

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 standards¹ 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	
	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26
Tightened considerably	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tightened somewhat	8	10	6	10	7	6	8	6	8	10
Remained basically unchanged	91	89	87	88	92	93	86	91	91	89
Eased somewhat	1	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Eased considerably	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NA ⁷	0	0	3	2	0	0	5	2	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Net percentage	7	10	2	10	6	6	7	5	7	10
Diffusion index	3	5	1	5	3	3	3	3	4	5
Mean	2.93	2.90	2.98	2.90	2.94	2.94	2.93	2.95	2.93	2.90
Number of banks responding	143	149	138	144	139	145	143	149	143	149

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		No of banks
							Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	
Overall													
A) Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints¹													
Your bank's capital and the costs related to your bank's capital position ²	0	0	100	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2.99	3.00	149
Your bank's ability to access market financing ³	0	0	98	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	149
Your bank's liquidity position	0	0	100	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	3.01	3.00	149
B) Pressure from competition													
Competition from other banks	0	2	93	4	0	2	-3	-2	-2	-1	3.03	3.02	149
Competition from non-banks ⁴	0	1	97	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3.00	2.99	149
Competition from market financing	0	1	96	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	3.00	2.99	149
C) Perception of risk⁵													
General economic situation and outlook	0	12	88	0	0	0	7	12	3	6	2.93	2.88	149
Industry or firm-specific situation and outlook/borrower's creditworthiness ⁶	0	10	89	1	0	0	10	9	5	4	2.90	2.91	149
Risk related to the collateral demanded	0	0	100	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	3.01	3.00	149
D) Your bank's risk tolerance⁵													
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	3	96	0	0	0	5	3	2	2	2.95	2.97	149
Small and medium-sized enterprises													
A) Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints¹													
Your bank's capital and the costs related to your bank's capital position ²	0	0	98	0	0	2	-1	0	0	0	3.01	3.00	144
Your bank's ability to access market financing ³	0	0	96	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	144
Your bank's liquidity position	0	0	97	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	144
B) Pressure from competition													
Competition from other banks	0	1	91	3	0	4	-3	-3	-2	-1	3.04	3.03	144
Competition from non-banks ⁴	0	1	95	0	0	4	-3	1	-1	0	3.03	2.99	144
Competition from market financing	0	1	94	0	0	5	-3	1	-1	0	3.03	2.99	144
C) Perception of risk⁵													
General economic situation and outlook	0	12	85	0	0	2	3	11	1	6	2.97	2.88	144
Industry or firm-specific situation and outlook/borrower's creditworthiness ⁶	0	9	88	1	0	2	4	8	2	4	2.95	2.92	144
Risk related to the collateral demanded	0	0	98	0	0	2	-2	0	-1	0	3.03	3.00	144
D) Your bank's risk tolerance⁵													
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	3	94	0	0	2	3	3	2	1	2.97	2.97	144

	--	-	°	+	++	NA ⁷	NetP		DI		Mean		No of banks
							Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	
Large enterprises													
A) Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints¹													
Your bank's capital and the costs related to your bank's capital position ²	0	0	100	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2.99	3.00	145
Your bank's ability to access market financing ³	0	0	98	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	145
Your bank's liquidity position	0	0	100	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	3.01	3.00	145
B) Pressure from competition													
Competition from other banks	0	2	92	4	0	2	-3	-2	-2	-1	3.03	3.02	145
Competition from non-banks ⁴	0	1	97	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3.00	2.99	145
Competition from market financing	0	1	96	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	3.00	2.99	145
C) Perception of risk⁵													
General economic situation and outlook	0	9	91	0	0	0	7	9	3	5	2.93	2.91	145
Industry or firm-specific situation and outlook/borrower's creditworthiness ⁶	0	8	91	1	0	0	10	7	5	4	2.90	2.93	145
Risk related to the collateral demanded	0	1	99	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3.00	2.99	145
D) Your bank's risk tolerance⁵													
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	2	98	0	0	0	6	2	3	1	2.94	2.98	145

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 conditions¹ for new loans or credit lines to enterprises changed?

