

Bridging the growth gap

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- AFME published *Unlocking funding for European* investment and growth in 2013
- The goal of "Bridging the Growth Gap" is to describe the differences between EU and US financing in the areas of SMEs, infrastructure and private placement
- A survey of global investors with AUM of **€9tn**, fund management associations and exchanges including:

































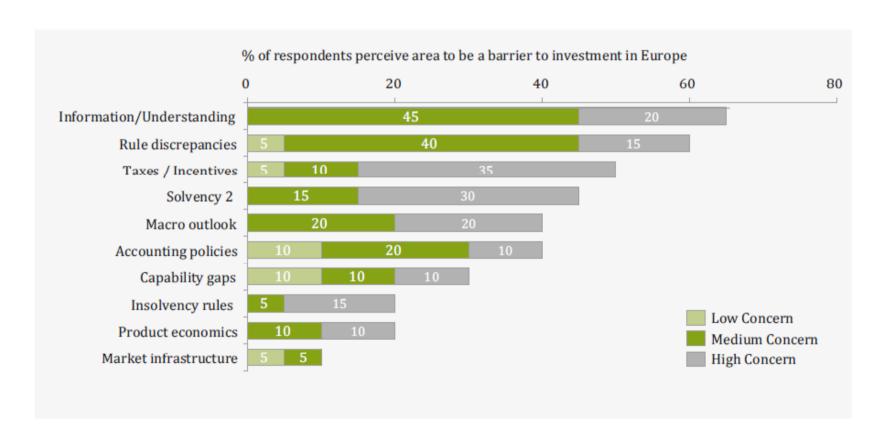








• Market fragmentation, discrepancies in rules and the macro outlook hold back investments



Source: Interview respondents analysis

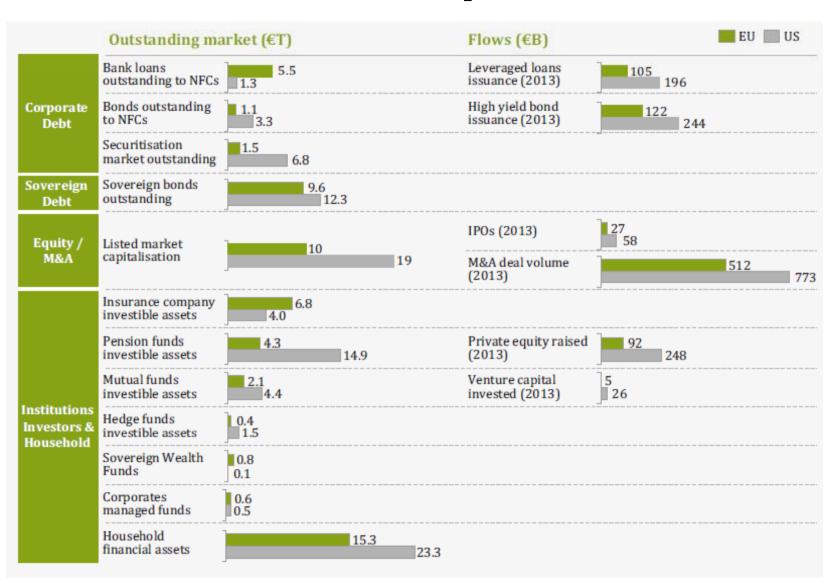


Available funds and composition

- Europe has a smaller pool of investable assets: €30tn in Europe vs €49tn in the US
- Europe has significantly less listed equity capital: €10tn in Europe vs €19tn in the US
- Europe provides more overall finance to SMEs than the US
- European provides more overall infrastructure funding than in the US
- Regulated institutions such as banks and insurers provide a larger proportion of overall funding in Europe than in the US
- Europe's savings market structures are less geared to equity investing.
 - European pension funds provides €4.3tn in investible assets, vs €14.9tn in the US
- **Pension funds' equity allocation is lower in Europe vs the US**: Europe: 37% vs US: 53%



