Article | 25 November 2020

Eurozone SMEs manage for now but their finances will get worse

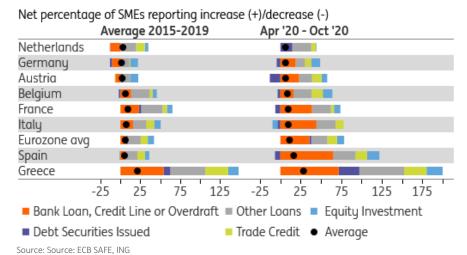
Policy measures propping up funding to eurozone SMEs have worked well, but all-too-familiar eurozone rifts between North and South are opening up again



Net 35% of eurozone SMEs needed additional bank credit facilities this year

The latest ECB <u>Survey on Access to Finance</u> ("SAFE") queried eurozone businesses from early September through the first half of October, before major new constraints were imposed throughout Europe. However, the spring lockdown measures had already left their mark on the health of small and medium-sized enterprises, and concern about a second wave was already in the air. A net 46% of eurozone SMEs reported a drop in turnover, the worst score on record (even worse than 2009, when the SAFE was first held). The biggest impact was felt in Italy and France (over 50% of SMEs reporting a contraction in turnover), while the impact was relatively mild in the Netherlands and Belgium (net 32%). This obviously has financial consequences. In the "normal" years of 2015 to 2019, on average a net 6.7% of eurozone SMEs reported needing a bank loan, credit line or overdraft facility. This jumped to 35.7% in the surveyed period. Indeed, helped by government guarantee schemes, bank borrowing increased sharply almost everywhere in the eurozone in spring.

SME financing needs

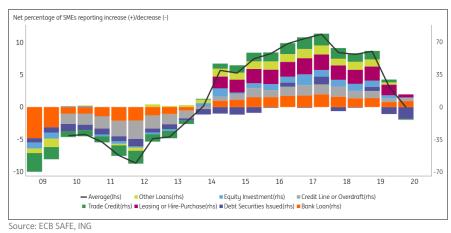


Behind the eurozone numbers are some familiar north-south dividing lines. In Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium, the reported net additional need for bank facilities was below 20%, and even just 0.3% in the Netherlands. By contrast in Spain, a net 65% of SMEs needed to draw on their bank, with Italy and France around 40%.

SMEs got the financing they needed to tide them over

Eurozone SMEs on balance reported no change in the availability of finance. This can be considered positive given the circumstances, though it can also be interpreted as a deterioration compared to the years 2015-2019 when the availability of finance continuously improved. Bank facilities remained available in the surveyed period, a sign that policy measures to support bank lending, including guarantee schemes, worked. A conclusion also borne out by bankruptcy figures, which have stayed below 2019 levels so far this year.

Eurozone availability of finance for SMEs

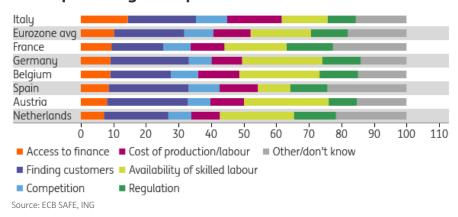


The biggest increases in availability of bank facilities were reported in Spain, Italy and France. Those are indeed the countries that saw the biggest bank lending growth this year. SMEs in the

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Netherlands and Belgium reported reduced availability of bank facilities, though this should be put in the context of relatively low financing needs reported in these countries (see above). Indeed the "financing gap", which is the difference between financing needed and obtained, widened everywhere, but the least in the Netherlands, Germany and Belgium. Moreover, obtaining finance remained "the least of my worries" for most SMEs. Finding customers and the right employees remain top concerns.

Most pressing SME problem

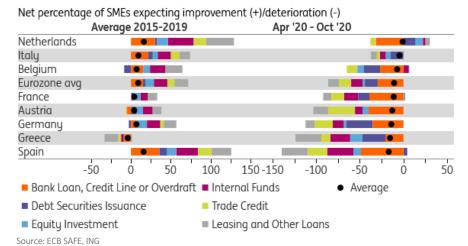


Asked why the availability of finance changed, eurozone SMEs overwhelmingly pointed to the much deteriorated general economic outlook and reduced prospects for their own firm. Government measures, including guarantee schemes, mitigated the impact. Banks generally remained willing to lend, according to SMEs.

