



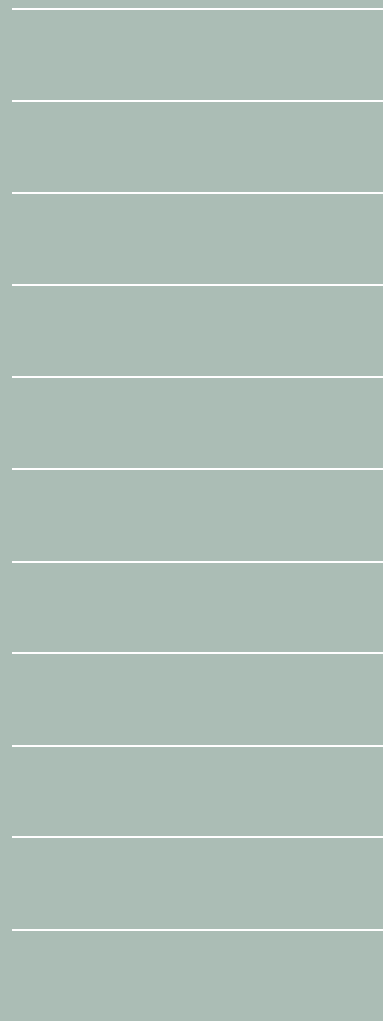
LIETUVOS BANKAS
EURO SISTEMA

REVIEW

OF THE BANK LENDING SURVEY

2016

2



REVIEW
OF THE BANK LENDING SURVEY
2016 / 2

Reproduction for educational and non-commercial purposes is permitted provided that the source is acknowledged.

© Bank of Lithuania, 2016

AIMS, METHODS AND PRINCIPLES OF THE SURVEY

The survey of commercial banks and foreign bank branches operating in Lithuania is aimed at obtaining information on various aspects related to bank lending: credit standards applied, lending terms and conditions for households and enterprises¹, contributions to their development, credit demand, bank expectations for future credit developments, etc. The Review of the Bank Lending Survey is published twice a year.

In carrying out the Survey, bank senior loan officers were requested to specify changes that occurred from July to September 2016 in their banks' credit standards and credit terms and conditions set for households and non-financial corporations, developments in credit demand, factors that influenced these developments the most, etc. Some of the questions are aimed at clarifying the expectations of bank representatives until the end of 2017 or changes in the situation from the start of 2016. In responding about the likely future situation, the surveyed were asked to assess potential changes over the next quarter (October to December 2016). The present Review was prepared using the generalised data from a survey of six commercial banks and four foreign bank branches (hereinafter 'banks'). The Survey was conducted in September 2016.

The Review of the Bank Lending Survey presents a summarised opinion of the respondents, which does not necessarily reflect the official position and perceptions of banks, including the Bank of Lithuania or its employees. In summarising the opinions and calculating the proportion of banks that have chosen a particular answer, the responses of banks were given the same weight, regardless of their market share.

In the Review, the net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of banks responding 'tightening of credit standards' (increasing demand) and the percentage of banks responding 'easing of credit standards' (lowering demand). A positive net percentage indicates that a larger share of banks have tightened their credit standards, a negative (–) – that they have eased them. Likewise, the net percentage is assessed by calculating changes in demand: a positive net percentage refers to an increase in demand, a negative percentage – to its decline.

In the tables, the mean is defined as a weighted average, attributing to the responses the following values: 1 for 'tightened considerably (a decline in demand)'; 2 for 'tightened somewhat (a decline in demand)'; 3 for 'remained basically unchanged'; 4 for 'eased somewhat (an increase in demand)'; 5 for 'eased considerably (an increase in demand)'. When the value of the mean is lower than 3, it indicates that most banks have tightened their credit standards; when the value of the mean is higher than 3, it indicates that banks have eased their credit standards. Likewise, the value of the mean is assessed by calculating changes in demand: the value, if lower than 3, indicates a decline in demand; if it is higher than 3 – an increase in demand.

As of 2015, the results of the survey of commercial banks and foreign bank branches operating in Lithuania are included in the results of the euro area bank lending survey published by the European Central Bank (ECB). The results of the present Review and the survey published by the ECB may differ, since, according to existing practice, the ECB presents the survey results on four banks that hold the largest market share by assets held. The euro area bank lending survey is available on the ECB website:

https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/pdf/blssurvey_201610.pdf?1c9097ee2adca4f207aa0d39e25517f3

The Review was prepared by
the Economics and Financial Stability Service of the Bank of Lithuania

¹ In this context, enterprises are non-financial corporations.

REVIEW OF THE MAIN SURVEY RESULTS

November 2016

In the third quarter of 2016, banks did not change significantly their credit standards² and terms and conditions³ for households, yet, in terms of enterprises, signs of credit standard easing have been visible for several consecutive quarters (see Charts 1–2, Tables 1–6 and 11–16 of Annex 1). Banks' competitive environment, expectations related to general economic situation and developments in banks' risk tolerance provided a positive although minor boost to the easing of credit standards on loans to enterprises. In the last quarter of 2016, banks do not intend to change their credit standards as well as terms and conditions neither for households, nor for enterprises. Comparing the results of the present survey to those of the survey carried out at the beginning of the year, it might be stated that the share of banks indicating that the construction sector is in good financial situation reduced the most; conversely, the share of banks that assessed the financial situation of the transport and agriculture sectors positively increased the most. Respectively, the share of banks limiting lending to the transport sector decreased the most.

