Annex 1
Results for the standard questions*

Loans or credit lines to enterprises

Question 1

Over the past three months, how have your bank's credit standards[1] as applied to the approval of loans or credit lines to enterprises[2, 3, 4] changed? Please note that we are asking about the change in credit standards, rather than about their level.

(in percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	Overall		Loans to small and medium-sized enterprises[5]		Loans to large enterprises[5]		Short-term loans[6]		Long-term loans[6]	
	Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19
Tightened considerably	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Tightened somewhat	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
Remained basically unchanged	94	94	94	93	92	89	95	94	96	94
Eased somewhat	6	3	5	4	7	8	4	4	4	3
Eased considerably	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NA[7]	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Net percentage	**-6**	**-1**	**-4**	**-1**	**-7**	**-5**	**-4**	**-3**	**-4**	**-1**
Diffusion index	-3	0	-2	-1	-4	-2	-2	-1	-2	0
Mean	3.06	3.00	3.04	3.01	3.07	3.04	3.04	3.03	3.04	3.00
Number of banks responding	137	138	134	135	131	132	137	138	137	138

1) See Glossary for Credit standards.
2) See Glossary for Loans.
3) See Glossary for Credit line.
4) See Glossary for Enterprises.
5) See Glossary for Enterprise size.
6) See Glossary for Maturity.
7) "NA" (not applicable) does not include banks which do not have any business in or exposure to the respective lending category.
Notes: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the sum of the percentages for "tightened considerably" and "tightened somewhat", and the sum of the percentages for "eased somewhat" and "eased considerably". The diffusion index is defined as the net percentage weighted according to the intensity of the response, giving lenders who have answered "considerably" a weight twice as high (score of 1) as lenders having answered "somewhat" (score of 0.5). The mean of the banks' responses is calculated using weights from 1 to 5 for the five possible response options. The number of banks responding refers to all participating banks which have business in or exposure to the respective lending category.

* Figures might not add up to 100 due to rounding

Question 2

Over the past three months, how have the following factors affected your bank’s credit standards as applied to the approval of loans or credit lines to enterprises?

(in percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	--	-	°	+	++	NA[7]	NetP		DI		Mean	
							Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19
Overall												
A) Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints[1]												
Costs related to your bank's capital position[2]	1	0	98	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	2.99	2.98
Your bank's ability to access market financing[3]	0	1	97	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	3.00	2.99
Your bank's liquidity position	0	1	98	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3.00	2.99
B) Pressure from competition												
Competition from other banks	0	0	91	8	0	2	-9	-7	-5	-4	3.09	3.08
Competition from non-banks[4]	0	0	96	2	0	2	-3	-2	-2	-1	3.03	3.02
Competition from market financing	0	0	98	0	0	2	-1	0	0	0	3.01	3.00
C) Perception of risk[5]												
General economic situation and outlook	0	5	91	4	0	0	-5	2	-2	1	3.05	2.99
Industry or firm-specific situation and outlook/borrower's creditworthiness[6]	0	1	96	2	0	0	-4	-1	-2	0	3.04	3.01
Risk related to the collateral demanded	0	1	97	2	0	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	3.02	3.02
D) Your bank's risk tolerance[5]												
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	2	97	0	0	1	-1	2	0	1	3.01	2.98
Small and medium-sized enterprises												
A) Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints[1]												
Costs related to your bank's capital position[2]	0	1	97	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	2.99	2.99
Your bank's ability to access market financing[3]	0	1	96	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	2.99	2.99
Your bank's liquidity position	0	1	97	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	2.99	2.99
B) Pressure from competition												
Competition from other banks	0	0	91	6	0	3	-10	-6	-5	-3	3.10	3.06
Competition from non-banks[4]	0	0	97	0	0	3	-1	0	0	0	3.01	3.00
Competition from market financing	0	0	97	0	0	3	-1	0	0	0	3.01	3.00
C) Perception of risk[5]												
General economic situation and outlook	0	5	91	4	0	1	-4	1	-2	0	3.04	2.99
Industry or firm-specific situation and outlook/borrower's creditworthiness[6]	0	1	96	2	0	1	-4	-1	-2	0	3.04	3.01
Risk related to the collateral demanded	0	1	98	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	2.99	2.99
D) Your bank's risk tolerance[5]												
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	2	95	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2.99	3.00

	--	-	°	+	++	NA[7]	NetP Oct 18	NetP Jan 19	DI Oct 18	DI Jan 19	Mean Oct 18	Mean Jan 19
Large enterprises												
A) Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints[1]												
Costs related to your bank's capital position[2]	1	0	97	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3.00	2.99
Your bank's ability to access market financing[3]	0	1	95	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00
Your bank's liquidity position	0	1	97	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00
B) Pressure from competition												
Competition from other banks	0	0	88	10	0	2	-12	-10	-6	-5	3.12	3.10
Competition from non-banks[4]	0	0	94	3	0	3	-3	-3	-2	-1	3.03	3.03
Competition from market financing	0	0	93	4	0	2	-5	-4	-2	-2	3.05	3.04
C) Perception of risk[5]												
General economic situation and outlook	0	5	89	6	0	1	-3	-1	-2	0	3.03	3.01
Industry or firm-specific situation and outlook/borrower's creditworthiness[6]	0	3	91	6	0	1	-4	-3	-2	-1	3.04	3.03
Risk related to the collateral demanded	0	1	97	2	0	1	1	-1	0	-1	2.99	3.01
D) Your bank's risk tolerance[5]												
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	1	97	1	0	2	-1	0	0	0	3.01	3.00

1) See Glossary for Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints.
2) Can involve the use of credit derivatives, with the loans remaining on the bank’s balance sheet.
3) Involves the sale of loans from the bank’s balance sheet, i.e. off-balance sheet funding.
4) See Glossary for Non-banks.
5) See Glossary for Perception of risk and risk tolerance.
6) Risks related to non-performing loans may be reflected not only in the "industry or firm-specific situation and outlook/borrower's creditworthiness", but also in the bank's "cost of funds and balance sheet constraints".
7) “NA” (not applicable) does not include banks which do not have any business in or exposure to the respective lending category.
Notes: The net percentage (NetP) is defined as the difference between the sum of banks responding “--” (contributed considerably to tightening) and “-” (contributed somewhat to tightening), and the sum of banks responding “+” (contributed somewhat to easing) and “++” (contributed considerably to easing). “°” means “contributed to basically unchanged credit standards”. The diffusion index (DI) is defined as the net percentage weighted according to the intensity of the response, giving lenders who have answered “considerably” a weight twice as high (score of 1) as lenders having answered “somewhat” (score of 0.5). The mean of the banks’ responses is calculated using weights from 1 to 5 for the five possible response options.

Question 3

Over the past three months, how have your bank's terms and conditions[1] for new loans or credit lines to enterprises changed?