(in percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	--	-	°	+	++	NA ⁶	NetP		DI		Mean		No of banks
							Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	
Overall													
A) Overall terms and conditions¹													
Overall terms and conditions	0	7	92	1	0	0	4	5	2	3	2.96	2.95	149
B) Interest rates and margins													
Your bank's lending rates	0	14	83	3	0	0	4	11	2	5	2.96	2.89	149
Your bank's margin on average loans ²	0	3	93	4	0	0	-2	-1	-1	-1	3.02	3.01	149
Your bank's margin on riskier loans	0	4	92	2	0	1	1	2	1	1	2.99	2.98	149
C) Other conditions and terms													
Non-interest rate charges ³	0	0	100	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2.99	3.00	149
Size of the loan or credit line	0	3	96	1	0	0	3	2	1	1	2.97	2.98	149
Collateral ⁴ requirements	0	3	97	0	0	0	3	3	1	2	2.97	2.97	149
Loan covenants ⁵	0	1	99	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	2.97	2.99	149
Maturity	0	0	99	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	2.97	3.00	149
Small and medium-sized enterprises													
A) Overall terms and conditions¹													
Overall terms and conditions	0	5	92	0	0	2	5	4	3	2	2.94	2.96	144
B) Margins													
Your bank's lending rates	0	13	82	2	0	2	7	12	3	6	2.93	2.88	144
Your bank's margin on average loans ²	0	3	92	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	2.99	2.99	144
Your bank's margin on riskier loans	0	4	92	1	0	3	4	3	2	1	2.96	2.97	144
C) Other conditions and terms													
Non-interest rate charges ³	0	0	97	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	144
Size of the loan or credit line	0	3	94	0	0	2	2	3	1	2	2.97	2.97	144
Collateral ⁴ requirements	0	3	94	0	0	2	3	3	1	1	2.97	2.97	144
Loan covenants ⁵	0	1	96	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2.97	3.00	144
Maturity	0	0	97	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2.97	3.00	144
Large enterprises													
A) Overall terms and conditions¹													
Overall terms and conditions	0	6	93	1	0	0	3	5	2	2	2.97	2.95	145
B) Margins													
Your bank's lending rates	0	13	83	4	0	0	1	9	1	5	2.98	2.90	145
Your bank's margin on average loans ²	0	3	92	5	0	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	3.02	3.02	145
Your bank's margin on riskier loans	0	4	93	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	2.99	2.98	145
C) Other conditions and terms													
Non-interest rate charges ³	0	0	100	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2.99	3.00	145
Size of the loan or credit line	0	3	96	1	0	0	3	2	1	1	2.97	2.98	145
Collateral ⁴ requirements	0	3	97	0	0	0	3	3	1	2	2.97	2.97	145
Loan covenants ⁵	0	1	99	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	2.97	2.99	145
Maturity	0	0	100	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	2.97	3.00	145

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 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 "--" (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 4

Over the past three months, how have the following factors¹ 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		No of banks
							Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	
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	0	0	0	1	3	1	2	2.99	2.97	149
Your bank's ability to access market financing	0	3	94	2	0	1	-4	1	-2	0	3.04	2.99	149
Your bank's liquidity position	0	0	100	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	3.01	3.00	149
B) Pressure from competition													
Competition from other banks	0	2	87	10	0	1	-3	-8	-1	-4	3.03	3.08	149
Competition from non-banks	0	0	99	1	0	1	-1	-1	0	0	3.01	3.01	149
Competition from market financing	0	0	93	5	0	2	-3	-5	-1	-2	3.03	3.05	149
C) Perception of risk													
General economic situation and outlook	0	14	86	0	0	0	9	14	4	7	2.91	2.86	149
Industry or firm-specific situation and outlook/borrower's creditworthiness	0	15	84	1	0	0	10	14	5	7	2.90	2.86	149
Risk related to the collateral demanded	0	2	97	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3.00	2.99	149
D) Your bank's risk tolerance													
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	6	94	0	0	0	3	6	2	3	2.97	2.94	149
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	2	98	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3.00	2.98	149
Your bank's ability to access market financing	0	2	95	2	0	1	-4	0	-2	0	3.04	3.00	149
Your bank's liquidity position	0	0	100	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	3.01	3.00	149
B) Pressure from competition													
Competition from other banks	0	2	86	10	0	1	-5	-8	-2	-4	3.05	3.09	149
Competition from non-banks	0	0	99	1	0	1	-1	-1	0	0	3.01	3.01	149
Competition from market financing	0	0	93	5	0	2	-3	-5	-1	-2	3.03	3.05	149
C) Perception of risk													
General economic situation and outlook	0	9	90	1	0	0	8	8	4	4	2.92	2.92	149
Industry or firm-specific situation and outlook/borrower's creditworthiness	0	10	89	1	0	0	6	8	3	4	2.94	2.92	149
Risk related to the collateral demanded	0	0	99	1	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	3.00	3.01	149
D) Your bank's risk tolerance													
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	3	96	0	0	0	3	3	2	2	2.97	2.97	149

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	99	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2.99	3.00	148
Your bank's ability to access market financing	0	2	94	2	0	2	-3	0	-1	0	3.03	3.00	148
Your bank's liquidity position	0	0	99	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	148
B) Pressure from competition													
Competition from other banks	0	0	92	7	0	2	0	-7	0	-3	3.00	3.07	148
Competition from non-banks	0	0	98	1	0	2	-1	-1	0	0	3.01	3.01	148
Competition from market financing	0	0	92	5	0	3	-2	-5	-1	-2	3.02	3.05	148
C) Perception of risk													
General economic situation and outlook	0	13	86	0	0	1	8	13	4	6	2.92	2.87	148
Industry or firm-specific situation and outlook/borrower's creditworthiness	0	14	84	1	0	1	8	13	4	7	2.92	2.87	148
Risk related to the collateral demanded	0	1	97	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	148
D) Your bank's risk tolerance													
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	6	93	0	0	1	3	6	2	3	2.97	2.94	148

1) The factors refer to the same sub-factors as in question 2. Detailed sub-factors were introduced in April 2022.

