



Atradius Payment Practices Barometer

International survey of B2B payment behaviour
Western Europe – key survey results



Survey design for Western Europe

Survey objectives

Atradius conducts annual reviews of international corporate payment practices through a survey called the "Atradius Payment Practices Barometer". In this report focusing on Western Europe, which is part of the 2016 edition of the Atradius Payment Practices Barometer, companies from 13 countries (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the Netherlands) have been surveyed.

Using a questionnaire, Conclusr Research conducted a net of 2,783 interviews. All interviews were conducted exclusively for Atradius, without any combination of topics.

Survey scope

- Basic population: companies from 13 countries were monitored (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the Netherlands). The appropriate contacts for accounts receivable management were interviewed.
- Selection process – Internet survey: companies were selected and contacted by use of an international Internet panel. A screening for the appropriate contact and for quota control was conducted at the beginning of the interview.
- Sample: N=2,783 people were interviewed in total (approximately n=200 people per country). In each country a quota was maintained according to four classes of company size.
- Interview: Web-assisted personal interviews (WAPI) of approximately 15 minutes duration. Interview period: 1st Q 2016.

Sample overview – Total interviews = 2,783

Country	n	%
Austria	210	7.5%
Belgium	212	7.6%
Denmark	217	7.8%
France	210	7.5%
Germany	231	8.3%
Great Britain	215	7.7%
Greece	200	7.2%
Ireland	193	6.9%
Italy	234	8.4%
Spain	230	8.3%
Sweden	218	7.8%
Switzerland	211	7.6%
The Netherlands	202	7.3%
Industry	n	%
Manufacturing	656	23.6%
Wholesale / Retail / Distribution	713	25.6%
Services	1414	50.8%
Business size	n	%
Micro-enterprises	656	23.6%
SMEs (Small/Medium enterprises)	713	25.6%
Large enterprises	1414	50.8%

It may occur that the results are a percent more or less than 100% when calculating the results. This is the consequence of rounding off the results. Rather than adjusting the outcome so that it totalled 100%, we have chosen to leave the individual results as they were to allow for the most accurate representation possible.

Western Europe – key survey results

Sales on credit terms

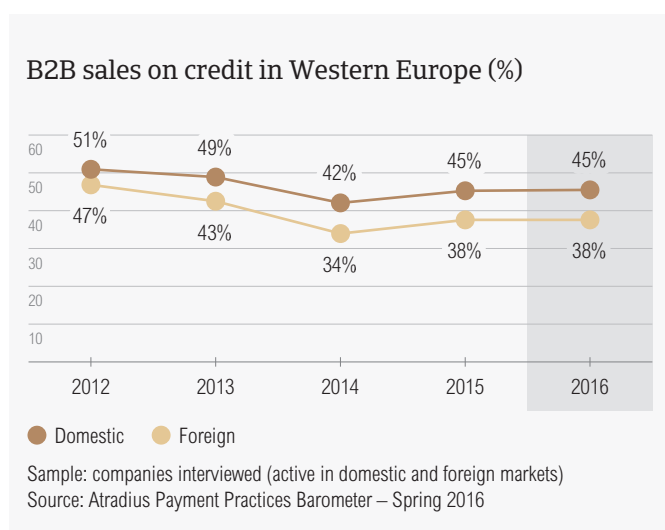
Business conditions in 2016 are forecast to remain challenging. The outlook for insolvencies is mixed, and little to no improvement is expected across many advanced markets. This may be the reason why respondents in Western Europe seem to be more inclined to request payment methods from B2B customers which do not expose them to payment risk, than to use payment methods that do expose them to payment default risks. Although selling on cash terms results in lost sales, if the buyer really needs the flexibility of credit terms, the majority of B2B sales of respondents in Western Europe seem to prefer this approach.

Average total value of B2B sales

On average, 44.8% of the sales to domestic B2B customers are transacted on credit (55.2% were reported to be made on a cash basis, or in terms other than trade credit ranging from bill of exchange to letter of credit). The average percentage of credit-based sales falls to 37.7% in respect to foreign B2B trade (on average, 62.3% of the sales to customers abroad were transacted on a cash basis, or in terms other than trade credit). This suggests that respondents in Western Europe perceive payment default risk to be higher when selling on credit terms to foreign than to domestic customers. These percentages did not vary over the past year.

Selling on credit to domestic and export B2B customers

Despite some exceptions (Denmark, Ireland, France), the tendency of respondents to be more trade credit friendly with domestic than with foreign B2B customers appears to be fairly uniform. The likelihood of granting trade credit in B2B transactions, in contrast, varies markedly by country [→ [Statistical appendix, p.9](#)]. Year-on-year fluctuations in the credit sales value at country level will be expanded on in the country reports that form this edition of the Payment Practices Barometer for Western Europe.



More information in the [Statistical appendix](#)

Payment practices by industry

Respondents in Western Europe extended the most lenient payment terms (averaging 36 days from the invoice date) to B2B customers belonging to the construction materials and machines sectors. B2B customers in the textile sector were given the shortest payment terms averaging around 20 days from invoicing. On average, it took B2B customers from the agriculture and the machines sectors the longest to pay overdue invoices (an average of 24 days after the due date)

The largest proportion of overdue payments were generated in the agriculture, machines, consumer durables, metals and construction sectors (around 40% of the invoice value ends up in late payments). Late payment of B2B invoices due to insufficient availability of funds from customers are reported to occur most often in the agriculture and machines sectors (around 60% of the respondents). Customers' intentional use of outstanding invoices for financial advantage, which is the second most frequently cited reason for late payment of invoices, is most often reported in respect to customers from the construction industry (around 42.0% of respondents).



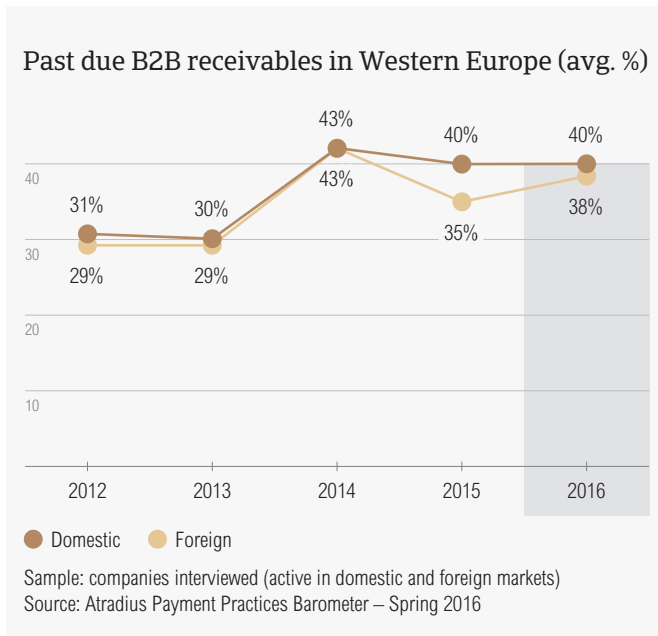
More information in the [Statistical appendix](#)

Forecast for 2016

The majority of the respondents in Western Europe (55%) don't expect changes in the payment behaviour of B2B customers over the next twelve months. An overall deterioration is expected from twice as many respondents (31.0%) than those expecting an improvement (14.0%). This is mostly the case from B2B customers in the agriculture, construction, consumer durables, metals and machines sectors (around 40% of respondents each).

Overdue B2B invoices (%)

A quite staggering percentage of respondents in Western Europe (92.4%) reported that domestic B2B customers paid invoices late over the past year. [[→ Statistical appendix, p 12](#)] This resulted in an average of 40.3% of the total value of domestic invoices remaining unpaid past the due date. Neither percentage changed in the past year. Late payment from foreign B2B customers, instead, appears to have risen slightly, as the percentage of respondents reporting it increased to 84.6% from 82.1% in 2015. There was also a small increase, to 38.3% from 35.4% last year, in the average total value of foreign B2B credit-based sales paid late. This increased exposure of respondents' in Western Europe to payment risk from foreign customers may corroborate respondents' perception that trade credit risk is slightly more likely to arise from transactions with foreign than with domestic B2B customers.



