

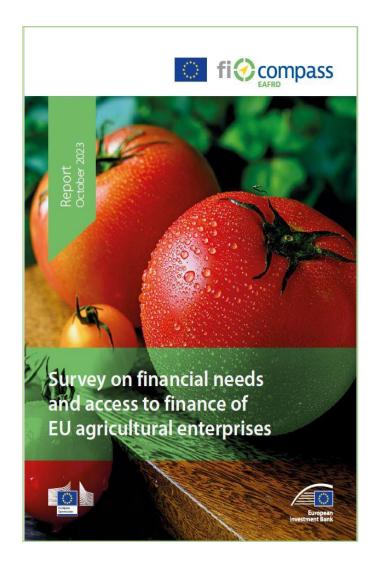
Methodology

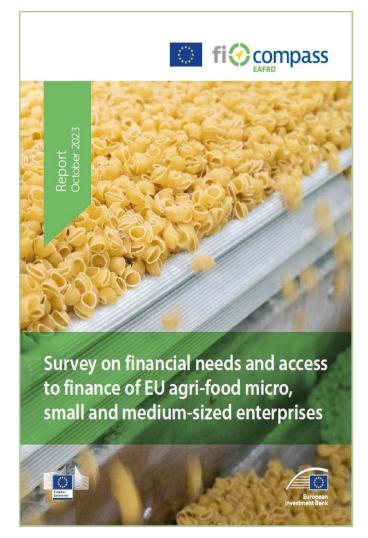
- Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing survey (CATI) carried out in the first half of 2023 on a representative sample of:
 - ☐ 6,550 farmers
 - ☐ 2,359 agri-food SMEs
- Referring to agriculture and agri-food enterprises financial data from 2022
- Covering 24 EU Member States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden
- Update of financing gap estimate published by fi-compass in 2020 based on organizations financing data from 2022

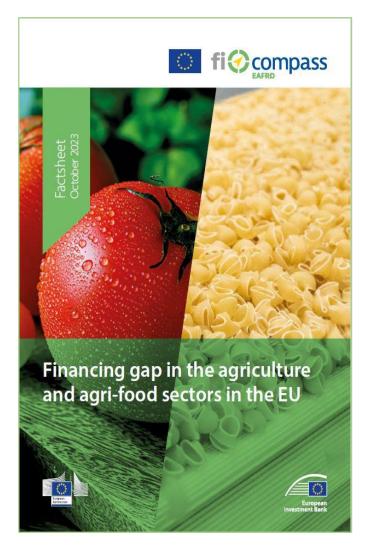
Financing GAP

Unmet financing demand, from viable enterprises:

- √ (i) borrowing applied for but not obtained
- √ (ii) lending offers refused by the potential borrower
- √ (iii) borrowing not applied for due to expected rejection

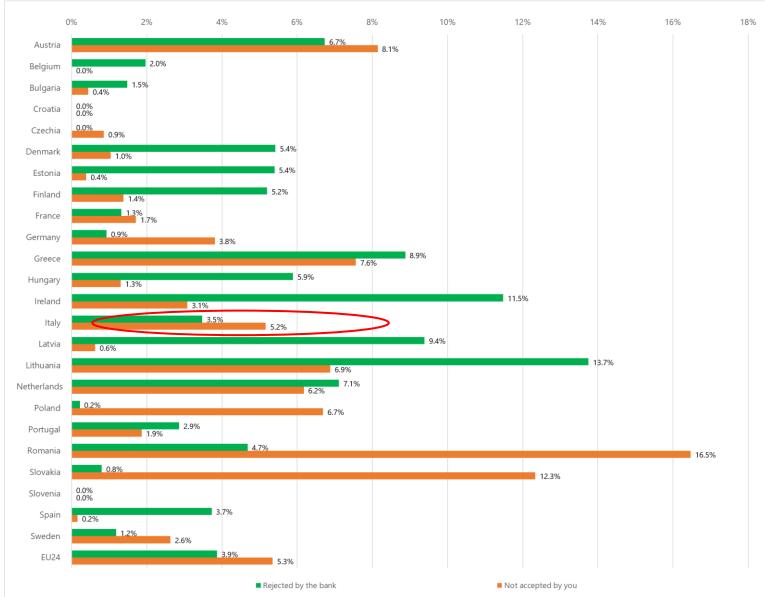






Financing gap marketing in the EU

Unsuccessful bank applications, 2022



Financing gap in 2022 (EURM)