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 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 5

Over the past three months (apart from normal seasonal fluctuations), has the share of formal and informal enterprise 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)

	Share of rejected applications					
	Overall		Loans to small and medium-sized enterprises		Loans to large enterprises	
	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26
Decreased considerably	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decreased somewhat	1	2	1	2	0	1
Remained basically unchanged	92	93	93	90	93	94
Increased somewhat	6	5	2	5	6	4
Increased considerably	0	0	0	0	0	0
NA ³	1	1	4	3	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Net percentage	6	3	2	4	6	3
Diffusion index	3	2	1	2	3	2
Mean	3.06	3.04	3.02	3.04	3.06	3.03
Number of banks responding	143	149	138	144	139	145

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: Additional breakdowns were introduced in April 2022. 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 6

Over the past three months (apart from normal seasonal fluctuations), how has the demand for loans¹ or credit lines² 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	
	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26
Decreased considerably	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Decreased somewhat	12	13	12	13	8	11	7	6	9	13
Remained basically unchanged	74	75	74	77	76	79	79	85	75	75
Increased somewhat	14	11	11	8	16	9	9	6	17	11
Increased considerably	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NA ³	0	0	3	2	0	0	5	2	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Net percentage	3	-2	-2	-5	7	-3	2	0	8	-3
Diffusion index	1	-1	-1	-2	4	-2	1	-1	4	-2
Mean	3.03	2.98	2.98	2.95	3.08	2.97	3.02	2.98	3.08	2.96
Number of banks responding	143	149	138	144	139	145	143	149	143	149

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 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 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)

Overall													
	--	-	°	+	++	NA ²	NetP		DI		Mean		No of banks
							Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	
A) Financing needs/underlying drivers or purpose of loan demand													
Fixed investment	0	14	80	7	0	0	0	-7	0	-4	3.00	2.93	149
Inventories and working capital	1	2	91	5	0	1	8	2	4	0	3.08	3.01	149
Mergers/acquisitions and corporate restructuring	0	5	87	6	0	2	4	1	2	0	3.04	3.00	149
General level of interest rates	0	2	97	1	0	0	2	-1	1	0	3.02	2.99	149
Debt refinancing/restructuring and renegotiation ¹	0	0	99	0	0	0	7	0	3	0	3.07	3.00	149
B) Use of alternative finance													
Internal financing	0	1	98	1	0	0	-3	0	-2	0	2.97	3.00	149
Loans from other banks	0	1	98	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	3.03	3.00	149
Loans from non-banks	0	1	99	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	3.00	2.99	149
Issuance/redemption of debt securities	0	0	94	0	0	6	-1	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	149
Issuance/redemption of equity	0	0	92	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	149
Small and medium-sized enterprises													
	--	-	°	+	++	NA ²	NetP		DI		Mean		No of banks
							Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	
A) Financing needs/underlying drivers or purpose of loan demand													
Fixed investment	0	11	81	5	0	2	-3	-6	-2	-3	2.97	2.94	144
Inventories and working capital	1	2	87	6	0	3	5	3	2	1	3.05	3.02	144
Mergers/acquisitions and corporate restructuring	1	3	88	2	0	6	2	-2	1	-2	3.02	2.96	144
General level of interest rates	0	1	96	0	0	2	2	-1	1	0	3.02	2.99	144
Debt refinancing/restructuring and renegotiation ¹	0	0	95	2	0	2	5	2	3	1	3.05	3.02	144
B) Use of alternative finance													
Internal financing	0	2	94	1	0	2	-2	-1	-1	-1	2.98	2.99	144
Loans from other banks	0	2	93	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	3.01	3.00	144
Loans from non-banks	0	0	97	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	3.00	3.01	144
Issuance/redemption of debt securities	0	0	90	1	0	9	0	1	0	0	3.00	3.01	144
Issuance/redemption of equity	0	0	88	1	0	11	0	1	0	0	3.00	3.01	144
Large enterprises													
	--	-	°	+	++	NA ²	NetP		DI		Mean		No of banks
							Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	
A) Financing needs/underlying drivers or purpose of loan demand													
Fixed investment	1	12	81	6	0	0	4	-7	2	-4	3.04	2.92	145
Inventories and working capital	1	2	93	2	0	1	9	-1	5	-1	3.09	2.98	145
Mergers/acquisitions and corporate restructuring	0	4	87	8	0	1	5	3	2	2	3.05	3.03	145
General level of interest rates	0	4	95	1	0	0	2	-3	1	-2	3.02	2.97	145
Debt refinancing/restructuring and renegotiation ¹	0	0	99	1	0	0	7	0	3	0	3.07	3.00	145
B) Use of alternative finance													
Internal financing	0	2	97	1	0	0	-4	-1	-2	-1	2.96	2.99	145
Loans from other banks	0	1	98	0	0	0	2	-1	1	-1	3.02	2.99	145
Loans from non-banks	0	1	99	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	3.00	2.99	145
Issuance/redemption of debt securities	0	0	94	0	0	5	-1	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	145
Issuance/redemption of equity	0	0	93	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	145