More information in the [Statistical appendix](#)

Impact of late payment from domestic customers

In Western Europe, Italy appears to be the most impacted by late payment of invoices from domestic B2B customers. This was reported by 96.0% of respondents, and resulted in an average of 49.4% of the total value of domestic B2B invoices unpaid by the due date. These findings are in line with the DSO level observed in the country, averaging 82 days and being the longest in Western Europe. Greece follows (49.1%), with a DSO averaging 53 days. Domestic B2B invoices were paid the most promptly in Sweden. Here, an average of 24.3% of the total value of domestic credit-based sales (up from 20.0% last year) ended up in late payment, with late payments reported by 87.2% of respondents [[→ Statistical appendix, p 13 + 14](#)].



Impact of late payment from export customers

The country most adversely impacted by late payments from export customers seems to be Great Britain. 46.4% of the total value of British credit sales to foreign customers were reported to be paid late with 92.1% of respondents in the country experiencing late payments. These findings are comparable with the increase in foreign payment duration in Great Britain observed earlier, pointing to a deterioration of the quality of British suppliers' export trade debtors over the past year. This is reflected in the DSO reported by respondents, averaging 59 days and being the second longest in Western Europe, after that of Italy.

With only 31% of respondents being impacted by late payment from customers abroad, and 14% of the total value of foreign invoices paid late, Greek respondents were the least hit by late payment of invoices by foreign customers. This may explain why they appeared to be among the most likely in Western Europe to grant trade credit to foreign B2B customers. On a country basis, the frequency of late payment and the related total value of past due invoices varies widely. These will be expanded on in the country reports of this edition of the Payment Practices Barometer.

Payment duration (average days)

Getting paid on time by B2B customers can be the toughest and riskiest part of granting trade credit. This is particularly the case in the current business environment, where the culture of late payment appears to have become the new normal. In this context, respondents in Western Europe tend to try to minimize payment risk by keeping the time it takes to turn credit sales into cash as short as possible (around 30 days or less from the invoice date). This is the case for the majority of the countries surveyed, except for Greece and Italy. In both countries, respondents' domestic and foreign B2B customers seem to be extended considerably longer terms for settling invoices (averaging each around 50 days from invoicing) than that of the average for the region. This seems to reflect a customarily more lenient payment culture observed in Southern than in Northern and Central Europe.

Payment terms

Compared to last year, average payment terms granted by respondents in Western Europe remained almost stable. This may reflect respondents' perceptions that, over the past year, there was no significant improvement in the level of payment risk arising from either domestic or foreign B2B trade. This perception, which prompts businesses to tighten terms to offset payment delays, appears to be notably strong in Greece. Here average payment terms extended to both domestic and foreign customers are now nearly ten days shorter than one year ago. This is the case for Belgium as well, where average domestic payment terms are around one week shorter than last year.

For more information on payment terms by country see [[→ Statistical appendix, p 10](#)] and the country reports of this edition of the Payment Practices Barometer.

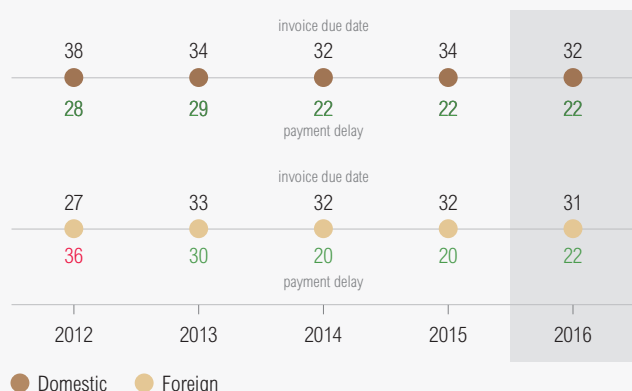


Payment delays

Despite the attempt to offset payment delays by extending short payment terms, respondents' domestic and foreign overdue B2B invoices are settled by customers, on average, around three weeks late. Domestic customers of Greek respondents settle their overdue payments the slowest (on average 36 days late), and those of respondents in Sweden the swiftest (on average 9 days late). Foreign past due invoices, in contrast, are settled the slowest in Great Britain (an average of one month late) and the fastest in Greece (an average of one week late).

Compared to one year ago, average payment delays across almost all the countries surveyed did not vary considerably. The exception is Great Britain, where respondents currently have to wait an average of one week longer than last year for domestic and foreign past due invoices to be settled by customers. This despite a slight decrease (around 2 days) in domestic, and no variation in foreign payment terms. This can have an adverse impact on cash flow position, increase the costs of carrying trade receivables and reduce working capital that could otherwise be invested in supporting and growing the business through the normal business cycle. Totally opposite is the scenario in the Netherlands, where respondents' domestic and foreign B2B customers pay overdue invoices, on average, one week earlier than last year. This resulting in an improvement in the financial position of businesses in the country (the Netherlands is forecast to see the most improvement in insolvency levels this year).

Payment duration in Western Europe (avg. days)



Sample: companies interviewed (active in domestic and foreign markets)
Source: Atradius Payment Practices Barometer – Spring 2016

More information in the [Statistical appendix](#)

Key payment delay factors

B2B trade debtors may slow payment of invoices due to a number of reasons, ranging from financial distress of the customer, to reasons unrelated to the customers' creditworthiness. More respondents in Western Europe than last year (57.9%, up from 51.4% in 2015) reported that late payment of domestic invoices is most often due to customers' insufficient availability of funds. This is also the case for foreign invoices paid late (reported by 40.2% of respondents, up from 37.1%). Respondents in Greece seem to be the most impacted by late payment of invoices due to domestic customers' insufficient funds (87.0%, up from 84.0% last year), followed by those in Italy (79.8%, up from 73.0% one year ago). Danish respondents, in contrast, experienced this the least often, however notably more often than last year (26.7% of respondents, up from 14.0% last year). Foreign payment delays were reported most frequently by respondents in Austria (51.2% of respondents, up from 47.5% one year ago), and least often by respondents in Denmark (26.2%, up from 17.9% on year ago).

Intentional use of outstanding invoices

The perception that B2B customers intentionally use outstanding invoices for financial advantage is the second most often cited reason for payment delay by respondents in Western Europe (around 27.0% of respondents across the countries surveyed, notably less than last year). This is a concern that respondents have more frequently about their domestic than about their foreign B2B customers. The outstanding finding here is that just over half of the respondents in Denmark have this concern in respect to their domestic customers. The least concerned are respondents in Greece (16.4% of respondents). As already observed in past surveys, these two reasons for payment delay can be seen as two sides of the same coin, as liquidity issues could be claimed by customers to hide their deliberate use of outstanding invoices to finance their business. It is worth mentioning, however, that respondents in Western Europe (around 26.0%) put late payment of foreign invoices very often down to reasons that are independent of the financial soundness of their customers.

These are complexity of the payment procedure, which worries Danish respondents the most (nearly 35% of respondents), and inefficiencies of the banking system (the most concerned in this respect are British respondents, nearly 37%). These findings seem to corroborate respondents' perception that trade credit risk is more likely to arise from foreign than from domestic credit-based sales.



