

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	
	Apr 24	Jul 24	Apr 24	Jul 24	Apr 24	Jul 24	Apr 24	Jul 24	Apr 24	Jul 24
Tighten considerably	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tighten somewhat	7	6	8	6	7	4	5	6	7	7
Remain basically unchanged	92	93	90	92	92	95	90	90	92	92
Ease somewhat	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Ease considerably	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NA ¹	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	4	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Net percentage	6	5	8	6	6	3	5	6	6	6
Diffusion index	3	2	4	3	3	1	2	3	3	3
Mean	2.94	2.95	2.92	2.94	2.94	2.97	2.95	2.94	2.94	2.94
Number of banks responding	148	148	143	143	144	144	148	148	148	148

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 "tighten considerably" and "tighten somewhat", and the sum of the percentages for "ease somewhat" and "ease 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 12

Over the past three months, how have your bank's terms and conditions¹ for new loans to households for house purchase changed?

(in percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	--	-	°	+	++	NA ⁶	NetP		DI		Mean		No of banks
							Apr 24	Jul 24	Apr 24	Jul 24	Apr 24	Jul 24	
A) Overall terms and conditions													
Overall terms and conditions	0	6	78	16	0	0	-7	-11	-3	-5	3.07	3.11	136
B) Interest rates and margins													
Your bank's lending rates	0	6	68	24	1	0	-23	-19	-12	-10	3	3.20	136
Your bank's loan margin on average loans ²	0	6	74	19	1	0	0	-14	-1	-8	3.01	3.15	136
Your bank's loan margin on riskier loans	0	5	87	7	0	1	4	-3	2	-1	2.96	3.03	136
C) Other terms and conditions													
Collateral ³ requirements	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	136
"Loan-to-value" ratio ⁴	0	0	99	1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	3.01	3.01	136
Other loan size limits	0	0	100	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2.99	3.00	136
Maturity	0	0	100	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	3.01	3.00	136
Non-interest rate charges ⁵	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	136

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 subitem for banks' lending rates was introduced in April 2024. The net percentage (NetP) is defined as the difference between the sum of banks responding "--" (tightened considerably) and "-" (tightened somewhat), and the sum of banks responding "+" (eased somewhat) and "++" (eased considerably). "" means "remained basically unchanged". 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 factors¹ 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		No of banks
							Apr 24	Jul 24	Apr 24	Jul 24	Apr 24	Jul 24	
Overall impact on your bank's credit terms and conditions													
A) Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints													
Your bank's capital and the costs related to your bank's capital position	0	0	99	1	0	0	-2	0	-1	0	3	3.00	136
Your bank's ability to access market financing	0	2	93	4	0	1	0	-2	0	-1	3	3.02	136
Your bank's liquidity position	0	0	93	7	0	0	0	-7	0	-3	3	3.07	136
B) Pressure from competition													
Pressure from competition	0	3	75	19	1	1	-11	-17	-6	-9	3.11	3.19	136
C) Perception of risk													
Perception of risk	0	0	100	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2.99	3.00	136
D) Your bank's risk tolerance													
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	136
Impact on your bank's margins on average loans													
A) Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints													
Your bank's capital and the costs related to your bank's capital position	0	0	99	1	0	0	-4	0	-2	0	3	3.00	136
Your bank's ability to access market financing	0	1	94	4	0	1	0	-3	0	-1	3	3.03	136
Your bank's liquidity position	0	0	99	1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	3	3.01	136
B) Pressure from competition													
Pressure from competition	0	3	70	25	1	1	-14	-22	-7	-12	3.14	3.23	136
C) Perception of risk													
Perception of risk	0	0	99	1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	3.00	3.01	136
D) Your bank's risk tolerance													
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	136
Impact on your bank's margins on riskier loans													
A) Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints													
Your bank's capital and the costs related to your bank's capital position	0	0	98	1	0	1	-2	0	-1	0	3	3.00	136
Your bank's ability to access market financing	0	1	94	3	0	2	0	-1	0	-1	3	3.02	136
Your bank's liquidity position	0	0	99	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	3.00	136
B) Pressure from competition													
Pressure from competition	0	6	86	6	0	2	1	0	0	0	2.99	3.00	136
C) Perception of risk													
Perception of risk	0	3	96	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	3.00	2.97	136
D) Your bank's risk tolerance													
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	3	96	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	3.00	2.97	136