	2017		
	2017		2022
Austria	245.5		1,806.1
Belgium	193.6	1	266.4
Bulgaria	863.0	1	894.0
Croatia	1,422.6	-	658.1
Czech Republic	216.9		338.5
Denmark	79.5	1	437.4
Estonia	117.2	1	125.6
Finland	162.0	1	571.3
France	1,746.5	1	7,559.1
Germany	1,719.9	1	3,633.2
Greece	14,298.6	-	3,064.4
Hungary	992.2	1	424.4
Ireland	1,039.1	1	2,485.3
<mark>Italy</mark>	<mark>1,270.6</mark>	1	<mark>8,959.2</mark>
Latvia	31.8	1	354.3
Lithuania	2,223.5	1	2,108.3
Netherlands	302.7	1	816.9
Poland	6,230.0	1	7,778.4
Portugal	382.5	1	674.8
Romania	5,275.8	1	11,429.6
Slovakia	315.9	1	521.8
Slovenia	951.7	-	228.8
Spain	6,356.7	1	6,855.4
Sweden	148.1	1	299.8
EU 24	46,586.0	1	62,291.0

Source: fi-compass 2023

Access to bank finance for farmers in Italy

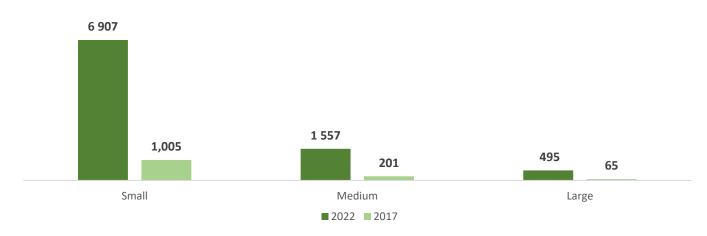
Financing gap estimate Italy (EUR M)



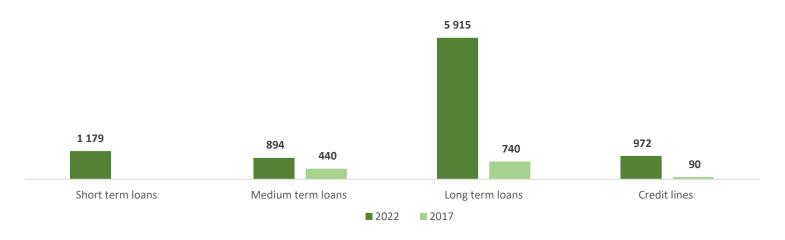
3 2 Still pending, 8.5% Not accepted by the farmer, 5.1% Rejected by the bank, 3.5% Partially approved More farmers applying for finance (from 6.6% in 2017 to 18.1% in More farmers not applying due to 2022) fear of rejection (from 2% in 2017 to 8% in 2022) Less rejections from banks (from 13% in Increase in average loan size 2017 to 3.5% in 2022) More farmers refusing loan offers due to unsatisfactory conditions (from 4% in 2017 to 5% in 2022)

Main gap areas in Italy

Financing gap by farm size, EUR M

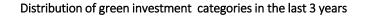


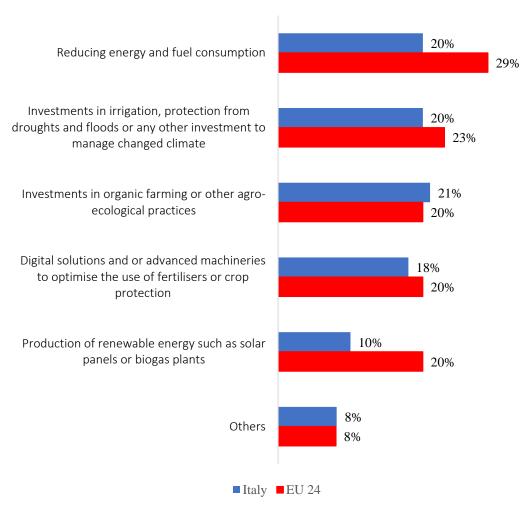
Financing gap by financial product, EUR M