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: Additional breakdowns were introduced in April 2022. 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 considerably to lower demand) and "°" (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 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	
	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26
Tighten considerably	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tighten somewhat	7	19	3	16	7	15	3	15	8	17
Remain basically unchanged	92	80	93	80	92	84	91	82	91	82
Ease somewhat	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
Ease considerably	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NA ¹	0	0	3	2	0	0	5	2	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Net percentage	6	19	2	16	7	15	3	15	7	16
Diffusion index	3	9	1	8	3	8	1	7	4	8
Mean	2.94	2.81	2.98	2.84	2.93	2.85	2.97	2.85	2.93	2.84
Number of banks responding	143	149	138	144	139	145	143	149	143	149

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 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	
	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26
Decrease considerably	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Decrease somewhat	6	25	6	24	4	25	4	14	4	27
Remain basically unchanged	81	60	80	63	84	63	83	64	86	62
Increase somewhat	12	15	11	10	12	12	7	19	10	10
Increase considerably	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NA ¹	0	0	3	2	0	0	5	2	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Net percentage	6	-10	4	-14	8	-13	3	5	6	-17
Diffusion index	3	-5	2	-7	4	-6	1	3	3	-9
Mean	3.06	2.90	3.04	2.86	3.08	2.87	3.03	3.06	3.06	2.82
Number of banks responding	143	149	138	144	139	145	143	149	143	149

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.

Loans to households

Question 10

Over the past three months, how have your bank's credit standards¹ as applied to the approval of loans² to households³ 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	
	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26
Tightened considerably	0	0	0	0
Tightened somewhat	4	6	9	16
Remained basically unchanged	90	91	88	84
Eased somewhat	6	4	3	1
Eased considerably	0	0	0	0
NA ⁵	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100
Net percentage	-2	2	6	15
Diffusion index	-1	1	3	7
Mean	3.02	2.98	2.94	2.85
Number of banks responding	132	138	140	147

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 ⁸	NetP		DI		Mean		No of banks	
							Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26		
A) Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints¹														
Your bank's capital and the costs related to your bank's capital position ²	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	138
Your bank's ability to access market financing ³	0	0	99	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	138
Your bank's liquidity position	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	138
B) Pressure from competition														
Competition from other banks	0	1	95	3	0	1	-7	-2	-3	-1	3.07	3.02	138	
Competition from non-banks ⁴	0	0	97	1	0	1	0	-1	0	-1	3.00	3.01	138	
C) Perception of risk⁵														
General economic situation and outlook	0	5	95	0	0	0	3	5	2	2	2.97	2.95	138	
Housing market prospects, including expected house price developments ⁶	0	4	96	0	0	0	1	4	0	2	2.99	2.96	138	
Borrower's creditworthiness ⁷	0	0	100	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	2.96	3.00	138	
D) Your bank's risk tolerance⁵														
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	2	94	4	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	3.01	3.01	138	

1) See Glossary for Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints. Detailed sub-factors were introduced in April 2022.

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) See Glossary for Housing market prospects, including expected house price developments.

7) 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".

8) "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 conditions¹ for new loans to households for house purchase changed?

(in percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	--	-	°	+	++	NA ⁶	NetP		DI		Mean		No of banks
							Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	
A) Overall terms and conditions													
Overall terms and conditions	0	6	87	7	0	0	-4	0	-2	0	3.05	3.00	138
B) Interest rates and margins													
Your bank's lending rates	0	15	65	20	0	0	14	-6	7	-3	2.86	3.06	138
Your bank's loan margin on average loans ²	0	5	78	17	0	0	-7	-12	-3	-6	3.07	3.12	138
Your bank's loan margin on riskier loans	0	5	87	7	0	1	0	-2	0	-1	3.00	3.02	138
C) Other terms and conditions													
Collateral ³ requirements	0	0	100	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2.99	3.00	138
"Loan-to-value" ratio ⁴	0	0	100	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2.99	3.00	138
Other loan size limits	0	2	98	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3.00	2.98	138
Maturity	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	138
Non-interest rate charges ⁵	0	0	99	1	0	0	-1	0	-1	0	3.01	3.00	138