Ripple effect throughout the supply chain

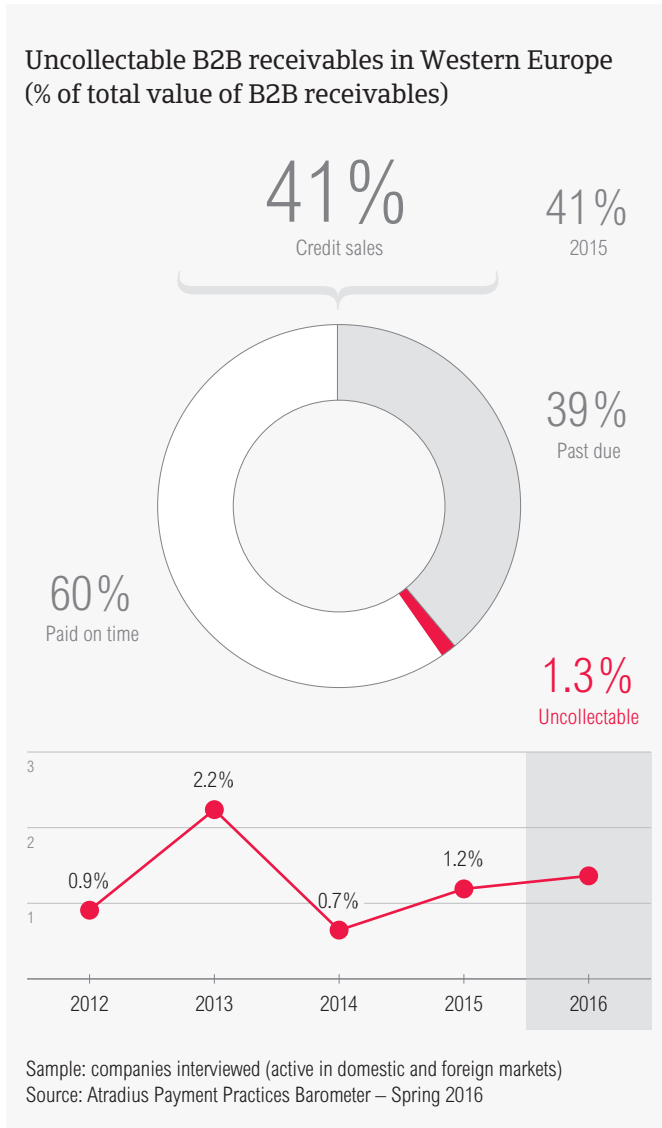
Regardless of the reason why customers pay invoices late, this behavior appears to have adversely impacted respondents in Western Europe in a number of ways: ripple effect throughout the whole supply chain (23.7% of respondents having delayed payment to their own suppliers due to late payment from B2B customers), loss of revenues and a need to take specific measures to correct cash flow (reported by nearly 20.0% of respondents alike). This means financial pressure on businesses. Furthermore, just over one in ten respondents had to request a bank overdraft extension, and to pursue additional financing (from banks, factors, etc.). This increases the financing and administrative costs associated with carrying trade debt. This may explain why the highest percentage of the respondents in Western Europe (24.0%, stable with last year) continue to consider cost containment to be one of the biggest challenges to profitability they will be facing this year. Exceptions are respondents in Denmark, who appear to be more concerned about a likely fall in demand for their products and services (27.2% of respondents) and in Great Britain and Ireland (around 23.0% of respondents alike) who feel pressured to maintain adequate cash flow levels this year.

Protection of business profitability

Therefore, protection against payment risk arising from selling on credit is of paramount importance to protect business profitability. Respondents in Western Europe appear to be well aware of this (around 45% reported they will not change their mix of credit management tools) and in light of the challenging conditions in which they operate, they reported they will check the creditworthiness (34.8% respondents), track record (32.7%) and credit risk monitoring (28.7%) of customers more frequently over the next 12 months. It is worth mentioning that just over one quarter of respondents will sell more on a cash basis in B2B trade, and request of secured forms of payment more often. On a country basis, the mix of credit management tools varies notably and will be expanded on in the various country reports.

Uncollectable receivables

An average of 1.3% (2015: 1.2%) of the B2B receivables of respondents in Western Europe was reported as uncollectable. In Greece the proportion of uncollectable receivables is nearly three times higher (3.6%, compared to 3.3% in 2015) than the survey average, and in Italy it is nearly double (2.4%, in line with last year). Uncollectable domestic receivables, in Western Europe, come mostly from the construction, consumer durables, and business services sectors.



More information in the [Statistical appendix](#)



Reasons for write-offs of uncollectable receivables

B2B receivables were reported to be uncollectable mainly due to the customer being bankrupt or out of business (59.3%, down from 66.4% of respondents). Although less frequent than last year, this reflects the still difficult business climate in which businesses operate. Respondents reported that write-offs were also due to one or more of the following reasons: failure of collection attempts (nearly 29.0% of respondents), high costs of pursuing debtors (25.6%) and debts being too old (20.6%). Over the past year, the oscillation of the uncollectable rate is almost equal in relation to both domestic and foreign receivables.

For more insights into the B2B receivables collections practices worldwide, please see the Global Collections Review by Atradius Collections (free download after registration), available from October 2016 on www.atradiuscollections.com

If after reading this report you would like **more information about protecting your receivables against payment default** by your customers you can visit the [Atradius website](#) or if you have more specific questions, please [leave a message](#) and a product specialist will call you back.

On Twitter? Follow [@Atradius](#) or search [#atradiusppb](#) to stay up to date with the latest edition.

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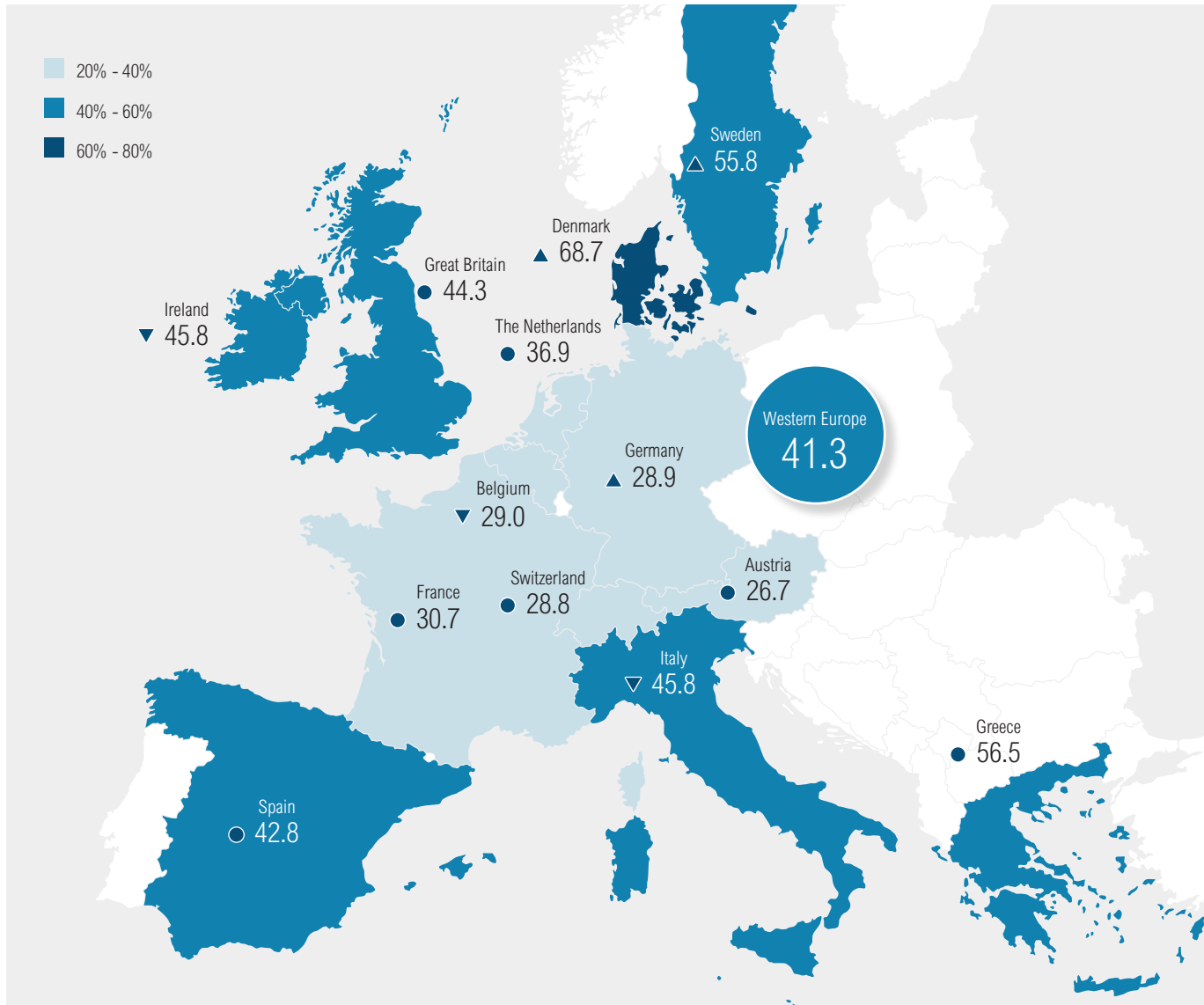
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Western Europe: proportion of total B2B sales made on credit (domestic and foreign)



