CLIMATE & SUSTAINABILITY IN AG LENDING: A SURVEY OF GLOBAL AGRICULTURAL FINANCE INSTITUTIONS

Insights on climate & sustainability action across 156 global agricultural finance institutions

Environmental Defense Fund

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Environmental Defense Fund creates transformational solutions to the most serious environmental problems. To do so, EDF links science, economics, law and innovative private-sector partnerships to turn solutions into action. EDF's agricultural finance work includes farm financial analyses, collaborating with finance providers to develop solutions and agricultural finance policy.

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Acknowledgments

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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A SURVEY OF 156 EXECUTIVES FROM AGRICULTURAL FINANCE INSTITUTIONS (AFIS) ACROSS 17 COUNTRIES REVEALED KEY TRENDS RELATED TO THEIR PERCEPTIONS AND ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE & SUSTAINABILITY

Agricultural finance institutions (AFIs) now operate within agricultural systems facing increased volatility, driven by factors such as geopolitical, trade, severe weather and input-cost shocks. These pressures require AFIs to think beyond business as usual and develop strategies that help their farmer and agribusiness clients plan and invest for a different future – one shaped by a changing climate.

Climate change is already disrupting agriculture through intense heatwaves, droughts, severe rainfall and other extremes, as well as increased variability in temperature and rainfall. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2023 Synthesis Report found widespread adverse impacts on agricultural supply chains expected to intensify over the next decade.[1] Recent market outcomes illustrate these risks: erratic rainfall and higher temperatures in West and Central Africa reduced cocoa harvests, pushing chocolate prices to record highs; olive oil prices surged after back-to-back droughts in Spain; and intense storms and heavy rainfall in the UK and Ireland interrupted winter sowing and lowered winter barley yields.[2,3,4,5]

In this report, climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperature and weather patterns, largely caused by greenhouse gas emissions, and sustainability refers to meeting today's needs without harming the environment or future generations.[9,10]

Sustainability commitments among major financial actors are shifting. In 2024, many asset managers left the Climate Action 100+ investor coalition, reflecting reduced tolerance for climate pledges amid political pushback.[6] Several large banks exited the UN-convened Net-Zero Banking Alliance, which paused operations in 2025.[7] While banks are pulling back from public climate pledges, many banks are actively deploying capital to climate solutions and innovating financial products to support farmers climate-smart practices. For example, the World Bank reports climate finance represented 62% of its agriculture and food lending in FY2024 (July 2023–June 2024).[8]

This report revisits and **expands on the first-of-its-kind 2022 survey and report** on climate risks and opportunities in agricultural finance. For this report, we surveyed more than 150 executives at financial institutions across 17 countries serving the agriculture sector. The survey aimed to assess how AFIs are addressing climate risk and sustainability, how their responses vary by geography, and how policy pressures, operational integration and business-case dynamics are evolving.

For the purposes of this report, the 2025 survey results are organized by seven regions — Africa, Australia, Europe, India, North America (excluding the US), South America and the US — and address both sustainability and climate change. Unless noted, all facts and figures in this report are derived from the 2025 survey. **Our overall findings show that AFIs are moving from awareness to action.**

KEY FINDINGS:

AFIs continue to see climate change as a material risk and a greater proportion are integrating climate risk consideration into their decision-making.

94% of respondents perceive climate risks as material.

60% of AFIs factor climate risk into their overall decision-making processes – either as a core factor or through routine consideration.

AFIs are increasingly including sustainability as part of their financial product and service offerings.

100% of non-US AFIs offer financial products or services linked to sustainability, compared to fewer than half of US AFIs.

88% of all AFIs surveyed plan to introduce new sustainability-focused products or services within the next three years.

To unlock greater financing for sustainability, AFIs need a clear business case, supportive government policies and funding, and collaboration across the value chain.

44% of respondents ranked “Unclear ROI or lack of business case” as a top three barrier preventing them from further action.

51% of AFIs surveyed ranked demand for sustainably grown products from value chain actors as the leading driver of new business opportunities for agricultural loan portfolios.

ABOUT THE SURVEY

Methodology

This survey was conducted to better understand agricultural finance institutions' perceptions of climate change and sustainability-related risks and opportunities, any related actions they are taking or plan to take, and what factors would enable more progress on sustainability across the industry. This report revisits and expands on a 2022 survey and report on climate risks and opportunities in agricultural finance, titled ***The Impacts of Climate Change on Agricultural Finance***.

EDF designed a 26-question survey with input from subject matter experts across the agriculture, finance and risk sectors. The 2022 survey and report were taken into consideration and questions were intentionally updated to probe additional topics. Some questions were very similar to enable comparison over time.

A total of 156 financial institutions that serve the agriculture sector were surveyed. A survey agency contacted respondents and received 123 double-blinded respondents who completed the survey between June 25 and July 7, 2025. EDF sourced an additional 33 respondents based on existing relationships with partners and banking associations. Data from both groups were merged.

SURVEY RESPONDENTS

156 agricultural finance institutions were surveyed

123 double-blinded respondents through a survey vendor

33 respondents based on existing relationships with EDF

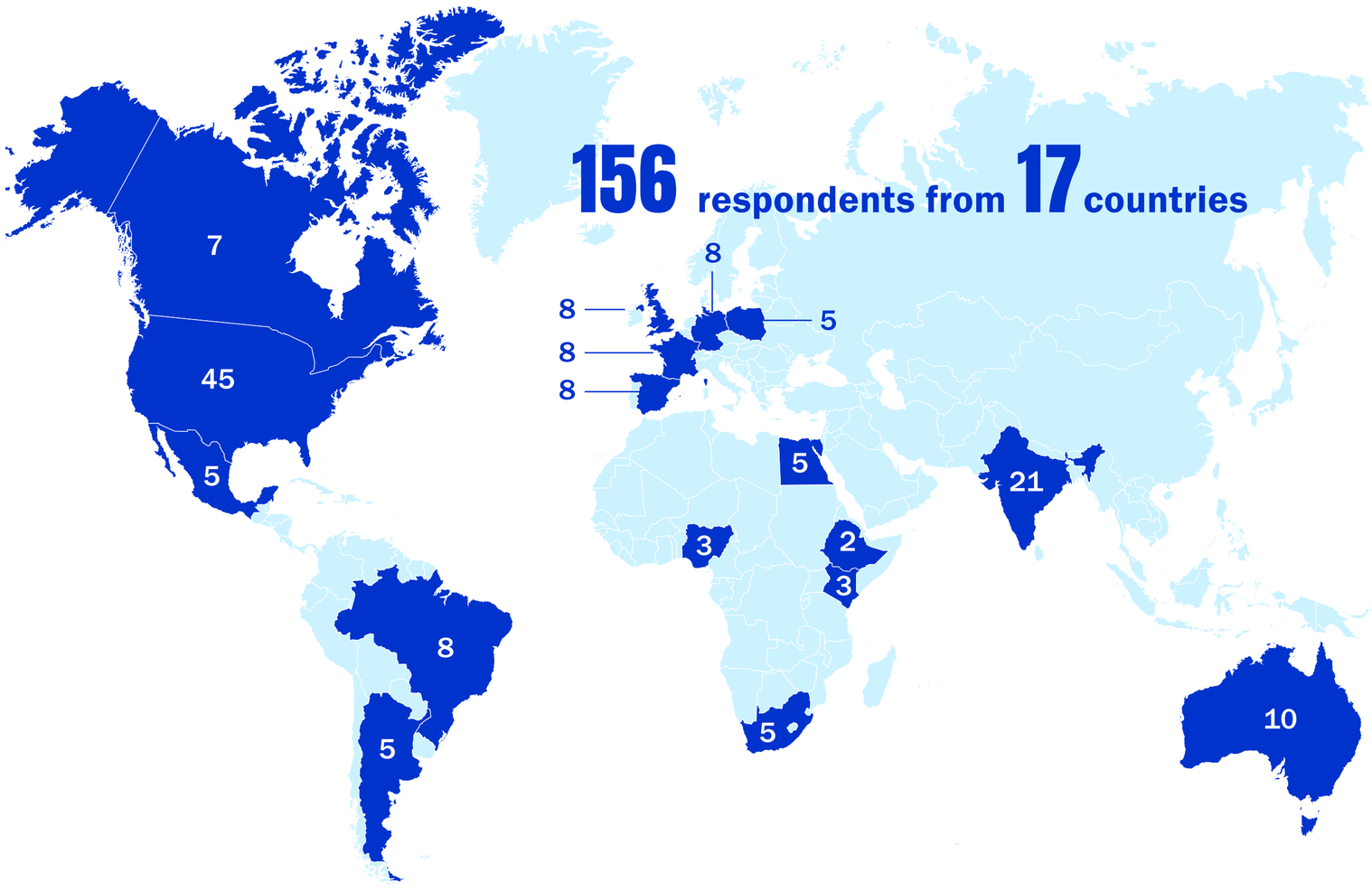
17 international markets sourced for data

Respondent profile

All respondents are leaders from Agricultural Finance Institutions (AFIs), with a majority from the Senior Executive levels. Respondents were sourced from 17 markets: United States, Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, United Kingdom, Germany, France, Spain, Poland, India, Australia, Nigeria, Kenya, Ethiopia, Egypt and South Africa. Throughout the report, survey results are presented by region (country or continent): Africa, Australia, Europe, India, North America (excluding the United States), South America and the United States. While results offer valuable insights into the perspective of respondents, they should be considered directional in nature and not statistically representative of the broader population.

Respondents face different regulatory and stakeholder pressures in their respective countries that impact their approach to climate risks and opportunities. These regional differences in regulatory and stakeholder pressure should be kept in mind when interpreting differences in regional responses.

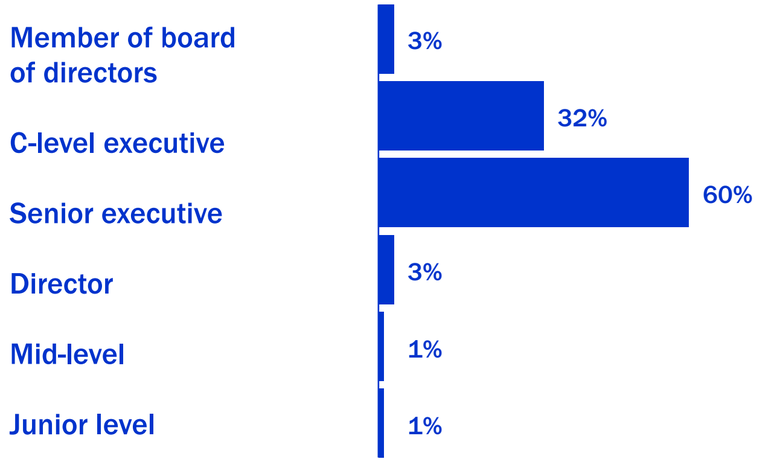
RESPONDENT PROFILE



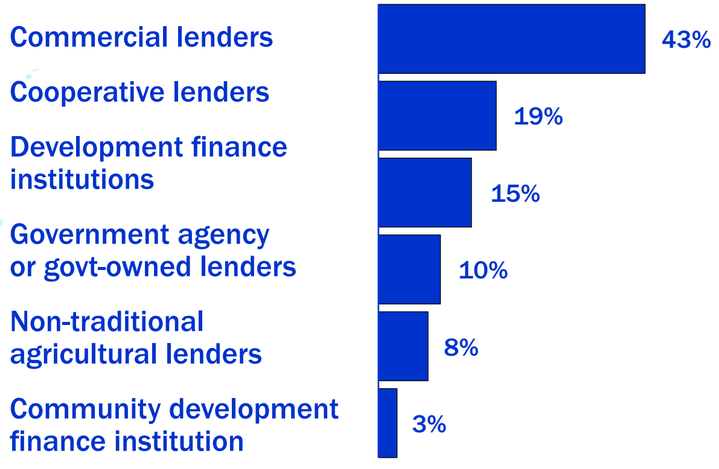
The numbers displayed on the map show where respondents were based (total: 156 unique respondents). Some respondents provided information for more than one country in which their organization operates, resulting in a total of 171 country-level responses.