(in percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	--	-	°	+	++	NA[6]	NetP Oct 18	NetP Jan 19	DI Oct 18	DI Jan 19	Mean Oct 18	Mean Jan 19
Overall												
A) Overall terms and conditions[1]												
Overall terms and conditions	0	4	89	7	0	0	-7	-3	-3	-1	3.07	3.03
B) Margins												
Your bank's margin on average loans[2]	1	5	82	12	0	0	-13	-6	-6	-3	3.13	3.05
Your bank's margin on riskier loans	1	4	92	2	0	1	0	3	0	2	3.00	2.96
C) Other conditions and terms												
Non-interest rate charges[3]	0	4	95	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	3.00	2.97
Size of the loan or credit line	0	2	94	4	0	0	-5	-1	-2	-1	3.05	3.01
Collateral[4] requirements	0	1	99	0	0	0	-1	1	-1	1	3.01	2.99
Loan covenants[5]	0	1	96	3	0	0	-4	-2	-2	-1	3.04	3.02
Maturity	0	1	98	1	0	0	-1	0	-1	0	3.01	3.00
Small and medium-sized enterprises												
A) Overall terms and conditions[1]												
Overall terms and conditions	0	2	95	2	0	1	-5	0	-3	0	3.05	3.00
B) Margins												
Your bank's margin on average loans[2]	0	7	81	11	0	1	-11	-4	-5	-2	3.11	3.04
Your bank's margin on riskier loans	0	5	90	3	0	2	-2	3	-1	1	3.02	2.97
C) Other conditions and terms												
Non-interest rate charges[3]	0	4	94	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	3.00	2.97
Size of the loan or credit line	0	2	96	1	0	1	-2	2	-1	1	3.02	2.98
Collateral[4] requirements	0	1	98	0	0	1	-1	1	0	1	3.01	2.99
Loan covenants[5]	0	1	96	3	0	1	-5	-2	-3	-1	3.05	3.02
Maturity	0	1	97	1	0	1	-1	0	0	0	3.00	3.00
Large enterprises												
A) Overall terms and conditions[1]												
Overall terms and conditions	0	4	87	8	0	1	-9	-4	-4	-2	3.09	3.04
B) Margins												
Your bank's margin on average loans[2]	1	5	78	16	0	1	-16	-10	-8	-5	3.16	3.09
Your bank's margin on riskier loans	1	4	93	1	0	1	-3	4	-1	2	3.03	2.95
C) Other conditions and terms												
Non-interest rate charges[3]	0	4	95	1	0	1	0	3	0	2	3.00	2.97
Size of the loan or credit line	0	0	94	5	0	1	-5	-5	-2	-3	3.05	3.05
Collateral[4] requirements	0	1	96	2	0	1	-3	-1	-2	0	3.03	3.01
Loan covenants[5]	0	0	96	3	0	1	-5	-3	-2	-2	3.05	3.03
Maturity	0	1	95	4	0	1	-2	-3	-1	-1	3.02	3.03

1) See Glossary for Credit terms and conditions.
2) See Glossary for Loan margin/spread over a relevant market reference rate.
3) See Glossary for Non-interest rate charges.
4) See Glossary for Collateral.
5) See Glossary for Covenant.
6) "NA" (not applicable) does not include banks which do not have any business in or exposure to the respective lending category.
Notes: The net percentage (NetP) is defined as the difference between the sum of banks responding "--" (contributed considerably to tightening) and "-" (contributed somewhat to tightening), and the sum of banks responding "+" (contributed somewhat to easing) and "++" (contributed considerably to easing). "°" means "contributed to basically unchanged credit standards". The diffusion index (DI) is defined as the net percentage weighted according to the intensity of the response, giving lenders who have answered "considerably" a weight twice as high (score of 1) as lenders having answered "somewhat" (score of 0.5). The mean of the banks' responses is calculated using weights from 1 to 5 for the five possible response options.

Question 4

Over the past three months, how have the following factors[1] affected your bank's credit terms and conditions as applied to new loans or credit lines to enterprises?

(in percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	--	-	°	+	++	NA[2]	NetP		DI		Mean	
							Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19
Overall impact on your bank's credit terms and conditions												
A) Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints												
Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints	1	4	95	0	0	0	3	5	2	3	3	2.94
B) Pressure from competition												
Pressure from competition	0	0	85	14	1	1	-16	-14	-8	-8	3	3.15
C) Perception of risk												
Perception of risk	0	1	99	0	0	0	-3	1	-1	1	3	2.99
D) Your bank's risk tolerance												
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	3	97	0	0	0	-1	3	0	1	3	2.97
Impact on your bank's margins on average loans												
A) Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints												
Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints	1	3	96	0	0	0	2	4	2	2	3	2.96
B) Pressure from competition												
Pressure from competition	0	0	82	16	1	1	-20	-16	-10	-9	3	3.17
C) Perception of risk												
Perception of risk	0	1	96	2	0	0	-3	-1	-2	0	3	3.01
D) Your bank's risk tolerance												
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	3	94	3	0	0	-1	0	-1	0	3	3.00
Impact on your bank's margins on riskier loans												
A) Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints												
Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints	1	2	96	0	0	1	3	3	2	2	3	2.96
B) Pressure from competition												
Pressure from competition	0	1	92	5	1	2	-4	-5	-2	-3	3	3.06
C) Perception of risk												
Perception of risk	0	2	97	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	3	2.98
D) Your bank's risk tolerance												
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	3	96	0	0	1	1	3	1	2	3	2.97

1) The factors refer to the same sub-factors as in question 2.
2) "NA" (not applicable) does not include banks which do not have any business in or exposure to the respective lending category.
Notes: The net percentage (NetP) is defined as the difference between the sum of banks responding "--" (contributed considerably to tightening) and "-" (contributed somewhat to tightening), and the sum of banks responding "+" (contributed somewhat to easing) and "++" (contributed considerably to easing). "°" means "contributed to basically unchanged credit standards". The diffusion index (DI) is defined as the net percentage weighted according to the intensity of the response, giving lenders who have answered "considerably" a weight twice as high (score of 1) as lenders having answered "somewhat" (score of 0.5). The mean of the banks' responses is calculated using weights from 1 to 5 for the five possible response options.

Question 5

Over the past three months (apart from normal seasonal fluctuations), has the share of enterprise loan applications[1] that were completely rejected[2] by your bank increased, remained unchanged or decreased (loan volume, relative to the total volume of loan applications in that loan category)?

(in percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	Share of rejected applications	
	Oct 18	Jan 19
Decreased considerably	0	0
Decreased somewhat	3	2
Remained basically unchanged	91	89
Increased somewhat	4	8
Increased considerably	0	0
NA[3]	1	1
Total	100	100
Net percentage	**1**	**5**
Diffusion index	1	2
Mean	3.01	3.05
Number of banks responding	137	138

1) See Glossary for Loan application.
2) See Glossary for Loan rejection.
3) “NA” (not applicable) does not include banks which do not have any business in or exposure to the respective lending category.
Notes: The net percentage (NetP) is defined as the difference between the sum of banks responding “--” (contributed considerably to tightening) and “-” (contributed somewhat to tightening), and the sum of banks responding “+” (contributed somewhat to easing) and “++” (contributed considerably to easing). “°” means “contributed to basically unchanged credit standards”. The diffusion index (DI) is defined as the net percentage weighted according to the intensity of the response, giving lenders who have answered “considerably” a weight twice as high (score of 1) as lenders having answered “somewhat” (score of 0.5). The mean of the banks’ responses is calculated using weights from 1 to 5 for the five possible response options. The number of banks responding refers to all participating banks which have business in or exposure to the respective lending category.