Sample: all interviewed companies

Source: Atradius Payment Practices Barometer – Spring 2016

By industry / by business size

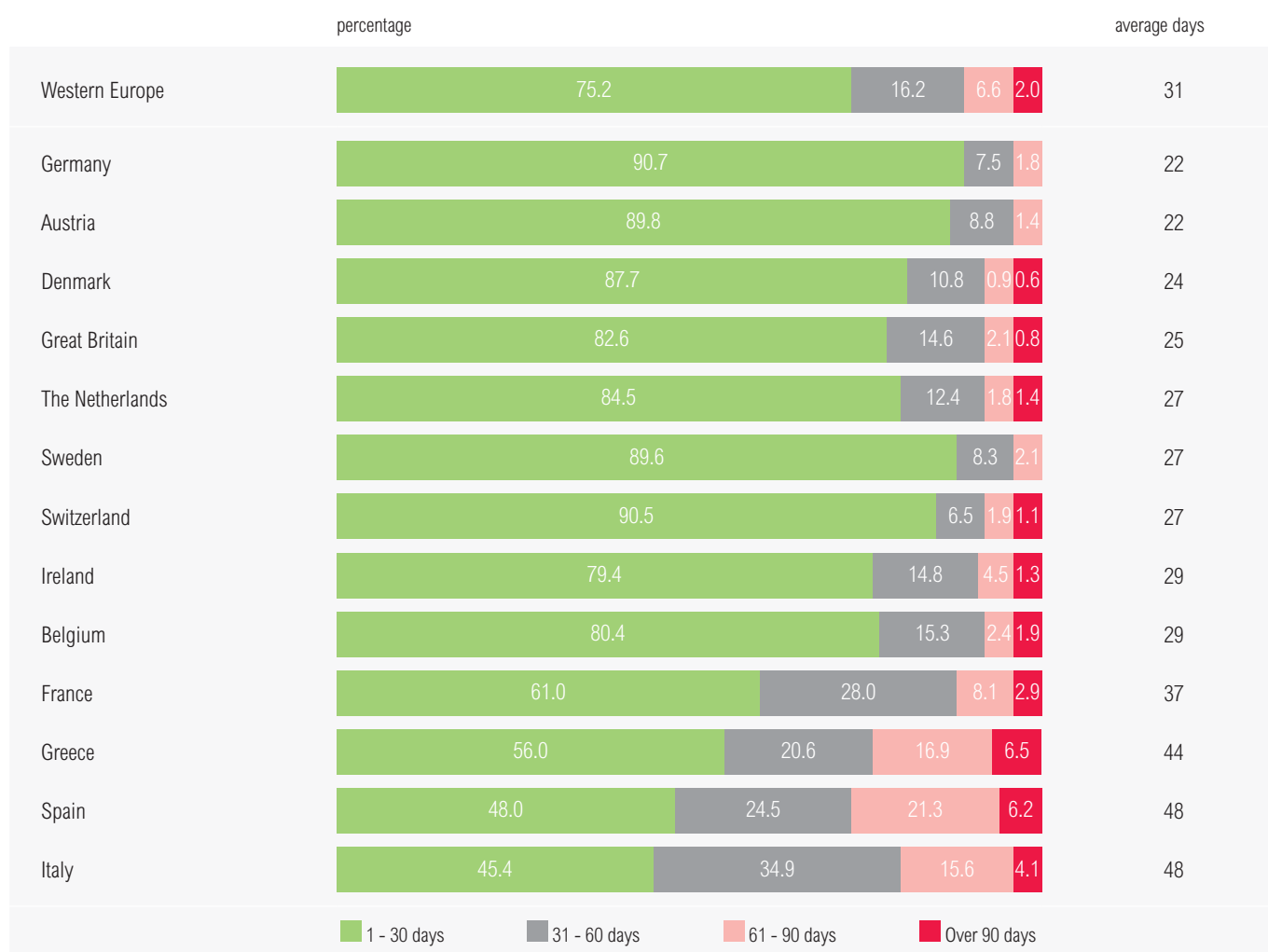
Western Europe	Industry			Business size		
	Manufacturing	Wholesale / Retail / Distribution	Services	Micro-enterprises	SMEs	Large enterprises
Domestic	50.8	47.3	40.8	36.2	50.4	46.3
Foreign	42.5	37.5	34.7	28.4	40.3	42.7

Sample: all interviewed companies

Source: Atradius Payment Practices Barometer – Spring 2016



Average payment term recorded in Western Europe (average days – domestic and foreign)