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: For A), detailed sub-factors were introduced in April 2024. 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 keeping credit terms and conditions basically unchanged". 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		DI		Mean		No of banks
							Apr 24	Jul 24	Apr 24	Jul 24	Apr 24	Jul 24	
A) Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints													
Your bank's capital and the costs related to your bank's capital position	0	2	98	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2.98	2.98	144
Your bank's ability to access market financing	0	1	98	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2.99	2.99	144
Your bank's liquidity position	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	144
B) Pressure from competition													
Competition from other banks	0	0	99	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	144
Competition from non-banks	0	0	99	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	144
C) Perception of risk													
General economic situation and outlook	1	4	95	0	0	0	9	5	4	3	2.91	2.94	144
Creditworthiness of consumers ¹	1	4	95	0	0	0	11	5	5	3	2.89	2.94	144
Risk on the collateral demanded	0	0	93	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	144
D) Your bank's risk tolerance													
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	2	98	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2.98	2.98	144

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: For A), detailed sub-factors were introduced in April 2022. 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		No of banks
							Apr 24	Jul 24	Apr 24	Jul 24	Apr 24	Jul 24	
A) Overall terms and conditions													
Overall terms and conditions	0	4	95	1	0	0	8	3	4	2	2.92	2.97	144
B) Interest rates and margins													
Your bank's lending rates	0	5	86	9	0	0	-1	-4	0	-2	3	3.04	144
Your bank's loan margin on average loans	0	3	93	4	0	0	7	-1	3	0	2.93	3.01	144
Your bank's loan margin on riskier loans	0	1	96	2	0	1	10	-1	5	-1	2.90	3.01	144
C) Other terms and conditions													
Collateral requirements	0	1	90	0	0	9	1	1	0	0	2.99	2.99	144
Size of the loan	0	0	100	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2.98	3.00	144
Maturity	0	0	100	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2.99	3.00	144
Non-interest rate charges	0	0	96	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	144

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

Notes: The subitem for banks' lending rates was introduced in April 2024. The net percentage (NetP) is defined as the difference between the sum of banks responding "--" (tightened considerably) and "-" (tightened somewhat), and the sum of banks responding "+" (eased somewhat) and "++" (eased considerably). "°" means "remained basically unchanged". 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 factors¹ 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		No of banks
							Apr 24	Jul 24	Apr 24	Jul 24	Apr 24	Jul 24	
Overall impact on your bank's credit terms and conditions													
A) Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints													
Your bank's capital and the costs related to your bank's capital position	0	3	97	1	0	0	2	2	1	1	3	2.98	144
Your bank's ability to access market financing	0	2	96	1	0	1	3	1	1	1	3	2.98	144
Your bank's liquidity position	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3.00	144
B) Pressure from competition													
Pressure from competition	0	0	97	2	0	1	-1	-2	-1	-1	3.01	3.02	144
C) Perception of risk													
Perception of risk	0	5	95	0	0	0	9	5	5	2	2.91	2.95	144
D) Your bank's risk tolerance													
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	3	97	0	0	0	7	3	3	2	2.93	2.97	144
Impact on your bank's margins on average loans													
A) Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints													
Your bank's capital and the costs related to your bank's capital position	0	1	99	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	3.00	144
Your bank's ability to access market financing	0	1	97	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	3	3.00	144
Your bank's liquidity position	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3.00	144
B) Pressure from competition													
Pressure from competition	0	0	95	4	0	1	-4	-4	-2	-2	3.04	3.04	144
C) Perception of risk													
Perception of risk	0	3	97	0	0	0	6	3	3	1	2.94	2.97	144
D) Your bank's risk tolerance													
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	3	97	0	0	0	5	3	2	1	2.95	2.97	144
Impact on your bank's margins on riskier loans													
A) Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints													
Your bank's capital and the costs related to your bank's capital position	0	1	98	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	3.00	144
Your bank's ability to access market financing	0	1	96	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	3	2.99	144
Your bank's liquidity position	0	0	99	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	3.00	144
B) Pressure from competition													
Pressure from competition	0	2	95	1	0	2	3	1	1	0	2.97	2.99	144
C) Perception of risk													
Perception of risk	0	4	93	2	0	1	8	2	4	1	2.92	2.98	144
D) Your bank's risk tolerance													
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	4	93	2	0	1	6	2	3	1	2.94	2.98	144