Question 6

Over the past three months (apart from normal seasonal fluctuations), how has the demand for loans[1] or credit lines[2] to enterprises changed at your bank? Please refer to the financing need of enterprises independent of whether this need will result in a loan or not.

(in percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	Overall		Loans to small and medium-sized enterprises		Loans to large enterprises		Short-term loans		Long-term loans	
	Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19
Decreased considerably	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Decreased somewhat	10	7	9	5	10	4	7	8	11	7
Remained basically unchanged	66	74	63	73	68	77	76	77	65	69
Increased somewhat	22	18	25	20	20	16	15	14	23	23
Increased considerably	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
NA[3]	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Net percentage	**12**	**9**	**15**	**14**	**10**	**11**	**8**	**5**	**12**	**16**
Diffusion index	6	4	8	7	4	5	4	2	6	8
Mean	3.11	3.08	3.15	3.13	3.09	3.11	3.08	3.04	3.13	3.15
Number of banks responding	137	138	134	135	131	132	137	138	137	138

1) See Glossary for Demand for loans.
2) See Glossary for Credit line.
3) “NA” (not applicable) does not include banks which do not have any business in or exposure to the respective lending category.
Notes: The net percentage (NetP) is defined as the difference between the sum of banks responding “--” (contributed considerably to tightening) and “-” (contributed somewhat to tightening), and the sum of banks responding “+” (contributed somewhat to easing) and “++” (contributed considerably to easing). “°” means “contributed to basically unchanged credit standards”. The diffusion index (DI) is defined as the net percentage weighted according to the intensity of the response, giving lenders who have answered “considerably” a weight twice as high (score of 1) as lenders having answered “somewhat” (score of 0.5). The mean of the banks’ responses is calculated using weights from 1 to 5 for the five possible response options. The number of banks responding refers to all participating banks which have business in or exposure to the respective lending category.

Question 7

Over the past three months, how have the following factors affected the overall demand for loans or credit lines to enterprises?

(in percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	--	-	°	+	++	NA[2]	NetP		DI		Mean	
							Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19
A) Financing needs/underlying drivers or purpose of loan demand												
Fixed investment	1	8	70	21	0	0	12	12	6	5	3.12	3.11
Inventories and working capital	0	4	82	12	0	1	10	8	5	4	3.10	3.07
Mergers/acquisitions and corporate restructuring	0	4	84	11	0	0	10	7	5	3	3.10	3.06
General level of interest rates	0	0	87	13	0	0	18	12	10	6	3.20	3.12
Debt refinancing/restructuring and renegotiation[1]	0	2	90	8	0	0	6	6	3	3	3.06	3.05
B) Use of alternative finance												
Internal financing	3	5	90	3	0	0	-6	-5	-2	-4	2.96	2.93
Loans from other banks	0	3	92	5	0	0	0	2	0	1	3.00	3.01
Loans from non-banks	0	3	95	2	0	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	2.98	2.98
Issuance/redemption of debt securities	0	5	87	3	0	5	-3	-2	-1	-1	2.97	2.97
Issuance/redemption of equity	0	2	90	1	0	6	-1	-2	-1	-1	2.99	2.98

1) See Glossary for Debt refinancing/restructuring and renegotiation.

2) “NA” (not applicable) does not include banks which do not have any business in or exposure to the respective lending category.

Notes: The net percentage (NetP) is defined as the difference between the sum of banks responding “--” (contributed considerably to tightening) and “-” (contributed somewhat to tightening), and the sum of banks responding “+” (contributed somewhat to easing) and “++” (contributed considerably to easing). “°” means “contributed to basically unchanged credit standards”. The diffusion index (DI) is defined as the net percentage weighted according to the intensity of the response, giving lenders who have answered “considerably” a weight twice as high (score of 1) as lenders having answered “somewhat” (score of 0.5). The mean of the banks’ responses is calculated using weights from 1 to 5 for the five possible response options.

Question 8

Please indicate how you expect your bank's credit standards as applied to the approval of loans or credit lines to enterprises to change over the next three months. Please note that we are asking about the change in credit standards, rather than about their level.

(in percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	Overall		Loans to small and medium-sized enterprises		Loans to large enterprises		Short-term loans		Long-term loans	
	Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19
Tighten considerably	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tighten somewhat	4	6	2	3	4	5	3	2	3	8
Remain basically unchanged	92	89	92	91	87	89	92	93	90	89
Ease somewhat	5	4	5	4	9	4	5	4	6	3
Ease considerably	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NA[1]	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Net percentage	**-1**	**2**	**-3**	**-1**	**-5**	**1**	**-3**	**-2**	**-2**	**5**
Diffusion index	-1	1	-2	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	2
Mean	3.01	2.98	3.03	3.01	3.05	2.99	3.03	3.02	3.01	2.95
Number of banks responding	137	138	134	135	131	132	137	138	137	138

1) “NA” (not applicable) does not include banks which do not have any business in or exposure to the respective lending category.

Notes: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the sum of the percentages for “tightened considerably” and “tightened somewhat”, and the sum of the percentages for “eased somewhat” and “eased considerably”. The diffusion index is defined as the net percentage weighted according to the intensity of the response, giving lenders who have answered “considerably” a weight twice as high (score of 1) as lenders having answered “somewhat” (score of 0.5). The mean of the banks’ responses is calculated using weights from 1 to 5 for the five possible response options. The number of banks responding refers to all participating banks which have business in or exposure to the respective lending category.

Question 9

Please indicate how you expect demand for loans or credit lines to enterprises to change at your bank over the next three months (apart from normal seasonal fluctuations)? Please refer to the financing need of enterprises independent of whether this need will result in a loan or not.

(in percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	Overall		Loans to small and medium-sized enterprises		Loans to large enterprises		Short-term loans		Long-term loans	
	Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19
Decrease considerably	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decrease somewhat	3	7	3	4	3	5	2	5	2	7
Remain basically unchanged	83	83	80	86	84	82	84	88	81	80
Increase somewhat	12	9	14	8	11	11	12	6	16	13
Increase considerably	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	0
NA[1]	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Net percentage	**11**	**3**	**13**	**5**	**9**	**7**	**11**	**1**	**14**	**7**
Diffusion index	6	2	7	3	5	4	6	1	7	3
Mean	3.12	3.04	3.14	3.06	3.10	3.07	3.13	3.02	3.15	3.07
Number of banks responding	137	138	134	135	131	132	137	138	137	138

1) “NA” (not applicable) does not include banks which do not have any business in or exposure to the respective lending category.

