



EIB advisory support for the sector

Frank Lee, Head of Financial Instruments Advisory Division, European Investment Bank







Survey on financial needs and access to finance of EU agri-enterprises





About the study



- Completes the series of *fi-compass* studies on the financial market for agricultural enterprises
- Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing survey (CATI) based on a questionnaire developed by the DG AGRI and the EIB
- Completed by 7,600 farmers across 24 EU Member States





Market challenges





 Production costs and sales prices were the main concern for many farmers in the previous year



 Farmers have more difficulties in accessing finance for investment than SMEs in other sectors: 12% against 7% (based on SAFE survey data) European Investment Bank The EU bank

Market challenges geographic distribution





European

Access to finance (bank loans) for working capital





Why are loan applications refused?



Key reasons given by banks for refusing applications (multiple answers allowed)









What about Young Farmers?



Question - Key reasons given by the bank for refusing the application



under 40 📕 over 40



27% of applications from young farmers rejected vs 9% of older farmers



Summary of the key findings



- Compared with SMEs in other sectors, agricultural enterprises experience greater difficulties in accessing finance, since they are:
 - Less successful in their applications for finance, especially young farmers
 - More likely to refuse the loan offer because the cost is perceived to be too high
 - Applying for bank finance much less often
 - Seemingly more 'discouraged' to apply (based on the share of enterprises that did not apply due to fear of their application being rejected)
 - Relying more extensively on funding provided by private individuals (e.g. relatives and friends)



Flexible financial products for the agricultural sector in the EU







About the study



- Assessment of 'flexi' products for agricultural sectors across the EU and reviews their key characteristics
- Investigation of the need for and interest in these products among financial intermediaries
- Evaluation of the potential for EAFRD financial instruments to support such products further
- Based on:
 - Screening of more than 200 financial intermediary web sites
 - Direct interviews with almost 50 selected intermediaries operating in the sector
 - 23 flexible financial products were identified
 - 11 analysed in detail







Financial intermediaries with <u>dedicated</u> financial products for agriculture

European Commissio





 82% of financial intermediaries offered medium-term loans for investments followed by short-term loans for working capital (80%), and long-term loans for investments (67%)





Flexible and bespoke financial products





- More than 12% of financial intermediaries (with dedicated products for agriculture) offer loans with some element of flexibility
- 'Flexible' products offered are mostly 'on-demand'. The only 'self-adjusting' flexible product is the MilkFlex product in Ireland
- Many financial intermediaries (23%) offer 'bespoke' products based on farmers' needs or specificities





Focus on flexible products

European Commission



Country	Financial intermediary	Financial product	
Estonia	Swedbank	Spring sowing loan	
	Rural Development Foundation	Loan through credit institutions	
Lithuania	Šiaulių bankas AB	Credit for purchase of agricultural land	
Ireland	Ulster Bank	Dairy Farm Expansion Loan Scheme	
	Allied Irish Bank	Dairygold Cooperative Loan Scheme	
	Bank of Ireland	Dairyflex and Agriflex	
France	Crédit Mutuel	Modul'agri	
Belgium	KBC Bank	KBC Agroflex Credit]
Poland	GBS Bank	Union Business Loan	1
Spain	Caixabank	Agroinversiòn	European
Italy	Credit Agricole	Finanziamento Scelgo lo Agricoltura	Investmer Bank The

The Ell bank

Characteristics of <u>flexible</u> financial products





• Extending loan duration is the most common type of flexible arrangement, used by 77% of the financial intermediaries followed by suspension of capital repayment (68%) and reduced instalments (45%).



 Complete suspension of capital and interest repayments is offered by 27% of these financial intermediaries.



Benefits of flexible financial products



Existing flexible financial schemes in agriculture are described as 'very successful' with three main benefits:

- They enable a schedule that is more convenient for the farmer, and taking better account of agricultural activity specifics
- 2
- They help adjust (re)payments when unexpected changes happen or when planned changes occur



The flexibility has a positive psychological effect and makes the borrower feel more confident about the investment being undertaken









- Financial intermediaries see a need for 'flexi' products for agricultural enterprises
- Most financial intermediaries offer dedicated financial products of some form, but not that many offer 'flexible' or 'bespoke' products
- Financial intermediaries currently not offering 'flexible' products are interested in offering them – i.e. they see demand for this!
- Majority of financial intermediaries, however, see a need for public support in order to provide such flexible products











Joint Initiative for improving access to funding for European Union Young Farmers



European Commission





EAFRD grant contribution

Managing Authority

> Grant contributions to be used for technical assistance/training, interest rate subsides and/or capital grant payments to young farmers







European Commission





Commission











financial instruments capacity building Farming EU guidance added technical support co-financing value seminars governance intermediaries intermediaries leverage case studies Agriculture thematic objectives Targeted coaching business plan equity advisory private investors services life cycle **RDP** guarantees combination of support revolving conferences banks fund of funds DG ACPL factsheets **EIB** Group DG AGRI Agricultural products strategy



