

## The EU Craft and SME Barometer 2015/H1

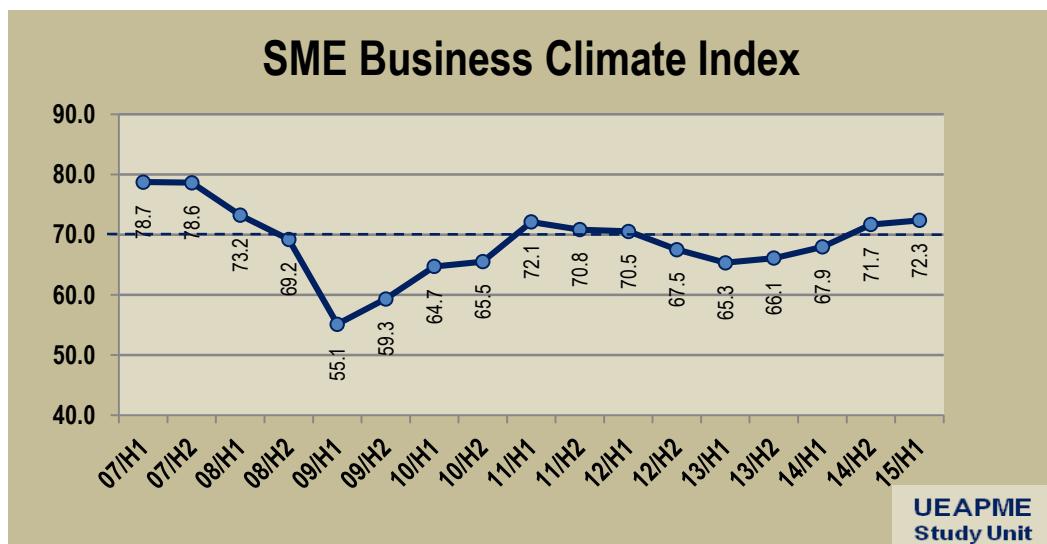
### SME Climate index up to 72.3, but stagnation rather than grow

Europe's Crafts and SMEs still not investing or hiring

The **UEAPME SME Business Climate Index** (shown in Chart 1) increased for the fourth consecutive semester and reached 72.3 (+0.6) percentage points (pp). This means the index, which represents the average of enterprises reporting stable or positive results and expectations, is clearly above the neutral level (70.0). This result suggests that, on average, Crafts and SMEs in the European Union are quite stable and have slightly positive expectations for the future. However, looking in detail at the composition of the Climate Index, we notice that a huge number of business reported neutral results and a relatively low percentage of enterprises observed a positive business trend, which proves that Europe's SMEs are more in a wait and see mode than in a growth one.

Even if European small and medium-sized enterprises are more confident about the current economic situation and are experiencing the first signs of recovery, the positive trend – started in the first part of 2013 – was less pronounced in the last six months and this is another sign of economic stagnation.

Chart 1



*The index is calculated as an average of companies that have reported positive or stable business situations and expect a positive or stable development for the next period. Therefore the index can range from 100 (all positive or neutral) to 0 (all negative).*

The disaggregation between countries of the South and Periphery<sup>1</sup> and of the North and Centre<sup>2</sup> of Europe (Chart 2, page 2) reveals that, in the last semester of 2014, the Climate Index for the North and Centre (red line) has even decreased (-1.4) and now reaches a value of 74.1. Whereas the indicator for the South (green line) is approaching the 70 points barrier (68.8) and has climbed by 5.1 percentage points. Small and medium-sized enterprises in South and Periphery have apparently increased their

<sup>1</sup> Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia and Spain.

<sup>2</sup> Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden and UK.

confidence about the current situation and it seems that they are coming out of the last economic recession, that is why we should expect more signs of recovery from this area. The inflection in the North trend is mainly driven by a deep decrease in confidence in some countries, specifically in those where social and economic reforms have not been implemented.

