than penalties.
- Highlighted the role of **universities** and ongoing curriculum reforms on climate education.
- Creation of **government platforms** to collect ESG data from companies and share good practices.

2. Malta

- SMEs show willingness but lack resources for ESG audits.
- Use of dedicated funding for ESG consulting support.
- A voluntary digital platform helps companies track and report ESG data.
- Strong engagement from ministries and chambers of commerce through coordination, training, and platforms (e.g. Malta ESG Alliance).
- Leveraged awards and eco-labeling as motivators for SMEs.

3. Basque Country

- Developed a **voluntary online ESG assessment tool** based on SDGs.
- Struggles to reach micro-enterprises (<20 employees).
- Public procurement (30% of GDP) identified as a key but underutilized driver.
- Capacity-building needed for public authorities to apply sustainability criteria in tenders.
- Suggested peer-to-peer learning and value-chain pressure as effective tools.
- Flagged **consulting quality issues** and a trend of sustainability slowdown due to geopolitical uncertainty and low consumer demand.

4. Ireland

- Enterprise Ireland offers government-funded ESG audits and energy efficiency plans.
- Stressed need for **centralized data collection** and **single points of contact** to avoid duplication.
- Promotes unique business identifiers to streamline reporting.

5. Switzerland

- Created a 2030 toolbox for SMEs, with sector-specific guidance developed bottomup.
- Greenhushing is widespread due to the Green Claims Directive and fear of reputational risk.
- Data reporting is centralized through the national statistical office.

6. Austria

- Ministry of Environment funds **start-up incubators** and **sustainability education projects** (e.g. Climate KIC, Sustainable Challenge for students).
- Developed an **SDG impact assessment tool** tailored to local contexts and municipalities.

7. Company Perspectives (Poland – Textile Sector)

- SMEs struggle with excessive audit demands linked to CSRD.
- Participation in government-supported SDG platforms and UNGC webinars to upskill.
- Perception that clearer regulatory frameworks (e.g. making CSRD fully mandatory) would be more helpful than voluntary uncertainty.

Cross-Cutting Challenges Identified

- Resource constraints, especially for micro-enterprises.
- **Fear and confusion** driven by jargon, fragmented requirements, and enforcement uncertainty.
- Limited availability of tailored, affordable consultancy for ESG.
- Lack of incentives and fears of disproportionate penalties discourage proactive action.
- Uneven public procurement integration across regions.
- Growing greenhushing due to regulatory risks and low market pull.

Suggested Solutions

- Delay and support (e.g. stop-the-clock) combined with structured knowledge transfer.
- Publicly funded consultancy support, especially for ESG audits.
- **Digital, voluntary platforms** with centralized data access.
- Promote community learning models (alliances, chambers, sectoral groups).
- Curriculum reform and university engagement to build long-term capacity.
- Shift toward **positive incentives**, such as awards and labeling, rather than penalties.