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
							Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	
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	1	98	1	0	0	4	0	2	0	2.96	3.00	138
Your bank's ability to access market financing	0	8	87	4	0	1	0	4	0	2	3.00	2.96	138
Your bank's liquidity position	0	0	98	1	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	3.00	3.01	138
B) Pressure from competition													
Pressure from competition	0	1	85	13	0	1	-7	-12	-4	-6	3.07	3.12	138
C) Perception of risk													
Perception of risk	0	3	97	0	0	0	2	3	1	1	2.98	2.97	138
D) Your bank's risk tolerance													
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	4	96	0	0	0	1	4	1	2	2.99	2.96	138
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	98	1	0	0	2	-1	1	0	2.98	3.01	138
Your bank's ability to access market financing	0	6	89	4	0	1	0	2	0	1	3.00	2.98	138
Your bank's liquidity position	0	0	98	1	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	3.00	3.01	138
B) Pressure from competition													
Pressure from competition	0	3	82	14	0	1	-6	-11	-3	-5	3.06	3.11	138
C) Perception of risk													
Perception of risk	0	3	97	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	2.99	2.98	138
D) Your bank's risk tolerance													
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	2	98	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3.00	2.98	138
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	97	1	0	1	5	-1	2	0	2.95	3.01	138
Your bank's ability to access market financing	0	6	88	4	0	2	0	2	0	1	3.00	2.98	138
Your bank's liquidity position	0	0	98	1	0	1	0	-1	0	0	3.00	3.01	138
B) Pressure from competition													
Pressure from competition	0	6	89	4	0	2	0	2	0	1	3.01	2.98	138
C) Perception of risk													
Perception of risk	0	1	98	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2.99	2.99	138
D) Your bank's risk tolerance													
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	3	96	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	3.00	2.97	138

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
							Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	
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	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	147
Your bank's ability to access market financing	0	0	97	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	147
Your bank's liquidity position	0	0	98	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	147
B) Pressure from competition													
Competition from other banks	0	0	98	1	0	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	3.01	3.01	147
Competition from non-banks	0	0	97	2	0	1	-1	-2	0	-1	3.01	3.02	147
C) Perception of risk													
General economic situation and outlook	0	7	93	0	0	0	4	7	2	4	2.96	2.93	147
Creditworthiness of consumers ¹	0	13	87	0	0	0	6	13	3	6	2.94	2.87	147
Risk on the collateral demanded	0	0	93	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	147
D) Your bank's risk tolerance													
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	12	88	0	0	0	6	12	3	6	2.94	2.88	147

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
							Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	
A) Overall terms and conditions													
Overall terms and conditions	0	14	80	7	0	0	4	7	2	4	2.96	2.93	147
B) Interest rates and margins													
Your bank's lending rates	0	8	82	10	0	0	2	-2	1	-1	2.98	3.02	147
Your bank's loan margin on average loans	0	4	87	9	0	0	-2	-5	-1	-2	3.02	3.05	147
Your bank's loan margin on riskier loans	0	7	87	6	0	0	5	1	2	0	2.95	2.99	147
C) Other terms and conditions													
Collateral requirements	0	1	92	0	0	7	0	1	0	1	3.00	2.99	147
Size of the loan	0	2	97	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3.00	2.99	147
Maturity	0	1	99	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	3.01	3.00	147
Non-interest rate charges	0	2	97	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	3.00	2.98	147

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
							Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	
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	98	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	147
Your bank's ability to access market financing	0	5	92	0	0	3	0	5	0	2	3.00	2.95	147
Your bank's liquidity position	0	0	98	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	147
B) Pressure from competition													
Pressure from competition	0	1	90	8	0	1	-4	-6	-2	-3	3.04	3.06	147
C) Perception of risk													
Perception of risk	0	5	94	1	0	0	5	5	2	2	2.95	2.95	147
D) Your bank's risk tolerance													
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	9	91	0	0	0	3	9	2	4	2.97	2.91	147
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	98	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	147
Your bank's ability to access market financing	0	4	93	0	0	3	1	4	1	2	2.99	2.96	147
Your bank's liquidity position	0	0	98	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	147
B) Pressure from competition													
Pressure from competition	0	1	90	8	0	1	-4	-7	-2	-3	3.04	3.07	147
C) Perception of risk													
Perception of risk	0	4	95	1	0	0	0	4	0	2	3.00	2.96	147
D) Your bank's risk tolerance													
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	6	94	0	0	0	1	6	0	3	2.99	2.94	147
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	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	147
Your bank's ability to access market financing	0	4	93	0	0	3	1	4	1	2	2.99	2.96	147
Your bank's liquidity position	0	0	98	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	147
B) Pressure from competition													
Pressure from competition	0	1	93	5	0	1	3	-4	2	-2	2.97	3.04	147
C) Perception of risk													
Perception of risk	2	2	96	0	0	0	6	4	3	3	2.93	2.94	147
D) Your bank's risk tolerance													
Your bank's risk tolerance	2	9	89	0	0	0	4	11	2	6	2.96	2.87	147