Notes: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the sum of the percentages for “tightened considerably” and “tightened somewhat”, and the sum of the percentages for “eased somewhat” and “eased considerably”. The diffusion index is defined as the net percentage weighted according to the intensity of the response, giving lenders who have answered “considerably” a weight twice as high (score of 1) as lenders having answered “somewhat” (score of 0.5). The mean of the banks’ responses is calculated using weights from 1 to 5 for the five possible response options. The number of banks responding refers to all participating banks which have business in or exposure to the respective lending category.

Loans to households

Question 10

Over the past three months, how have your bank's credit standards[1] as applied to the approval of loans[2] to households[3] changed? Please note that we are asking about the change in credit standards, rather than about their level.

(in percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	Loans for house purchase		Consumer credit and other lending[4]	
	Oct 18	**Jan 19**	**Oct 18**	**Jan 19**
Tightened considerably	0	0	0	0
Tightened somewhat	5	3	3	2
Remained basically unchanged	89	94	95	96
Eased somewhat	6	3	2	0
Eased considerably	0	0	0	0
NA[5]	0	0	0	2
Total	100	100	100	100
Net percentage	**-2**	**-1**	**1**	**2**
Diffusion index	-1	0	1	1
Mean	3.02	3.00	2.99	2.97
Number of banks responding	133	133	138	138

1) See Glossary for Credit standards.
2) See Glossary for Loans.
3) See Glossary for Households.
4) See Glossary for Consumer credit and other lending.
5) "NA" (not applicable) does not include banks which do not have any business in or exposure to the respective lending category.
Notes: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the sum of the percentages for "tightened considerably" and "tightened somewhat", and the sum of the percentages for "eased somewhat" and "eased considerably". The diffusion index is defined as the net percentage weighted according to the intensity of the response, giving lenders who have answered "considerably" a weight twice as high (score of 1) as lenders having answered "somewhat" (score of 0.5). The mean of the banks' responses is calculated using weights from 1 to 5 for the five possible response options. The number of banks responding refers to all participating banks which have business in or exposure to the respective lending category.

Question 11

Over the past three months, how have the following factors affected your bank's credit standards as applied to the approval of loans to households for house purchase?

(in percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	--	-	°	+	++	NA[6]	NetP		DI		Mean	
							Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19
A) Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints[1]												
Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints	0	0	98	1	0	1	1	-1	0	-1	2.99	3.01
B) Pressure from competition												
Competition from other banks	0	0	95	4	0	1	-6	-4	-3	-2	3.06	3.04
Competition from non-banks[2]	0	0	96	0	3	1	-4	-3	-3	-3	3.07	3.06
C) Perception of risk[3]												
General economic situation and outlook	0	2	95	3	0	0	-3	-1	-1	-1	3.03	3.01
Housing market prospects, including expected house price developments[4]	0	0	97	3	0	0	-3	-3	-1	-1	3.03	3.03
Borrower's creditworthiness[5]	0	0	97	3	0	0	-2	-3	-1	-1	3.02	3.03
D) Your bank's risk tolerance[3]												
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	1	98	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00

1) See Glossary for Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints.
2) See Glossary for Non-banks.
3) See Glossary for Perception of risk and risk tolerance.
4) See Glossary for Housing market prospects, including expected house price developments.
5) Risks related to non-performing loans may be reflected not only in the "borrower's creditworthiness", but also in the bank's "cost of funds and balance sheet constraints".
6) "NA" (not applicable) does not include banks which do not have any business in or exposure to the respective lending category.
Notes: The net percentage (NetP) is defined as the difference between the sum of banks responding "--" (contributed considerably to tightening) and "-" (contributed somewhat to tightening), and the sum of banks responding "+" (contributed somewhat to easing) and "++" (contributed considerably to easing). "°" means "contributed to basically unchanged credit standards". The diffusion index (DI) is defined as the net percentage weighted according to the intensity of the response, giving lenders who have answered "considerably" a weight twice as high (score of 1) as lenders having answered "somewhat" (score of 0.5). The mean of the banks' responses is calculated using weights from 1 to 5 for the five possible response options.

Question 12

Over the past three months, how have your bank's terms and conditions[1] for new loans to households for house purchase changed?

(in percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	--	-	°	+	++	NA[6]	NetP		DI		Mean	
							Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19
A) Overall terms and conditions												
Overall terms and conditions	0	2	92	6	0	0	-2	-4	-1	-2	3.02	3.04
B) Margins												
Your bank's loan margin on average loans[2]	0	8	78	15	0	0	-16	-7	-8	-3	3.17	3.07
Your bank's loan margin on riskier loans	0	4	89	5	0	2	-5	-1	-3	0	3.06	3.01
C) Other terms and conditions												
Collateral(3) requirements	0	1	99	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3.00	2.99
"Loan-to-value" ratio[4]	0	1	99	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2.99	2.99
Other loan size limits	0	1	96	3	0	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	3.01	3.02
Maturity	0	0	94	6	0	0	-2	-5	-1	-3	3.01	3.05
Non-interest rate charges[5]	0	1	97	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00

1) See Glossary for Credit terms and conditions.
2) See Glossary for Loan margin/spread over a relevant market reference rate.
3) See Glossary for Collateral.
4) See Glossary for Loan-to-value ratio.
5) See Glossary for Non-interest rate charges.
6) "NA" (not applicable) does not include banks which do not have any business in or exposure to the respective lending category.
Notes: The net percentage (NetP) is defined as the difference between the sum of banks responding "--" (contributed considerably to tightening) and "-" (contributed somewhat to tightening), and the sum of banks responding "+" (contributed somewhat to easing) and "++" (contributed considerably to easing). "°" means "contributed to basically unchanged credit standards". The diffusion index (DI) is defined as the net percentage weighted according to the intensity of the response, giving lenders who have answered "considerably" a weight twice as high (score of 1) as lenders having answered "somewhat" (score of 0.5). The mean of the banks' responses is calculated using weights from 1 to 5 for the five possible response options.

Question 13

Over the past three months, how have the following factors[1] affected your bank's credit terms and conditions as applied to new loans to households for house purchase?

(in percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	--	-	°	+	++	NA[2]	NetP		DI		Mean	
							Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19
Overall impact on your bank's credit terms and conditions												
A) Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints												
Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints	0	7	92	1	0	0	0	5	0	3	3.00	2.95
B) Pressure from competition												
Pressure from competition	0	2	87	9	0	1	-18	-7	-9	-3	3.18	3.07
C) Perception of risk												
Perception of risk	0	0	97	3	0	0	-2	-3	-1	-1	3.02	3.03
D) Your bank's risk tolerance												
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	0	100	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	0	3.01	3.00
Impact on your bank's margins on average loans												
A) Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints												
Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints	0	7	92	1	0	0	4	5	2	3	2.96	2.95
B) Pressure from competition												
Pressure from competition	0	3	82	14	0	1	-20	-12	-10	-6	3.21	3.12
C) Perception of risk												
Perception of risk	0	0	97	3	0	0	-5	-3	-2	-1	3.05	3.03
D) Your bank's risk tolerance												
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	0	100	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	3.01	3.00
Impact on your bank's margins on riskier loans												
A) Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints												
Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints	0	5	91	1	0	2	-1	4	-1	2	3.01	2.96
B) Pressure from competition												
Pressure from competition	0	0	95	3	0	2	-6	-3	-3	-1	3.06	3.03
C) Perception of risk												
Perception of risk	0	1	98	0	0	2	3	1	1	0	2.97	2.99
D) Your bank's risk tolerance												
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	0	98	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00

1) The factors refer to the same sub-factors as in question 11.