In the third quarter of 2016, demand for loans to enterprises, especially long-term loan demand, showed increases (see Tables 7–9 of Annex 1 and Table 2 of Annex 2). The growing demand for borrowing was mainly determined by capital investment and the low general level of interest rates. In the assessment of the surveyed banks, the demand for loans to enterprises will remain broadly unchanged in the near future (it will increase somewhat), while competition will intensify mainly due to lending to enterprises engaged in trade and manufacturing.

Favourable housing market prospects and a low general level of interest rates were major incentives behind household willingness to borrow for housing (see Tables 17–19 of Annex 1 and Table 21 of Annex 2). The overall high consumer confidence was also a significant factor. According to banks, in the third quarter of 2016 demand for housing loans followed an upward trajectory, whereas demand for consumer credit remained unchanged. Respondents did not expect a significant rise in demand for housing loans in the near future. Two banks indicated that in the previous quarter the share of rejected consumer loan applications surged.

Banks indicated that the loan portfolio should continue expanding⁴, yet slower growth rates are expected (see Chart 3, Tables 1 and 4–5 of Annex 2). One bank also indicated a potential contraction of the loan portfolio in 2017. Major market participants stated that their loan portfolios will expand at a slower pace in 2017 compared to 2016. The growth rate of the volume of smaller banks' lending should basically match that observed in 2016. Compared to the results of the survey conducted at the beginning of the year, expectations relating to the growth of lending to households changed more significantly – it is expected to be less significant both in 2016 and 2017. According to banks, the loan portfolio quality improved in the third quarter. Such a trend should prevail in the fourth quarter as well.

Compared to the results of the survey conducted at the beginning of the year, banks' expectations over housing price dynamics remained unchanged (see Chart 4, Table 3 of Annex 2). The majority of the surveyed banks continued to expect a rise in both housing and commercial property prices over the upcoming year. In terms of old-construction housing and commercial property, almost half of respondents (5 and 6 banks out of 10 respectively) believed that prices will persevere, while others expected an up-to-10-per cent rise. With respect to new-construction housing, seven out of ten banks indicated a possible price rise reaching up to 10 per cent, while one bank – a 10–20 per cent rise.

In the previous half-year, ECB's negative deposit facility rate had a significant negative effect on banks' net interest income; however, it also contributed and should continue to contribute to the growing volume of lending

² Credit standards are internal guidelines of the bank, based on which loans are granted. They define the borrower criteria acceptable for the bank: income, assets held, age and employment. Standards are established prior to the actual loan negotiation with customers on the terms and conditions and the actual loan approval/rejection decision.

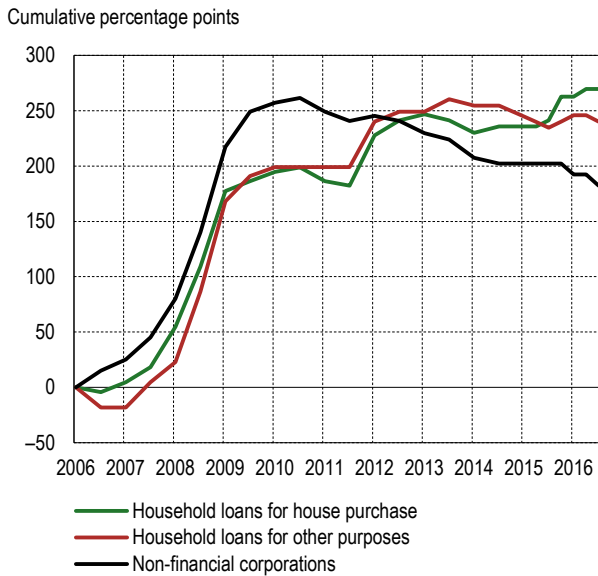
³ Credit terms and conditions refer to the conditions of a loan that a bank is willing to grant: the amount of a loan and collateral, time limit, lending margin, comparable interest rate index which is associated with the lending margin and additional taxes (conclusion of a contract, administration, etc.).

⁴ Usually banks' projections regarding the loan portfolio growth are too optimistic during the bank lending surveys, however, they provide extra information about banks' future expectations in the loan market.

(see Tables 12–13 of Annex 2). In the assessment of the respondents, the impact of negative interest rates was two-fold. Even though interest rates applied by banks on enterprise and household loans reduced, they also provided stimulus for banks to increase loan interest margins and non-interest rate charges for loans. According to banks, such trends should persevere: negative interest rates applied by the ECB will continue to eat into the net interest income, fuel more active loan granting, as well as increase loan margins and non-interest charges.