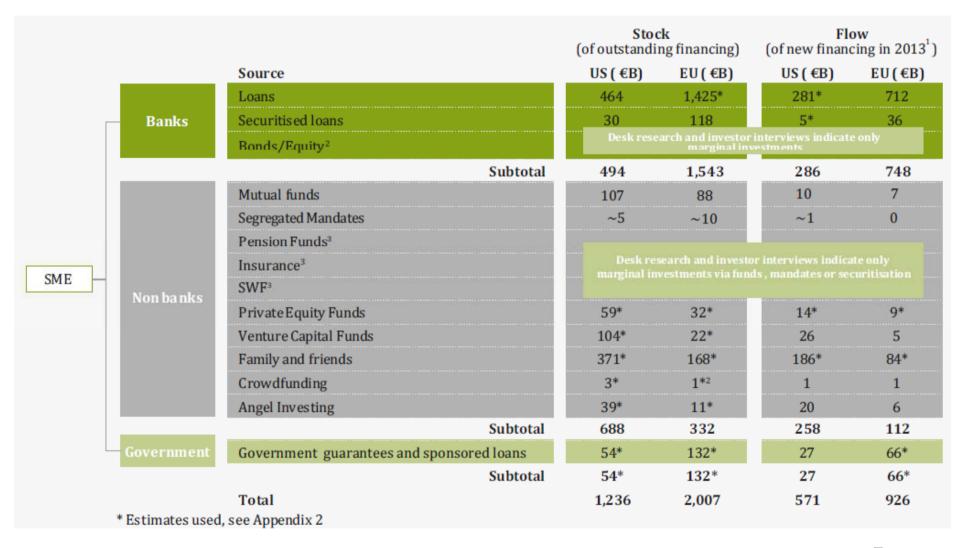
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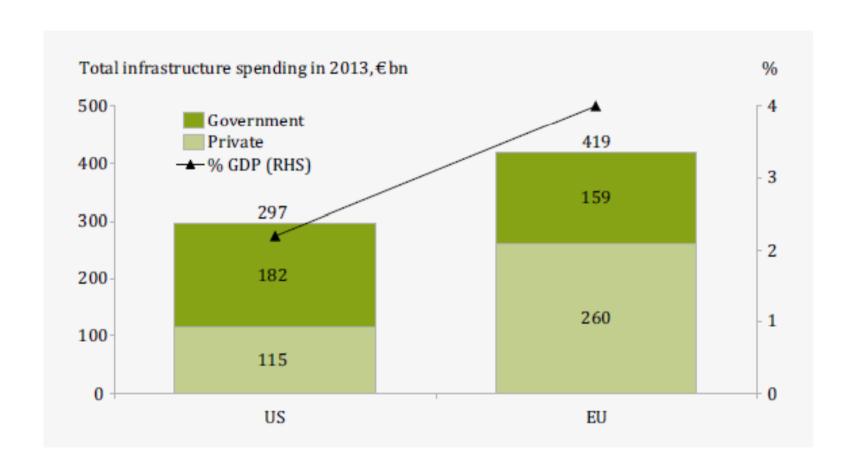


- Europe delivers a larger pool of financing to SMEs: €2.0tn vs €1.2tn (in outstanding stock)
 - The majority of EU financing is bank lending: €1.4tn vs €0.5tn
- Sources of equity funding for SMEs are underdeveloped in Europe compared to the US:
 - US PE and VC funds had €488bn to invest in 2013 (Europe : €245bn)
 - 33% of SME financing is provided by private persons' wealth in the US (Europe: 9%)











- Europe funds more infrastructure than the US: €297bn vs €419bn in Europe
- In Europe, the private sector provides €260bn vs €115bn in the US, which is dominated by the municipal bond market
- Many roadblocks are preventing investors from deploying their capital:
 - Lack of projects
 - Regulatory and political risks: governments' interference on tariffs after the completion of a transaction,
 - Uncertainty of project usage and whether guarantees from government entities could make certain transactions feasible,
 - Quantity and quality of the a deal pipeline
- Government support for infrastructure finance should target deals that would otherwise not be financeable. All too often, public finance crowds out the private sector



- Establish a more comprehensive public review process for infrastructure to ensure planning is more strategically coordinated
- Increase focus of government and Europe-wide funding to financially unviable, but socially important, projects (potentially through (partial) guarantees in order to make them viable)
- Produce easy-to-understand guide to infrastructure finance through banks and capital markets
- **Amend accounting and regulatory treatment** of infrastructure projects to increase attractiveness for investors
- **Increase use of structures** which enable retail investors to participate better in illiquid financings



- US Private Placements are twice the European market: €46.1bn vs €20bn
- 53% of the US Private Placement deals were raised by non-US issuers
- There is a lack of standardisation in Private Placement deals and documentation in Europe
- The US Private Placement market is well established and viewed globally as 'go-to' location
 - **Standardised documentation exists** in the US, e.g. Model Note Purchase Agreement
- Launch of a Pan-European Private Placement initiative supported by AFME, led by ICMA



- **Promote and increase awareness of Private Placements** as a funding avenue, and their potential benefits
- Establish standardised documentation for European Private Placement deals
- **Increase consistency and clarity** of accounting procedures and regulatory and tax treatment of investment



- Active support for a stronger EU Capital Markets Union and implementation of specific targets
- Active support for promoting broader understanding of financial markets for borrowers, investors, and other stakeholders:
 - Guide to SME Finance
 - Guide to Infrastructure Financing
 - Development of standardised industry practices for a pan-European Private Private Placement market
- Help promote a responsible equity risk culture for all types of equity raising



The Association for Financial Markets in Europe advocates stable, competitive and sustainable European financial markets that support economic growth and benefit society.

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