Refer to appendix starting on **page 31** *for more detail on the respondent profile.*

Seniority level



Institution types



CURRENT RESPONSES TO CLIMATE CHANGE & SUSTAINABILITY IN AGRICULTURE FINANCE

THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE & SUSTAINABILITY ON AGRICULTURAL FINANCE

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Of the AFIs surveyed, 90% have strategy, internal goals or external goals related to sustainability or climate in agriculture, and nearly one-fifth have all three. **Specific to goals, the prevalence of climate and sustainability goals almost doubled to 73% since the 2022 survey.**

Of the AFIs with goals or strategies, 64% indicate increasing efforts, with many also adjusting how they communicate in response to political and regulatory shifts.

Climate risk management is now mainstream: nearly all non-U.S. respondents view climate risk as material, and globally 55% of AFIs judge long-term physical risks as the most material.

Most respondents (87%) see a business case for investment in sustainability and/or resilience, though results are more mixed in the United States.

AFIs expect climate change impacts to hit customers' profitability primarily through higher insurance premiums (50%) and production costs (46%), though some anticipate upside in revenues (29%) and asset values (28%).

Agricultural finance institutions are integrating climate and sustainability into their strategies.

90% have strategies and/or goals in place.

94% see climate risk as material to their organization.

87% see a business case for pursuing sustainability and climate resilience.

IN 2025, INTERNAL CLIMATE & SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGIES AND GOALS ARE MORE COMMON THAN EXTERNAL GOALS

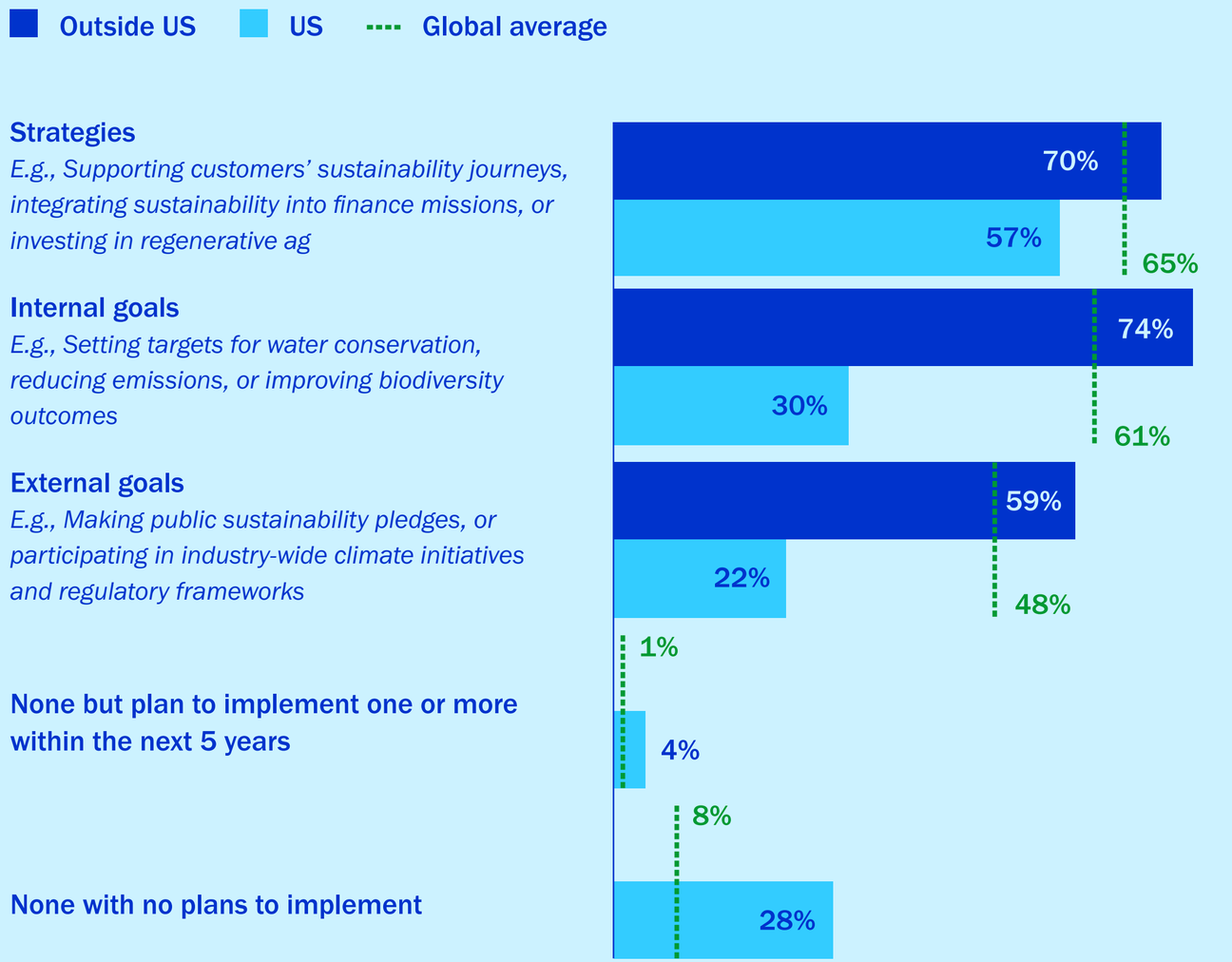
Related to sustainability or climate in agriculture, **90% of AFIs have strategies, internal and/or external goals, while almost 18% have all three**.

Barriers to long-term commitments

Across the globe, economic and public policy uncertainty may prevent long-term strategy, planning and commitments around sustainability and climate action. This could be a factor in the US, the only region where some respondents indicate that they do not have strategies or goals and 28% report that they do not have plans to implement them.

FIGURE 1.

AFI adoption of climate and sustainability strategies and goals



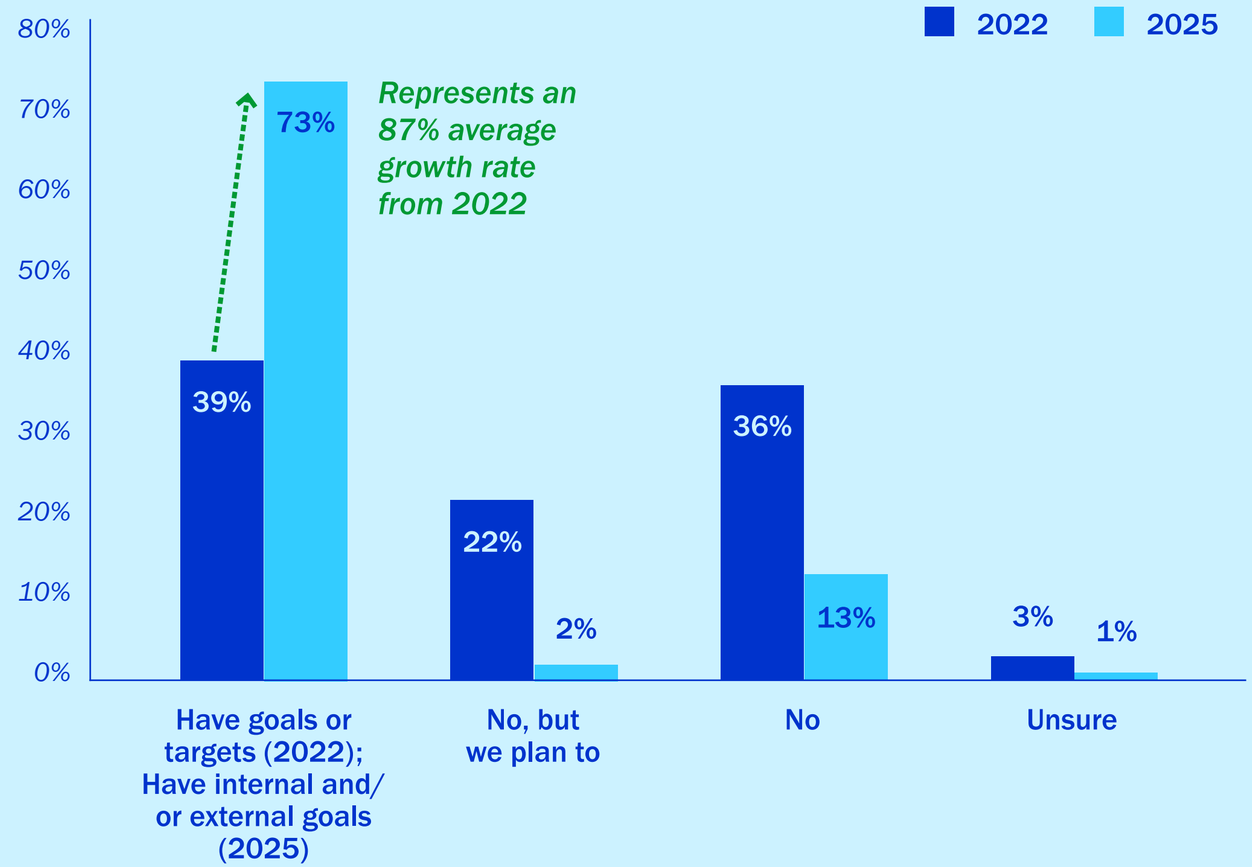
THE PREVALENCE OF CLIMATE & SUSTAINABILITY GOALS INCREASED TO 73% SINCE 2022

Growth in adoption of climate and sustainability goals over time

In markets with AFI executives surveyed in both years, the proportion of respondents indicating they have sustainability or climate change goals increased by 87%. The portion of respondents without goals or plans to implement them dropped dramatically, indicating prevalent uptake in 2025.

FIGURE 2.

Presence of sustainability or climate goals among AFIs in 2022 and 2025



Data note: In 2022 versus 2025 comparisons, only data from overlapping markets are included. The 2022 survey asked about goals or targets for climate change, whereas the 2025 survey asked about internal and/or external goals related to climate and sustainability.

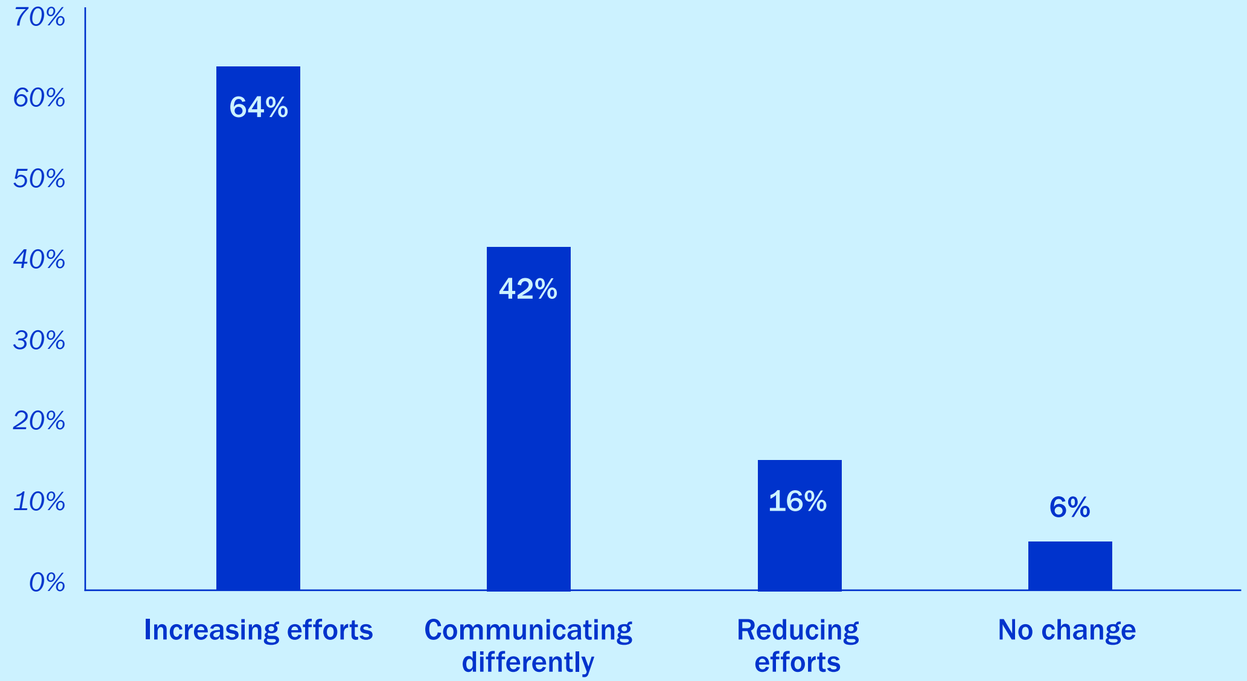
AFIS WITH GOALS AND STRATEGIES ARE ADVANCING SUSTAINABILITY AMIDST POLITICAL AND REGULATORY PRESSURES

Opposing trends in regulation

Two simultaneous trends may impact perspectives on this topic. There is a recent trend of environmental regulations being challenged or rolled back, such as the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) climate rule in 2025, or the timeline delay for the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR).[11,12] However, other regulations are moving forward and driving AFIs to respond, such as greenhouse gas emissions and climate-related financial risk disclosure requirements in California, mandatory climate disclosures in Australia and a draft disclosure framework from the Reserve Bank of India.[13,14,15]

FIGURE 3.