It ain't over till the mass vaccine stings

SMEs are understandably pessimistic about the expected availability of finance in the near future. Dutch SMEs are least pessimistic about this. On balance, they expect reduced availability of bank facilities to be almost fully compensated by other sources, mainly increased security issuance and equity investment. Italian SMEs are also not overly pessimistic. The biggest SME pessimists can be found in Spain, Greece and... Germany. The last one is a surprise, given that the German government has implemented relatively generous support facilities, and also given that German SMEs report one of the lowest needs for finance in the eurozone (see above).

SME expected availability of finance



The ECB Survey on Access to Finance of Enterprises confirms that efforts to keep financing available for businesses in the eurozone generally worked well. The gap between funding needed and sources available did widen, but only by a moderate amount, taking the size of the economic impact into account. SMEs reported much bigger financial problems back in 2010-2012. That said, providing liquidity to businesses has attended to immediate financing needs, but does not address solvency issues. This is perhaps the biggest item on the financial to do-list. Moreover, familiar rifts within the eurozone have opened up again, with SMEs in the North generally reporting low financing needs, and those in the South reporting bigger impacts on turnover and correspondingly higher demand for finance.

Author

Alissa Lefebre

Economist

alissa.lefebre@ing.com

Deepali Bhargava

Regional Head of Research, Asia-Pacific

Deepali.Bharqava@inq.com

Ruben Dewitte

Economist

+32495364780

ruben.dewitte@inq.com

Kinga Havasi

Economic research trainee

kinga.havasi@ing.com

Marten van Garderen

Consumer Economist, Netherlands marten.van.garderen@ing.com

David Havrlant

Chief Economist, Czech Republic 420 770 321 486 david.havrlant@ing.com

Sander Burgers

Senior Economist, Dutch Housing sander.burgers@ing.com

Lynn Song

Chief Economist, Greater China lynn.song@asia.ing.com

Michiel Tukker

Senior European Rates Strategist michiel.tukker@ing.com

Michal Rubaszek

Senior Economist, Poland michal.rubaszek@ing.pl

This is a test author

Stefan Posea

Economist, Romania tiberiu-stefan.posea@ing.com

Marine Leleux

Sector Strategist, Financials marine.leleux2@inq.com

Jesse Norcross

Senior Sector Strategist, Real Estate jesse.norcross@ing.com

Teise Stellema

Research Assistant, Energy Transition teise.stellema@ing.com

Diederik Stadig

Sector Economist, TMT & Healthcare <u>diederik.stadig@ing.com</u>

Diogo Gouveia

Sector Economist

diogo.duarte.vieira.de.gouveia@ing.com

Marine Leleux

Sector Strategist, Financials marine.leleux2@ing.com

Ewa Manthey

Commodities Strategist ewa.manthey@ing.com

ING Analysts

James Wilson

EM Sovereign Strategist James.wilson@ing.com

Sophie Smith

Digital Editor sophie.smith@ing.com

Frantisek Taborsky

EMEA FX & FI Strategist <u>frantisek.taborsky@ing.com</u>

Adam Antoniak

Senior Economist, Poland adam.antoniak@ing.pl

Min Joo Kang

Senior Economist, South Korea and Japan min.joo.kang@asia.ing.com

Coco Zhang

ESG Research coco.zhang@ing.com

Jan Frederik Slijkerman

Senior Sector Strategist, TMT jan.frederik.slijkerman@ing.com

Katinka Jongkind

Senior Economist, Services and Leisure <u>Katinka.Jongkind@ing.com</u>

Marina Le Blanc

Sector Strategist, Financials Marina.Le.Blanc@ing.com

Samuel Abettan

Junior Economist samuel.abettan@ing.com

Franziska Biehl

Senior Economist, Germany <u>Franziska.Marie.Biehl@ing.de</u>

Rebecca Byrne

Senior Editor and Supervisory Analyst rebecca.byrne@ing.com

Mirjam Bani

Sector Economist, Commercial Real Estate & Public Sector (Netherlands) mirjam.bani@ing.com