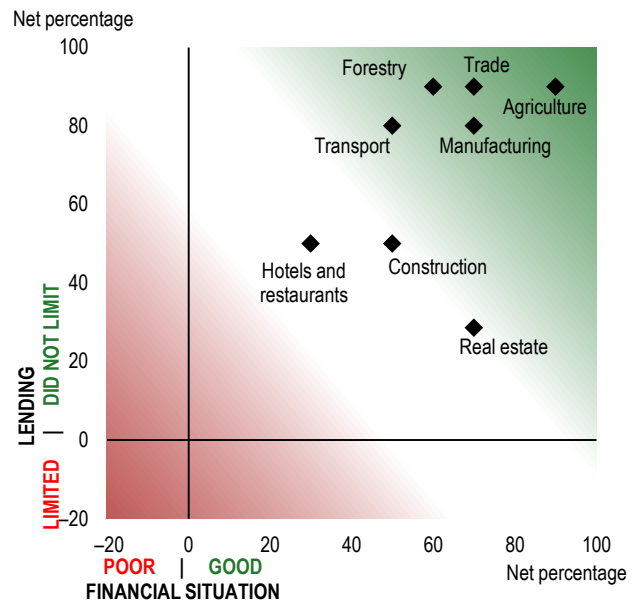
KEY CHARTS

Chart 1. Developments in terms and conditions for approving loans to private sector



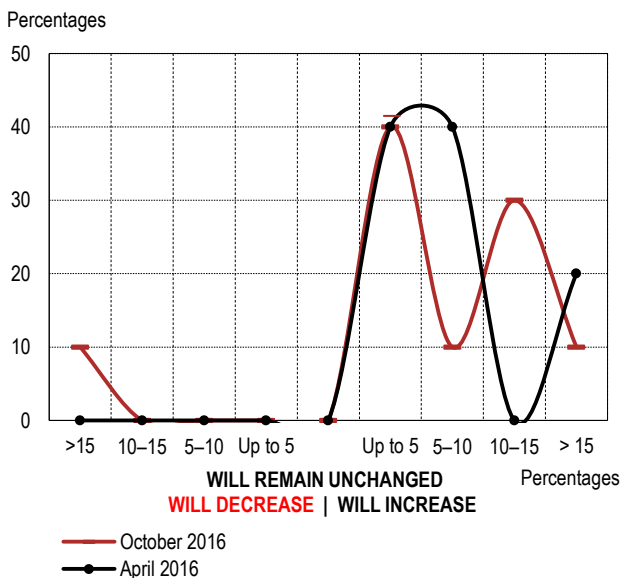
Sources: Bank Lending Surveys and Bank of Lithuania calculations.
 Note: A peak in the curve shows tightening of terms and conditions, while a dip – easing of terms and conditions.

Chart 2. Assessment of the financial situation of enterprises across economic sectors and lending to them



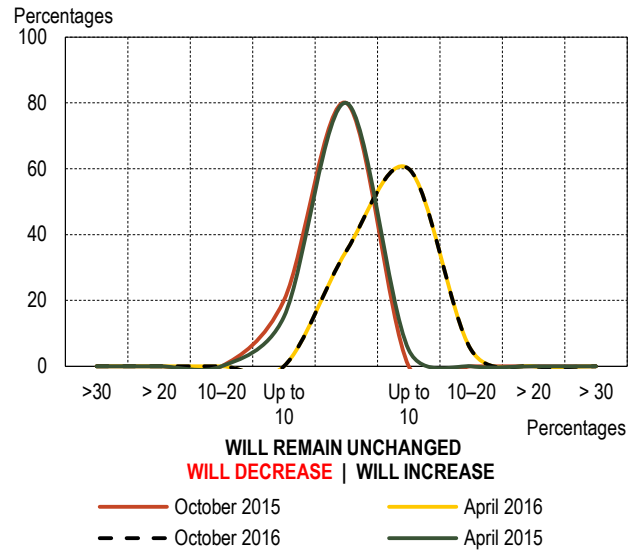
Sources: Bank Lending Survey and Bank of Lithuania calculations.

Chart 3. Projections for change in banks' loan portfolio in 2017



Sources: Bank Lending Survey and Bank of Lithuania calculations.
 Note: Each interval value is calculated as the arithmetic average of an interval corresponding to the responses of banks regarding the expected loan portfolio dynamics.

Chart 4. Projections for housing price dynamics



Sources: Bank Lending Survey and Bank of Lithuania calculations.

Note: Each interval value is calculated as the arithmetic average of an interval corresponding to the responses of banks regarding the expected price change in the new and old construction housing market.

Annex 1. RESULTS OF ANSWERS TO THE MAIN QUESTIONS

LOANS AND CREDIT LINES TO ENTERPRISES

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

	--	-	0	+	++	N/A	Total	Net percentage	Mean
Overall terms and conditions	0.0	0.0	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	-10.0	3.1
Price									
Bank's margin on average-risk loans	0.0	10.0	80.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Bank's margin on riskier loans	0.0	10.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.0	2.9
Other terms and conditions									
Non-interest rate charges	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Size of loan or credit line	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Collateral requirements	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Loan covenants	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Maturity	0.0	0.0	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	-10.0	3.1

Notes: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the sum of banks responding '-' (tightened considerably) and '-' (tightened somewhat), and the sum of banks responding '+' (eased considerably) and '+' (eased somewhat). The mean is calculated by giving the answers the following values: 1 for 'tightened considerably'; 2 for 'tightened somewhat'; 3 for 'remained basically unchanged'; 4 for 'eased somewhat'; 5 for 'eased considerably'.