How AFI's sustainability and climate commitments are changing in response to political and regulatory pressures



Data note: This figure reflects the responses from the 140 participants with goals and/or strategies, as covered on **page 8.**

WIDESPREAD ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF MATERIAL CLIMATE RISKS COULD CONTRIBUTE TO THE CASE FOR ACTION

99% of all surveyed respondents outside of the US stated that they perceived climate risks as material to their organization.

Defining materiality

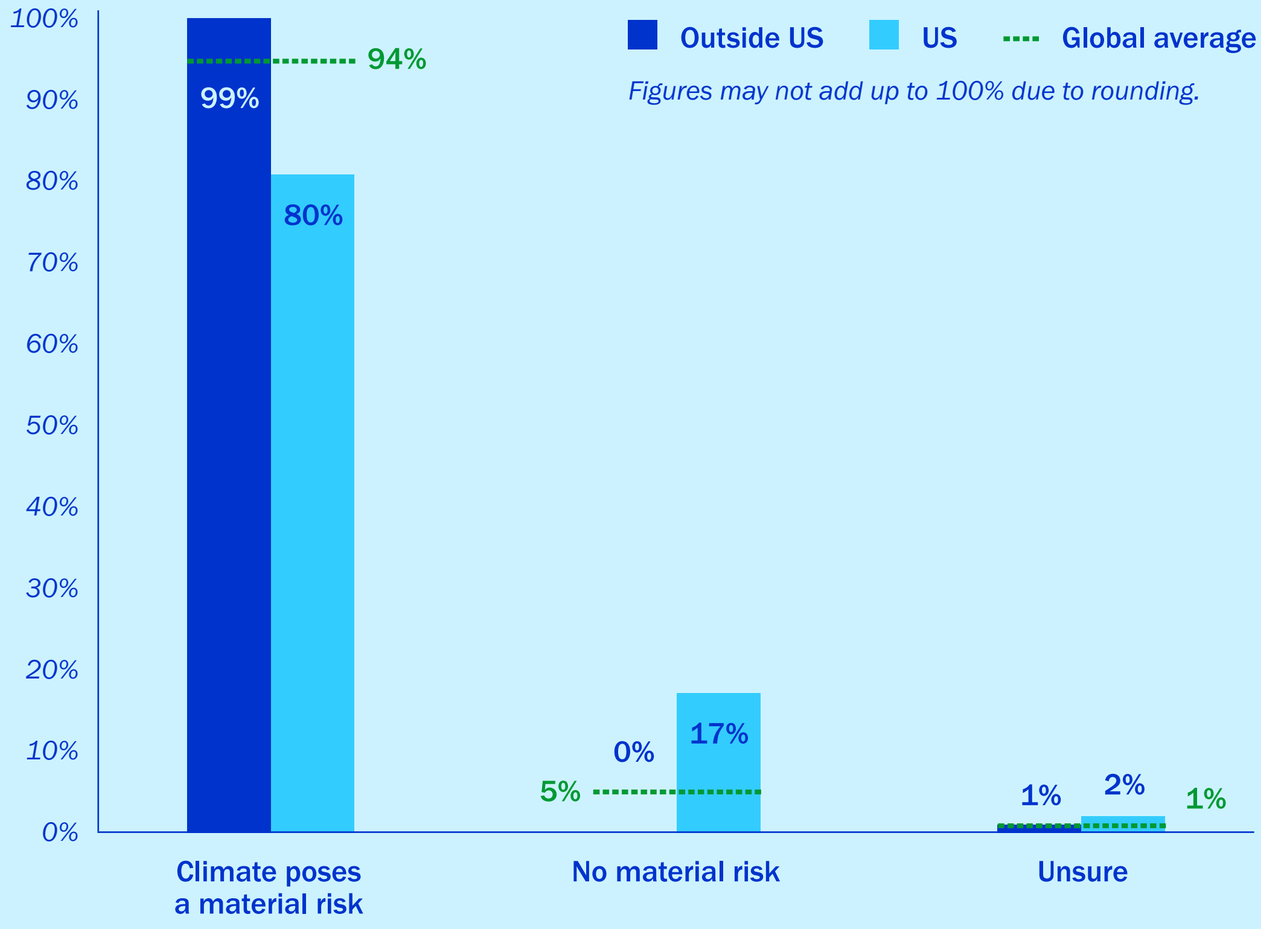
Material risks were defined as those that could significantly impact the organization's financial performance, operations, reputation or ability to achieve objectives.

Regional trends

Though a portion of US-based respondents were the only ones to indicate climate risks are not material, a large majority of US respondents (80%) still agree that climate change posed a material risk.

FIGURE 4.

Proportion of AFI respondents who consider climate-related risks as material to their organization



Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

AFIS IDENTIFIED LONG-TERM PHYSICAL CLIMATE RISKS AS THE MOST CONCERNING

55% of all executives surveyed believe that long-term physical climate risks pose the greatest material risk, followed by short-term transition risk (49%).

FIGURE 5.

Climate risks considered to be posing a material risk

Physical risk materiality

Global

Short-term physical risks *were defined as those occurring within a 5-year period, inclusive of event-driven weather disruptions and disasters.*

Long-term physical risks *were defined as those occurring beyond a 5-year horizon, inclusive of shifts in climate patterns, rising temperatures and precipitation.*

Transition risk materiality

Global

Short-term transition risks *are defined as regulatory or policy changes, market shifts and legal exposure in the next 5 years.*

Long-term transition risks *are defined as evolving climate standards and emerging stakeholder expectations beyond a 5-year horizon.*

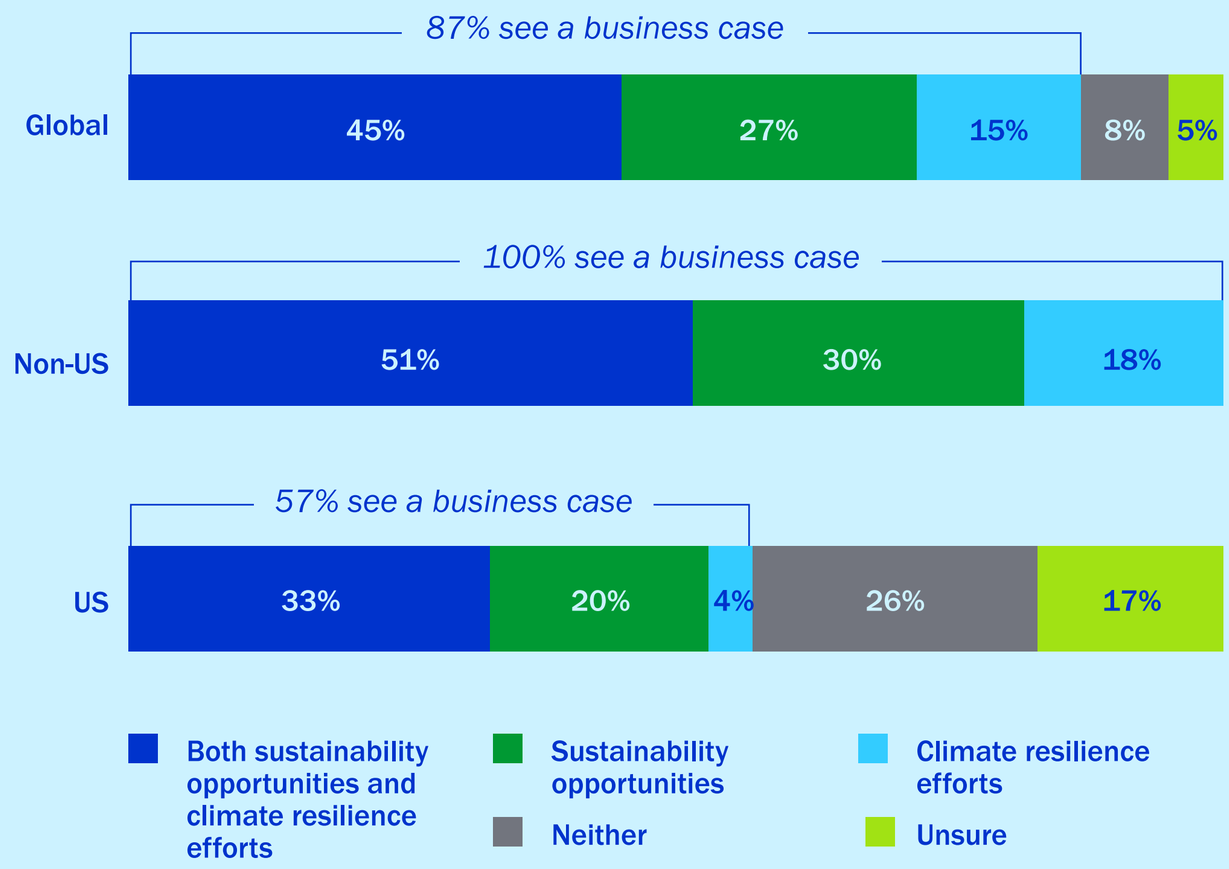
87% OF RESPONDENTS SEE A BUSINESS CASE FOR PURSUING SUSTAINABILITY OPPORTUNITIES AND/OR RESILIENCE EFFORTS

Outside of the US, 100% of respondents see clear rationale for investment in sustainability opportunities and/or climate resilience efforts based on potential financial, strategic or operational benefits. While a slight majority (57%) of US respondents see a business case, almost half do not or are unsure.

Climate resilience is defined as the capacity to anticipate, withstand, adapt to and recover from climate-driven shocks and shifts.[16]

FIGURE 6.

Where organizations see a business case for pursuing sustainability opportunities or climate resilience efforts



Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

88% OF SURVEYED AFIS EXPECT CUSTOMERS TO EXPERIENCE NEGATIVE IMPACTS FROM CLIMATE CHANGE

88% of respondents selected at least one of the negative impacts shown below as expected to affect their customers. **Half of all respondents expect higher insurance premiums, while 46% expect higher production costs as a result of climate change impacts.**

FIGURE 7.