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	
	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26
Decreased considerably	0	0	0	0
Decreased somewhat	1	0	4	1
Remained basically unchanged	97	95	84	84
Increased somewhat	1	3	11	15
Increased considerably	0	0	0	0
NA ³	1	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100
Net percentage	0	3	8	14
Diffusion index	0	2	4	7
Mean	3.00	3.03	3.08	3.14
Number of banks responding	132	138	140	147

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	
	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26
Decreased considerably	0	0	0	0
Decreased somewhat	12	22	9	17
Remained basically unchanged	68	56	84	78
Increased somewhat	20	19	7	6
Increased considerably	1	3	0	0
NA ²	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100
Net percentage	9	0	-2	-11
Diffusion index	5	2	-1	-5
Mean	3.10	3.03	2.98	2.89
Number of banks responding	132	138	140	147

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
							Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	
A) Financing needs/underlying drivers or purpose of loan demand													
Housing market prospects, including expected house price developments	0	11	79	11	0	0	16	0	8	0	3.16	3.00	138
Consumer confidence ¹	0	14	84	1	0	0	-6	-13	-2	-7	2.96	2.87	138
General level of interest rates	1	16	71	12	0	0	2	-5	0	-3	3.01	2.94	138
Debt refinancing/restructuring and renegotiation ²	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	138
Regulatory and fiscal regime of housing markets	0	3	96	1	0	0	-3	-2	-2	-1	2.97	2.98	138
B) Use of alternative sources for housing finance													
Internal finance of house purchase out of savings/down payment ³	0	0	100	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3.01	3.00	138
Loans from other banks	0	4	95	0	0	0	0	-4	0	-2	3.00	2.96	138
Other sources of external finance	0	0	99	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	138

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
							Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26	
A) Financing needs/underlying drivers or purpose of loan demand													
Spending on durable consumer goods	0	12	85	3	0	0	-1	-10	-1	-5	2.99	2.90	147
Consumer confidence	0	10	89	1	0	0	-3	-8	-1	-4	2.97	2.92	147
General level of interest rates	0	7	91	2	0	0	4	-5	2	-2	3.04	2.95	147
Consumption expenditure financed through real-estate guaranteed loans ¹	0	0	81	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	147
B) Use of alternative finance													
Internal finance out of savings	0	0	100	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3.01	3.00	147
Loans from other banks	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	147
Other sources of external finance	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	147

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	
	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26
Tighten considerably	0	3	0	0
Tighten somewhat	9	6	10	16
Remain basically unchanged	84	89	89	81
Ease somewhat	6	2	1	3
Ease considerably	0	0	0	0
NA ¹	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100
Net percentage	3	8	9	13
Diffusion index	1	5	5	6
Mean	2.97	2.90	2.91	2.87
Number of banks responding	132	138	140	147

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	
	Jan 26	Apr 26	Jan 26	Apr 26
Decrease considerably	0	0	0	0
Decrease somewhat	9	27	7	15
Remain basically unchanged	79	65	85	79
Increase somewhat	12	8	8	6
Increase considerably	0	0	0	0
NA ¹	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100
Net percentage	3	-20	2	-9
Diffusion index	1	-10	1	-5
Mean	3.03	2.80	3.02	2.91
Number of banks responding	132	138	140	147

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	1	84	3	0	12	-1	3.01	0.22	161	0	7	79	3	0	12	4	2.94	0.35	161	
Long-term (more than one year) deposits and other retail funding instruments	0	5	82	1	0	11	4	2.94	0.31	161	0	7	79	2	0	11	5	2.93	0.34	161	
B) Inter-bank unsecured money market																					
Very short-term money market (up to 1 week)	0	3	76	0	0	20	3	2.97	0.21	161	0	10	67	3	0	20	8	2.90	0.41	161	
Short-term money market (more than 1 week)	0	7	77	1	0	15	6	2.92	0.31	161	0	16	67	2	0	15	14	2.83	0.45	161	
C) Wholesale debt securities³																					
Short-term debt securities (e.g. certificates of deposit or commercial paper)	0	10	57	1	0	32	9	2.87	0.41	161	0	22	44	1	0	33	21	2.72	0.52	161	
Medium to long term debt securities (incl. covered bonds)	0	13	65	5	1	16	7	2.92	0.50	161	0	27	55	2	0	16	25	2.74	0.54	161	
D) Securitisation⁴																					
Securitisation of corporate loans	0	4	40	0	0	56	3	2.95	0.29	161	0	9	35	0	0	56	9	2.88	0.36	161	
Securitisation of loans for house purchase	0	2	37	0	0	61	2	2.96	0.23	161	0	7	31	1	0	61	6	2.94	0.45	161	
E) Ability to transfer credit risk off balance sheet⁵																					
Ability to transfer credit risk off balance sheet	0	4	54	1	0	41	3	2.95	0.28	161	0	11	48	0	0	41	11	2.87	0.37	161	

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

2) Please select "N/A" (not applicable) only if the source of funding is not relevant for your bank.