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: For A), detailed sub-factors were introduced in April 2024. 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 keeping credit terms and conditions basically unchanged". 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 formal and informal household loan applications¹ that were completely rejected² 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)

	Loans for house purchase		Consumer credit and other lending	
	Apr 24	Jul 24	Apr 24	Jul 24
Decreased considerably	0	0	0	0
Decreased somewhat	0	5	4	2
Remained basically unchanged	96	92	86	89
Increased somewhat	2	1	10	7
Increased considerably	1	0	0	1
NA ³	1	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100
Net percentage	3	-4	6	5
Diffusion index	2	-2	3	3
Mean	3.04	2.96	3.06	3.06
Number of banks responding	137	136	144	144

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 is defined as the difference between the sum of banks responding "increased considerably" and "increased somewhat", and the sum of banks responding "decreased somewhat" and "decreased 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 18

Over the past three months (apart from normal seasonal fluctuations), how has the demand for loans¹ 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	
	Apr 24	Jul 24	Apr 24	Jul 24
Decreased considerably	1	0	0	0
Decreased somewhat	33	14	10	3
Remained basically unchanged	35	55	79	81
Increased somewhat	29	29	11	14
Increased considerably	2	2	0	2
NA ²	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100
Net percentage	-3	16	1	13
Diffusion index	-1	9	1	7
Mean	2.98	3.17	3.01	3.15
Number of banks responding	137	136	144	144

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 banks responding "increased considerably" and "increased somewhat", and the sum of banks responding "decreased somewhat" and "decreased 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		No of banks
							Apr 24	Jul 24	Apr 24	Jul 24	Apr 24	Jul 24	
A) Financing needs/underlying drivers or purpose of loan demand													
Housing market prospects, including expected house price developments	0	12	70	18	0	0	-24	6	-12	3	2.76	3.06	136
Consumer confidence ¹	0	5	87	7	0	0	-10	2	-5	1	2.90	3.02	136
General level of interest rates	0	12	72	16	0	0	-7	3	-4	1	2.93	3.03	136
Debt refinancing/restructuring and renegotiation ²	0	1	99	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	2.99	2.99	136
Regulatory and fiscal regime of housing markets	0	1	98	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	136
B) Use of alternative sources for housing finance													
Internal finance of house purchase out of savings/down payment ³	0	5	93	2	0	0	-3	-2	-1	-1	2.97	2.98	136
Loans from other banks	0	2	96	2	0	0	-3	0	-2	0	2.97	3.00	136
Other sources of external finance	0	0	100	0	0	0	-2	0	-1	0	2.98	3.00	136

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 higher demand) and "+" (contributed somewhat to higher demand), and the sum of banks responding "-" (contributed somewhat to lower demand) and "--" (contributed considerably to lower demand). "°" means "contributed to keeping demand basically unchanged". 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		No of banks
							Apr 24	Jul 24	Apr 24	Jul 24	Apr 24	Jul 24	
A) Financing needs/underlying drivers or purpose of loan demand													
Spending on durable consumer goods	0	1	91	8	0	0	0	7	0	3	3.00	3.07	144
Consumer confidence	0	3	91	7	0	0	-2	4	-1	2	2.98	3.04	144
General level of interest rates	0	1	97	1	0	0	-3	0	-2	0	2.97	3.00	144
Consumption expenditure financed through real-estate guaranteed loans ¹	0	0	87	1	0	12	-1	1	-1	0	2.98	3.01	144
B) Use of alternative finance													
Internal finance out of savings	0	2	97	1	0	0	-2	-1	-1	0	2.98	2.99	144
Loans from other banks	0	1	99	0	0	0	-2	-1	-1	-1	2.98	2.99	144
Other sources of external finance	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	144