Table 2. How have the following factors affected your bank's credit standards as applied to the approval of loans or credit lines to enterprises (irrespective of the size of the enterprise)?

	--	-	0	+	++	N/A	Total	Net percentage	Mean
Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints									
Costs related to bank's capital position	0.0	0.0	70.0	10.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	-12.5	3.1
Bank's ability to access market financing (short-term or long-term)	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Bank's liquidity position	0.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Pressure from competition									
Competition from other banks	0.0	0.0	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	-10.0	3.1
Competition from non-banks	0.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Competition arising from enterprises' abilities to access financing via the issuance of securities	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Perception of risk									
General economic situation and outlook	0.0	0.0	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	-10.0	3.1
Industry or enterprise-specific outlook	0.0	0.0	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	-10.0	3.1
Risk related to the collateral demanded	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Bank's risk tolerance	0.0	0.0	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	-10.0	3.1

Notes: The net percentage 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 considerably to easing) and '+' (contributed somewhat to easing). 0 means 'contributed to basically unchanged credit standards'. The mean is calculated by giving the answers the following values: 1 for 'contributed considerably to tightening'; 2 for 'contributed somewhat to tightening'; 3 for 'did not contribute to credit standard changes'; 4 for 'contributed somewhat to easing'; 5 for 'contributed considerably to easing'.

Table 3. Over the past quarter, how have your bank's credit standards to enterprises changed?

	Loans to SMEs*	Loans to large enterprises	Short-term loans	Long-term loans
Tightened considerably	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	90.0	80.0	90.0	80.0
Eased somewhat	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Eased considerably	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
N/A	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Net percentage	-10.0	-11.1	-10.0	-11.1
Mean	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1

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 mean is calculated by giving the answers the following values: 1 for 'tightened considerably'; 2 for 'tightened somewhat'; 3 for 'remained basically unchanged'; 4 for 'eased somewhat'; 5 for 'eased considerably'. * SMEs – small- and medium-sized enterprises.

Table 4. Over the next quarter, how you expect your bank's credit standards to enterprises to change?

	Loans to SMEs*	Loans to large enterprises	Short-term loans	Long-term loans
Tighten considerably	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tighten somewhat	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
Remain basically unchanged	100.0	90.0	100.0	80.0
Ease somewhat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ease considerably	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
N/A	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Net percentage	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1
Mean	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9

Note: 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 mean is calculated by giving the answers the following values: 1 for 'tighten considerably'; 2 for 'tighten somewhat'; 3 for 'remain basically unchanged'; 4 for 'ease somewhat'; 5 for 'ease considerably'. * SMEs – small- and medium-sized enterprises.

Table 5. Over the past quarter, how has your bank evaluated the financial situation of enterprises (according to sectors of economic activity) and households?

	Current situation									Development						
	Very good	Good	Average	Bad	Very bad	N/A	Total	Net percentage	Mean	Improving	Stable	Deteriorating	N/A	Total	Net percentage	Mean
Manufacturing	0.0	70.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.0	2.3	30.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	30.0	1.7
Real estate	0.0	70.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.0	2.3	10.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.0	1.9
Construction	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	2.5	10.0	80.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	2.0
Trade	10.0	60.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.0	2.2	10.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.0	1.9
Transport	0.0	60.0	30.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	2.5	10.0	70.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	-10.0	2.1
Hotels and restaurants	0.0	30.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	30.0	2.7	20.0	70.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	10.0	1.9
Agriculture	10.0	80.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.0	2.0	10.0	70.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	-10.0	2.1
Forestry	0.0	60.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	2.0
Households	0.0	50.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	62.5	2.4	40.0	40.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	50.0	1.5

Notes: in the column 'Current situation', the net percentage is defined as the difference between the sum of banks responding 'very good' and 'good' and the sum of banks responding 'very bad' and 'bad'. The mean is calculated by giving the answers the following values: 1 for 'very good'; 2 for 'good'; 3 for 'average'; 4 for 'bad'; 5 for 'very bad'. In the column 'Development', the net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of banks responding 'improving' and the percentage of banks responding 'deteriorating'. The mean is calculated by giving the answers the following values: 1 for 'improving'; 2 for 'stable'; 3 for 'deteriorating'.

Table 6. Over the past six months, has your bank limited issuance of loans to enterprises belonging to any economic activity or households?