Sample: all interviewed companies

Source: Atradius Payment Practices Barometer – Spring 2016

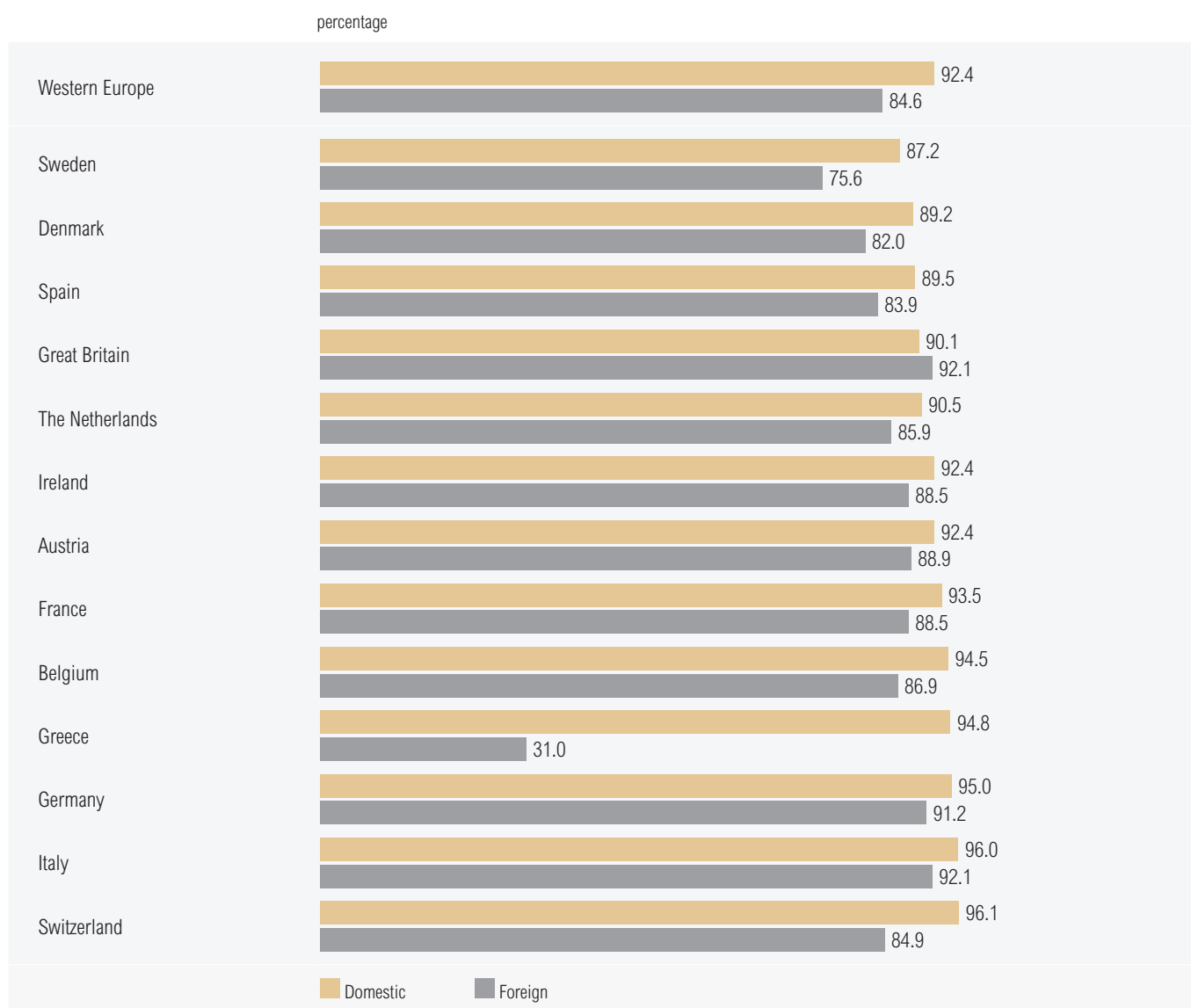
By industry / by business size

	Industry			Business size		
	Manufacturing	Wholesale / Retail / Distribution	Services	Micro-enterprises	SMEs	Large enterprises
0 to 30 days	67.4%	74.0%	80.0%	83.9%	72.3%	68.5%
31 to 60 days	22.0%	16.6%	14.5%	10.9%	18.4%	21.0%
61 to 90 days	8.9%	7.4%	4.7%	4.6%	8.4%	8.7%
Over 90 days	1.7%	2.0%	0.8%	0.7%	1.0%	1.9%
Average days	36	31	29	27	33	35

Sample: all interviewed companies

Source: Atradius Payment Practices Barometer – Spring 2016

Western Europe: percentage of respondents reporting late payment by B2B customers (domestic and foreign)



Sample: all interviewed companies

Source: Atradius Payment Practices Barometer – Spring 2016

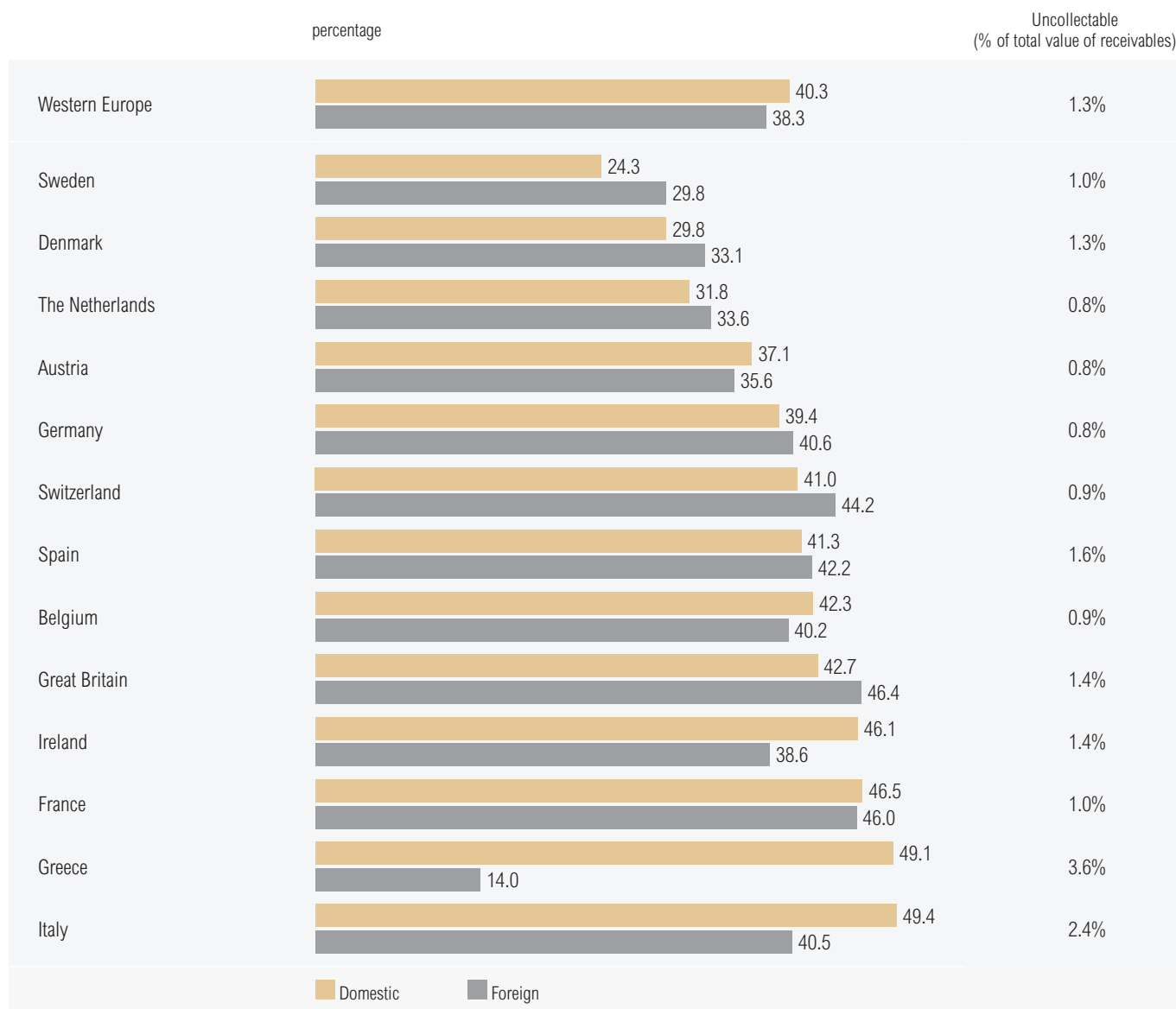
By industry / by business size:

	Industry			Business size		
	Manufacturing	Wholesale / Retail / Distribution	Services	Micro-enterprises	SMEs	Large enterprises
Paid on time	6.2%	6.7%	7.4%	11.2%	5.1%	5.3%
Paid late	93.8%	93.3%	92.6%	88.8%	94.9%	94.7%

Sample: companies with customers on credit

Source: Atradius Payment Practices Barometer – Spring 2016

Western Europe: proportion of domestic and foreign past due B2B invoices



Sample: all interviewed companies

Source: Atradius Payment Practices Barometer – Spring 2016

By industry / by business size

	Industry			Business size		
	Manufacturing	Wholesale / Retail / Distribution	Services	Micro-enterprises	SMEs	Large enterprises
Domestic overdue	42.7%	42.5%	37.5%	34.7%	41.9%	45.9%
Foreign overdue	40.2%	40.0%	35.8%	34.9%	38.3%	43.1%
Domestic uncollectable	1.2%	1.3%	0.9%	0.8%	1.3%	1.1%
Foreign uncollectable	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%