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 higher demand) and "+" (contributed somewhat to higher demand), and the sum of banks responding "-" (contributed somewhat to lower demand) and "--" (contributed considerably to lower demand). "°" means "contributed to keeping demand basically unchanged". 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	
	Apr 24	Jul 24	Apr 24	Jul 24
Tighten considerably	0	0	1	0
Tighten somewhat	4	9	2	3
Remain basically unchanged	93	81	93	95
Ease somewhat	4	10	4	2
Ease considerably	0	0	0	0
NA ¹	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100
Net percentage	0	-1	0	1
Diffusion index	0	0	1	1
Mean	3.00	3.01	2.99	2.99
Number of banks responding	137	136	144	144

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 22

Please indicate how you expect demand for loans to households to change over the next three months at your bank (apart from normal seasonal fluctuations). 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	
	Apr 24	Jul 24	Apr 24	Jul 24
Decrease considerably	0	0	0	0
Decrease somewhat	3	5	1	0
Remain basically unchanged	73	65	92	93
Increase somewhat	25	31	7	7
Increase considerably	0	0	0	0
NA ¹	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100
Net percentage	22	26	6	7
Diffusion index	11	13	3	3
Mean	3.22	3.26	3.06	3.06
Number of banks responding	137	136	144	144

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 "increase considerably" and "increase somewhat", and the sum of the percentages for "decrease somewhat" and "decrease 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, has your market access changed when tapping your usual sources of wholesale and retail funding¹ 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.	No of banks	--	-	°	+	++	NA ²	NetP	Mean	Std. dev.	No of banks
A) Retail funding																				
Short-term deposits (up to one year)	0	8	78	5	0	8	3	2.96	0.40	157	0	8	80	4	0	8	4	2.95	0.38	157
Long-term (more than one year) deposits and other retail funding instruments	0	6	77	6	0	11	0	3.00	0.40	157	0	8	78	2	0	11	6	2.91	0.38	157
B) Inter-bank unsecured money market																				
Very short-term money market (up to 1 week)	0	1	76	5	0	18	-4	3.05	0.26	157	2	7	70	4	0	18	5	2.89	0.49	157
Short-term money market (more than 1 week)	0	1	77	6	0	16	-5	3.06	0.29	157	2	8	73	2	0	16	8	2.86	0.47	157
C) Wholesale debt securities³																				
Short-term debt securities (e.g. certificates of deposit or commercial paper)	0	1	56	11	0	32	-10	3.14	0.40	157	2	10	54	2	0	32	10	2.84	0.52	157
Medium to long term debt securities (incl. covered bonds)	2	3	58	19	3	16	-18	3.22	0.68	157	3	13	60	8	0	16	9	2.85	0.63	157
D) Securitisation⁴																				
Securitisation of corporate loans	2	0	31	5	0	63	-4	2.91	0.74	157	0	3	34	0	0	63	3	2.89	0.35	157
Securitisation of loans for house purchase	2	0	30	4	0	64	-3	2.81	0.91	157	0	2	34	0	0	64	2	2.87	0.42	157
E) Ability to transfer credit risk off balance sheet⁵																				
Ability to transfer credit risk off balance sheet	0	2	40	9	0	50	-7	3.09	0.52	157	0	2	47	1	0	50	2	2.94	0.32	157

1) Retail funding is defined as funding via deposits held by non-financial corporations and households.

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: The net percentage (NetP) is defined as the difference between the sum of the percentages of banks responding "--" (deteriorated considerably/will deteriorate considerably) and "-" (deteriorated somewhat/will deteriorate somewhat), and the sum of banks responding "+" (eased somewhat/will ease somewhat) and "++" (eased considerably/will ease considerably). "°" means "remained unchanged/will remain unchanged". 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 135