2) "NA" (not applicable) does not include banks which do not have any business in or exposure to the respective lending category.

Notes: The net percentage (NetP) is defined as the difference between the sum of banks responding "--" (contributed considerably to tightening) and "-" (contributed somewhat to tightening), and the sum of banks responding "+" (contributed somewhat to easing) and "++" (contributed considerably to easing). "°" means "contributed to basically unchanged credit standards". The diffusion index (DI) is defined as the net percentage weighted according to the intensity of the response, giving lenders who have answered "considerably" a weight twice as high (score of 1) as lenders having answered "somewhat" (score of 0.5). The mean of the banks' responses is calculated using weights from 1 to 5 for the five possible response options.

Question 14

Over the past three months, how have the following factors affected your bank's credit standards as applied to the approval of consumer credit and other lending to households?

(in percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	--	-	°	+	++	NA[2]	NetP Oct 18	NetP Jan 19	DI Oct 18	DI Jan 19	Mean Oct 18	Mean Jan 19
A) Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints												
Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints	0	1	96	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	2.98	2.99
B) Pressure from competition												
Competition from other banks	0	0	97	0	0	2	-2	0	-1	0	3.02	3.00
Competition from non-banks	0	0	98	0	0	2	-3	0	-2	0	3.03	3.00
C) Perception of risk												
General economic situation and outlook	0	1	97	1	0	2	0	-1	0	0	3.00	3.01
Creditworthiness of consumers[1]	0	2	93	4	0	2	-3	-2	-1	-1	3.03	3.02
Risk on the collateral demanded	0	0	92	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00
D) Your bank's risk tolerance												
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	1	98	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3.00	2.99

1) Risks related to non-performing loans may be reflected not only in the "creditworthiness of consumers", but also in the bank's "cost of funds and balance sheet constraints".

2) "NA" (not applicable) does not include banks which do not have any business in or exposure to the respective lending category.

Notes: The net percentage (NetP) is defined as the difference between the sum of banks responding "--" (contributed considerably to tightening) and "-" (contributed somewhat to tightening), and the sum of banks responding "+" (contributed somewhat to easing) and "++" (contributed considerably to easing). "°" means "contributed to basically unchanged credit standards". The diffusion index (DI) is defined as the net percentage weighted according to the intensity of the response, giving lenders who have answered "considerably" a weight twice as high (score of 1) as lenders having answered "somewhat" (score of 0.5). The mean of the banks' responses is calculated using weights from 1 to 5 for the five possible response options.

Question 15

Over the past three months, how have your bank's terms and conditions for new consumer credit and other lending to households changed?

(in percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	--	-	°	+	++	NA[1]	NetP		DI		Mean	
							Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19
A) Overall terms and conditions												
Overall terms and conditions	0	0	94	4	0	2	0	-4	0	-2	3.00	3.04
B) Margins												
Your bank's loan margin on average loans	0	1	86	11	0	2	-10	-10	-6	-5	3.11	3.10
Your bank's loan margin on riskier loans	0	1	98	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	2.99	2.99
C) Other terms and conditions												
Collateral requirements	0	1	92	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00
Size of the loan	0	1	98	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3.00	2.99
Maturity	0	0	98	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2.99	3.00
Non-interest rate charges	0	2	97	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	3.00	2.98

1) "NA" (not applicable) does not include banks which do not have any business in or exposure to the respective lending category.

Notes: The net percentage (NetP) is defined as the difference between the sum of banks responding "--" (contributed considerably to tightening) and "-" (contributed somewhat to tightening), and the sum of banks responding "+" (contributed somewhat to easing) and "++" (contributed considerably to easing). "°" means "contributed to basically unchanged credit standards". The diffusion index (DI) is defined as the net percentage weighted according to the intensity of the response, giving lenders who have answered "considerably" a weight twice as high (score of 1) as lenders having answered "somewhat" (score of 0.5). The mean of the banks' responses is calculated using weights from 1 to 5 for the five possible response options.

Question 16

Over the past three months, how have the following factors[1] affected your bank's credit terms and conditions as applied to new consumer credit and other lending to households?

(in percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	--	-	°	+	++	NA[2]	NetP		DI		Mean	
							Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19
Overall impact on your bank's credit terms and conditions												
A) Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints												
Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints	0	1	98	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3.00	2.99
B) Pressure from competition												
Pressure from competition	0	0	93	4	0	2	-9	-4	-5	-2	3.10	3.05
C) Perception of risk												
Perception of risk	0	1	94	4	0	2	-3	-3	-1	-2	3.03	3.03
D) Your bank's risk tolerance												
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	1	98	0	0	2	-1	1	0	0	3.01	2.99
Impact on your bank's margins on average loans												
A) Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints												
Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints	0	1	94	4	0	2	-4	-3	-2	-1	3.04	3.03
B) Pressure from competition												
Pressure from competition	0	0	85	12	0	2	-15	-12	-8	-6	3.17	3.13
C) Perception of risk												
Perception of risk	0	1	94	0	4	2	-3	-3	-3	-3	3.06	3.07
D) Your bank's risk tolerance												
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	0	95	4	0	2	-5	-4	-2	-2	3.05	3.04
Impact on your bank's margins on riskier loans												
A) Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints												
Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints	0	1	98	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3.00	2.99
B) Pressure from competition												
Pressure from competition	0	0	97	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00
C) Perception of risk												
Perception of risk	0	0	98	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00
D) Your bank's risk tolerance												
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	0	98	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00

1) The factors refer to the same sub-factors as in question 14.
2) "NA" (not applicable) does not include banks which do not have any business in or exposure to the respective lending category.
Notes: The net percentage (NetP) is defined as the difference between the sum of banks responding "--" (contributed considerably to tightening) and "-" (contributed somewhat to tightening), and the sum of banks responding "+" (contributed somewhat to easing) and "++" (contributed considerably to easing). "°" means "contributed to basically unchanged credit standards". The diffusion index (DI) is defined as the net percentage weighted according to the intensity of the response, giving lenders who have answered "considerably" a weight twice as high (score of 1) as lenders having answered "somewhat" (score of 0.5). The mean of the banks' responses is calculated using weights from 1 to 5 for the five possible response options.