Expected negative impacts of climate change on agricultural customers' financial situations

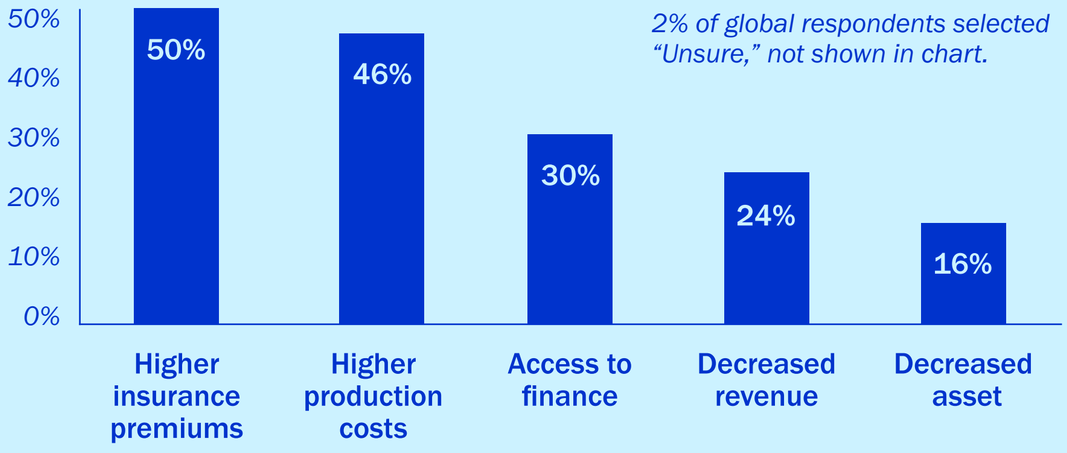
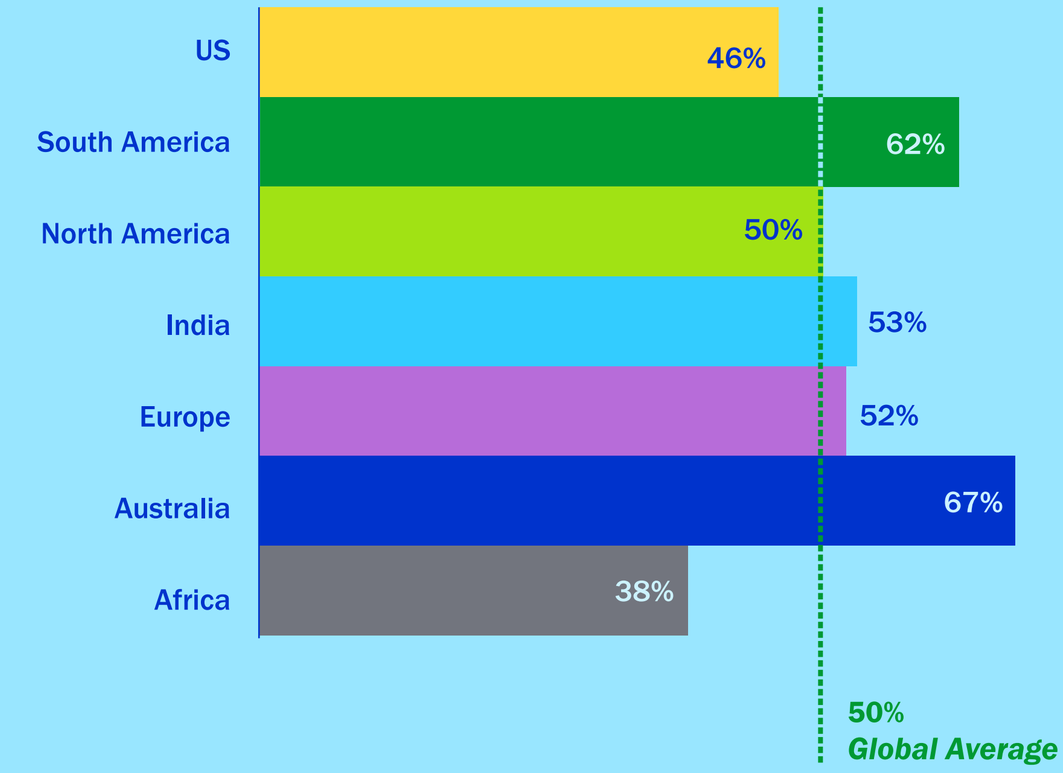


FIGURE 8.

Regional breakdown of respondents selecting 'higher insurance premiums'



Data note: While not specified in the survey, increased insurance premiums could be due to additional risks insurance companies are pricing into actuarial models.

SOME AFI EXECUTIVES SEE UPSIDE POTENTIAL FOR CUSTOMERS FROM CLIMATE CHANGE

Just over half (52%) of respondents selected at least one expected positive impact from climate change, while 6% do not expect any financial impacts from climate change.

FIGURE 9.

Expected positive or neutral impacts of climate change on agricultural customers' financial situations

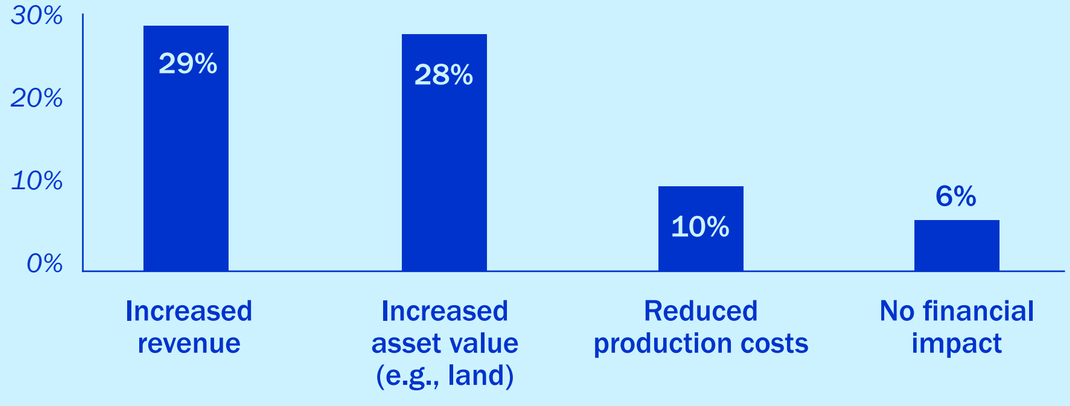
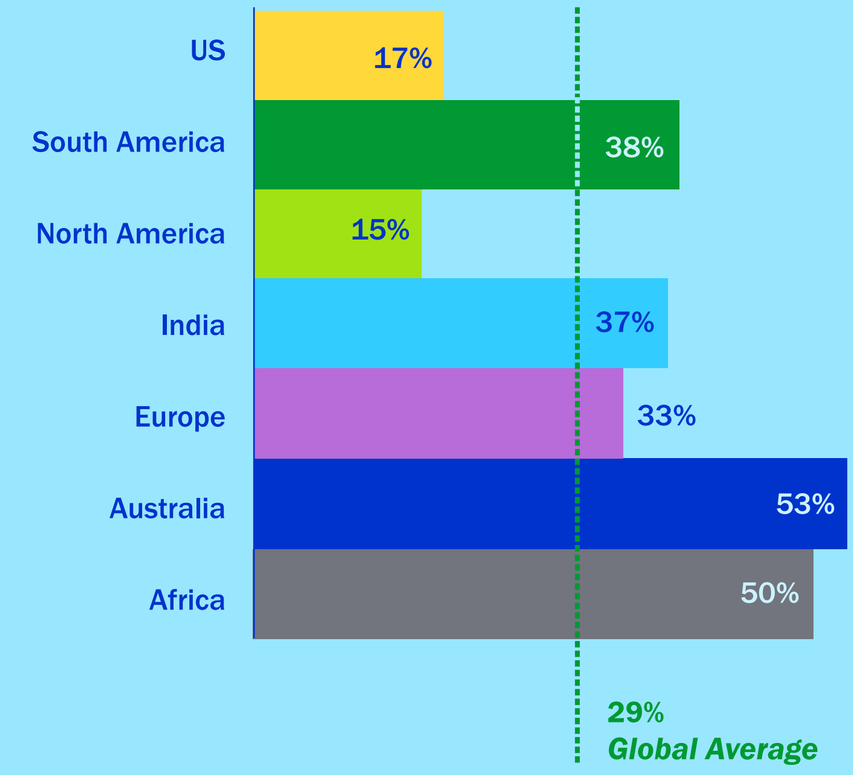


FIGURE 10.

Regional breakdown of respondents selecting 'increased revenue'



Data note: While not specified in the survey, increased revenue may be driven by increased prices due to low supply, payments for ecosystem services, increased production in some regions or other factors.

INTEGRATING CLIMATE CHANGE & SUSTAINABILITY INTO CAPABILITIES AND INVESTMENTS

THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE & SUSTAINABILITY ON AGRICULTURAL FINANCE

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Agricultural finance institutions are shifting from awareness to action: critically, respondents say value comes from both revenue and risk mitigation — with risk management most commonly ranked as the top form of value by respondents. Furthermore, 85% of all surveyed respondents state that they have sustainability-focused products or services in place, with global variation.

Among respondents, 88% now factor climate risk into decision-making at least occasionally, with the share treating it as a core factor rising to 32% (from 25% in 2022) and those who rarely or never consider it falling to 16% in 2025 (down from 25% in 2022.)

Institutions are also building toolkits to measure and manage climate risk — 89% report implementing one or more solutions such as risk-management frameworks, scenario analysis, asset-location data, regulatory monitoring, underwriting data and climate stress testing.

Agricultural finance institutions are realizing value by integrating climate change and sustainability considerations into products and services.

85% offer sustainability-focused financial products and/or services.

49% have realized a revenue-generation benefit from internal or external initiatives related to sustainability or climate.

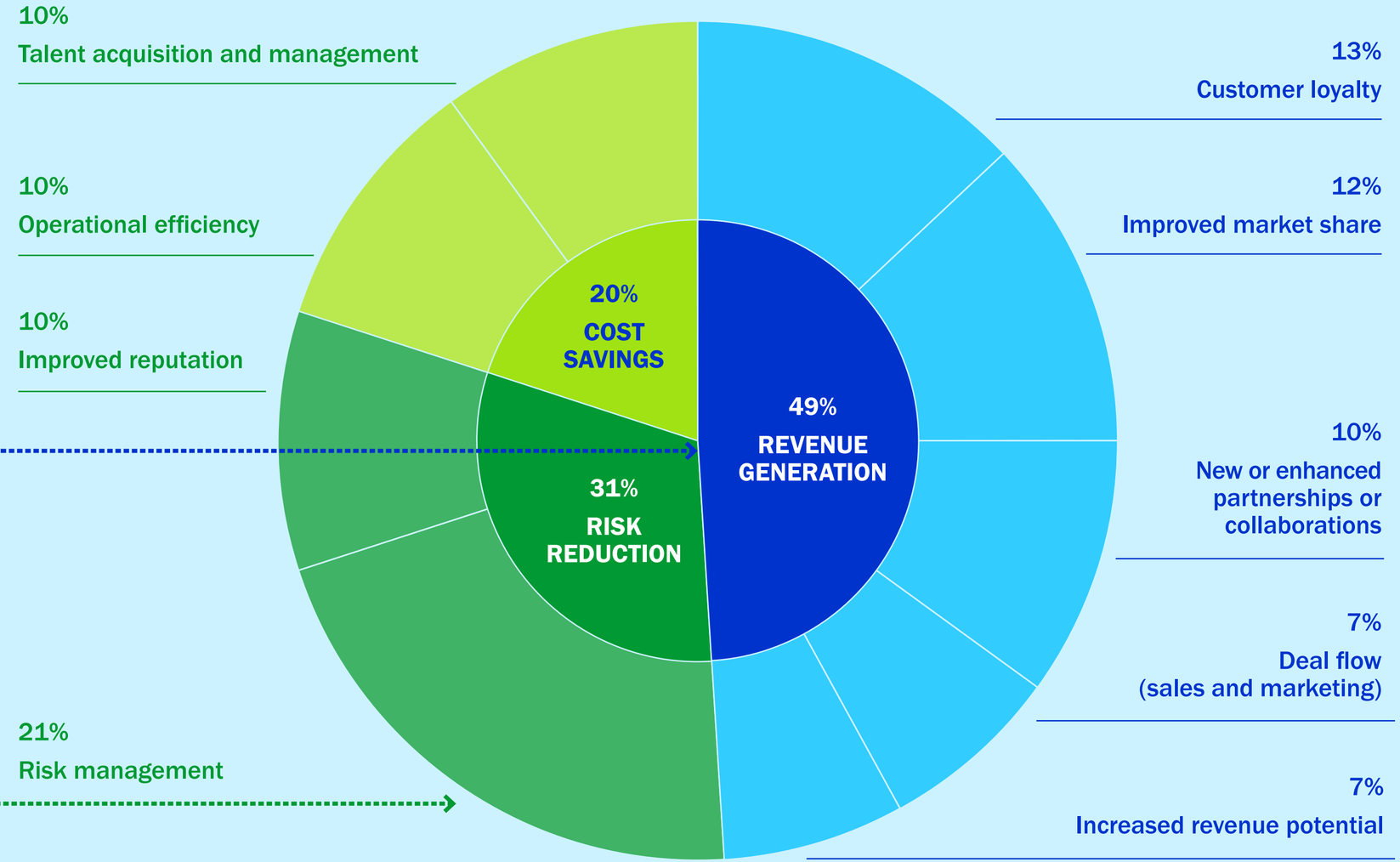
VALUE FROM SUSTAINABILITY PRIMARILY COMES FROM REVENUE OR RISK MITIGATION

Nearly half of respondents ranked a revenue-generating form of value first.