Chart 2

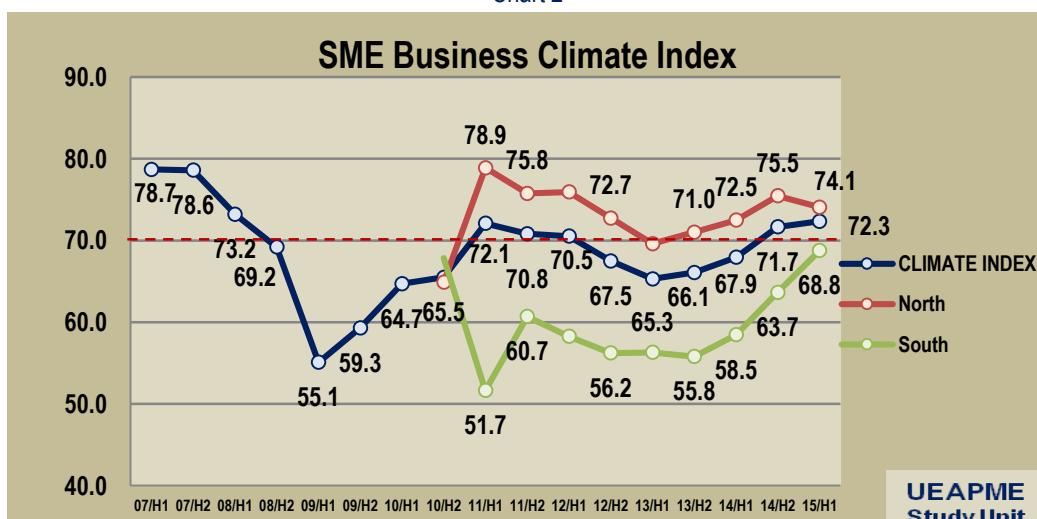


Table 1: trend in the confidence gap between North and South of the EU 2011-2015

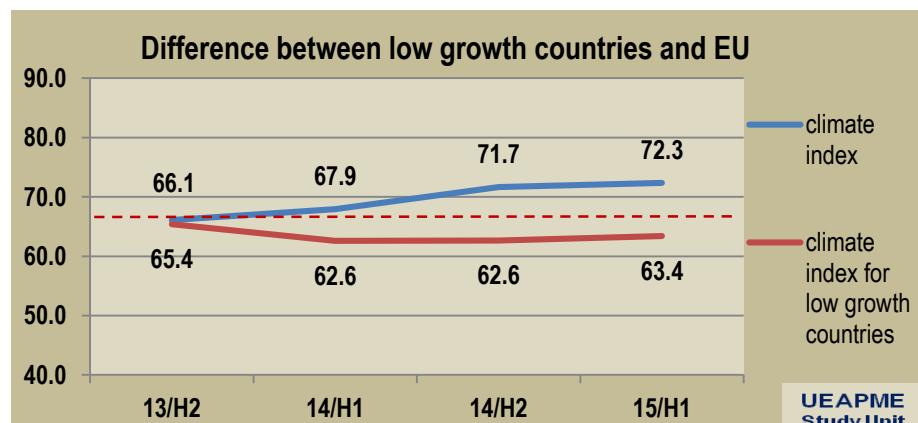
	North	South	Gap
11/H1	78.9	51.7	27.2
11/H2	75.8	60.7	15.1
12/H1	75.9	58.3	17.7
12H2	72.8	56.2	16.5
13H1	69.6	56.3	13.3
13H2	71.0	55.8	15.2
14H1	72.5	58.5	14.0
14H2	75.5	63.7	11.8
15H1	74.1	68.8	5.3

As we can notice from Table 1, the sovereign debt crisis in early 2011 was characterised by an extremely high level in the confidence gap between North and South countries and after the peak (27.2), differences between the regions slightly decreased but remained quite high throughout the last business cycle. Nevertheless, SMEs in countries considered more vulnerable during the debt crisis are growing and, in the previous semester, experienced the first signs of a recovery. The imbalance between the two macro regions has been diminished for the fourth consecutive semester and reached, with 5.3, the lowest figure since the beginning of the sovereign debt crisis. Reforms in most of those countries are starting to pay off.

Contrary to the narrowing between the North and South, there are signs that a new imbalance within Europe is appearing: looking at the countries with the lowest expected growth (GDP growth between 0% and 1%)<sup>3</sup>, the overall Climate Index is significantly below the neutral line, with a level of 63.4 (Chart 3, page 3). This difference suggests that small businesses in countries that show deficits with the implementation of reforms proposed by the European Commission in its "Country specific recommendations"<sup>4</sup> suffer from stand-still. Moreover, as we can see from the graph below, the imbalance between SMEs in these countries and in Europe overall is continuously increasing since the second half of 2013 and has culminated to a level of 8.9.

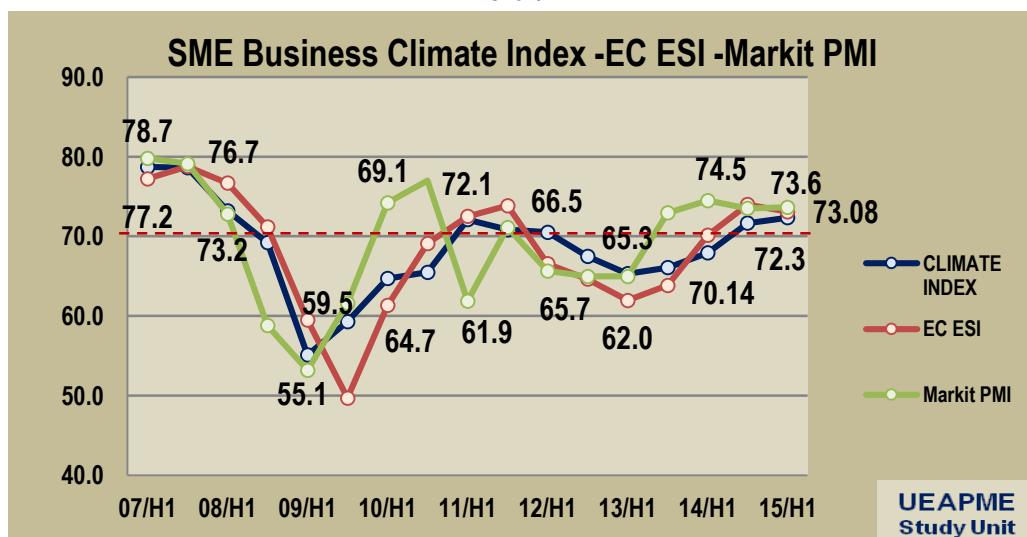
3 Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Finland, France and Italy. Winter economic forecast, 2015 [http://ec.europa.eu/economy\\_finance/eu/forecasts/2015\\_winter\\_forecast\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/eu/forecasts/2015_winter_forecast_en.htm)  
 4 [http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/making-it-happen/country-specific-recommendations/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/making-it-happen/country-specific-recommendations/index_en.htm)

Chart 3



Looking at Chart 4, where the UEAPME SME Business Climate Index (blue line) is compared to the European Commission's *Economic Sentiment Indicator (ESI)*<sup>5</sup> (red line) and the Markit *Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI)*<sup>6</sup> (green line), we can observe that the three different measure of the economic trend for enterprises are converging to a positive value. For the second consecutive semester, the indicators are above the neutral stance and the PMI and ESI indices are narrowing. Given that bigger businesses normally lead an economic recovery, this shows that SMEs have now caught up. The small decrease in the ESI and PMI index probably reflects the economic stagnation which Europe has still to face.