Please indicate the impact of your bank's non-performing loan (NPL) ratio and other indicators of credit quality¹ on your lending policy. In addition, please indicate the contribution of each factor through which the NPL ratio and other indicators of credit quality have 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 and other indicators of credit quality on the change in your bank's credit standards										
Loans and credit lines to enterprises	0	9	91	0	0	0	9	2.9	0.33	148
Loans to households for house purchase	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	3.0	0.05	136
Consumer credit and other lending to households	0	9	89	0	0	2	9	2.9	0.33	144
B) Impact of NPL ratio and other indicators of credit quality on the change in your bank's credit terms and conditions										
Loans and credit lines to enterprises	0	7	93	0	0	0	7	2.9	0.30	148
Loans to households for house purchase	0	0	99	0	0	0	0	3.0	0.08	136
Consumer credit and other lending to households	0	6	92	0	0	2	6	2.9	0.28	144
C) Contribution of factors through which the NPL ratio and other indicators of credit quality affect 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 impact on your bank's lending policy through your bank's NPL ratio and other indicators of credit quality										
Costs related to your bank's capital position	0	2	94	0	0	3	2	3.0	0.17	157
Costs related to your bank's balance sheet clean-up operations ³	0	3	94	0	0	3	3	3.0	0.17	157
Pressure related to supervisory or regulatory requirements ⁴	0	5	92	0	0	3	5	3.0	0.22	157
Your bank's access to market financing	0	2	95	0	0	3	2	3.0	0.14	157
Your bank's liquidity position	0	2	94	1	0	3	0	3.0	0.18	157
Contribution of your bank's perception of risk and risk tolerance to the impact on your bank's lending policy through your bank's NPL ratio and other indicators of credit quality										
Your bank's perception of risk ⁵	0	8	88	2	0	2	7	2.9	0.35	157
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	6	90	2	0	2	5	2.9	0.32	157
Over the next six months										
A) Impact of NPL ratio and other indicators of credit quality on the change in your bank's credit standards										
Loans and credit lines to enterprises	1	5	94	0	0	0	6	2.9	0.28	148
Loans to households for house purchase	0	1	99	0	0	0	1	3.0	0.08	136
Consumer credit and other lending to households	0	1	97	0	0	2	1	3.0	0.17	144
B) Impact of NPL ratio and other indicators of credit quality on the change in your bank's credit terms and conditions										
Loans and credit lines to enterprises	0	5	94	0	0	0	6	2.9	0.27	148
Loans to households for house purchase	0	2	98	0	0	0	2	3.0	0.13	136
Consumer credit and other lending to households	0	2	96	0	0	2	2	3.0	0.15	144
C) Contribution of factors through which the NPL ratio and other indicators of credit quality affect 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 impact on your bank's lending policy through your bank's NPL ratio and other indicators of credit quality										
Costs related to your bank's capital position	0	4	92	1	0	3	3	3.0	0.22	157
Costs related to your bank's balance sheet clean-up operations ³	0	2	95	0	0	3	2	3.0	0.13	157
Pressure related to supervisory or regulatory requirements ⁴	0	6	91	0	0	3	6	2.9	0.25	157
Your bank's access to market financing	0	2	95	0	0	3	2	3.0	0.16	157
Your bank's liquidity position	0	2	94	1	0	3	0	3.0	0.18	157
Contribution of your bank's perception of risk and risk tolerance to the impact on your bank's lending policy through your bank's NPL ratio and other indicators of credit quality										
Your bank's perception of risk ⁵	0	5	93	0	0	2	6	2.9	0.27	157
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	6	92	0	0	2	6	2.9	0.28	157

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 other indicators of credit quality or by changes in regulation or in the bank's assessment of the level of the NPL ratio or other indicators of credit quality, even if these have remained unchanged. Other indicators of credit quality include, for example, Stage 2 loans (performing loans with a significant of credit risk) and loans in early arrears (loans for which payment is overdue for more than 30 and up to 90 days).

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; "°" = 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.

Question 139

Over the past six months, how have your bank's credit standards, terms and conditions on new loans, and demand for loans changed across main sectors of economic activities¹? And what do you expect for the next six months?