Sample: all interviewed companies

Source: Atradius Payment Practices Barometer – Spring 2016

Western Europe: main reasons for payment delays by domestic B2B customers

	Insufficient availability of funds	Dispute over quality of goods delivered or service provided	Goods delivered or services provided do not correspond to what was agreed in the contract	Complexity of the payment procedure	Inefficiencies of the banking system	Incorrect information on invoice	Buyer using outstanding debts / invoices as a form of financing	Formal insolvency of the buyer (example: liquidation, receivership, bankruptcy)	Invoice was sent to wrong person
Western Europe	57.9%	15.5%	11.4%	17.2%	12.5%	11.4%	28.2%	15.8%	7.5%
Denmark	26.7%	16.2%	8.7%	26.7%	11.8%	6.8%	50.9%	11.2%	9.3%
Great Britain	49.4%	21.4%	19.1%	25.0%	15.5%	15.5%	26.8%	11.9%	10.1%
Germany	50.5%	22.9%	18.2%	18.8%	11.5%	12.0%	33.3%	17.7%	6.8%
Sweden	52.5%	15.4%	15.4%	18.5%	11.7%	14.2%	27.8%	5.6%	13.0%
France	53.0%	18.4%	11.9%	20.0%	11.9%	13.0%	23.8%	17.3%	7.0%
Switzerland	56.4%	13.3%	3.6%	14.6%	6.7%	7.3%	26.7%	14.6%	8.5%
The Netherlands	57.3%	15.3%	11.3%	12.7%	10.7%	14.7%	34.0%	12.7%	7.3%
Belgium	58.2%	14.3%	11.1%	15.9%	10.6%	11.6%	23.3%	23.3%	5.8%
Austria	58.3%	20.6%	13.1%	17.1%	8.6%	18.9%	26.9%	17.7%	10.9%
Spain	59.5%	10.5%	13.2%	13.7%	17.4%	13.2%	27.4%	24.7%	11.1%
Ireland	62.5%	16.9%	11.9%	20.0%	11.9%	14.4%	30.0%	7.5%	5.0%
Italy	79.8%	12.7%	8.5%	11.7%	10.8%	5.2%	22.1%	17.8%	1.9%
Greece	87.0%	1.4%	0.0%	9.6%	26.0%	2.1%	16.4%	19.2%	0.7%

Industry

Manufacturing	58.6%	21.4%	13.3%	16.7%	14.5%	10.5%	30.3%	15.4%	6.5%
Wholesale / Retail / Distribution	60.9%	12.8%	13.7%	13.3%	12.5%	9.6%	29.5%	17.9%	5.0%
Services	56.0%	13.9%	9.3%	19.5%	11.6%	12.9%	26.5%	14.8%	9.2%

Business size

Micro- enterprises	63.5%	6.2%	4.4%	16.1%	10.1%	5.5%	25.5%	13.9%	4.6%
SMEs	56.1%	18.4%	14.1%	16.7%	13.8%	13.1%	29.3%	16.7%	8.3%
Large enterprises	50.4%	28.1%	18.4%	23.7%	13.6%	21.1%	31.1%	16.7%	11.8%

Sample: all interviewed companies (active in domestic markets)

Source: Atradius Payment Practices Barometer – Spring 2016



Western Europe: main reasons for payment delays by foreign B2B customers

	Insufficient availability of funds	Dispute over quality of goods delivered or service provided	Goods delivered or services provided do not correspond to what was agreed in the contract	Complexity of the payment procedure	Inefficiencies of the banking system	Incorrect information on invoice	Buyer using outstanding debts / invoices as a form of financing	Formal insolvency of the buyer (example: liquidation, receivership, bankruptcy)	Invoice was sent to wrong person
Western Europe	40.2%	17.4%	16.5%	28.0%	23.1%	15.8%	25.7%	12.5%	8.8%
Denmark	26.2%	11.7%	8.7%	35.0%	27.2%	11.7%	46.6%	7.8%	10.7%
Switzerland	31.8%	14.8%	11.4%	27.3%	15.9%	8.0%	28.4%	13.6%	12.5%
Great Britain	33.3%	21.6%	26.1%	29.7%	36.9%	20.7%	30.6%	13.5%	9.0%
France	33.6%	18.0%	23.8%	29.5%	16.4%	18.9%	18.9%	15.6%	7.4%
Ireland	36.7%	19.3%	11.0%	30.3%	16.5%	21.1%	19.3%	6.4%	15.6%
Spain	37.2%	16.3%	11.6%	29.5%	25.6%	17.1%	16.3%	16.3%	10.1%
Belgium	42.6%	14.0%	17.1%	23.3%	22.5%	16.3%	18.6%	11.6%	8.5%
Sweden	43.7%	18.4%	17.2%	27.6%	25.3%	16.1%	32.2%	6.9%	8.1%
The Netherlands	45.3%	13.7%	10.5%	30.5%	20.0%	13.7%	30.5%	11.6%	9.5%
Germany	45.5%	24.2%	28.0%	24.2%	26.5%	9.9%	31.1%	14.4%	5.3%
Italy	48.3%	17.2%	15.2%	23.5%	22.8%	14.5%	17.2%	13.8%	4.8%
Greece	50.0%	0.0%	5.6%	33.3%	16.7%	5.6%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Austria	51.2%	20.3%	15.5%	28.5%	21.1%	22.0%	28.5%	17.1%	8.1%

Industry

Manufacturing	42.7%	21.7%	19.0%	28.3%	24.2%	12.7%	27.6%	13.7%	7.3%
Wholesale / Retail / Distribution	39.9%	18.5%	19.8%	22.3%	20.1%	17.9%	24.8%	14.6%	7.4%
Services	38.7%	13.9%	12.9%	31.2%	24.1%	16.7%	24.9%	10.5%	10.5%

