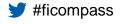




Financial needs in the agriculture sector in the EU

Bruno Robino, Head of fi-compass, European Investment Bank





Methodology



DEMAND-SIDE ANALYSIS

Surveys with farmers and agri-food enterprises

Calculation of the financing gap

Interviews with agriculture/agri-food

Financing GAP

Unmet financing demand, from viable enterprises:

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

Financing Gap

stakeholders

- ✓ Telephone (CATI) survey 7,600 farmers in 24 MSs
- ✓ Telephone (CATI) survey 2,150 agri-food enterprises in 24 MSs
- ✓ More than 400 stakeholders interviewed



By farmer/enterprise By bank
Discouraged Refused Rejected

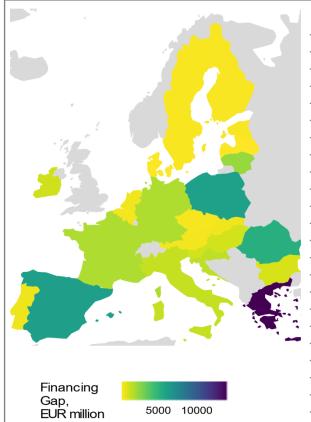


Financing GAP estimate



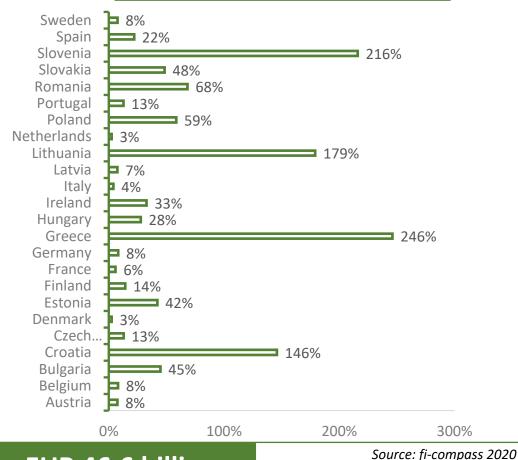


Financing Gap per MS (EUR million)



	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Austria	144.6	245.5
Belgium	137.4	193.6
Bulgaria	289.0	863.0
Croatia	820.3	1 422.6
Czech Republic	95.4	216.9
Denmark	75.6	79.5
Estonia	28.2	117.2
Finland	47.2	162.0
France	1 326.4	1 746.5
Germany	512.4	1 719.9
Greece	4 490.2	14 298.6
Hungary	247.9	992.2
Ireland	822.5	1 039.1
Italy	110.0	1 270.6
Latvia	17.4	31.8
Lithuania	962.4	2 223.5
Netherlands	72.9	302.7
Poland	2 999.8	6 230.0
Portugal	95.2	382.5
Romania	2 254.7	5 275.8
Slovakia	139.8	315.9
Slovenia	951.7	951.7
Spain	3 027.1	6 356.7
Sweden	118.5	148.1

Financing Gap (share of agriculture GVA)





Total GAP – 24 EU MSs EUR 19.8 to EUR 46.6 billion

#IICOMpass



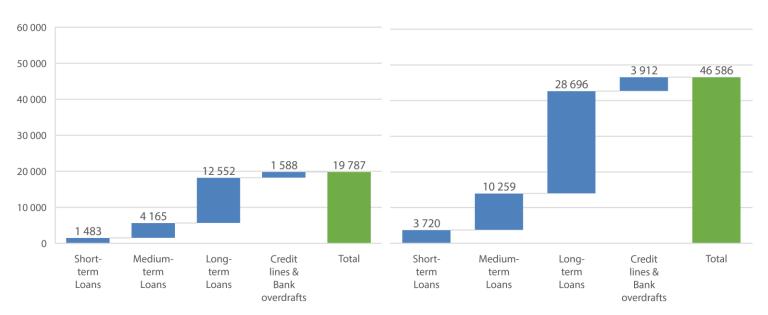
Financing GAP by target group



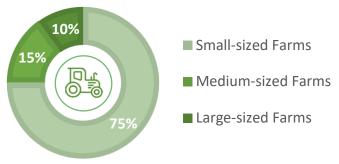


Lower Bound

Upper Bound



Source: fi-compass 2020



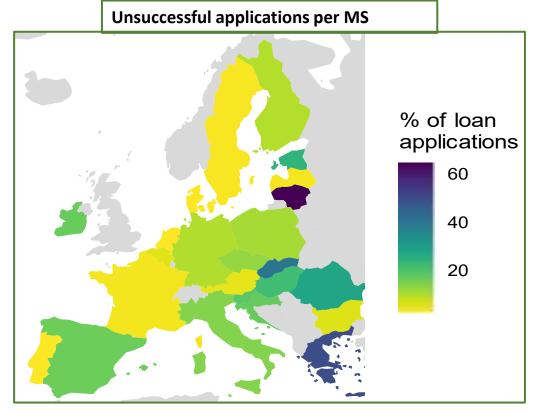
European Commission

#ficompass

Young Farmers account for almost 30% of the total financing gap (between EUR 6.9-12.7 billion)