(in percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	Over the past six months										Over the next six months									
	--	-	°	+	++	NA ²	NetP	Mean	Std. dev.	No of banks	--	-	°	+	++	NA ²	NetP	Mean	Std. dev.	No of banks
A) Your bank's credit standards																				
Manufacturing	0	5	89	2	0	4	3	3	0.28	148	0	4	90	2	0	4	2	3	0.26	148
of which:																				
Energy-intensive manufacturing	0	10	83	0	0	7	10	3	0.33	148	1	12	80	0	0	7	13	3	0.40	148
Construction (excluding real estate)	0	13	81	0	0	6	13	3	0.37	148	0	8	86	0	0	6	8	3	0.32	148
Services (excluding financial services and real estate)	0	3	94	0	0	3	3	3	0.18	148	0	4	92	1	0	3	3	3	0.23	148
Wholesale and retail trade	0	13	84	1	0	2	12	3	0.38	148	0	4	92	2	0	2	1	3	0.27	148
Real estate ³	2	17	74	1	0	5	18	3	0.51	148	0	6	87	0	0	7	5	3	0.28	148
of which:																				
Commercial real estate	2	23	67	1	0	7	24	3	0.55	148	0	11	80	2	0	7	9	3	0.38	148
Residential real estate	1	9	79	2	0	9	8	3	0.43	148	0	1	88	1	0	10	1	3	0.17	148
B) Your bank's terms and conditions																				
Manufacturing	0	2	93	1	0	4	1	3	0.20	148	0	1	93	2	0	4	-1	3	0.19	148
of which:																				
Energy-intensive manufacturing	0	8	85	0	0	7	7	3	0.30	148	0	8	83	2	0	7	6	3	0.35	148
Construction (excluding real estate)	0	8	86	0	0	6	8	3	0.31	148	0	5	88	1	0	6	4	3	0.28	148
Services (excluding financial services and real estate)	0	1	96	1	0	3	1	3	0.15	148	0	0	96	1	0	3	-1	3	0.12	148
Wholesale and retail trade	0	7	91	0	0	2	7	3	0.28	148	0	1	95	2	0	2	-1	3	0.20	148
Real estate ³	2	15	77	1	0	5	16	3	0.47	148	0	9	83	1	0	7	8	3	0.34	148
of which:																				
Commercial real estate	2	18	71	1	0	7	19	3	0.52	148	0	9	83	0	0	7	9	3	0.33	148
Residential real estate	1	11	76	3	0	9	9	3	0.46	148	0	2	87	1	0	10	1	3	0.22	148
C) Demand for loans at your bank																				
Manufacturing	0	13	77	7	0	4	-7	3	0.46	148	0	2	84	10	0	4	8	3	0.36	148
of which:																				
Energy-intensive manufacturing	1	11	78	3	0	7	-9	3	0.44	148	0	3	83	7	0	7	4	3	0.34	148
Construction (excluding real estate)	4	16	73	1	0	6	-19	3	0.57	148	0	5	83	6	0	6	0	3	0.36	148
Services (excluding financial services and real estate)	0	7	84	6	0	3	-1	3	0.39	148	0	1	88	8	0	3	7	3	0.32	148
Wholesale and retail trade	0	12	79	6	0	2	-6	3	0.45	148	0	1	89	8	0	2	7	3	0.31	148
Real estate ³	3	17	66	9	0	5	-11	3	0.65	148	2	3	79	10	0	6	6	3	0.50	148
of which:																				
Commercial real estate	6	18	58	10	0	7	-14	3	0.76	148	2	6	75	10	0	7	2	3	0.53	148
Residential real estate	4	16	61	10	0	9	-10	3	0.70	148	2	1	77	11	0	10	8	3	0.48	148

1) The sectors of economic activities are based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE Rev. 2): Manufacturing = C, Construction (excluding real estate) = F - F.41, Wholesale and retail trade = G, Services (excluding financial services and real estate) = M, N, H, I, J, Real estate = L + F.41. "Energy-intensive manufacturing" defined as basic chemicals, food, metals (iron and steel; non-ferrous metals, e.g. aluminium), non-metallic minerals (especially cement), paper and pulp, and refineries (refined petroleum and coke products). According to Eurostat, NACE relates to the characteristics of the activity itself. In this respect, please allocate the loans to the activity of the ultimate recipient of the funds. Units engaged in the same kind of economic activity are classified in the same category of NACE, irrespective of whether they are (part of) incorporated enterprises, individual proprietors or government, whether or not the parent enterprise is a foreign entity and whether or not the unit consists of more than one establishment. Source: Eurostat, NACE Rev. 2, Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community, 2008.