Chart 4



5 The EC's ESI measures five confidence indicators linked to different sectors: Industrial Confidence Indicator; Services Confidence Indicator; Consumer Confidence Indicator; Construction Confidence Indicator and Retail Trade Confidence Indicator. The average of last six months ESI values has been re-scaled to make it comparable with the UEAPME SME Business Climate Index, with 70 as the long-term average/neutral value. [http://ec.europa.eu/economy\\_finance/db\\_indicators/surveys/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/db_indicators/surveys/index_en.htm)

6 The Markit Composite PMI measures new orders of large firms in manufacturing and services. The average of last six months PMI values has been re-scaled to make it comparable with the UEAPME SME Business Climate Index, with 70 as the long-term average/neutral value.

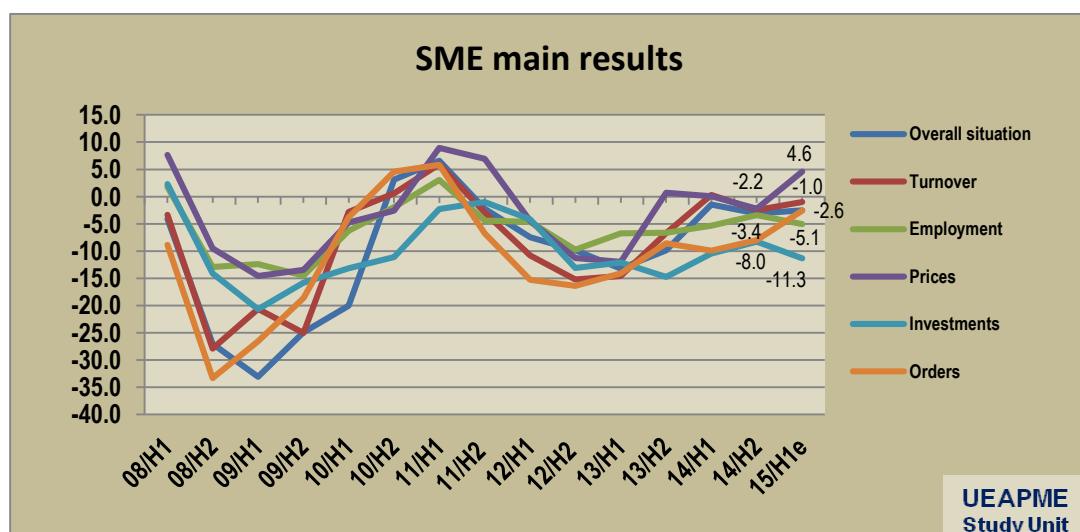
## Main results: past optimism has not materialised, now stagnation

The EU Craft and SME Barometer presents the balance between positive and negative judgements from SMEs for different business aspects, size classes and sectors. More on the methodology can be found on page 10.

### Second semester 2014 slightly worse than the first part of the year

Even if the results for the second semester 2014 have slightly improved for some business aspects – such as employment, investment and orders – the results for turnover and prices turned negative as illustrated in Chart 5 and also resulted in a negative development for the judgement of the overall situation. All indicators are negative, and moreover employment, investment and orders are still at low level (-3.4, -8.3 and -8, respectively), in spite of their positive trend.

Chart 5 – Balance +/-



We should remark that those measures are a balance between positive and negative answers and that, this semester, the majority of businesses reported all the indicators remain broadly the same as over the past six months. Therefore, despite the worsening in the overall situation, this cooling of confidence after two years of slow growth should be interpreted as disappointing expectation, rather than as an indication of an economic downturn. European SMEs, on average, are out of the last business cycle contraction and are currently acting in a business environment characterised by an economic stagnation, with slow growth and high level of unemployment. Given such an overall picture, we can figure out why employment and investment are still at very low levels.

## Results for 2014/H2 did not confirm positive expectations six months ago

Looking at Table 2, where the results of the second semester of 2014 are compared to expectations enterprises had six months before, we can notice that every business indicator has been overestimated: SMEs expectations from six months ago did not materialise.

In particular, we can observe that orders and turnover are 11.9 and 8.3 percentage points, respectively, lower than what was initially imagined by small and medium-sized enterprises, while employment remained fairly stable (-0.9).

Table 2: difference between expectations and final results for 14H2 and expectations for 15/H1

	14/H2e	14/H2	Δ(R-E)	15/H1e
Situation	6.5	-3.1	-9.6	-2.6
Turnover	5.8	-2.5	-8.3	-1.0
Employment	-2.5	-3.4	-0.9	-5.1
Prices	4.4	-2.2	-6.6	4.6
Investments	-5.8	-8.3	-2.4	-11.3
Orders	3.9	-8.0	-11.9	-2.6

Another discouraging sign for a continuation of economic recovery is the current level of orders: in spite of the increasing trend, internal and external demand is below the expected level (-11.9). However, Craft and SMEs in Europe seem to be more confident about the next months.