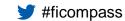
Application for bank finance



√ 14.8% of farmers relied on financial resources provided by family members or friends in 2017

Source: fi-compass 2020

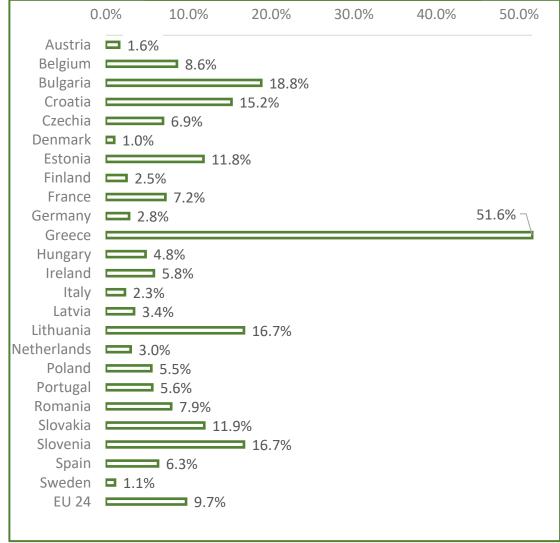








Share of discouraged enterprises per MS



Main obstacles on the demand side





Low and fluctuating economic margins

Lack of access to collateral

Low level of financial literacy

Lack of confidence and trust in the banking system

Lack of credit history limits access to finance for young farmers and new entrants

Small-sized farms sometimes lack business data and accountancy records



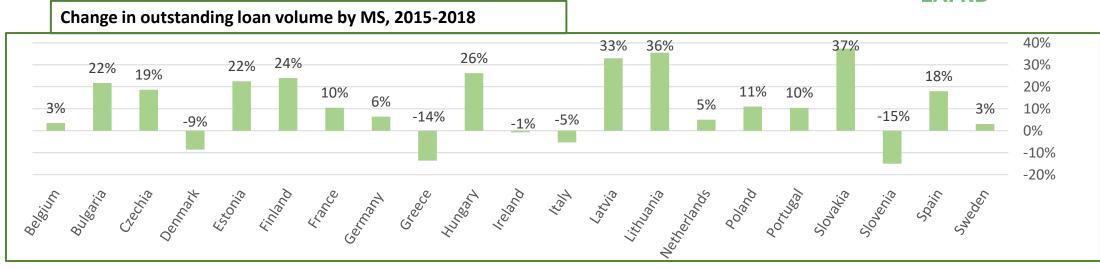




Supply of finance to the sector







Source: fi-compass 2020

- ✓ Bankers in several MS have pointed out that they have a positive view of the agriculture sector
- ✓ In several MS, the agriculture sector is characterised by relatively low default risk
- ✓ In many MSs specialised intermediaries are available, often cooperative banks







Obstacles on the supply side





Market concentration Level of knowledge in the banking sector **Higher interest rates compared to other sectors** High collateral request

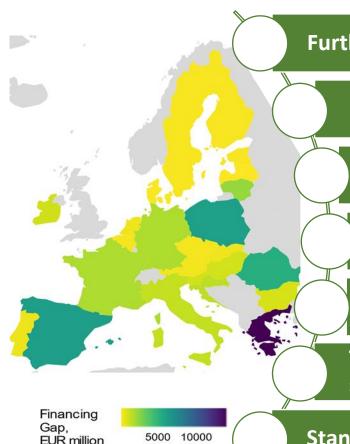






Main recommendations





Further support to credit guarantee instruments

Depending specific market conditions, use of risk-sharing loan structures

Strengthen farmers' financial literacy

Provide training to financial intermediaries geared towards the agriculture sector

Depending on specific market conditions, micro-credit financial instruments

Thanks to new legal framework, exploit new opportunities to provide targeted support to final recipients

Stand-alone working capital finance