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

3) This includes real estate construction (F.41) and real estate services (L). Commercial real estate is property used for business purposes (e.g. office, retail, industrial, multifamily (of five units or more), hotel, and special purpose buildings), while residential real estate is property used for living purposes, typically single family or individuals homes and one to four unit rental residences.

Notes: The net percentage (NetP) is defined as the difference between the sum of the percentages of banks responding "--" (tightened or decreased considerably) and "-" (tightened or decreased somewhat), and the sum of the percentages of banks responding "+" (eased or increased somewhat) and "++" (eased or increased considerably). "°" means "remained basically unchanged". 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. The number of banks responding (No of banks) refers to all participating banks which have business in or exposure to the respective lending category.

Question 142

Over the past twelve months, have climate-related risks and measures to cope with climate change¹ led to a change in your bank's credit standards, terms and conditions and demand for loans to enterprises at your bank? And what do you expect for the next twelve months?

(in percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	Over the past six months										Over the next six months									
	--	-	o	+	++	NA ²	NetP	Mean	Std. dev.	No of banks	--	-	o	+	++	NA ²	NetP	Mean	Std. dev.	No of banks
A) Impact of climate change on your bank's credit standards, terms and conditions and demand for loans to enterprises																				
Impact on your bank's credit standards for loans to enterprises																				
Loans to green firms ³	0	2	66	27	0	5	-25	3.26	0.51	148	0	1	63	30	1	5	-29	3.31	0.53	148
Loans to firms in transition ³	0	10	65	20	0	5	-10	3.10	0.58	148	0	10	62	22	0	5	-12	3.13	0.61	148
Loans to brown firms ³	5	40	48	1	0	6	44	2.48	0.64	148	5	46	41	1	0	6	50	2.41	0.66	148
Impact on your bank's overall terms and conditions for loans to enterprises																				
Loans to green firms ³	0	0	64	31	0	5	-31	3.32	0.49	148	0	1	56	37	2	5	-37	3.40	0.56	148
Loans to firms in transition ³	0	5	69	20	0	5	-14	3.15	0.52	148	0	9	63	23	0	5	-14	3.15	0.59	148
Loans to brown firms ³	3	29	61	1	0	6	31	2.65	0.58	148	2	39	51	1	0	6	40	2.56	0.61	148
Impact on demand for loans to enterprises																				
Loans to green firms ³	0	0	71	24	0	5	24	3.25	0.46	148	0	0	61	33	1	5	34	3.37	0.54	148
Loans to firms in transition ³	0	1	69	25	0	5	24	3.26	0.48	148	0	0	58	36	1	5	37	3.40	0.54	148
Loans to brown firms ³	0	6	84	4	0	6	-3	2.97	0.35	148	0	12	79	3	1	5	-7	2.94	0.47	148
B) Impact of climate-related factors																				
Impact of climate-related factors on your bank's lending policy (change in credit standards and terms and conditions) for loans to enterprises																				
Your bank's capital and the costs related to your bank's capital position due to your bank's exposure to climate change	2	1	90	4	0	3	-1	2.99	0.39	148	2	9	82	4	0	3	6	2.91	0.49	148
Industry or firm-specific situation and outlook/borrower's creditworthiness due to climate change	0	24	63	10	0	3	14	2.85	0.60	148	0	32	52	13	0	3	19	2.80	0.68	148
Physical risk affecting the value of borrowers' assets due to climate change	0	20	74	2	0	3	18	2.81	0.47	148	0	34	59	4	0	3	30	2.69	0.58	148
Fiscal support related to climate change	0	1	90	3	0	6	-2	3.02	0.21	148	0	1	88	4	0	6	-3	3.03	0.25	148
Impact of climate-related factors on the demand for loans to enterprises at your bank																				
Fixed investment and corporate restructuring related to climate change	0	2	71	24	0	4	22	3.22	0.48	148	0	2	57	36	1	3	35	3.37	0.58	148
Issuance of green corporate bonds eligible for the ECB's monetary policy asset portfolio ⁴	0	1	73	11	0	15	10	3.11	0.37	148	0	5	65	15	0	14	11	3.13	0.51	148
Fiscal support related to climate change	0	0	89	4	0	6	5	3.05	0.25	148	0	2	82	10	0	6	8	3.08	0.38	148

1) Firms may be affected by climate change in their firm-specific situation and outlook, with respect to their creditworthiness and the value of their assets. Climate risks can be grouped into two categories: transition risk and physical risk. Transition risk refers to the risk related to an institution's financial loss that can result, directly or indirectly, from the process of adjustment towards a lower-carbon and more environmentally sustainable economy. Physical risk refers to the risk related to the financial impact from banks' exposure to a changing climate, including more frequent extreme weather events and gradual changes in climate, as well as of environmental degradation, which can affect the value of collateral and borrower repayment capacity.