Table 3: trend in the balance between expected and realized investment in

	Expected Investment	Realised Investment	Δ (R-E)
12/H1	-22.7	-4.2	18.5
12/H2	-15.9	-13.1	2.8
13/H1	-16.2	-12.1	4.1
13H/2	-10.5	-14.8	-4.2
14/H1	-13.8	-10.5	3.3
14/H2	-5.8	-8.3	-2.4

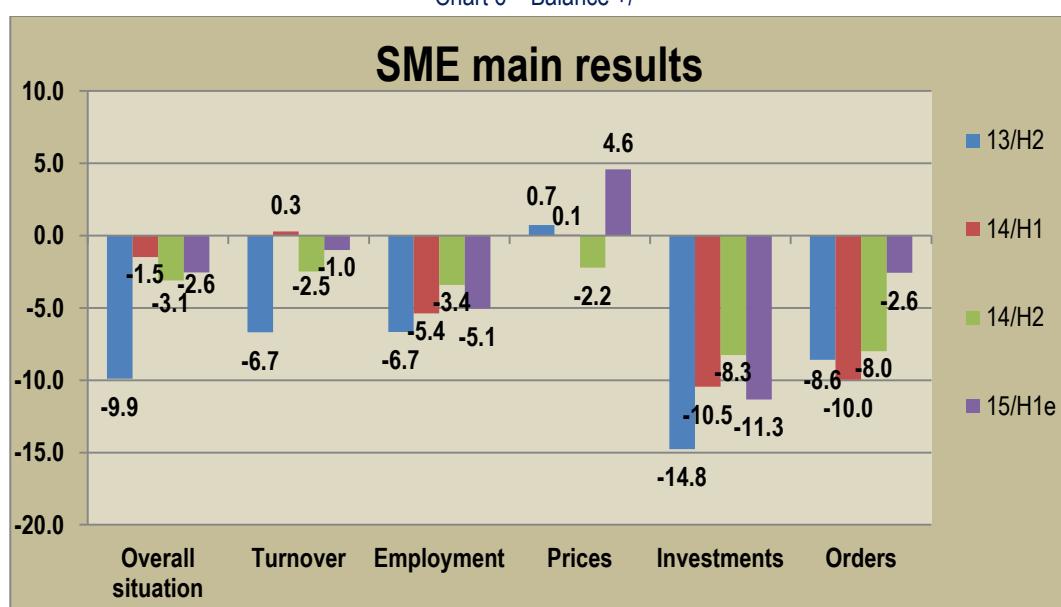
A key element in this analysis is the investment level (Table 3): in the first semester of 2014 a net balance of 5.8% of SMEs expected it to decrease, while the percentage of business that observed a reduction is 8.3 (2.4 more negative). Usually, realised investments are always higher than the expected ones, mainly because small enterprises do not forecast malfunctions in the production process and investments due to new contracts. Therefore, this negative gap can be explained by the uncertainty about the economic trend in the next years and also, in part, by the difficulty to access finance.

## Some positive signs for 2015, but not enough for more investment and jobs

Forecasts for the first months of 2015, reported in Chart 6, are quite close to the results of the previous semester: the overall situation is expected to slightly improve, while employment and investment are supposed to decrease by 1.7 (-5.1) and 3 (-11.3) percentage points respectively. An upward trend can be individuated for prices, turnover and orders but, despite that, the latter two are expected to keep at negative levels.

The downturn trend of investment intentions is a bad news for the sustainability of the SMEs recovery path, as low investment levels have negative consequences for future growth prospective. Looking at the overall results of the Barometer it seems that European SMEs believe that the worst of the last recession is behind but that the economic upturn is still slow and insidious. Indeed, the improvements in turnover and orders experienced are not strong enough to see any increases in employment and investment level.

Chart 6 – Balance +/-



Comparing expectations for the first months of 2015 and what was imagined by SMEs six months ago (Table 2, page 5), we can notice that now Crafts and SMEs in the European Union are less confident about the economic situation than they were: every business aspect, with the only exception of orders, dropped, in particular investment.

Even if future growth prospective are not negative, we should contextualise them in a period of economic stagnation and, furthermore, we might also consider the current exchanges rates depreciation and the significant downward trend in oil prices. With the cost of oil steady or falling back and a decrease in the value of Euro with respect to dollars, pressure on firms' budgets has been reduced and this should have helped discretionary spending power and competitiveness to rise.

## Sectors suffer from lack of internal demand, only manufacturing grows

In line with the European picture as a whole, the turnover level among different business sectors cooled in the previous months (Chart 7). Turnover declined particularly for construction firms: in the last part of 2014, small and medium business in this sector recorded a negative balance of -8.4 pp (- 8.1), stopping the two consecutive semester's positive trend. A similar path has been registered for business and personal services, where, after one year and half of continuing growth, turnover went down to -6.3 and -7.2, reflecting a slowdown in internal demand. In all these cases, turnover growth expectations small business had in the previous semester have not been realised: this indicator was supposed to rise to 5.2 (construction), 2.0 (business services) and 4.3 (personal services). This means expectations have been significantly overestimated by 13.6 pp in construction and by 8.3 pp (business) and 11.5 (personal) in the services sector. However, at least the services sectors expect some improvement for the next months, even if the forecasts stay in the negative share.

The only sector which recorded a biannual increase in turnover, bucking this overall negative trend, is the manufacturing sector, which remains positive, but with an expected decrease in the next months. This shows that with all global problems and risks, the economy in Europe is still driven rather by external than by internal demand.

Given the overall picture of economic stagnation in the Eurozone and a slowdown in some of the world's larger emerging markets, there are more downwards risks for SME growth and hope for positive surprises.