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 credit standards. 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 credit standards.

(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) 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	5	95	0	0	0	5	2.95	0.23	149	0	7	93	0	0	0	6	2.94	0.27	149
Loans to households for house purchase	0	0	99	1	0	0	-1	3.01	0.10	138	0	0	98	2	0	0	-1	3.01	0.16	138
Consumer credit and other lending to households	0	8	92	0	0	0	7	2.93	0.30	147	0	11	89	0	0	0	11	2.89	0.33	147
B) Contribution of factors through which the NPL ratio and other indicators of credit quality affect your bank's credit standards																				
Contribution of your bank's cost of funds and balance sheet constraints to the impact on your bank's credit standards through your bank's NPL ratio and other indicators of credit quality																				
Costs related to your bank's capital position	0	1	98	0	0	1	1	2.99	0.10	161	0	1	98	0	0	1	1	2.99	0.10	161
Costs related to your bank's balance sheet clean-up operations ³	0	3	95	0	0	1	3	2.97	0.20	161	0	3	95	0	0	1	3	2.97	0.21	161
Pressure related to supervisory or regulatory requirements ⁴	1	4	93	0	0	1	5	2.93	0.29	161	1	3	94	0	0	1	4	2.95	0.27	161
Your bank's access to market financing	0	1	97	0	0	2	1	2.99	0.18	161	0	1	97	0	0	2	1	2.99	0.13	161
Your bank's liquidity position	0	0	98	0	0	1	0	3.01	0.14	161	0	0	98	0	0	1	0	3.00	0.03	161
Contribution of your bank's perception of risk and risk tolerance to the impact on your bank's credit standards through your bank's NPL ratio and other indicators of credit quality																				
Your bank's perception of risk ⁵	0	10	90	0	0	0	10	2.90	0.31	161	0	12	88	0	0	0	12	2.88	0.35	161
Your bank's risk tolerance	0	7	93	0	0	0	7	2.93	0.26	161	0	7	93	0	0	0	7	2.93	0.27	161

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 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 remained unchanged. Other indicators of credit quality include, for example, Stage 2 loans (underperforming loans that have seen a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition) and loans in early arrears (loans for which payment is overdue for more than 30 and up to 90 days).

2) Please select "N/A" (not applicable) only if you do not have any business in or exposure to the respective lending category, or if you 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) Your bank's perception of risk regarding the general economic situation and outlook, borrowers' creditworthiness and of the risk related to collateral demanded.

Notes: The net percentage (NetP) is defined as the difference between the sum of the percentages of banks responding "--" = have contributed considerably/will contribute considerably to tightening and "-" = have contributed somewhat/will contribute somewhat to tightening, and the sum of banks responding "+" = have contributed somewhat/will contribute somewhat to easing and "++" = have contributed considerably/will contribute considerably to easing. "°" means "have not had/will not have an impact". 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 141

Over the past six months, have the ECB key interest rates decisions taken in the past and/or expected by your bank led to a change in your bank's profitability? 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 ¹	NetP	Mean	Std. dev.	No of banks	--	-	°	+	++	NA ¹	NetP	Mean	Std. dev.	No of banks
Impact on your bank's profitability, overall	0	6	84	7	0	3	2	3.02	0.39	161	1	8	71	16	0	3	7	3.05	0.58	161
Your bank's net interest income, overall ²	0	8	82	7	1	3	0	3.01	0.45	161	1	12	60	24	0	3	11	3.09	0.67	161
owing to:																				
Margin effect	0	10	78	8	1	3	-2	3.00	0.49	161	1	12	59	24	0	3	10	3.08	0.69	161
Volume effect	0	2	88	6	0	3	4	3.04	0.31	161	0	11	82	4	0	3	-6	2.93	0.41	161
Your bank's non-interest income, overall	0	0	95	0	0	5	0	3.00	0.04	161	0	4	91	1	0	4	-3	2.97	0.23	161
owing to:																				
Your bank's capital gains/losses	0	1	90	2	0	7	1	3.02	0.20	161	0	3	88	2	0	7	-2	2.98	0.26	161
Your bank's net fee and commission income	0	0	89	5	0	6	5	3.06	0.24	161	0	3	88	3	0	6	1	3.01	0.27	161
Your bank's need for provisioning and impairments ³	0	0	92	2	0	6	2	3.02	0.13	161	0	4	90	0	0	6	-4	2.96	0.21	161

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

(2) The net interest income is defined as the difference between the interest income earned and interest expenses paid on the outstanding amount of interest-bearing assets and liabilities by the bank. Margin effects relate to changes in the interest rates of these assets and liabilities, while volume effects relate to changes in the volumes.