	Limited	Did not limit	N/A	Total	Net percentage	Mean
Manufacturing	10.0	90.0	0.0	100.0	80.0	1.9
Real estate	40.0	60.0	0.0	100.0	20.0	1.6
Construction	30.0	70.0	0.0	100.0	40.0	1.7
Trade	0.0	90.0	10.0	100.0	100.0	2.0
Transport	10.0	90.0	0.0	100.0	80.0	1.9
Hotels and restaurants	30.0	70.0	0.0	100.0	40.0	1.7
Agriculture	0.0	90.0	10.0	100.0	100.0	2.0
Forestry	0.0	90.0	10.0	100.0	100.0	2.0
Households (housing loans)	20.0	60.0	20.0	100.0	50.0	1.8
Households (consumer credit)	10.0	70.0	20.0	100.0	75.0	1.9
Households (credit cards)	10.0	60.0	30.0	100.0	71.4	1.9

Notes: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of banks responding 'did not limit' and the percentage of banks responding 'limited'. The mean is calculated by giving the answers the following values: 1 for 'limited'; 2 for 'did not limit'.

Table 7. How has the demand for loans or credit lines to enterprises changed at your bank?

	Loans to SMEs*	Loans to large enterprises	Short-term loans	Long-term loans
Decreased considerably	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Decreased somewhat	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.0
Remained basically unchanged	70.0	80.0	90.0	50.0
Increased somewhat	20.0	10.0	0.0	30.0
Increased considerably	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
N/A	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Net percentage	10.0	11.1	-10.0	22.2
Mean	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.2

Notes: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the sum of the percentages for 'increased considerably' and 'increased somewhat', and the sum of the percentages for 'decreased somewhat' and 'decreased considerably'. The mean is calculated by giving the answers the following values: 1 for 'decreased considerably'; 2 for 'decreased somewhat'; 3 for 'remained basically unchanged'; 4 for 'increased somewhat'; 5 for 'increased considerably'. * SMEs – small- and medium-sized enterprises.

Table 8. How have the following factors affected the overall demand for loans or credit lines to enterprises at your bank (irrespective of the size of enterprise)?

	--	-	0	+	++	N/A	Total	Net percentage	Mean
Financing needs									
Fixed investment	0.0	0.0	70.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	30.0	3.3
Working capital	0.0	10.0	80.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Mergers/acquisitions and corporate restructuring	0.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
General level of interest rates	0.0	0.0	70.0	20.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	22.2	3.2
Debt restructuring	0.0	0.0	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.0	3.1
Use of alternative finance									
Internal financing	0.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Loans from other banks	0.0	10.0	70.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Loans from non-banks	0.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Issuance of bonds	0.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Issuance of shares	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	0.0	3.0

Notes: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the sum of banks responding '+' (contributed considerably to increasing demand) and '+' (contributed somewhat to increasing demand), and the sum of banks responding '-' (contributed considerably to lowering demand) and '-' (contributed somewhat to lowering demand). The mean is calculated by giving the answers the following values: 1 for 'contributed considerably to lowering demand'; 2 for 'contributed somewhat to lowering demand'; 3 for 'did not contribute to changes in demand'; 4 for 'contributed somewhat to increasing demand'; 5 for 'contributed considerably to increasing demand'.

Table 9. How you expect demand for loans or credit lines to enterprises to change at your bank over the next quarter (apart from normal seasonal fluctuations)?

	Loans to SMEs*	Loans to large enterprises	Short-term loans	Long-term loans
Decrease considerably	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Decrease somewhat	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Remain basically unchanged	80.0	80.0	100.0	70.0
Increase somewhat	10.0	10.0	0.0	20.0
Increase considerably	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
N/A	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Net percentage	0.0	11.1	0.0	22.2
Mean	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2

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 mean is defined as a weighted average, attributing to the answers the following values: 1 for 'decrease considerably'; 2 for 'decrease somewhat'; 3 for 'remain basically unchanged'; 4 for 'increase somewhat'; 5 for 'increase considerably'.. * SMEs – small- and medium-sized enterprises.

Table 10. Over the past quarter, has the share of submitted or rejected enterprise loan applications changed?

	Loans to enterprises
Decreased considerably	0.0
Decreased somewhat	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	90.0
Increased somewhat	10.0
Increased considerably	0.0
N/A	0.0
Total	100.0
Net percentage	10.0
Mean	3.1

Notes: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the sum of the percentages for 'increased considerably' and 'increased somewhat', and the sum of the percentages for 'decreased somewhat' and 'decreased considerably'. The mean is calculated by giving the answers the following values: 1 for 'decreased considerably'; 2 for 'decreased somewhat'; 3 for 'remained basically unchanged'; 4 for 'increased somewhat'; 5 for 'increased considerably'.

LOANS TO HOUSEHOLDS

Table 11. Over the past quarter, how have your bank's credit standards as applied to the approval of loans to households changed?

	Loans for house purchase	Consumer credit and other lending
Tightened considerably	0.0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	0.0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	70.0	80.0
Eased somewhat	0.0	10.0
Eased considerably	0.0	0.0
N/A	30.0	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0
Net percentage	0.0	-11.1
Mean	3.0	3.1

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 mean is calculated by giving the answers the following values: 1 for 'tightened considerably'; 2 for 'tightened somewhat'; 3 for 'remained basically unchanged'; 4 for 'eased somewhat'; 5 for 'eased considerably'.