Question 17

Over the past three months (apart from normal seasonal fluctuations), has the share of household loan applications[1]

		Consumer credit and other lending	
		Oct 18	Jan 19
Decreased considerably		0	0
Decreased somewhat		6	1
Remained basically unchanged		91	90
Increased somewhat	6	2	6
Increased considerably			
NA[3]			
Total			
Net percentage			
Diffusion index			
Mean			
Number of banks responding			

Question 18

Over the past three months (apart from normal seasonal fluctuations), how has the demand for loans[1] to households changed at your bank? Please refer to the financing need of households independent of whether this need will result in a loan or not.

(in percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	Loans for house purchase		Consumer credit and other lending	
	Oct 18	**Jan 19**	**Oct 18**	**Jan 19**
Decreased considerably	0	1	0	0
Decreased somewhat	14	11	3	4
Remained basically unchanged	66	63	72	83
Increased somewhat	19	23	23	11
Increased considerably	1	1	1	0
NA[2]	0	0	0	2
Total	100	100	100	100
Net percentage	**5**	**12**	**22**	**8**
Diffusion index	3	6	11	4
Mean	3.06	3.12	3.23	3.09
Number of banks responding	133	133	138	138

1) See Glossary for Demand for loans.
2) “NA” (not applicable) does not include banks which do not have any business in or exposure to the respective lending category.
Notes: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the sum of the percentages for “tightened considerably” and “tightened somewhat”, and the sum of the percentages for “eased somewhat” and “eased considerably”. The diffusion index is defined as the net percentage weighted according to the intensity of the response, giving lenders who have answered “considerably” a weight twice as high (score of 1) as lenders having answered “somewhat” (score of 0.5). The mean of the banks' responses is calculated using weights from 1 to 5 for the five possible response options. The number of banks responding refers to all participating banks which have business in or exposure to the respective lending category.

Question 19

Over the past three months, how have the following factors affected the demand for loans to households for house purchase?

(in percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	--	-	°	+	++	NA[4]	NetP		DI		Mean	
							Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19
A) Financing needs/underlying drivers or purpose of loan demand												
Housing market prospects, including expected house price developments	0	3	81	16	0	0	14	13	7	7	3.14	3.13
Consumer confidence[1]	0	2	90	8	0	0	11	6	6	3	3.11	3.06
General level of interest rates	0	1	71	25	3	0	18	26	11	14	3.21	3.29
Debt refinancing/restructuring and renegotiation[2]	0	0	97	3	0	0	1	3	1	1	3.01	3.03
Regulatory and fiscal regime of housing markets	0	3	93	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	3.00	3.01
B) Use of alternative sources for housing finance												
Internal finance of house purchase out of savings/down payment[3]	0	4	94	2	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	2.99	2.99
Loans from other banks	1	4	92	3	0	0	-6	-2	-3	-2	2.94	2.97
Other sources of external finance	0	2	98	0	0	0	-1	-2	0	-1	2.99	2.98

1) See Glossary for Consumer confidence.

2) See Glossary for Debt refinancing/restructuring and renegotiation.

3) See Glossary for Down payment.

4) “NA” (not applicable) does not include banks which do not have any business in or exposure to the respective lending category.

Notes: The net percentage (NetP) is defined as the difference between the sum of banks responding “--” (contributed considerably to tightening) and “-” (contributed somewhat to tightening), and the sum of banks responding “+” (contributed somewhat to easing) and “++” (contributed considerably to easing). “°” means “contributed to basically unchanged credit standards”. The diffusion index (DI) is defined as the net percentage weighted according to the intensity of the response, giving lenders who have answered “considerably” a weight twice as high (score of 1) as lenders having answered “somewhat” (score of 0.5). The mean of the banks’ responses is calculated using weights from 1 to 5 for the five possible response options.

Question 20

Over the past three months, how have the following factors affected the demand for consumer credit and other lending to households?

(in percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	--	-	°	+	++	NA[2]	NetP		DI		Mean	
							Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19	Oct 18	Jan 19
A) Financing needs/underlying drivers or purpose of loan demand												
Spending on durable consumer goods	0	1	85	12	0	2	17	11	8	5	3.17	3.11
Consumer confidence	0	3	86	9	0	2	18	6	9	3	3.18	3.06
General level of interest rates	0	0	80	19	0	2	19	19	10	9	3.19	3.19
Consumption expenditure financed through real-estate guaranteed loans[1]	0	0	89	1	0	10	0	1	0	0	3.00	3.01
B) Use of alternative finance												
Internal finance out of savings	0	1	95	3	0	2	1	1	0	1	3.01	3.01
Loans from other banks	0	2	93	3	0	2	-3	0	-1	0	2.97	3.01
Other sources of external finance	0	1	97	0	0	2	0	-1	0	-1	3.00	2.99

1) Consumption expenditure financed through real-estate guaranteed loans

2) “NA” (not applicable) does not include banks which do not have any business in or exposure to the respective lending category.

Notes: The net percentage (NetP) is defined as the difference between the sum of banks responding “--” (contributed considerably to tightening) and “-” (contributed somewhat to tightening), and the sum of banks responding “+” (contributed somewhat to easing) and “++” (contributed considerably to easing). “°” means “contributed to basically unchanged credit standards”. The diffusion index (DI) is defined as the net percentage weighted according to the intensity of the response, giving lenders who have answered “considerably” a weight twice as high (score of 1) as lenders having answered “somewhat” (score of 0.5). The mean of the banks’ responses is calculated using weights from 1 to 5 for the five possible response options.

Question 21

Please indicate how you expect your bank's credit standards as applied to the approval of loans to households to change over the next three months. Please note that we are asking about the change in credit standards, rather than about their level.

(in percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	Loans for house purchase		Consumer credit and other lending	
	Oct 18	**Jan 19**	**Oct 18**	**Jan 19**
Tighten considerably	0	0	0	0
Tighten somewhat	2	6	2	4
Remain basically unchanged	90	90	93	90
Ease somewhat	7	4	5	4
Ease considerably	0	0	0	0
NA[1]	0	0	0	2
Total	100	100	100	100
Net percentage	**-5**	**2**	**-3**	**1**
Diffusion index	-2	1	-1	0
Mean	3.05	2.98	3.03	2.99
Number of banks responding	133	133	138	138

1) "NA" (not applicable) does not include banks which do not have any business in or exposure to the respective lending category.

Notes: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the sum of the percentages for "tightened considerably" and "tightened somewhat", and the sum of the percentages for "eased somewhat" and "eased considerably". The diffusion index is defined as the net percentage weighted according to the intensity of the response, giving lenders who have answered "considerably" a weight twice as high (score of 1) as lenders having answered "somewhat" (score of 0.5). The mean of the banks' responses is calculated using weights from 1 to 5 for the five possible response options. The number of banks responding refers to all participating banks which have business in or exposure to the respective lending category.

Annex 2
Results for ad hoc questions

Question 111

As a result of the situation in financial markets[1], has your market access changed when tapping your usual sources of wholesale and retail funding and/or has your ability to transfer risk changed over the past three months, or are you expecting this access/activity to change over the next three months?