Risk management was most often ranked as the top form of value (21%), and it was ranked in the top three forms of value by 49% of respondents.

FIGURE 11.

Top-ranked forms of value realized from internal initiatives, products or solutions related to sustainability and climate

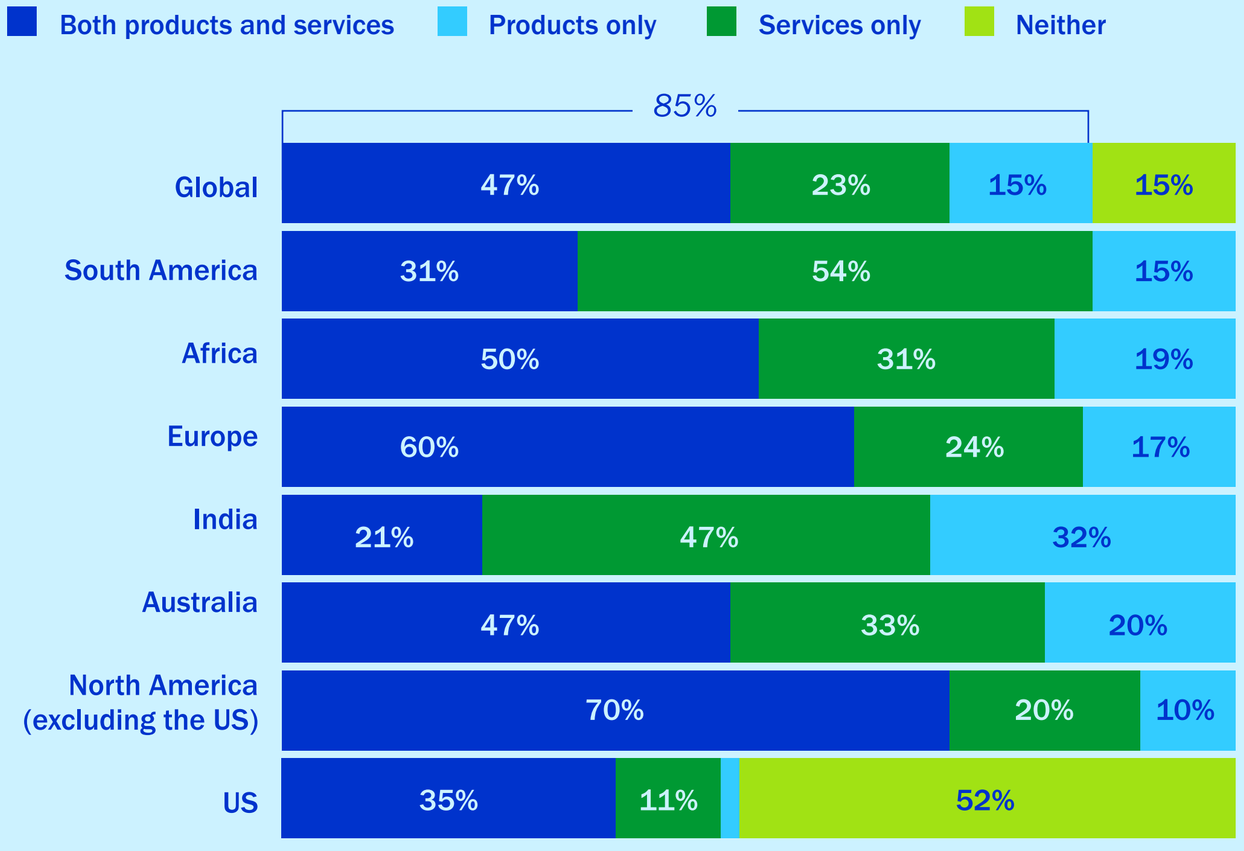


100% OF NON-US AFIS OFFER SUSTAINABILITY PRODUCTS OR SERVICES

Some common offerings include longer term loans, crop and weather insurance, and funding for sustainable farming practices.

FIGURE 12.

Percent of organizations that provide specific sustainability-focused products or services

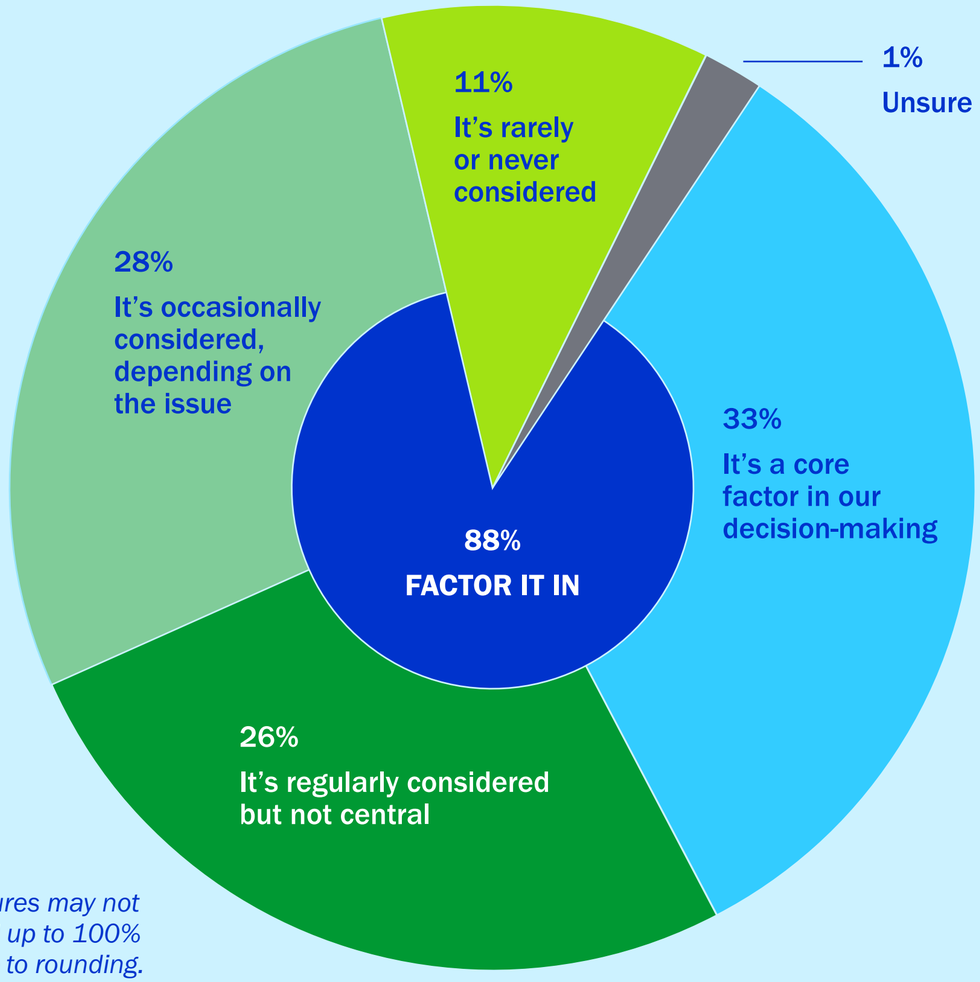


Over half of US respondents do not offer any specific sustainability focused products or services, lagging all other surveyed regions.

Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

FIGURE 13.

Extent of climate risk integration into organizations' decision-making



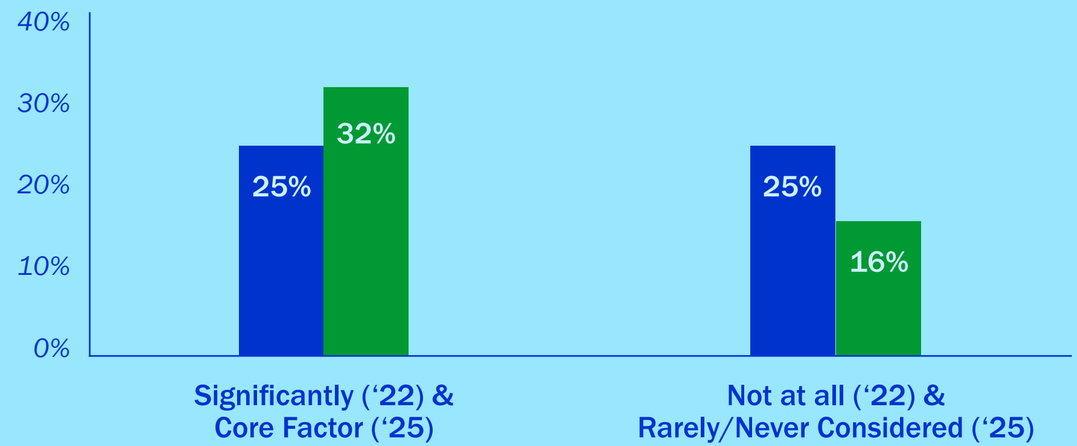
Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

CLIMATE RISK IS FACTORED INTO DECISION- MAKING

88% of agriculture finance institutions factor climate risk into their overall decision-making processes, at least occasionally.

FIGURE 14.

Level of consideration of climate risk in decision-making in 2022 and 2025

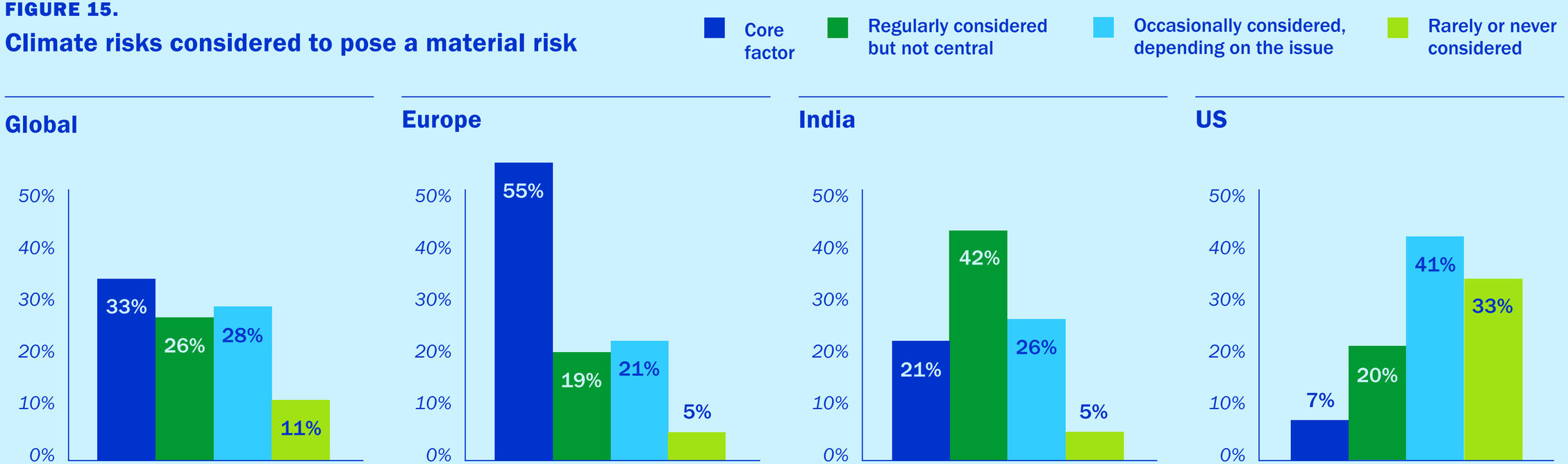


Data Note: In 2022 vs. 2025 comparisons, only data from overlapping markets are included. In this graph, "Significantly" from 2022 is compared to "It's a core factor in our decision-making" from the 2025 survey, and "Not at all" from 2022 is compared to "It's rarely or never considered" from the 2025 survey.