### A deep look in the construction sector

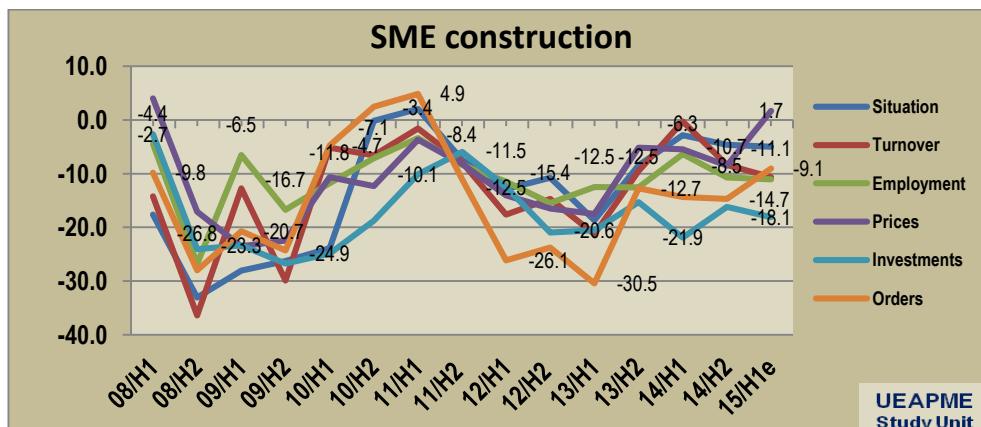
Examining more in detail construction sector in Chart 8 (page 8), we can notice that the positive trend registered in the previous EU Craft and SME Barometer<sup>7</sup> has not materialised: all the optimistic level showed in the first months of 2014 have not been fulfilled and, moreover, the situation is expected to become worst. Employment is negative since the very beginning of the 2008 crisis and now is returning again to low levels (-8.4). In addition, this measure is not supposed to raise in the future and even investment, historically already low, is forecasted to reach -18.1.

Those results suggest us that, on average, small businesses are currently utilising their existing capacity and they do not show any intention of increasing it. Furthermore, considering the overall trend, we can see that, after being originally hit by the bursting of real estate bubble, two different public national interventions took place in this sector. The last one, started in the first months of 2013, was not strong enough to allow an enduring increase in the internal demand and to push, in this way, the entire industry

<sup>7</sup> [http://www.ueapme.com/IMG/pdf/141010\\_Barometer\\_2014H2\\_final.pdf](http://www.ueapme.com/IMG/pdf/141010_Barometer_2014H2_final.pdf)

on a recovery path. Given the high share of competitors that were driven out of the market because of over-capacities and lack of demand, we cannot expect the construction sector to quickly reach the pre-crisis level, but, nevertheless, those results are a clearly manifestation of weak economic outlook.

Chart 8 – Construction

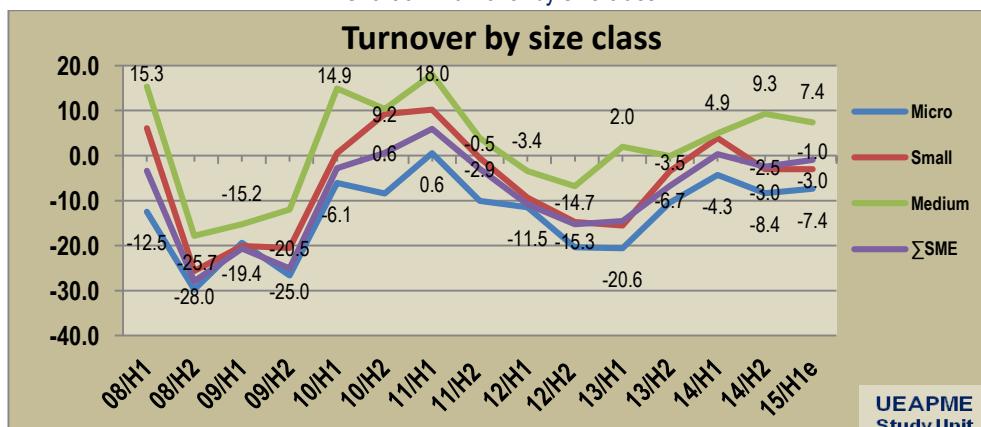


## By size-classes: the smallest suffer from weak services sector

Chart 9, which presents the developments for turnover of Craft and SMEs by size classes, shows a decrease for micro and small enterprises for the last semester. According to their expectation turnover will stay at these negative levels also for the next month. Only medium-sized firms, acting in a higher share in the manufacturing sector, have been growing during the last semester and reached with +9.3 a peak for this index. However, for the current semester, also medium sized companies in parallel with the manufacturing sector expect a slight downturn in turnover to 7.4.

As regards the expectations for the first semester 2015, SME turnover on average is slightly negative (-1.0), but with significant differences between medium-sized companies (+ 7.4), small (- 3.0) and micro (-7.4) enterprises. In summary a clear picture that the recovery, which started in the first half of 2013, came to a standstill and turned into a stagnation at low level.

Chart 9 – Turnover by size class



## Conclusions and recommendations

The figures for this Barometer, which have been collected between December 2014 and February 2015, show that the high expectations SMEs had for the last semester have not materialised. Only the manufacturing sector, which depends to a higher degree on external demand, has profited from favourable developments in commodity prices and exchange rates. Services sectors and construction, which are more dependent on internal demand and domestic investments, are reporting negative results for the second half of 2014. Especially worrisome is the steep decrease in the construction sector, which can only be explained by the fact that positive public incentives and support measures, provided in some countries during the last years, have not been able to create enough momentum to keep the sector growing after public injections stopped.