Timothy Rahill

Credit Strategist timothy.rahill@ing.com

Leszek Kasek

Senior Economist, Poland leszek.kasek@ing.pl

Oleksiy Soroka, CFA

Senior High Yield Credit Strategist oleksiy.soroka@ing.com

Antoine Bouvet

Head of European Rates Strategy antoine.bouvet@ing.com

Jeroen van den Broek

Global Head of Sector Research jeroen.van.den.broek@ing.com

Edse Dantuma

Senior Sector Economist, Industry and Healthcare edse.dantuma@ing.com

Francesco Pesole

FX Strategist

francesco.pesole@ing.com

Rico Luman

Senior Sector Economist, Transport and Logistics Rico.Luman@ing.com

Jurjen Witteveen

Sector Economist

jurjen.witteveen@ing.com

Dmitry Dolgin

Chief Economist, CIS dmitry.dolgin@inq.de

Nicholas Mapa

Senior Economist, Philippines nicholas.antonio.mapa@asia.ing.com

Egor Fedorov

Senior Credit Analyst egor.fedorov@ing.com

Sebastian Franke

Consumer Economist sebastian.franke@ing.de

Gerben Hieminga

Senior Sector Economist, Energy gerben.hieminga@ing.com

Nadège Tillier

Head of Corporates Sector Strategy nadege.tillier@ing.com

Charlotte de Montpellier

Senior Economist, France and Switzerland charlotte.de.montpellier@ing.com

Laura Straeter

Behavioural Scientist +31(0)611172684 laura.Straeter@ing.com

Valentin Tataru

Chief Economist, Romania valentin.tataru@ing.com

James Smith

Developed Markets Economist, UK <u>james.smith@ing.com</u>

Suvi Platerink Kosonen

Senior Sector Strategist, Financials suvi.platerink-kosonen@ing.com

Thijs Geijer

Senior Sector Economist, Food & Agri thijs.geijer@ing.com

Maurice van Sante

Senior Economist Construction & Team Lead Sectors <u>maurice.van.sante@ing.com</u>

Marcel Klok

Senior Economist, Netherlands marcel.klok@ing.com

Piotr Poplawski

Senior Economist, Poland piotr.poplawski@ing.pl

Paolo Pizzoli

Senior Economist, Italy, Greece paolo.pizzoli@inq.com

Marieke Blom

Chief Economist and Global Head of Research marieke.blom@ing.com

Raoul Leering

Senior Macro Economist raoul.leering@ing.com

Maarten Leen

Head of Global IFRS9 ME Scenarios maarten.leen@ing.com

Maureen Schuller

Head of Financials Sector Strategy <u>Maureen.Schuller@ing.com</u>

Warren Patterson

Head of Commodities Strategy Warren.Patterson@asia.ing.com

Rafal Benecki

Chief Economist, Poland rafal.benecki@ing.pl

Philippe Ledent

Senior Economist, Belgium, Luxembourg philippe.ledent@ing.com

Peter Virovacz

Senior Economist, Hungary peter.virovacz@ing.com

Inga Fechner

Senior Economist, Germany, Global Trade inga.fechner@ing.de

Dimitry Fleming

Senior Data Analyst, Netherlands <u>Dimitry.Fleming@ing.com</u>

Ciprian Dascalu

Chief Economist, Romania +40 31 406 8990 ciprian.dascalu@ing.com

Muhammet Mercan

Chief Economist, Turkey muhammet.mercan@ingbank.com.tr

Iris Pang

Chief Economist, Greater China iris.pang@asia.ing.com

Sophie Freeman

Writer, Group Research +44 20 7767 6209 Sophie.Freeman@uk.ing.com

Padhraic Garvey, CFA

Regional Head of Research, Americas padhraic.garvey@ing.com

James Knightley

Chief International Economist, US <u>james.knightley@ing.com</u>

Tim Condon

Asia Chief Economist +65 6232-6020

Martin van Vliet

Senior Interest Rate Strategist

+31 20 563 8801

martin.van.vliet@ing.com

Karol Pogorzelski

Senior Economist, Poland Karol.Pogorzelski@ing.pl

Carsten Brzeski

Global Head of Macro carsten.brzeski@ing.de

Viraj Patel

Foreign Exchange Strategist +44 20 7767 6405 viraj.patel@ing.com

Owen Thomas

Global Head of Editorial Content +44 (0) 207 767 5331 owen.thomas@ing.com

Bert Colijn

Chief Economist, Netherlands bert.colijn@ing.com

Peter Vanden Houte

Chief Economist, Belgium, Luxembourg, Eurozone peter.vandenhoute@ing.com

Benjamin Schroeder

Senior Rates Strategist benjamin.schroder@ing.com

Chris Turner

Global Head of Markets and Regional Head of Research for UK & CEE chris.turner@ing.com

Gustavo Rangel

Chief Economist, LATAM +1 646 424 6464 gustavo.rangel@ing.com

Carlo Cocuzzo

Economist, Digital Finance +44 20 7767 5306 carlo.cocuzzo@ing.com