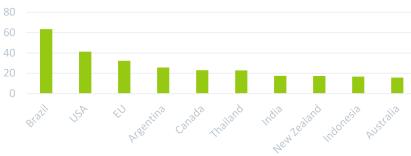


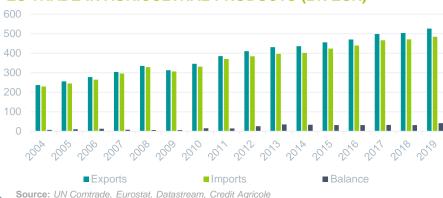


## EU is self-sufficient in food production...

## **BALANCE ON TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS** (BN EUR, TOP 10)



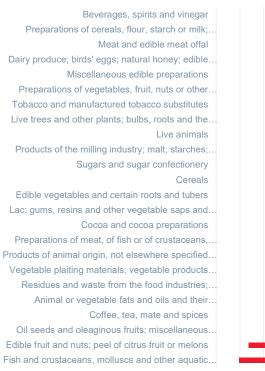
## **EU TRADE IN AGRICULTRAL PRODUCTS (BN EUR)**



## **BALANCE ON TRADE IN AGRICULUTRAL PRODUCTS** IN EU (BN EUR)

-15 -10

-5





10

20

## ...but this self-sufficiency is based on fragile mutual connections

**BALANCE ON TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN EU (BN EUR)** Netherlands Spain Poland France Denmark Belgium Ireland Hungary Lithuania Bulgaria Italy Latvia Estonia Malta Austria Cyprus Slovenia Croatia Romania Greece Luxembourg Czechia Slovakia Finland Portugal Sweden

30

40

20

10





-20

-10

Germany

## Food supply chain in Europe has broken

**FOOD SUPPLY CHAIN SCHEME** 



**PROCESSING** 

IPACT OF COVID-19 ANDEMIC ON THE ONTUNUITY OF FOOD UPPLY CHAIN

### LOW

- No essential production stoppages
- Lower availability of imported components

#### LOW

- No essential production stoppages
- Lower supply of seasonal labour

**PRODUCTION** 

#### LOW

- No essential production stoppages
- Lower availability of components

## HIGH

 Lower availability and higher costs of international transports

DISTRIBUTION

 High volatility of demand

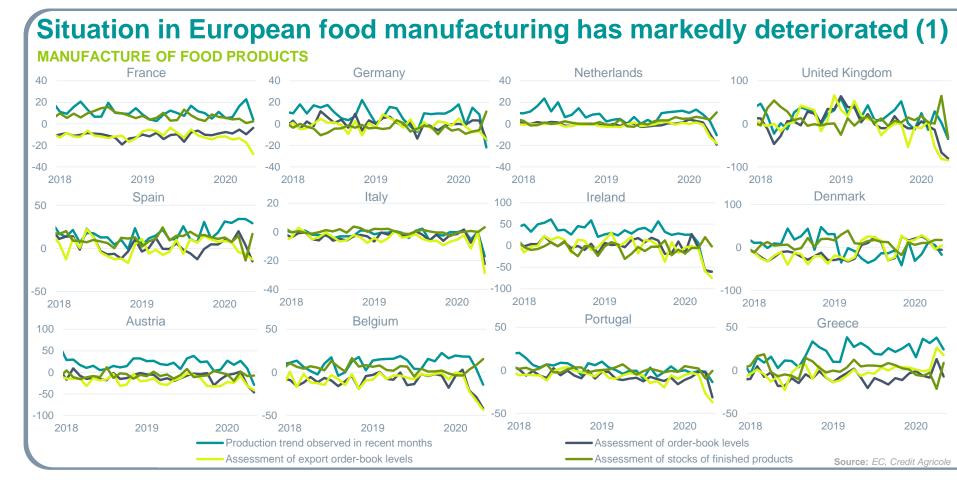
## FOOD PRODUCTS

### HIGH

- Closure of HoReCa channel
- Change in consumer behaviour

## **DOMINO EFFECT**







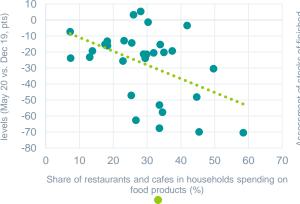
# Situation in European food manufacturing has markedly deteriorated (2)

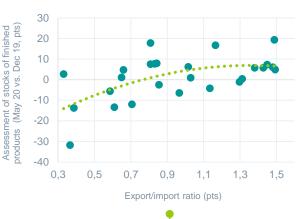




## The consequences of pandemic for the food industries are uneven







### **CURRENT OUTPUT**

The scale of drop in food production was positively correlated with the stringency of restrictions.

#### **NEW ORDERS**

The scale of decline in new orders was positively correlated with the share of restaurants and cafes in households spending on food products.

### STOCKS OF FINISHED GOODS

The scale of increase in inventories of finished goods was positively correlated with the export exposure.

Source: EC, Eurostat, Datastream, University of Oxford, Credit Agricole



## **Conclusions**

### **CURRENT SITUATION**

- COVID-19 pandemic resulted in breaking the food supply chains in Europe.
- In general a wide-ranging drop in food production was observed and it was accompanied by increase in stocks.
- The impact of COVID-19 on food industry in particular countries depends on restrictions introduced by governments, their export exposure or the structure of food consumption.

## **PROSPECTS**

- The next months will see a gradual recovery of food industry in Europe together with easing restrictions, increase in general economic activity and reestablishment of food supply chains.
- Problems with food security during the most severe phase of COVID-19 pandemic may trigger tendencies of protectionism in both food-deficit and food-surplus countries.
- Majority of companies will modify their strategies putting more emphasis on stability of their outlets and securing the supplies.
- Some change in consumer behaviour may be expected, at least in a short-term (more consumption at home).



# Thank you for your attention

CRÉDIT AGRICOLE GROUP