Even if SMEs on average expect some improvements for the current semester, especially in sectors related to internal demand, it will most likely not turn into positive figures and it will in no case strong enough to see improvements as regards investment and employment. Both will stay at low levels.

Overall the European SME Barometer confirms that Europe's economy is not yet out of the crisis and further supporting policy measures are needed to allow a return to a sustainable growth path. Only if Europe will increase significantly its investment levels, growth rates which are sufficient to create new jobs and reduce unemployment can be achieved.

Given the tight public budgets and the limited room to increase debt levels further, such investment must come from private sector. Therefore, any successful policy approach has to start with making Europe an attractive place for private investment and to improve the competitiveness of companies in Europe.

New European Commission has recently published its overall economic policy approach in its Annual Growth Survey<sup>8</sup> and the new Investment Plan for Europe<sup>9</sup> and both are based on three pillars: (1) fiscal responsibility, (2) structural reforms and (3) investments.

We would support such a three pillar approach in general, but it needs some specific and concrete measures to avoid a long lasting stagnation in Europe, to improve competitiveness and to improve the chance for sustainable growth rates:

- Implement the needed reforms on goods and services markets to create new market opportunities with positive impacts for investments, growth and job creation.
- Improve the environment for businesses with better regulations and effective administrations.
- Rethink the reforms of financial markets to make the sector better able to serve the real economy.
- Ensure the provision of skills and competences required by companies, and modernise the labour markets to provide small companies the needed flexibility.
- Ensure the needed investments in public infrastructure needed to allow business to compete, to grow and to create jobs.

<sup>8</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/2015/ags2015\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/2015/ags2015_en.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM:2014:903:FIN>

## UEAPME EU Craft and SME Barometer: Methodology

The **EU Craft and SME Barometer** is built on the results of surveys conducted by UEAPME Member Organisations two to four times a year in different regions all over Europe. The survey is based on about **120.000 questionnaires, with 30.000 answers** received. The data for this survey were collected between December 2014 and February 2015, which gives quite a recent picture of the development and expectations of SME owners all over Europe.

At the European level, we are able to provide **data for size classes** (micro, small and medium-sized enterprises) and for **four economic sectors** (manufacturing, construction, business and personal services), which may show different developments over business cycles and may react differently to external effects.

For each of these groups the Barometer provides **balanced figures** on the following categories: **overall situation, turnover, employment, prices, investment and orders**, where balanced means the difference between businesses that answered the questions about their expectation in these six categories in a positive or negative manner (balance = positive answers – negative answers). In order to get European figures from different national surveys, national results have been weighed with employment figures.

This Barometer presents the results (experiences) for the second semester of 2014 (14/H2) as well as the expectations for the first half of 2015 (15/H1e).

UEAPME publishes its **EU Craft and SME Barometer twice a year**, ahead of the European Summit in spring and autumn. The publication also includes the **European SME Business Climate Index** (see first pages), which is calculated using the average of the current situation and the expectations for the next period, as a result of the sum of positive and neutral answers as regards the overall situation for the business.

Finally, UEAPME will only present European figures and will not disclose country specific data. This is due to the facts that, for all Member States, we do have not data significant enough from a statistical perspective and furthermore, that the presentation of national data from SME surveys is a prerogative of our national organisations that are collecting them.

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## Results – European Crafts and SME Barometer – 2015/H1

### UEAPME Study Unit

Balance between positive and negative answers / weighted by number of employees

	All SMEs				Micro Enterprises				Small Enterprises				Medium-Sized Enterprises			
	13H2	14H1	14H2	15H1/e	13H2	14H1	14H2	15H1/e	13H2	14H1	14H2	15H1/e	13H2	14H1	14H2	15H1/e
Situation	-9.9	-1.5	-3.1	-2.6	-13.3	-1.3	-10.1	-6.5	-6.7	1.7	-1.8	-2.5	-3.5	0.5	2.8	1.3
Turnover	-6.7	0.3	-2.5	-1.0	-10.5	-4.3	-8.4	-7.4	-3.5	3.9	-3.0	-3.0	-0.1	4.9	9.3	7.4
Employment	-6.7	-5.4	-3.4	-5.1	-8.2	-7.5	-4.4	-3.9	-5.9	-3.2	-2.7	-6.4	-4.1	-2.6	1.9	-1.3
Prices	0.7	0.1	-2.2	4.6	1.1	0.3	0.1	8.8	0.9	-0.2	-3.3	3.0	-2.7	-2.9	-3.9	-0.1
Investments	-14.8	-10.5	-8.3	-11.3	-17.9	-13.2	-14.2	-17.7	-12.0	-9.9	-8.6	-12.2	-6.2	-8.0	1.7	-3.4
Orders	-8.6	-10.0	-8.0	-2.6	-11.2	-13.4	-11.9	-4.8	-5.8	-9.4	-5.0	-1.9	-3.0	-8.1	-0.2	1.9