Table 12. Please indicate how you expect your bank's credit standards as applied to the approval of loans to households to change over the next quarter.

	Loans for house purchase	Consumer credit and other lending
Tighten considerably	0.0	0.0
Tighten somewhat	0.0	0.0
Remain basically unchanged	70.0	90.0
Ease somewhat	0.0	0.0
Ease considerably	0.0	0.0
N/A	30.0	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0
Net percentage	0.0	0.0

Mean	3.0	3.0
------	-----	-----

Note: 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 mean is calculated by giving the answers the following values: 1 for 'tighten considerably'; 2 for 'tighten somewhat'; 3 for 'remain basically unchanged'; 4 for 'ease somewhat'; 5 for 'ease considerably'.

Table 13. Over the past quarter, how have your bank's terms and conditions for new loans to households for house purchase changed?

	--	-	0	+	++	N/A	Total	Net percentage	Mean
Overall terms and conditions	0.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Price									
Bank's margin on average-risk loans (margin increased – terms and conditions tightened; margin decreased – terms and conditions eased)	0.0	10.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	14.3	2.9
Bank's margin on risky loans	0.0	20.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	28.6	2.7
Other terms and conditions									
Collateral requirements	0.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Loan-to-value ratio	0.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Other limitations	0.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Maturity	0.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Non-interest rate charges	0.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	0.0	3.0

Notes: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the sum of banks responding '- -' (tightened considerably) and '-' (tightened somewhat), and the sum of banks responding '+ +' (eased considerably) and '+' (eased somewhat). The mean is calculated by giving the answers the following values: 1 for 'tightened considerably'; 2 for 'tightened somewhat'; 3 for 'remained basically unchanged'; 4 for 'eased somewhat'; 5 for 'eased considerably'.

Table 14. How have the following factors affected your bank's credit standards as applied to the approval of loans to households for house purchase?

	--	-	0	+	++	N/A	Total	Net percentage	Mean
Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints	10.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	14.3	2.7
Pressure from competition									
Competition from other banks	0.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Competition from non-banks	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Perception of risk									
General economic situation and outlook	0.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Housing market prospects	0.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Borrower's creditworthiness	0.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Bank's risk tolerance									
Bank's risk tolerance	0.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	0.0	3.0

Note: The net percentage 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 considerably to easing) and '+' (contributed somewhat to easing). 0 means 'contributed to basically unchanged credit standards'. The mean is calculated by giving the answers the following values: 1 for 'contributed considerably to tightening'; 2 for 'contributed somewhat to tightening'; 3 for 'did not contribute to credit standard changes'; 4 for 'contributed somewhat to easing'; 5 for 'contributed considerably to easing'.

Table 15. Over the past quarter, how have your bank's terms and conditions for approving consumer credit and other lending to households changed?

	--	-	0	+	++	N/A	Total	Net percentage	Mean
Overall terms and conditions	0.0	0.0	80.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	-11.1	3.1
Price									
Bank's margin on average-risk loans (margin increased – terms and conditions tightened;	0.0	10.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	11.1	2.9

margin decreased – terms and conditions eased)									
Bank's margin on risky loans	0.0	20.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	22.2	2.8
Other terms and conditions									
Collateral requirements	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Size of the loan	0.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Maturity	0.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Non-interest rate charges	0.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	0.0	3.0

Notes: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the sum of banks responding '– –' (tightened considerably) and '–' (tightened somewhat), and the sum of banks responding '+ +' (eased considerably) and '+' (eased somewhat). The mean is calculated by giving the answers the following values: 1 for 'tightened considerably'; 2 for 'tightened somewhat'; 3 for 'remained basically unchanged'; 4 for 'eased somewhat'; 5 for 'eased considerably'.

Table 16. How have the following factors affected your bank's credit standards as applied to the approval of consumer credit and other lending to households?

	--	-	0	+	++	N/A	Total	Net percentage	Mean
Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints	0.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Pressure from competition									
Competition from other banks	0.0	0.0	80.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	-11.1	3.1
Competition from non-banks	0.0	0.0	70.0	10.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	-12.5	3.1
Perception of risk									
General economic situation and outlook	0.0	0.0	80.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	-11.1	3.1
Creditworthiness of consumers	0.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Risk of collateral demanded	0.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Bank's risk tolerance									
Bank's risk tolerance	0.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	0.0	3.0

Note: The net percentage 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 considerably to easing) and '+' (contributed somewhat to easing). 0 means 'contributed to basically unchanged credit standards'. The mean is calculated by giving the answers the following values: 1 for 'contributed considerably to tightening'; 2 for 'contributed somewhat to tightening'; 3 for 'did not contribute to credit standard changes'; 4 for 'contributed somewhat to easing'; 5 for 'contributed considerably to easing'.

Table 17. How has the demand for loans to households changed at your bank (apart from normal seasonal fluctuations)?