DECISION-MAKING VARIES BY GEOGRAPHY

FIGURE 15.

Climate risks considered to pose a material risk



One-third of the global respondents say that climate risk is considered as a core factor in decision-making.

Respondents in Europe (55%) are significantly more likely than other regions' respondents to use climate risk as a core factor in decision-making.

Respondents in India (42%) are significantly more likely than other regions' respondents to regularly consider climate risk, although it is not central to decision-making.

Respondents in US (41%) are significantly more likely than other regions' respondents to rarely or never consider it in decision-making.

1% of global respondents selected "Unsure," not shown in chart; Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

MOST RESPONDENTS HAVE IMPLEMENTED SOLUTIONS TO BETTER MEASURE AND MANAGE CLIMATE RISK

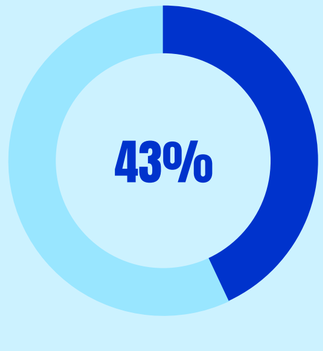
89% of AFIs have implemented one or more of the climate risk management solutions below. Risk management frameworks as well as climate risk assessment and scenario analyses are the most common selected solutions.

Regional differences

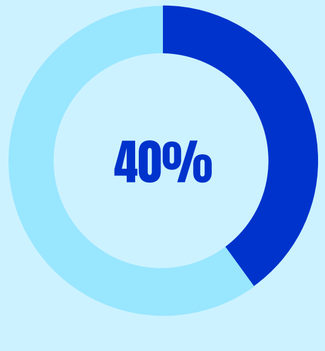
100% of non-US respondents have introduced solutions to better measure or manage risk. Only 63% of US respondents have implemented one or more of the solutions listed.

FIGURE 16.

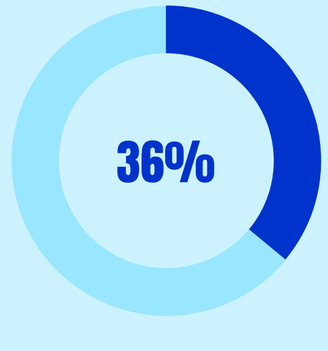
Percentage of global respondents that have implemented solutions to better measure and manage climate risk



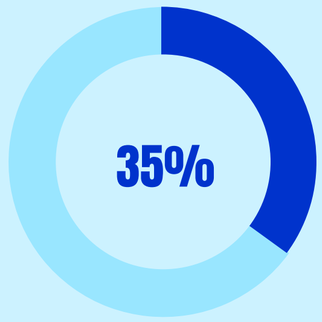
Risk management frameworks



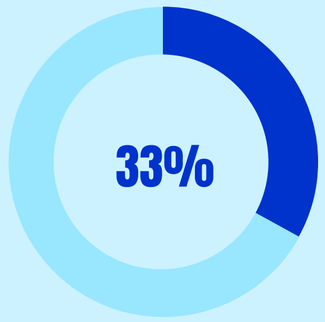
Climate risk assessments or scenario analysis



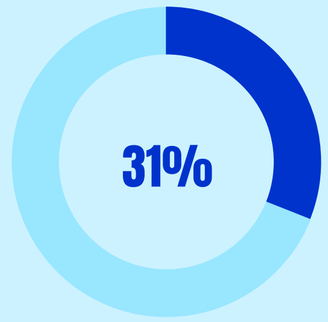
Customer location and asset data gathering



Regulatory and compliance monitoring



Climate or environmental data added to underwriting process



Climate stress testing

LOOKING FORWARD: BARRIERS AND OPPORTUNITIES

THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE & SUSTAINABILITY ON AGRICULTURAL FINANCE

Environmental Defense Fund

Of the AFIs surveyed, **88%** plan to launch sustainability-focused products and/or services in the next three years. A majority have sustainability and climate integrated across capabilities, and 94% intend to extend this into additional capabilities.

However, bottlenecks persist. While 87% of respondents see a clear business case for sustainability, 44% still cite uncertain ROI as a top barrier. This gap suggests that for many AFIs, sustainability investments may not demonstrate returns on the time horizons financiers typically use. Other barriers include limited access to blended finance opportunities (41%) and limited customer demand (39%), closely followed by insufficient internal resources and limited access to data (both 38%). Put simply: AFIs see opportunity, yet proof points, capital structures and decision-quality data are not always in the right place at the right time.

As AFIs continue to make progress, they rank increased government funding for sustainable practices and buyer/market demand for sustainably grown products as the top two opportunity drivers globally (both around 51%). In the next three years, AFIs emphasize a need for continued cross-value chain collaboration.

Agricultural finance institutions aim to scale sustainability and climate solutions and seek value chain collaboration to overcome barriers.

88% plan to develop new sustainability-focused products or services within the next three years.

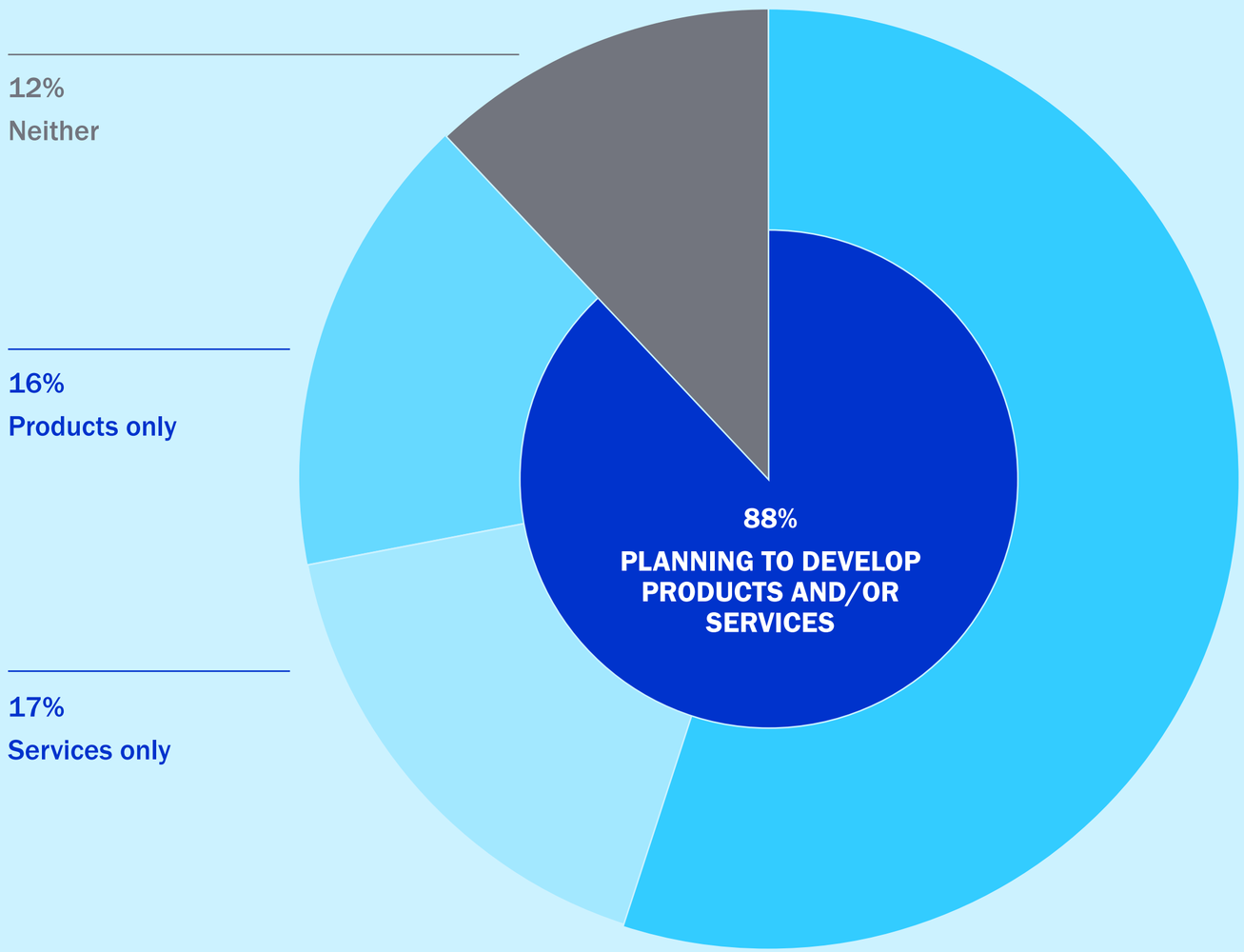
51% said demand for sustainably-grown products is a key opportunity enabler.

IN THE NEXT 3 YEARS, A MAJORITY OF AFIS PLAN TO INTEGRATE SUSTAINABILITY INTO NEW PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

88% of the global respondents are planning to develop new sustainability-focused products, services, or both within the next 3 years.

FIGURE 17.