(in percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	Over the past three months									Over the next three months								
	--	-	°	+	+ +	NA[2]	NetP	Mean	Std. dev.	--	-	°	+	+ +	NA[2]	NetP	Mean	Std. dev.
A) Retail funding																		
Short-term deposits (up to one year)	0	2	87	5	1	5	-3	3.04	0.34	0	0	89	5	1	5	-5	3.06	0.30
Long-term (more than one year) deposits and other retail funding instruments	0	13	80	2	0	4	11	2.88	0.41	0	5	89	2	0	4	3	2.97	0.28
B) Inter-bank unsecured money market																		
Very short-term money market (up to 1 week)	0	1	91	1	0	7	0	3.00	0.15	0	1	92	0	0	7	1	2.99	0.11
Short-term money market (more than 1 week)	0	3	90	1	0	6	2	2.98	0.20	0	1	93	0	0	6	1	2.99	0.11
C) Wholesale debt securities[3]																		
Short-term debt securities (e.g. certificates of deposit or commercial paper)	0	10	73	1	0	17	9	2.89	0.36	0	2	79	3	0	17	-1	3.00	0.25
Medium to long term debt securities (incl. covered bonds)	4	19	67	2	0	7	21	2.74	0.61	0	12	77	4	0	7	9	2.91	0.43
D) Securitisation[4]																		
Securitisation of corporate loans	0	9	45	1	0	45	9	2.86	0.40	0	1	52	2	0	45	0	2.98	0.26
Securitisation of loans for house purchase	0	4	46	1	0	49	2	2.96	0.29	0	0	50	1	0	48	-1	3.01	0.16
E) Ability to transfer credit risk off balance sheet[5]																		
Ability to transfer credit risk off balance sheet	1	8	49	2	0	40	7	2.87	0.49	0	1	59	0	0	40	1	2.99	0.13

1) Please also take into account any effect of state guarantees vis-à-vis debt securities and recapitalisation support.
2) "NA" (not applicable) includes banks for which the source of funding is not relevant.
3) Usually involves on-balance sheet funding.
4) Usually involves the sale of loans from banks’ balance sheets, i.e. off-balance sheet funding
5) Usually involves the use of credit derivatives, with the loans remaining on banks’ balance sheets.
Notes: “--” = deteriorated considerably/will deteriorate considerably; “-” = deteriorated somewhat/will deteriorate somewhat; “o” = remained unchanged/will remain unchanged; “+” = eased somewhat/will ease somewhat; “++” = eased considerably/will ease considerably. The mean of the banks’ responses is calculated using weights from 1 to 5 for the five possible response options. Std. dev. denotes standard deviation. Figures may not exactly add up due to rounding.

Question 120

In connection with the new regulatory or supervisory actions (*), has your bank: increased/decreased total assets; increased/decreased risk-weighted assets; increased/decreased its capital position; experienced an easing/tightening of its funding conditions over the past six months; and/or does it intend to do so over the next six months?

(in percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	--	-	°	+	+ +	NA[3]	NetP	Mean	Std. dev.	No of banks
Over the past six months										
Total assets of which:	**1**	**6**	**85**	**5**	**0**	**3**	**-2**	**3.0**	**0.42**	**147**
Liquid assets[1]	0	0	92	3	2	3	5	3.1	0.34	147
Risk-weighted assets of which:	**1**	**10**	**76**	**10**	**0**	**3**	**-1**	**3.0**	**0.54**	**147**
Average loans	0	5	84	8	0	3	3	3.0	0.38	147
Riskier loans	1	12	78	6	0	4	-7	2.9	0.51	147
Capital of which:	**0**	**2**	**73**	**22**	**0**	**3**	**19**	**3.2**	**0.49**	**147**
Retained earnings	0	1	72	20	0	7	19	3.2	0.46	147
Capital issuance[2]	0	6	68	10	0	15	4	3.0	0.48	147
Impact on your bank's funding conditions	**0**	**8**	**79**	**5**	**0**	**8**	**3**	**3.0**	**0.44**	**147**
Over the next six months										
Total assets of which:	**2**	**9**	**80**	**6**	**0**	**3**	**-4**	**2.9**	**0.50**	**147**
Liquid assets[1]	2	2	90	4	0	3	0	3.0	0.39	147
Risk-weighted assets of which:	**0**	**10**	**76**	**11**	**0**	**3**	**2**	**3.0**	**0.50**	**147**
Average loans	0	5	82	9	0	3	4	3.0	0.41	147
Riskier loans	0	12	78	6	1	4	-5	3.0	0.50	147
Capital of which:	**0**	**1**	**69**	**26**	**0**	**3**	**26**	**3.3**	**0.50**	**147**
Retained earnings	0	1	70	23	0	7	22	3.2	0.47	147
Capital issuance[2]	0	1	71	12	0	15	11	3.1	0.42	147
Impact on your bank's funding conditions	**0**	**5**	**83**	**7**	**0**	**4**	**-2**	**3.0**	**0.42**	**147**

(*) Please consider regulatory or supervisory actions relating to capital, leverage, liquidity or provisioning that have recently been approved/implemented or that are expected to be approved/implemented in the near future.
1) Liquid assets should be defined as freely transferable assets that can be converted quickly into cash in private markets within a short time frame and without significant loss in value, in line with the European Commission Delegated Act of 10.10.2014 to supplement Regulation (EU) 575/2013 with regard to liquidity coverage requirement for Credit Institutions (C (2014) 7232 final).
2) Capital issuance includes the issuance of shares and hybrid instruments, as well as capital injections by, inter alia, national or supra-national public authorities.
3) "NA" (not applicable) includes banks which do not have any business in or exposure to this category.
Notes: "--" = deteriorated considerably/will deteriorate considerably; "-" = deteriorated somewhat/will deteriorate somewhat; "o" = remained unchanged/will remain unchanged; "+" = eased somewhat/will ease somewhat; "++" = eased considerably/will ease considerably. The mean of the banks' responses is calculated using weights from 1 to 5 for the five possible response options. Figures may not exactly add up due to rounding. The number of banks responding (No of banks) refers to all participating banks which have business in or exposure to the respective lending category. Std. dev. denotes standard deviation.