	Loans for house purchase	Consumer credit and other lending
Decreased considerably	0.0	0.0
Decreased somewhat	0.0	10.0
Remained basically unchanged	50.0	70.0
Increased somewhat	20.0	10.0
Increased considerably	0.0	0.0
N/A	30.0	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0
Net percentage	28.6	0.0
Mean	3.3	3.0

Notes: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the sum of the percentages for 'increased considerably' and 'increased somewhat', and the sum of the percentages for 'decreased somewhat' and 'decreased considerably'. The mean is calculated by giving the answers the following values: 1 for 'decreased considerably'; 2 for 'decreased somewhat'; 3 for 'remained basically unchanged'; 4 for 'increased somewhat'; 5 for 'increased considerably'.

Table 18. How have the following factors affected the demand for loans for house purchase to households at your bank?

	--	-	0	+	++	N/A	Total	Net percentage	Mean
Financing needs									
Housing market prospects	0.0	0.0	40.0	30.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	42.9	3.4
Consumer confidence	0.0	0.0	50.0	20.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	28.6	3.3
General level of interest rates	0.0	0.0	40.0	30.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	42.9	3.4
Debt refinancing/restructuring	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	100.0	0.0	3.0

Regulatory and fiscal regime of housing markets	0.0	10.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	-14.3	2.9
Use of alternative finance									
Household savings	0.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Loans from other banks	0.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Other sources of finance	0.0	0.0	60.0	10.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	14.3	3.1

Notes: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the sum of banks responding '+ +' (contributed considerably to increasing demand) and '+' (contributed somewhat to increasing demand), and the sum of banks responding '-' (contributed considerably to lowering demand) and '- ' (contributed somewhat to lowering demand). The mean is calculated by giving the answers the following values: 1 for 'contributed considerably to lowering demand'; 2 for 'contributed somewhat to lowering demand'; 3 for 'did not contribute to changes in demand'; 4 for 'contributed somewhat to increasing demand'; 5 for 'contributed considerably to increasing demand'.

Table 19. How have the following factors affected the demand for consumer credit and other lending to households at your bank?

	--	-	0	+	++	N/A	Total	Net percentage	Mean
Financing needs									
Spending on durable consumer goods (motor vehicles, furniture, etc.)	0.0	0.0	60.0	30.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	33.3	3.3
Consumer confidence	0.0	0.0	50.0	40.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	44.4	3.4
General level of interest rates	0.0	0.0	50.0	30.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	37.5	3.4
Consumption expenditure financed through real-estate guaranteed loans	0.0	0.0	70.0	10.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	12.5	3.1
Use of alternative finance									
Household savings	0.0	0.0	70.0	10.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	12.5	3.1
Loans from other banks	0.0	0.0	70.0	10.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	12.5	3.1
Other sources of finance	0.0	0.0	60.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	25.0	3.3

Notes: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the sum of banks responding '+ +' (contributed considerably to increasing demand) and '+' (contributed somewhat to increasing demand), and the sum of banks responding '-' (contributed considerably to lowering demand) and '- ' (contributed somewhat to lowering demand). The mean is calculated by giving the answers the following values: 1 for 'contributed considerably to lowering demand'; 2 for 'contributed somewhat to lowering demand'; 3 for 'did not contribute to changes in demand'; 4 for 'contributed somewhat to increasing demand'; 5 for 'contributed considerably to increasing demand'.

Table 20. Please indicate how you expect demand for loans to households to change over the next quarter at your bank.

	Loans for house purchase	Consumer credit and other lending
Decrease considerably	0.0	0.0
Decrease somewhat	10.0	10.0
Remain basically unchanged	50.0	70.0
Increase somewhat	10.0	10.0
Increase considerably	0.0	0.0
N/A	30.0	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0
Net percentage	0.0	0.0
Mean	3.0	3.0

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 mean is calculated by giving the answers the following values: 1 for 'decrease considerably'; 2 for 'decrease somewhat'; 3 for 'remain basically unchanged'; 4 for 'increase somewhat'; 5 for 'increase considerably'.

Table 21. Please indicate how has the share of submitted or rejected household loan applications changed over the past quarter.

	Loans for house purchase	Consumer credit and other lending
Decreased considerably	0.0	0.0
Decreased somewhat	0.0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	60.0	70.0
Increased somewhat	10.0	20.0
Increased considerably	0.0	0.0
N/A	30.0	10.0

Total	100.0	100.0
Net percentage	14.3	22.2
Mean	3.1	3.2

Notes: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the sum of the percentages for 'increased considerably' and 'increased somewhat', and the sum of the percentages for 'decreased somewhat' and 'decreased considerably'. The mean is calculated by giving the answers the following values: 1 for 'decreased considerably'; 2 for 'decreased somewhat'; 3 for 'remained basically unchanged'; 4 for 'increased somewhat'; 5 for 'increased considerably'.

Annex 2. RESULTS FOR THE AD HOC QUESTIONS

Table 1. In 2016 and 2017, what is the planned annual change in the gross value of the loan portfolio (loan portfolio before loan impairment) according to individual segments?