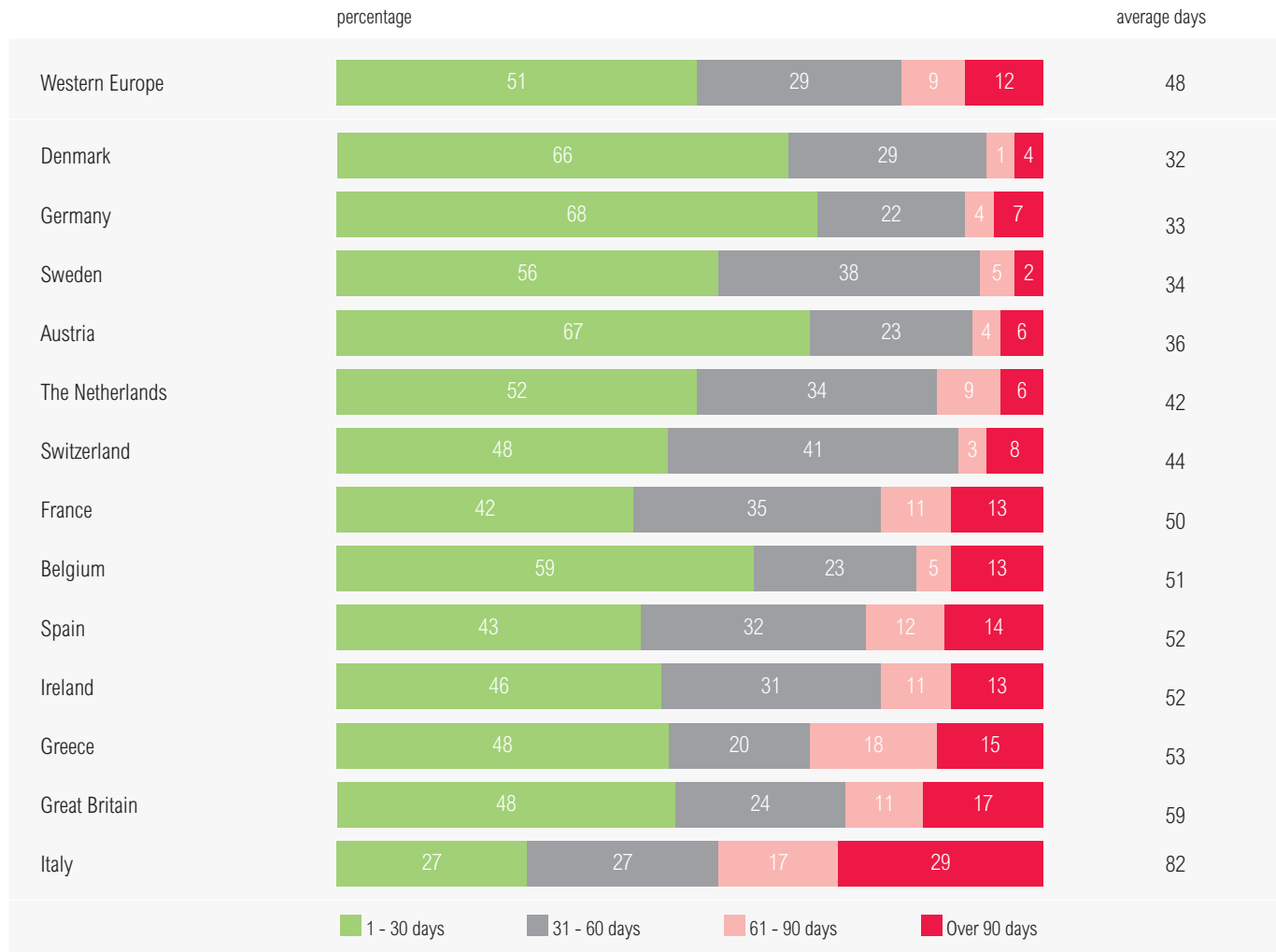
Business size

Micro-enterprises	41.3%	7.5%	7.5%	31.0%	21.4%	10.0%	20.6%	8.2%	8.2%
SMEs	40.1%	18.3%	17.7%	25.7%	23.0%	16.5%	27.0%	12.9%	8.3%
Large enterprises	38.8%	27.9%	24.6%	35.5%	26.2%	21.3%	26.8%	16.9%	12.0%

Sample: all interviewed companies (active in domestic markets)