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

3) "Green firms" – Firms that do not contribute or contribute little to climate change; "Firms in transition" – Firms that contribute to climate change, which are making relevant progress in the transition; "Brown firms" – Firms that highly contribute to climate change, which have not yet started or have so far made only little progress in the transition. – Firms that highly contribute to climate change or are in transition may be located in particular in sectors that highly contribute to climate change as defined in ANNEX I - Prudential disclosures on ESG risks (Article 449a CRR) related to the European Banking Authority (EBA) report on "Final draft implementing technical standards on prudential disclosures on ESG risks in accordance with Article 449a CRR" (EBA/ITS/2022/01). This includes Sectors A (Agriculture, forestry and fishing), B (Mining and quarrying), C (Manufacturing), D (Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply), E (Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities), F (Construction), G (Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles), H (Transportation and storage), I (Accommodation and food service activities) and L (Real estate activities).

(4) Referring to issuers with better climate scores according to the ECB's decision to tilt the Eurosystem's corporate bond holdings in the ECB's monetary policy asset portfolio towards issuers with better climate performance. See the ECB's announcements on 4 July 2022 and 19 September 2022 to adjust its corporate bond holdings in the ECB's monetary policy asset portfolio.

Notes: The net percentage (NetP) is defined as the difference between the sum of the percentages of banks responding "--" (tightened or decreased considerably; contributed considerably to a tightening/decrease) and "-" (tightened or decreased somewhat; contributed somewhat to a tightening/decrease), and the sum of the percentages of banks responding "+" (eased or increased somewhat; contributed somewhat to an easing/increase) and "++" (eased or increased considerably; contributed considerably to an easing/increase). "o" means "remained basically unchanged". 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. The number of banks responding (No of banks) refers to all participating banks which have business in or exposure to the respective lending category.

Question 143

Over the past six months, has the change in banks' excess liquidity¹ held with the Eurosystem led to a change in your bank's lending conditions and loan volumes? And what will be the impact over the next six months?

(in percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	Over the past six months										Over the next six months									
	--	-	°	+	++	NA ²	NetP	Mean	Std. dev.	No of banks	--	-	°	+	++	NA ²	NetP	Mean	Std. dev.	No of banks
A) Impact of the change in banks' excess liquidity held with the Eurosystem																				
On your bank's credit standards	0	3	93	0	0	4	3	3	0.19	157	0	5	90	1	0	4	4	3	0.27	157
On your bank's terms and conditions	0	2	93	0	0	5	2	3	0.16	157	0	4	91	1	0	4	3	3	0.25	157
On your bank's lending volumes	0	4	91	1	0	4	-3	3	0.24	157	0	8	86	2	0	4	-6	3	0.34	157
of which:																				
Short-term loans ³	0	4	92	0	0	4	-4	3	0.21	157	0	7	84	5	0	4	-2	3	0.38	157
Long-term loans ³	0	5	91	1	0	4	-4	3	0.25	157	0	7	84	5	0	4	-1	3	0.38	157

(1) Excess liquidity of banks with the Eurosystem are the reserves that banks hold in the ECB's current account or deposit facility. They do not include the minimum reserve requirement. Changes in banks' excess liquidity can occur owing to changes in banks' liquidity holdings within the ECB's current account or deposit facility and due to a change in minimum reserve requirements.

(2) Please select "N/A" (not applicable) only if you do not have any business in or exposure to the respective category.

(3) Short-term loans are loans with an original maturity of one year or less, and long-term loans are loans that have an original maturity of more than one year, including on- and off-balance sheet credit lines.