

SMEs in Europe lack an estimated 400bn of bank-financing

- **The Eurozone's SME bank-financing gap has considerably reduced since 2015**, when the ECB began its quantitative easing program. The gap measures the difference between demand and supply of credit for SMEs, meaning it captures the unaddressed demand for credit. It is expected to have decreased from 6% of GDP in 2015 to 3% of GDP in 2019 (or EUR400bn) therefore moving closer to but remaining higher than the 2% of GDP seen in the US, where corporate financing is much more diversified between bank credit and market financing.
- However, **country heterogeneity persists**. SME bank financing gaps are the highest in the Netherlands (22% of GDP), Belgium (14%) and France (9%) where growth in corporate debt has outpaced activity. In Belgium and France, the gaps have even widened between 2015 and 2019, and SMEs tend to have much higher debt ratios compared to three years ago. Meanwhile, SMEs in Southern Europe have strongly adjusted their loan demand downwards, mainly as credit supply did not follow.

[Paris, 9th April 2019] – Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) represent more than 99% of all European non-financial corporates and depend on banks for 70% of their external financing. Besides generating close to 60% of total Gross Value Added, they employ over 90 million people. Euler Hermes' new study focuses on SMEs as critical actors in the European economy; it estimates the bank financing gap for SMEs in the Eurozone as a whole and in six main countries: Germany, France, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands and Belgium.

This study was jointly produced by Euler Hermes Economic Research and Euler Hermes Rating. Established in 2001 and based in Hamburg and Paris, Euler Hermes Rating was the first credit rating agency to be registered under the EU regulation on credit rating agencies. It is specialized in delivering independent credit opinions on SMEs and MidCaps. Moody's has a 4.99% stake in Euler Hermes Rating GmbH. In June 2017, Euler Hermes Rating launched **TRIBRating**, a robust assessment of creditworthiness for SME's developed through the Euler Hermes collaboration with Moody's Investors Service

- **Narrowing the SME bank-financing gap**

"The Eurozone's SME bank-financing gap is expected to have decreased from 6% of GDP in 2015 to 3% of GDP in 2019 in the Eurozone. This level moves the Eurozone's bank-financing gap closer to, but still higher than, the 2% of GDP seen in the US", said **Kai Gerdes, Head of Analysis at Euler Hermes Rating**.

However, Euler Hermes' latest report highlights a major contrast between the core Eurozone countries (Germany, France, Belgium and the Netherlands) and Southern European countries, such as Italy and Spain. Euler Hermes observed a strong increase in loan demand in the core countries but a significant decline in Southern European countries (-59% in Italy, -45% in Spain). In addition, loan supply in core countries increased much more than in Southern European countries. *"On one side this can be related to a more timid growth in credit supply by banks but also to a higher self-financing capacity in these countries compared to core Eurozone countries"*, explains **Ana Boata, Senior Economist for Europe**. *"In addition, investment growth in Southern European countries has picked-up later than in the rest of the region while financing their working capital has become a larger constraint, and increased their dependency on short-term credit."*

While the bank financing gaps are expected to decrease in most countries in 2019, compared to 2015, they are likely to widen in Belgium and France, where the stock of corporate debt is the 4th and 5th highest in the Eurozone. It shows that companies in these countries are more vulnerable to an economic downturn, given their high dependency on debt to finance their investments.

- **The bank financing gap should remain stable going forward as the ECB adopted a more dovish stance**

SMEs dependency on banks remains high in the Eurozone with 70% of external financing being reliant on banks, against 40% in the US, where market funding plays a bigger part. However, the ECB's very accommodative monetary policy has supported the reduction in the SME bank financing gap. The current monetary policy is now set to continue at least until the end of 2020, meaning interest rates should remain low and liquidity should stay abundant. This policy is crucial to European SMEs as any gap between loan demand and supply could lead to lower investment growth, which could be a constraint on the overall Eurozone economic growth in the future.

What is TRIBRating?

TRIBRating is a valuable new service that can benefit all players in the SME and MidCap funding space. Using a detailed, tailored and transparent methodology and SME-specific modelling, **TRIBRating** offers a robust assessment of creditworthiness. The independent, globally comparable credit ratings may enable small- to medium-sized businesses to attract a wider range of funding sources. The **TRIBRating** methodologies, available in Germany, France, Italy and Spain, were developed in collaboration with Moody's Investors Service, a leading global rating agency with extensive experience of developing rating methodologies across a range of sectors. Coupled with Euler Hermes's extensive credit risk and sector knowledge, **TRIBRating** identifies, analyzes and monitors the specific credit characteristics of SMEs and MidCaps.

Press contact

EULER HERMES GROUP

Jean-Baptiste Mounier
+33 (0)1 84 11 51 14
jean-baptiste.mounier@eulerhermes.com

FOOTPRINT CONSULTANTS

Cécile Jacquet
+33 (0)1 80 48 14 80
cjacquet@footprintconsultants.fr

Quentin Giudicelli
+33 (0)1 80 48 14 80
qgiudicelli@footprintconsultants.fr

Social media



Follow us on Twitter [@eulerhermes](https://twitter.com/eulerhermes)



Follow us on LinkedIn [Euler Hermes](https://www.linkedin.com/company/eulerhermes)



Follow us on YouTube [eulerhermes](https://www.youtube.com/eulerhermes)

Euler Hermes is the global leader in trade credit insurance and a recognized specialist in the areas of surety, collections, structured trade credit and political risk. Our proprietary intelligence network analyses daily changes in corporate solvency

representing 92% of global GDP. We give companies the confidence to trade, and be paid. We compensate your company in the event of a bad debt, but more importantly, we help you avoid bad debt in the first place. Whenever we provide trade credit insurance or other finance solutions, our priority is predictive protection. But, when the unexpected arrives, our AA credit rating means we have the resources, backed by Allianz to provide compensation to maintain your business. Headquartered in Paris, Euler Hermes is present in 52 countries with 6,000 employees. In 2017, our consolidated turnover was €2.6 billion and insured global business transactions represented €894 billion in exposure.

For more information, please visit: eulerhermes.com

We predict trade and credit risk today, so companies can have confidence in tomorrow.



Cautionary note regarding forward-looking statements: The statements contained herein may include prospects, statements of future expectations and other forward-looking statements that are based on management's current views and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results, performance or events may differ materially from those expressed or implied in such forward-looking statements. Such deviations may arise due to, without limitation, (i) changes of the general economic conditions and competitive situation, particularly in the Allianz Group's core business and core markets, (ii) performance of financial markets (particularly market volatility, liquidity and credit events), (iii) frequency and severity of insured loss events, including from natural catastrophes, and the development of loss expenses, (iv) mortality and morbidity levels and trends, (v) persistency levels, (vi) particularly in the banking business, the extent of credit defaults, (vii) interest rate levels, (viii) currency exchange rates including the euro/US-dollar exchange rate, (ix) changes in laws and regulations, including tax regulations, (x) the impact of acquisitions, including related integration issues, and reorganization measures, and (xi) general competitive factors, in each case on a local, regional, national and/or global basis. Many of these factors may be more likely to occur, or more pronounced, as a result of terrorist activities and their consequences.