Source: Atradius Payment Practices Barometer – Spring 2016

Average DSO recorded in Western Europe



Sample: all interviewed companies

Source: Atradius Payment Practices Barometer – Spring 2016

By industry / by business size



Sample: all interviewed companies

Source: Atradius Payment Practices Barometer – Spring 2016

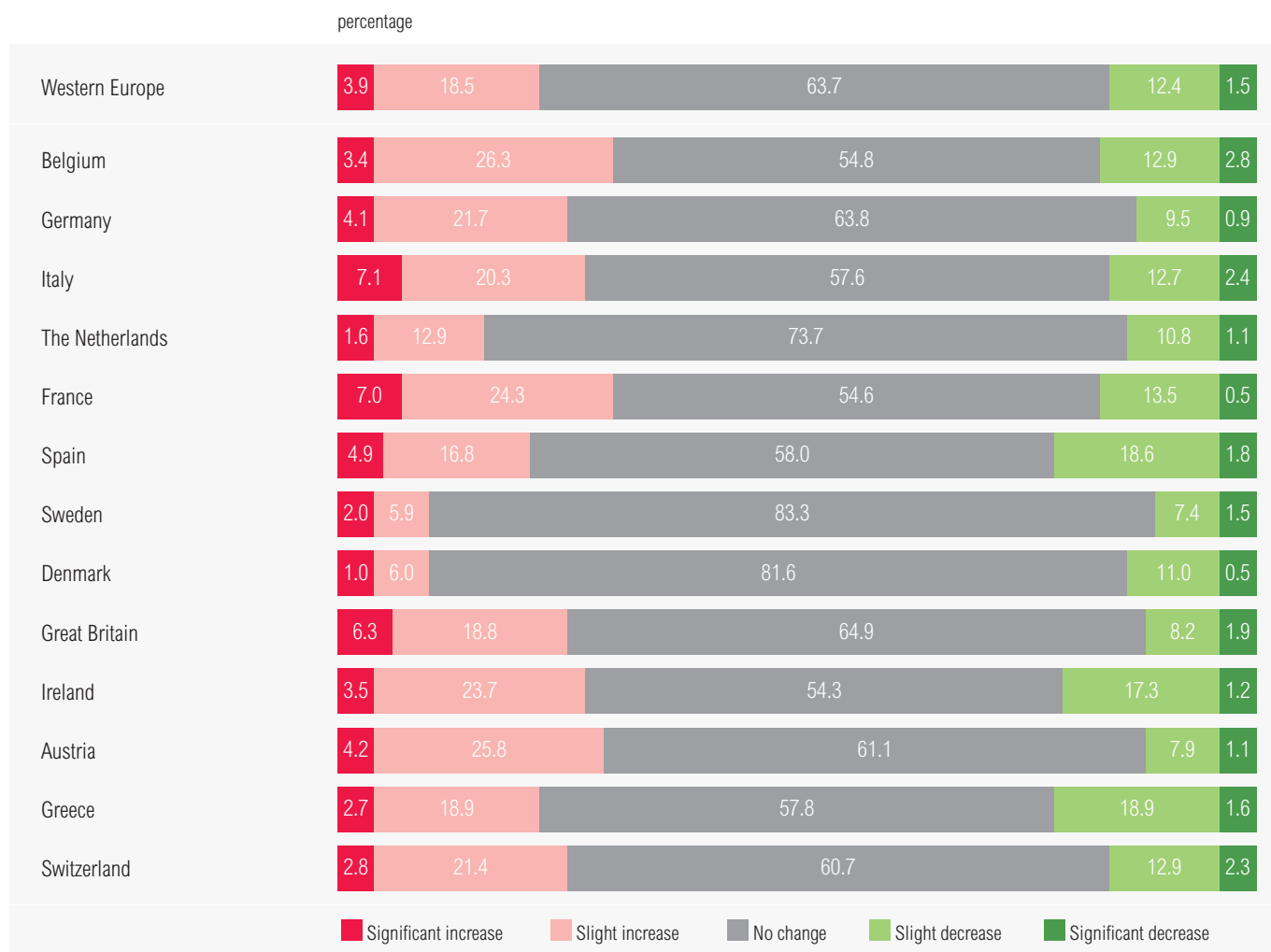
SURVEY DESIGN

SURVEY RESULTS

STATISTICAL APPENDIX



Western Europe: expected DSO trend over the next 12 months



Sample: all interviewed companies

Source: Atradius Payment Practices Barometer – Spring 2016

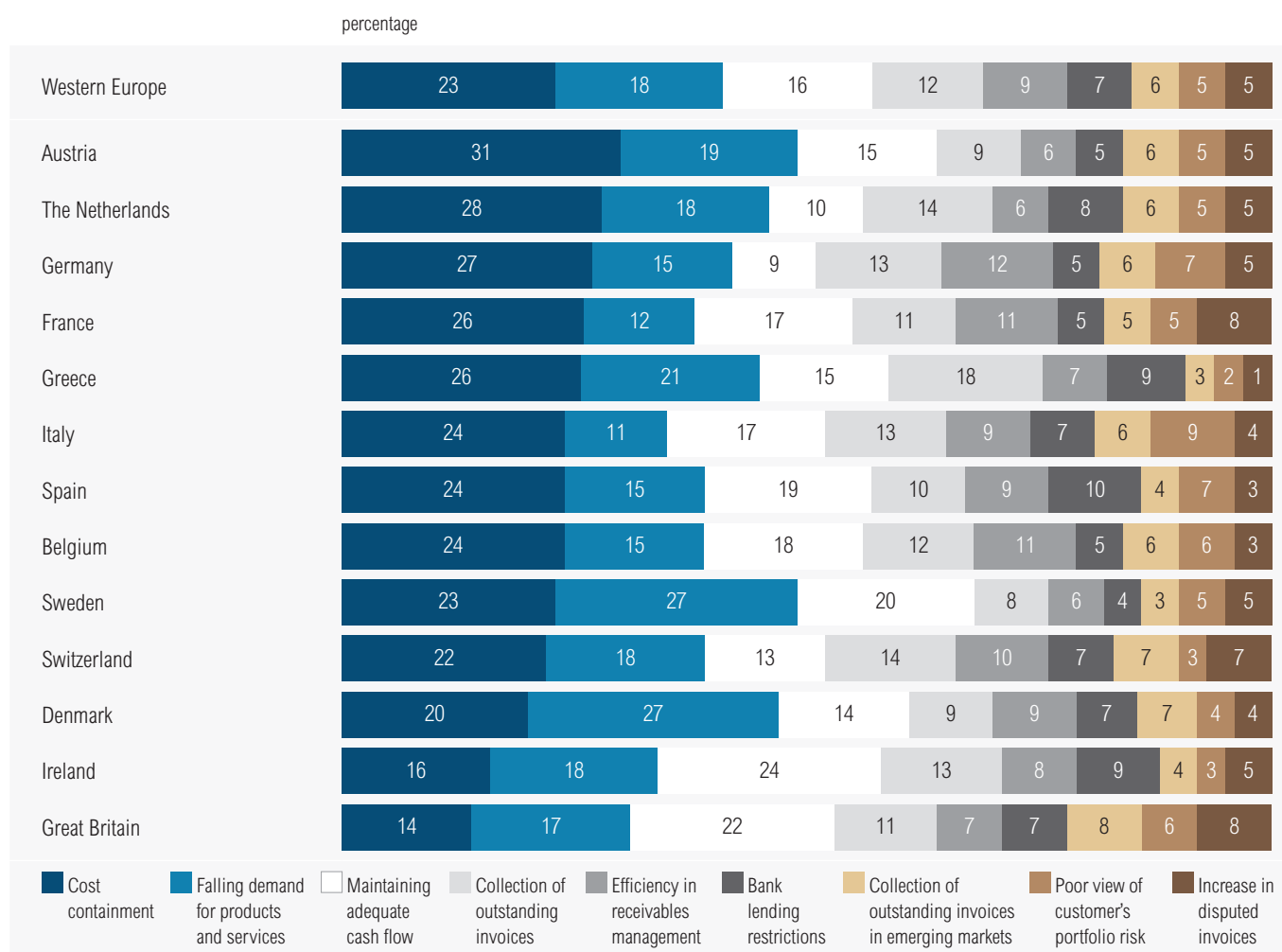
By industry / by business size

	Industry			Business size		
	Manufacturing	Wholesale / Retail / Distribution	Services	Micro-enterprises	SMEs	Large enterprises
Significant increase	6.0%	3.4%	3.2%	2.3%	4.8%	4.8%
Slight increase	21.0%	19.6%	16.7%	13.8%	20.3%	25.0%
No change	56.8%	61.3%	68.3%	72.1%	60.4%	52.4%
Slight decrease	14.4%	15.0%	10.1%	10.0%	13.3%	15.7%
Significant decrease	1.8%	0.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.3%	2.0%

Sample: all interviewed companies

Source: Atradius Payment Practices Barometer – Spring 2016

The greatest challenge to business profitability in 2016 for respondents in Western Europe



Sample: all interviewed companies (active in domestic and foreign markets)

Source: Atradius Payment Practices Barometer – Spring 2016

By industry / by business size

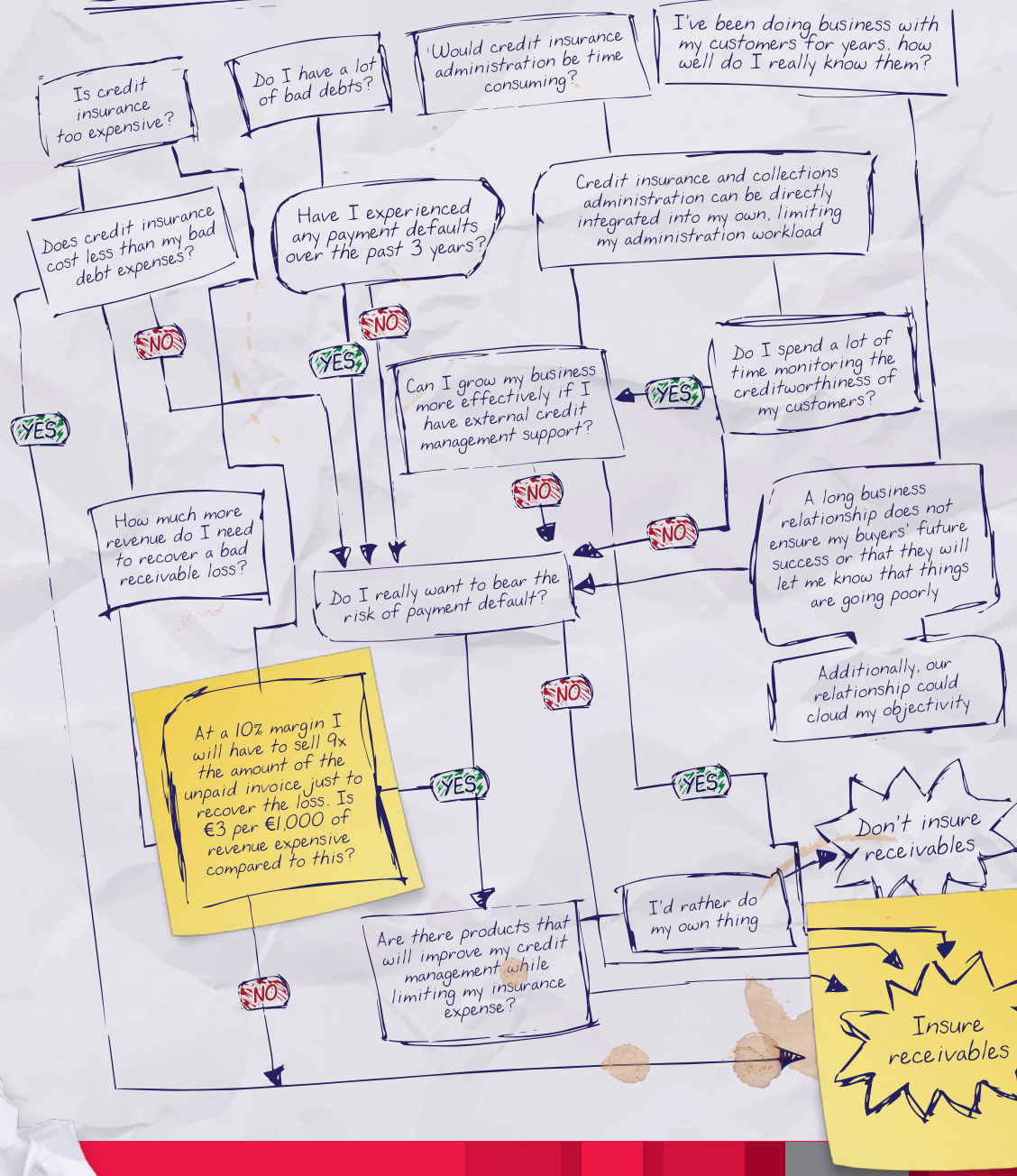
	Industry			Business size		
	Manufacturing	Wholesale / Retail / Distribution	Services	Micro-enterprises	SMEs	Large enterprises
Collection of outstanding invoices	12.5%	11.1%	12.0%	11.1%	12.9%	8.9%
Falling demand	15.6%	17.8%	18.8%	24.1%	14.1%	14.5%
Bank lending restrictions	6.9%	9.4%	5.2%	6.1%	7.0%	7.4%
Adequate cash flow	12.8%	14.2%	19.1%	19.7%	15.0%	11.5%
Cost containment	23.2%	24.8%	22.8%	20.7%	24.8%	26.0%
Efficiency in receivables management	9.6%	8.7%	8.1%	6.8%	9.4%	11.2%
Increase in disputed invoices	6.6%	4.5%	4.0%	3.4%	4.9%	8.6%
Poor view of customer's portfolio risk	6.4%	5.5%	4.3%	4.0%	5.9%	4.8%
Collection of outstanding invoices	6.6%	4.1%	5.7%	4.1%	6.2%	7.1%

Sample: all interviewed companies

Source: Atradius Payment Practices Barometer – Spring 2016

Don't overcomplicate your decision about whether to use credit insurance

SHOULD I INSURE MY RECEIVABLES?



credit insurance | debt collection | business information

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