Plans for sustainability-focused product and service development within the next three years



Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

AFIS ARE INTEGRATING SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE CONSIDERATIONS INTO THEIR CAPABILITIES IN A VARIETY OF WAYS

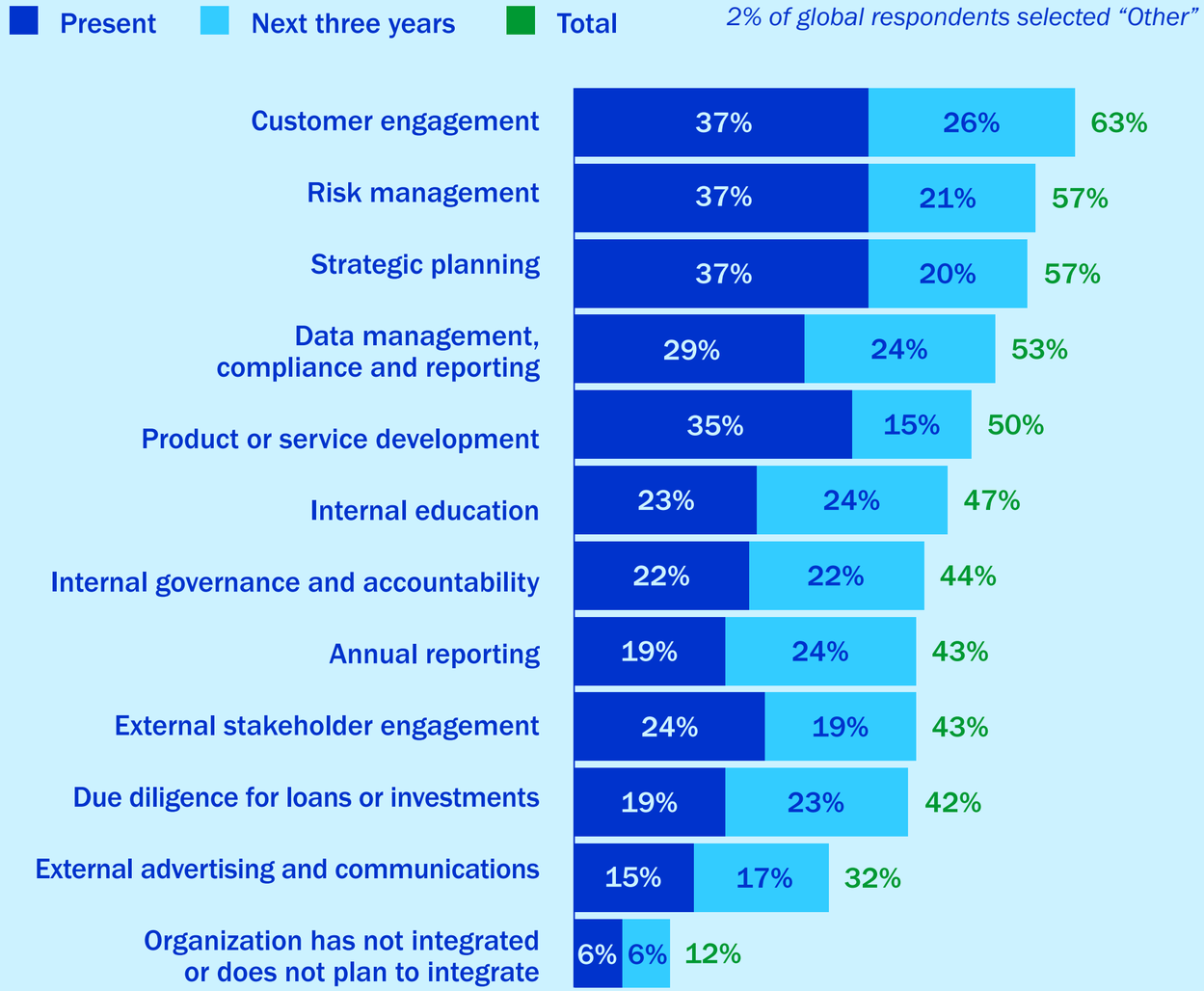
The range of responses reveals a diversity of ways in which climate and sustainability considerations are integrated into the operations of the surveyed organizations. **94%** of the global respondents are also planning to integrate sustainability into additional organizational capabilities in the next three years.

Geographic differences

A modest amount of US respondents indicated sustainability or climate considerations have not been integrated into any capabilities (20%) and/or they don't have plans to integrate them into additional capabilities within the next 3 years (22%); 100% non-US respondents are currently implementing and planning to integrate them into additional capabilities within the next 3 years.

FIGURE 18.

Ways organizations are integrating sustainability and climate considerations

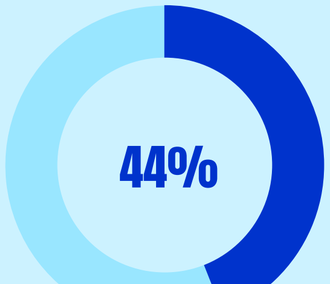


AFIS CONTINUE TO FACE BARRIERS TO FURTHER DEVELOP SUSTAINABILITY OPPORTUNITIES

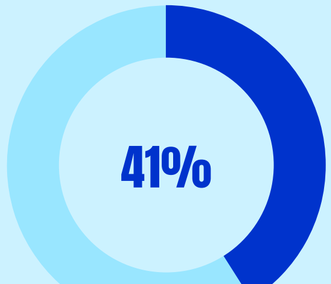
Despite **87%** of respondents seeing a business case for pursuing sustainability and/or climate resilience efforts (see page 13), unclear return on investment (ROI) or lack of a business case was one of the response options most commonly ranked in the top three barriers to taking further action related to sustainability and climate risk.

FIGURE 19.

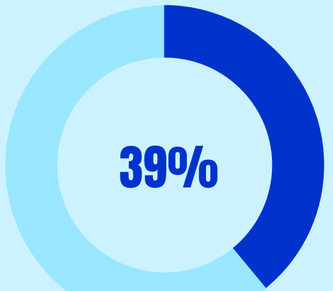
Top barriers preventing organizations from taking further action on sustainability opportunities or managing climate risk



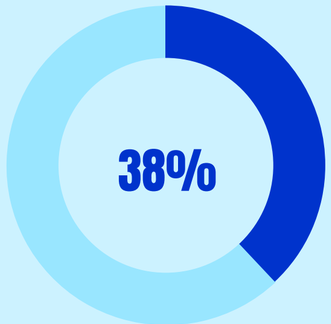
Unclear ROI or lack of a business case



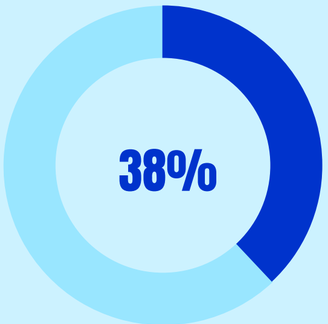
Limited access to financing



Limited customer demand



Insufficient internal resources

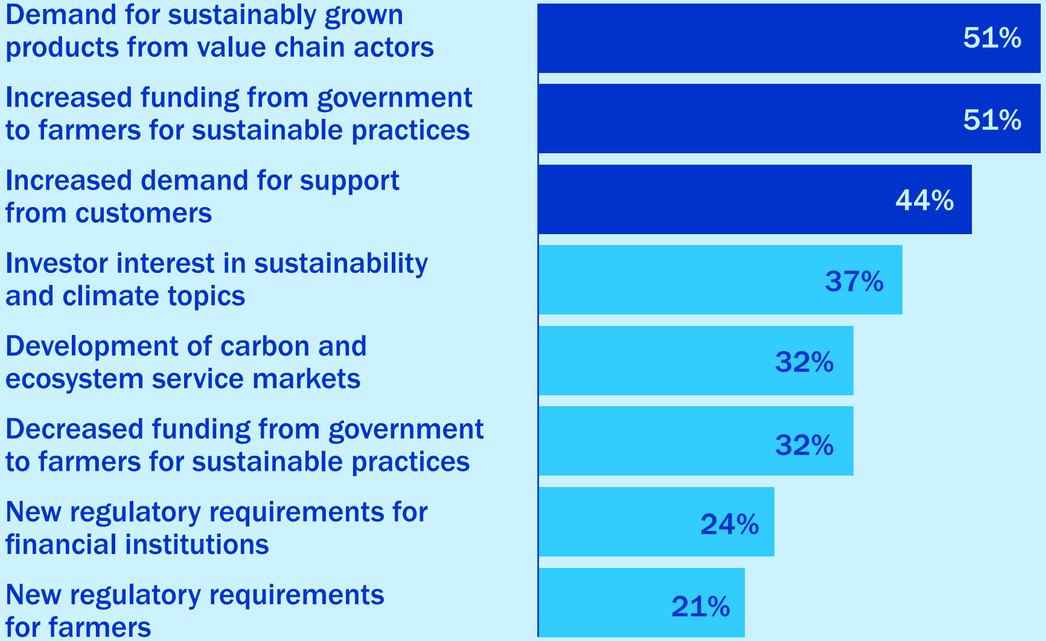


Limited access to data

INCREASED GOVERNMENT FUNDING AND VALUE CHAIN DEMAND PRESENT THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITIES

FIGURE 20.

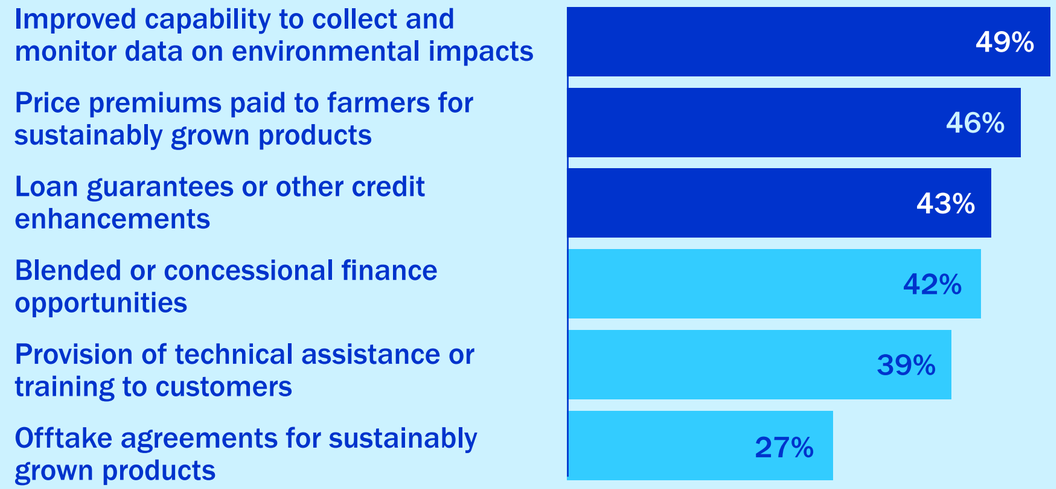
Top sustainability or climate trends that present the greatest business opportunities for agricultural portfolios



AFIS SEEK TO COLLABORATE ACROSS THE VALUE CHAIN TO DELIVER COMPREHENSIVE SOLUTIONS

FIGURE 21.

Desired enablers for more effective collaboration across the agricultural value chain on sustainability and climate-related programs and financing opportunities



Respondents in the US (67%) were more likely than respondents outside of the US (37%) to select price premiums as a desired enabler for more effective collaboration across the value chain.

CONCLUSION

THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE & SUSTAINABILITY ON AGRICULTURAL FINANCE

Environmental Defense Fund

This survey is the second global effort to assess agricultural finance executives' perspectives on the risks and opportunities posed to their businesses by climate change and sustainability.

The findings point to a sector moving from awareness to action, but unevenly across regions. **Most agricultural finance institutions (AFIs) have put the fundamentals in place.** A vast majority have climate and sustainability-related strategies and goals (90%), view climate risk as material (94%) and factor climate risk into decisions at least occasionally (88%), with a growing portion considering it a core factor. Yet progress is irregular across geographies: 100% of non-U.S. AFIs offer sustainability products or services, while over half of U.S. respondents report offering neither, underscoring regional execution gaps.

AFIs are building the necessary toolkit to withstand extreme weather. 89% have implemented one or more risk-management solution — and they see value in sustainability both through revenue generation and risk mitigation. **However, obstacles remain.** Even though 87% of surveyed AFIs see a business case, a sizable portion still cite uncertain ROI as a top barrier (44%), as well as limited access to financing (41%), limited customer demand (39%) and data and resource gaps (38%), constraining momentum. At the same time, respondents rank government funding for sustainable practices and buyer/market demand for sustainably grown products as the top drivers for opportunity — both around 51%.