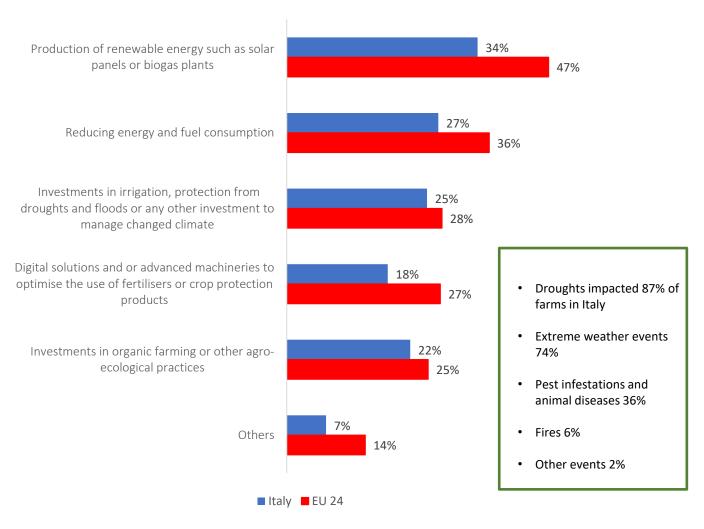
Source: fi-compass 2023

Green investment in Italy



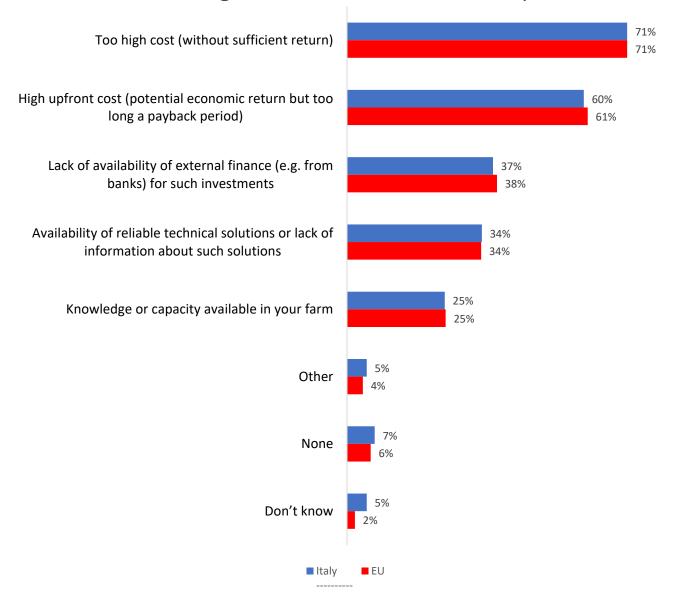


Distribution of green investment categories planned in the next 3 years



Source: fi-compass 2023

Agriculture enterprises: obstacles to green investment in Italy



Recap

- Banking sector responding better to farmers' needs in Italy
- Despite a more favourable financial environment, the **financing gap has increased** in the last 5 years
- Increased share of farmers relying on bank finance, and for larger amounts, offers more opportunities to use financial instruments to provide support for strategic investment areas
- Small farms are still disadvantaged in accessing bank products
- Climate change has already a widespread impact across farmers in Italy
- Farmers show increasing interest in green investments, in particular for renewable energy and energy efficiency.
- Obstacles to green investments such as high cost and long payback periods, lack of knowledge and data to assess innovative investments, make public support necessary. Financial instruments, combined with grants and technical support could be effective in accelerating the green transition of the sector











Thank you!

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