(3) Please select "-" / "--" in case of higher need for provisioning and impairments; please select "+" / "++" in case of lower need for provisioning and impairments.

Notes: The net percentage (NetP) is defined as the difference between the sum of the percentages of banks responding "--" = contributed considerably/will contribute considerably to a decrease and "-" = contributed somewhat/will contribute somewhat to a decrease, and the sum of banks responding "+" = contributed somewhat/will contribute somewhat to an increase and "++" = contributed considerably/will contribute considerably to an increase. "°" means "have not had/will not have an impact". 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 145a

Please indicate the importance of securitisation⁽¹⁾ business for your bank in general, the motives why your bank securitises loans, and the type of investors purchasing your bank's securitised loans and their relative importance in terms of your bank's securitised loan volume.

(in percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	°	+	++	NA ²	Mean	Std. dev.	No of banks
Importance of securitisation business for your bank							
Traditional securitisation - non-SRT (significant risk transfer) securitisation	16	15	13	56	3.88	0.89	161
Traditional securitisation - SRT securitisation	20	11	5	65	3.47	0.75	161
Synthetic securitisation - non-SRT securitisation	28	2	1	69	3.09	0.41	161
Synthetic securitisation - SRT securitisation	12	22	12	54	4.05	0.74	161
Your bank's motives to securitise loans							
Free up capital to grant new loans	12	23	13	53	4.09	0.69	161
Free up capital to increase payout ratios	34	5	2	59	3.27	0.59	161
Manage your bank's credit risk	21	22	7	51	3.77	0.71	161
Improve your bank's liquidity position	17	17	13	53	3.96	0.85	161
Improve your bank's access to funding	18	20	6	55	3.65	0.75	161
Enhance fulfilment of regulatory or supervisory requirements	22	18	5	55	3.63	0.77	161
Market trends (to be present in this business)	29	12	5	54	3.55	0.80	161
Type of investors purchasing your bank's securitised loans and their relative importance in terms of your bank's securitised loan volume							
Other loans	21	15	4	60	3.64	0.78	161
Private investment funds	10	15	17	58	4.24	0.85	161
Insurance corporations and pension funds	14	20	11	56	3.96	0.81	161
Supranational institutions and public development funds	17	15	9	59	3.81	0.82	161
Other non-bank financial institutions	22	14	2	62	3.53	0.68	161
Other	28	6	1	65	3.23	0.49	161

Question 145b

Over the past twelve months, have securitisation activities of your bank led to a change in your bank's credit standards and lending volumes? And what do you expect for the next twelve months?

(in percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	--	-	°	+	++	NA ²	NetP	Mean	Std. dev.	No of banks	--	-	°	+	++	NA ²	NetP	Mean	Std. dev.	No of banks
Impact of securitisation on your bank's credit standards																				
Loans and credit lines to enterprises	0	0	52	4	0	44	-4	3.07	0.29	149	0	0	54	4	0	42	-4	3.07	0.29	149
Loans to households for house purchase	0	0	51	3	0	46	-3	3.05	0.24	138	0	0	51	3	0	46	-3	3.05	0.24	138
Consumer credit and other lending to households	0	0	46	4	0	51	-4	3.07	0.28	147	0	0	46	4	0	51	-4	3.07	0.28	147
Impact of securitisation on your bank's lending volumes																				
Loans and credit lines to enterprises	0	1	41	13	1	44	13	3.26	0.54	149	0	0	39	18	1	42	19	3.37	0.54	149
Loans to households for house purchase	0	0	50	4	0	46	4	3.07	0.24	138	0	0	49	5	0	46	5	3.08	0.27	138
Consumer credit and other lending to households	0	0	42	7	0	51	7	3.17	0.40	147	0	0	40	9	0	51	9	3.19	0.42	147

(1) Securitisation can be traditional or synthetic. Traditional securitisation involves the transfer of the legal ownership of the underlying assets to a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), usually removing the asset from banks' balance sheets. Synthetic securitisation involves the use of credit risk derivatives or financial guarantees, with the loans remaining on banks' balance sheets. This can also be SRT (significant risk transfer) securitisation, to reduce the amount of required regulatory capital of the bank (see European Banking Authority, EBA Report on significant risk transfer in securitisation under articles 244(6) and 245(6) of the Capital Requirements regulation, EBA/Rep/2020/32).

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