As AFIs scale their sustainability and climate offerings in the future, they will likely turn their focus to creating clear ROI-bearing opportunities, supported by value chain partnerships that de-risk sustainability-focused products and embed climate change and sustainability into day-to-day due diligence, customer engagement and reporting. AFIs continue to seek value chain partnerships that drive collective action to secure the global future of food. **By taking greater action on sustainability and climate, AFIs can support farmers increase their resilience to climate change and meet market and public demand for sustainability, ultimately helping farmers thrive in a better tomorrow.**

> **"As a member of the financial sector, I recognize the critical role we play in supporting sustainable development by channeling capital toward environmental priorities. The recent increased level of engagement amongst ourselves and other food and agriculture value chain participants is leading to innovative concepts such as blended financing which generates meaningful economics to encourage and support farmers and ranchers in advancing their sustainability efforts and real environmental outcomes."**
>
> A US-BASED EXECUTIVE OF AN AGRICULTURAL FINANCE INSTITUTION

RESPONDENT PROFILE OVERVIEW

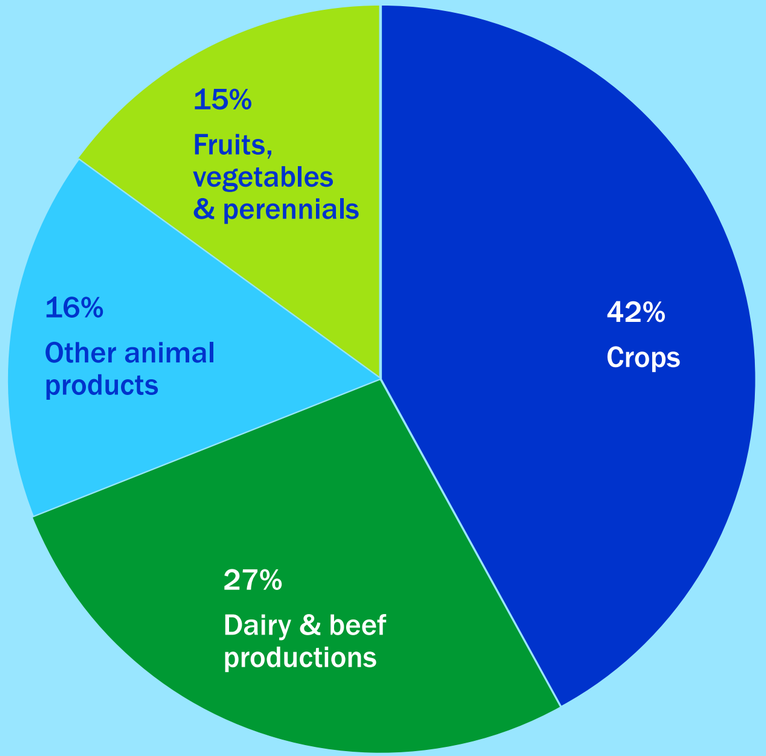
RESPONDENT PROFILE OVERVIEW

Top customer categories that make up organizations' agriculture loan portfolios

Primary producers are most commonly ranked in the top 3 categories of customers that make up the surveyed organizations' agriculture loan portfolios.

Global average estimate for agriculture loan portfolio allocation by primary commodity

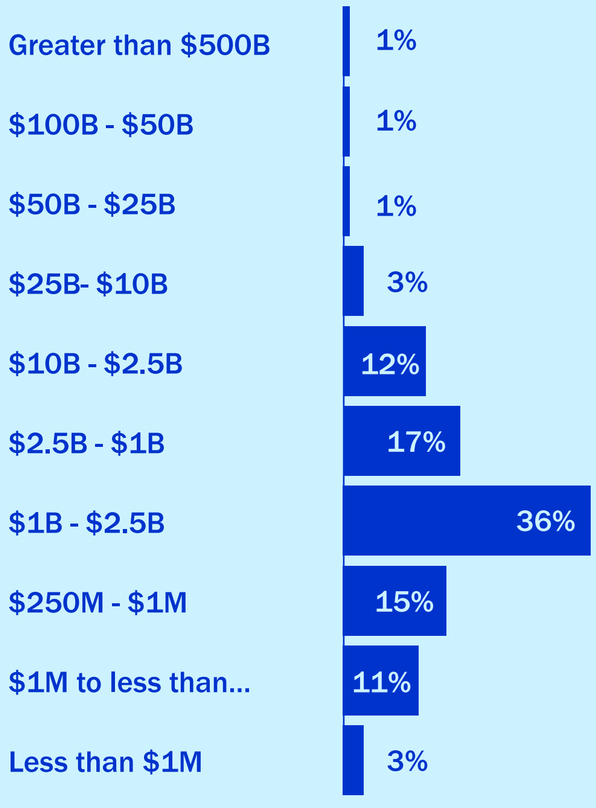
On average, respondents' agricultural loan portfolios are most heavily allocated to crops (e.g., grains, oilseeds, legumes and root crops).



RESPONDENT PROFILE OVERVIEW

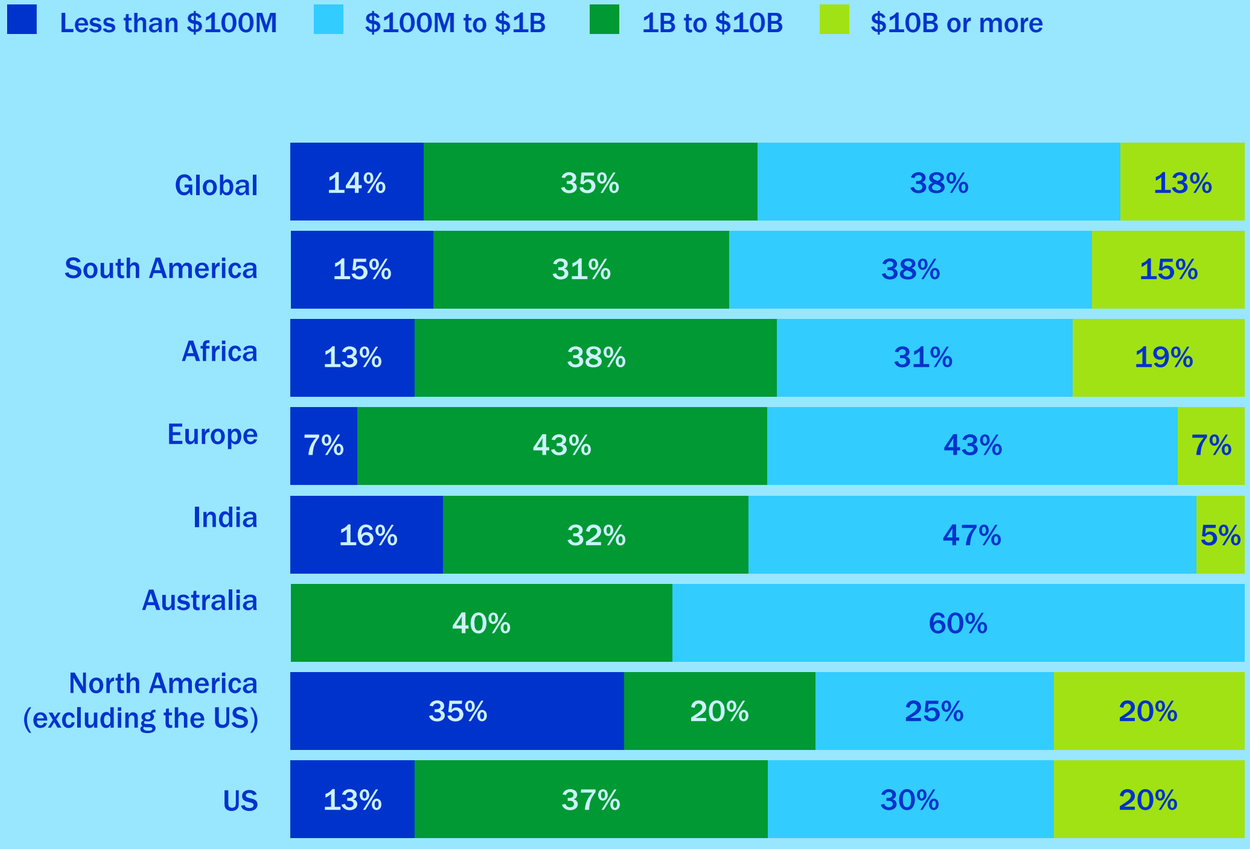
Institution assets under management (AUM) size

The range of AUM between $1B and $2.5B was most heavily represented by respondents.



Approximation of AUM attributable to agriculture & food

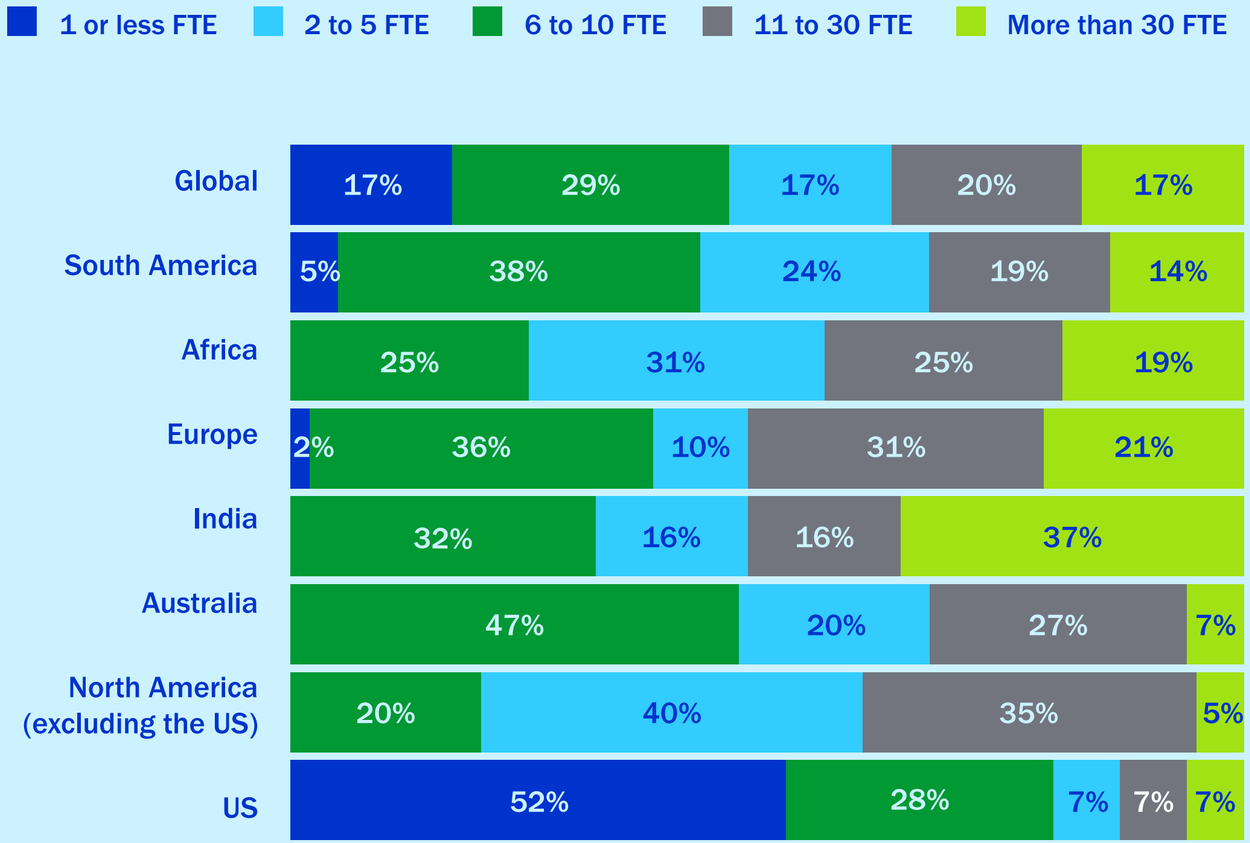
Globally most respondents' attribute between $1B and $10B to agriculture and food.



RESPONDENT PROFILE OVERVIEW

Full-time equivalent employees (FTEs) focused on sustainability or climate pertaining to agriculture

The average range of 2-5 FTEs is most common globally.



Country to region grouping

8 countries were added for the 2025 survey. The results are primarily displayed for 7 regions.

Countries		Region in report
Canada	Mexico	North America (excluding the US)
United States		United States (US)
Argentina*	Brazil*	South America
France	Spain	Europe
Germany	United Kingdom	
Poland		
India		India
Australia*		Australia
Egypt*	Nigeria*	Africa
Ethiopia*	South Africa*	
Kenya*		

**Country added for the 2025 survey that was not included in the 2022 survey*

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