	Manufacturing				Construction				Business Services				Personal Services			
	13H2	14H1	14H2	15H1/e	13H2	14H1	14H2	15H1/e	13H2	14H1	14H2	15H1/e	13H2	14H1	14H2	15H1/e
Situation	-2.6	2.1	4.2	0.5	-8.4	-2.8	-4.6	-5.0	-15.4	-5.9	-10.8	-4.2	-13.2	-4.6	-9.0	-9.7
Turnover	-2.6	4.5	6.8	3.6	-9.5	-0.3	-8.4	-10.7	-8.2	-3.9	-6.3	-1.4	-5.4	-3.5	-7.1	-7.4
Employment	-4.6	-2.7	2.3	-0.2	-12.5	-6.3	-10.7	-11.1	-4.6	-6.4	-3.1	-3.9	-5.1	-6.3	-1.9	-6.2
Prices	2.5	2.2	-1.9	1.9	-5.1	-5.5	-8.5	1.7	-0.1	-0.4	-1.6	7.2	2.5	3.4	7.1	12.5
Investments	-11.8	-8.2	-0.2	-8.3	-15.3	-21.9	-16.2	-18.1	-14.3	-7.2	-9.5	-13.2	-11.7	-5.8	-9.6	-14.2
Orders	-8.4	-7.0	0.5	-0.1	-12.7	-14.3	-14.7	-9.1	-6.5	-10.7	-9.7	-0.4	-5.9	-8.6	-12.2	-6.6

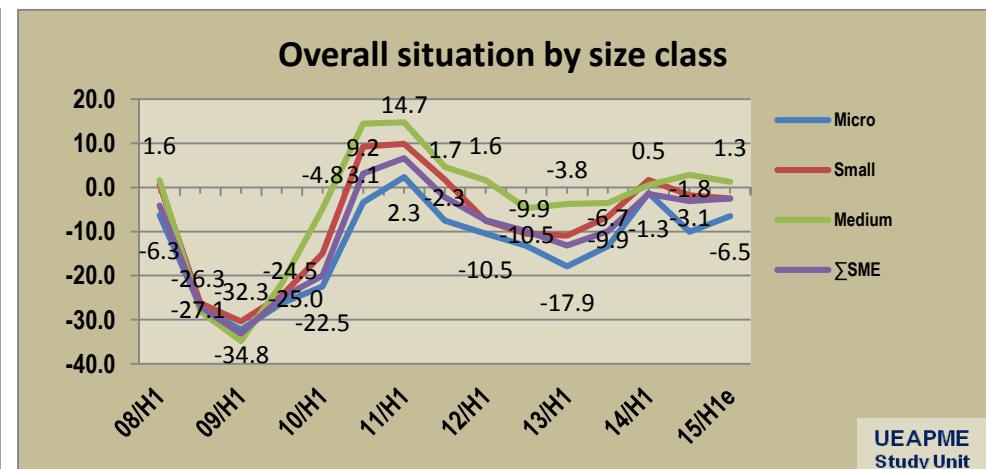
## UEAPME Study Unit

Difference between the realised balance and the expected balance

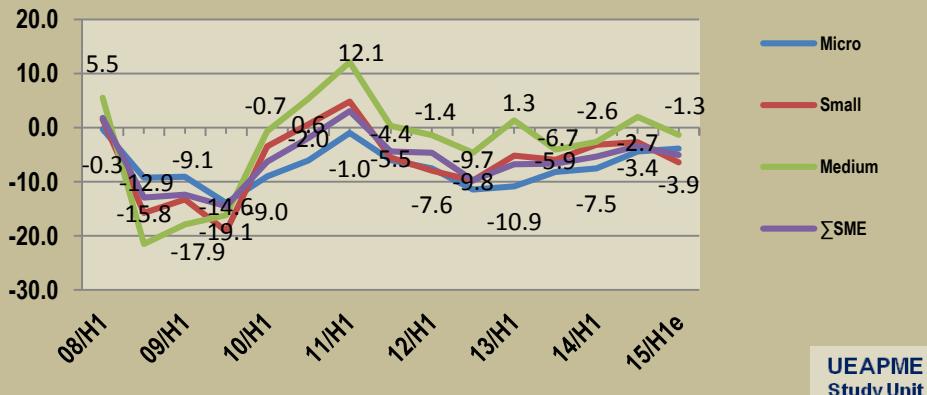
	All SMEs		Micro Enterprises		Small Enterprises		Medium-Sized Enterprises	
	14H1-14H1e	14H2-14H2e	14H1-14H1e	14H2-14H2e	14H1-14H1e	14H2-14H2e	14H1-14H1e	14H2-14H2e
Situation	6.3	-9.6	9.2	-14.2	7.6	-10.7	2.8	-6.2
Turnover	7.1	-8.3	2.9	-11.4	9.1	-11.0	6.7	-1.5
Employment	0.8	-0.9	-2.3	0.5	3.2	-0.3	4.9	2.0
Prices	-7.9	-6.6	-8.1	-4.0	-8.1	-7.2	-7.6	-6.3
Investments	3.4	-2.4	2.2	-5.5	3.5	-4.3	1.5	4.0
Orders	-2.7	-11.9	-5.8	-13.3	-3.3	-10.7	-5.4	-7.5

	Manufacturing		Construction		Business Services		Personal Services	
	14H1-14H1e	14H2-14H2e	14H1-14H1e	14H2-14H2e	14H1-14H1e	14H2-14H2e	14H1-14H1e	14H2-14H2e
Situation	1.0	-6.8	8.1	-12.3	5.6	-12.5	5.2	-12.8
Turnover	6.4	-3.3	13.4	-13.6	1.5	-8.3	2.4	-11.4
Employment	0.6	1.6	5.8	-5.7	-0.4	0.4	-1.3	1.8
Prices	-9.2	-7.4	-9.5	-9.6	-7.9	-3.6	-6.4	1.5
Investments	3.8	1.4	-2.7	-2.1	4.6	-5.9	5.0	-6.5
Orders	-2.1	-9.4	-0.7	-15.7	-6.7	-11.1	-3.8	-14.7