Question 121

Have any adjustments been made, or will any be made, to your bank's credit standards/margins for loans over the past/next six months, owing to the new regulatory or supervisory actions?(*)

(in percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	Loans and credit lines to enterprises		Loans to households	
	Small and medium-sized enterprises	Large enterprises	For house purchase	Consumer credit and other lending
(i) Credit standards				
Over the past six months				
--	0	0	0	0
-	2	2	12	7
o	96	97	84	92
+	0	0	3	0
+ +	0	0	0	0
NA[1]	1	1	2	1
Net Percentage	**2**	**2**	**9**	**7**
Mean	3	3	3	3
Standard deviation	0	0	0	0
Number of banks responding	135	132	133	138
Over the next six months				
--	0	0	0	0
-	7	8	5	4
o	90	89	90	96
+	1	1	3	0
+ +	0	0	0	0
NA[1]	2	2	2	1
Net Percentage	**6**	**7**	**2**	**4**
Mean	3	3	3	3
Standard deviation	0	0	0	0
Number of banks responding	135	132	133	138
(ii) Credit margins				
Over the past six months				
--	0	0	0	0
-	3	2	6	6
o	95	94	90	91
+	1	2	2	2
+ +	0	0	0	0
NA[1]	1	1	2	1
Net Percentage	**1**	**0**	**3**	**5**
Mean	3	3	3	3
Standard deviation	0	0	0	0
Number of banks responding	135	132	133	138
Over the next six months				
--	0	0	0	0
-	7	9	11	4
o	91	89	86	96
+	0	0	0	0
+ +	0	0	0	0
NA[1]	2	2	2	1
Net Percentage	**6**	**8**	**12**	**4**
Mean	3	3	3	3
Standard deviation	0	0	0	0
Number of banks responding	135	132	133	138

1) "NA" (not applicable) does not include banks which do not have any business in or exposure to the respective lending category.
(*) Please consider regulatory or supervisory actions relating to capital, leverage, liquidity or provisioning that have recently been approved/implemented or that are expected to be approved/implemented in the near future. The number of banks responding refers to all participating banks which have business in or exposure to the respective lending category.
Notes: "- -" = credit standards / margins have been tightened/will be tightened considerably; "-" = credit standards / margins have been tightened/will be tightened somewhat; "o"= the requirements have basically not had/will not have any impact on credit standards / margins; "+" = credit standards / margins have been eased/will be eased somewhat; "++" = credit standards / margins have been eased/will be eased considerably. The mean and standard deviation are calculated by attributing the values 1 to 5 to the first possible answer and consequently for the others.

Question 135

Please indicate the impact of your bank's non-performing loan (NPL) ratio[1] on your lending policy. In addition, please indicate the contribution of each factor through which the NPL ratio has affected or will affect your bank's lending policy.

(in percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	--	-	°	+	+ +	NA[2]	NetP	Mean	Std. dev.	No of banks
Over the past six months										
A) Impact of NPL ratio on the change in your bank's credit standards										
Loans and credit lines to enterprises	0	6	92	0	0	2	6	2.9	0.26	138
Loans to households for house purchase	0	4	95	0	0	1	3	3.0	0.21	133
Consumer credit and other lending to households	0	1	95	0	0	3	1	3.0	0.15	138
B) Impact of NPL ratio on the change in your bank's credit terms and conditions										
Loans and credit lines to enterprises	0	5	93	0	0	2	4	3.0	0.23	138
Loans to households for house purchase	0	4	95	0	0	1	3	3.0	0.21	133
Consumer credit and other lending to households	0	3	95	0	0	2	2	3.0	0.19	138
C) Contribution of factors through which the NPL ratio affects your bank's policy on lending to enterprises and households (change in credit standards and credit terms and conditions)										
Contribution of your bank's cost of funds and balance sheet constraints to the NPL-related impact on your bank's lending policy										
Costs related to your bank's capital position	0	4	92	0	0	4	4	3.0	0.25	147
Costs related to your bank's balance sheet clean-up operations[3]	0	4	86	0	0	9	4	3.0	0.26	147
Pressure related to supervisory or regulatory requirements[4]	1	7	84	5	0	3	3	3.0	0.41	147
Your bank's access to market financing	1	8	87	0	0	4	9	2.9	0.35	147
Your bank's liquidity position	0	1	95	0	0	3	1	3.0	0.12	147
Contribution of your bank's perception of risk and risk tolerance to the NPL-related impact on your bank's lending policy										
Your bank's perception of risk[5]	0	5	92	1	0	2	5	2.9	0.28	147
Your bank's risk tolerance	1	4	92	1	0	2	5	2.9	0.30	147
Over the next six months										
A) Impact of NPL ratio on the change in your bank's credit standards										
Loans and credit lines to enterprises	0	6	89	0	0	6	6	2.9	0.25	138
Loans to households for house purchase	0	4	93	0	0	3	4	3.0	0.22	133
Consumer credit and other lending to households	0	3	93	0	0	3	3	3.0	0.20	138
B) Impact of NPL ratio on the change in your bank's credit terms and conditions										
Loans and credit lines to enterprises	0	3	91	0	0	6	3	3.0	0.19	138
Loans to households for house purchase	0	3	94	0	0	3	2	3.0	0.19	133
Consumer credit and other lending to households	0	4	93	0	0	3	3	3.0	0.21	138
C) Contribution of factors through which the NPL ratio affects your bank's policy on lending to enterprises and households (change in credit standards and credit terms and conditions)										
Contribution of your bank's cost of funds and balance sheet constraints to the NPL-related impact on your bank's lending policy										
Costs related to your bank's capital position	0	5	89	0	0	6	5	2.9	0.27	147
Costs related to your bank's balance sheet clean-up operations[3]	0	5	82	0	0	12	5	2.9	0.28	147
Pressure related to supervisory or regulatory requirements[4]	0	12	77	5	0	6	7	2.9	0.47	147
Your bank's access to market financing	1	4	89	0	0	6	4	2.9	0.27	147
Your bank's liquidity position	0	2	93	0	0	6	2	3.0	0.14	147
Contribution of your bank's perception of risk and risk tolerance to the NPL-related impact on your bank's lending policy										
Your bank's perception of risk[5]	0	7	88	1	0	4	6	2.9	0.32	147
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	6	89	1	0	4	6	2.9	0.30	147

1) The NPL ratio is defined as the stock of gross non-performing loans on your bank's balance sheet as a percentage of the gross carrying amount of loans. Changes in credit standards and/or terms and conditions can be caused by changes in the NPL ratio or by changes in regulation or in the bank's assessment of the level of the NPL ratio, even if the NPL ratio has remained unchanged.
2) "NA" (not applicable) does not include banks which do not have any business in or exposure to the respective lending category (as regards credit standards), have not granted any new loans in the respective lending category during the period specified (as regards credit terms and conditions), or do not have any non-performing loans.
3) This may include costs due to the need for additional provisions and/or write-offs exceeding the previous stock of provisions.
4) This may include expectations of or uncertainty about future supervisory or regulatory requirements.
5) Banks' perception of risk regarding the general economic situation and outlook, borrowers' creditworthiness and of the risk related to collateral demanded.
Notes: "--" = has contributed considerably/will contribute considerably to tightening; "-" = has contributed somewhat/will contribute somewhat to tightening; "o" =has not had/will not have an impact; "+" = has contributed somewhat/will contribute somewhat to easing; "++" = has contributed considerably/will contribute considerably to easing. The mean of the banks' responses is calculated using weights from 1 to 5 for the five possible response options. Figures may not exactly add up due to rounding. The number of banks responding (No of banks) refers to all participating banks which have business in or exposure to the respective lending category. Std. dev. denotes standard deviation.