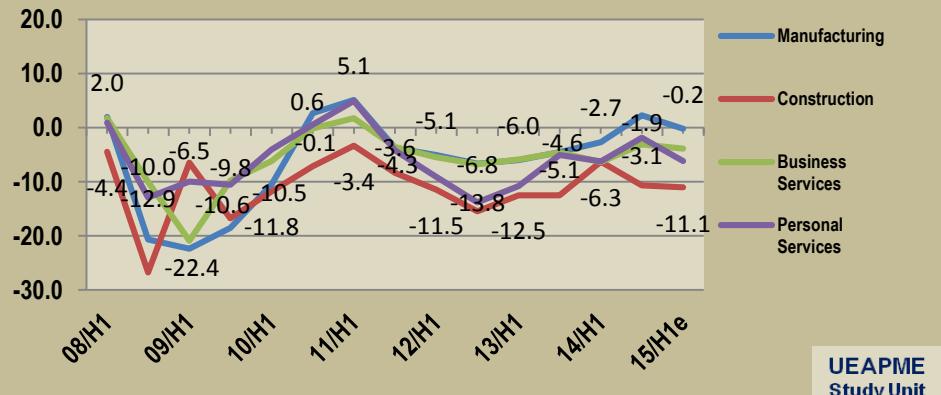
## Results – European Crafts and SME Barometer – 2014/H2



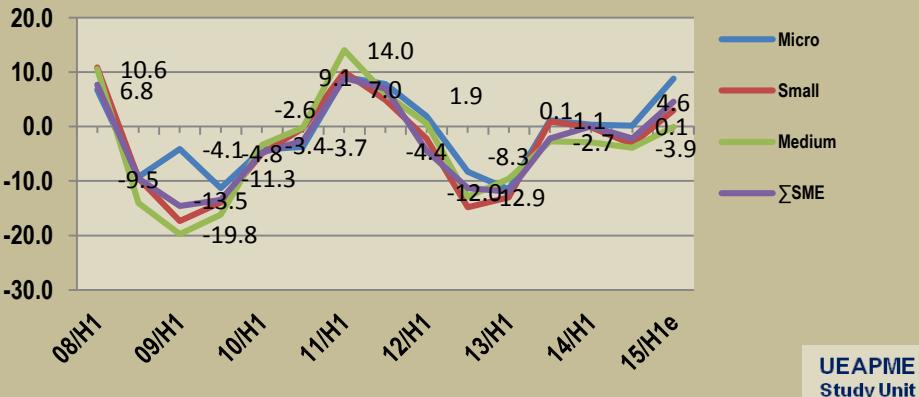
### Employment by size class



### Employment by sector



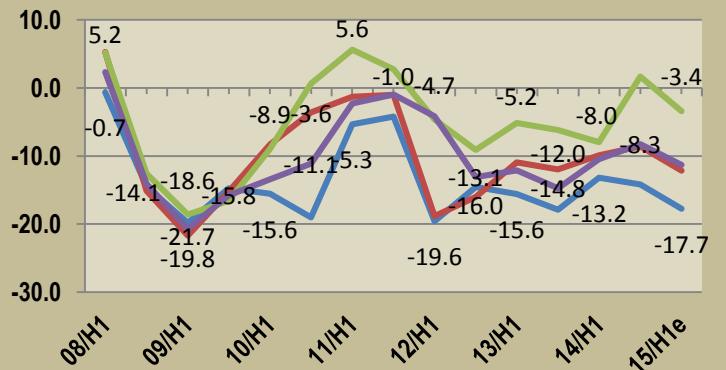
### Prices by size class



### Prices by sector

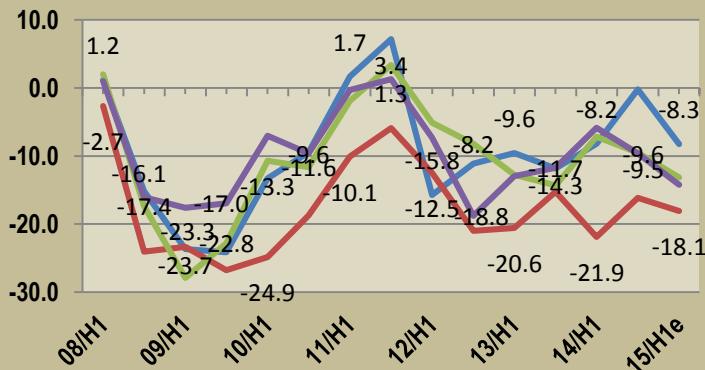


### Investment by size class



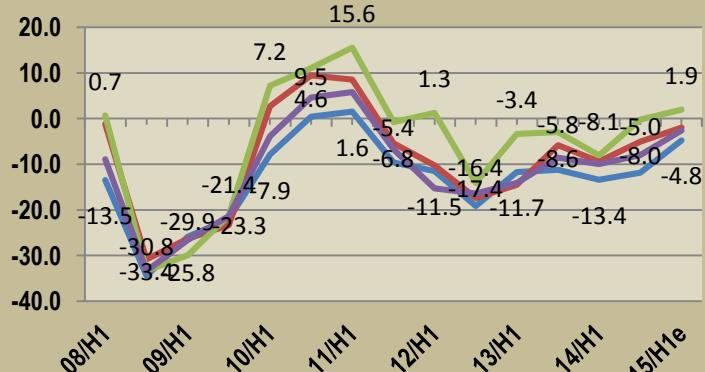
UEAPME  
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### Investment by sector



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### Orders by size class



UEAPME  
Study Unit

### Orders by sector



UEAPME  
Study Unit