	Until 31 December 2016				Until 31 December 2017			
	All loans	Loans to private enterprises	Natural persons: loans for house purchase	Natural persons: consumer credit and other lending	All loans	Loans to private enterprises	Natural persons: loans for house purchase	Natural persons: consumer credit and other lending
Will increase by more than 15%	30.0	30.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0
Will increase by 10–15%	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	30.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
Will increase by 5–10%	40.0	30.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	20.0	10.0	10.0
Will increase by 0–5%	20.0	30.0	40.0	10.0	40.0	40.0	30.0	20.0
Will remain unchanged	0.0	0.0	10.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	30.0
Will decrease by 0–5%	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0
Will decrease by 5–10%	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0
Will decrease by 10–15%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Will decrease by more than 15%	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0
N/A	0.0	0.0	20.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Net percentage	80.0	80.0	37.5	22.2	80.0	80.0	25.0	22.2
Mean	6.8	6.7	5.3	5.6	6.5	6.4	5.3	5.3

Notes: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the sum of the percentages for 'will increase by more than 15%', 'will increase by 15–10%', 'will increase by 10–5%' and 'will increase by up to 5%', and the sum of the percentages for 'will decrease to 5%', 'will decrease by 5–10%', 'will decrease by 10–15%', and 'will decrease by more than 15%'. The mean is calculated by giving the answers the following values: 1 for 'will decrease by more than 15%'; 2 for 'will decrease by 10–15%'; 3 for 'will decrease by 5–10%'; 4 for 'will decrease by up to 5%'; 5 for 'will remain unchanged'; 6 for 'will increase by up to 5%'; 7 for 'will increase by 5–10%'; 8 for 'will increase by 10–15%'; 9 for 'will increase by more than 15%'.

Table 2. How has the competition between banks for lending to enterprises (according to sectors of economic activity) and households changed over the past quarter and how will it change over the next quarter?

	Over the past quarter							Over the next quarter						
	increased	Was stable	Decreased	N/A	Total	Net percentage	Mean	Will increase	Will be stable	Will decrease	N/A	Total	Net percentage	Mean
Manufacturing	40.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	40.0	2.4	40.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	40.0	2.4
Real estate	30.0	60.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	20.0	2.2	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	-20.0	1.8
Construction	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	90.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	-10.0	1.9
Trade	60.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.0	1.4	40.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	40.0	2.4
Transport	10.0	80.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	2.0	10.0	70.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	-10.0	1.9
Hotels and restaurants	0.0	90.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	-10.0	1.9	10.0	70.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	-10.0	1.9
Agriculture	20.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20.0	2.2	10.0	80.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	2.0
Forestry	0.0	90.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	-10.0	1.9	0.0	90.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	-10.0	1.9
Households	20.0	60.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	25.0	2.3	20.0	60.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	25.0	2.3

Notes: In the column 'Over the past quarter', the net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of banks responding 'increased' and the percentage of banks responding 'decreased'. The mean is calculated by giving the answers the following values: 1 for 'decreased'; 2 for 'was stable'; 3 for 'increased'. In the column 'Over the next quarter', the net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of banks responding 'will increase' and the percentage of banks responding 'will decrease'. The mean is calculated by giving the answers the following values: 1 for 'will decrease'; 2 for 'will be stable'; 3 for 'will increase'.

Table 3. Over the coming year, how will real estate prices change?

	Old construction housing	New construction housing	Commercial property
Will increase by more than 30%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Will increase by 20–30%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Will increase by 10–20%	0.0	10.0	0.0
Will increase by up to 10%	50.0	70.0	40.0
Will remain unchanged	50.0	20.0	60.0
Will decrease by up to 10%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Will decrease by 10–20%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Will decrease by 20–30%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Will decrease by more than 30%	0.0	0.0	0.0
N/A	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Net percentage	50.0	80.0	40.0
Mean	4.5	4.1	4.6

Notes: The net percentage is defined as the difference between sum of the percentages for 'will increase by more than 30%', 'will increase by 20–30%', 'will increase by 10–20%' and 'will increase by up to 10%', and the sum of the percentages for 'will decrease by up to 10%', 'will decrease by 10–20%', 'will decrease by 20–30%', and 'will decrease by more than 30%'. The mean is calculated by giving the answers the following values: 1 for 'will increase by more than 30%'; 2 for 'will increase by 20–30%'; 3 for 'will increase by 10–20%'; 4 for 'will increase by up to 10%'; 5 for 'will remain unchanged'; 6 for 'will decrease by up to 10%'; 7 for 'will decrease by 10–20%'; 8 for 'will decrease by 20–30%'; 9 for 'will decrease by more than 30%'.

Table 4. Over the past three months, how has the quality of loans across individual borrower segments changed?

	Worsened considerably	Worsened somewhat	Remained basically unchanged	Improved somewhat	Improved considerably	N/A	Total	Net percentage	Mean
Business clients	0.0	30.0	40.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Natural persons: loans for house purchase	0.0	0.0	50.0	30.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	37.5	3.4
Natural persons: consumer credit	0.0	0.0	60.0	30.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	33.3	3.3
Credit card holders	0.0	0.0	40.0	30.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	42.9	3.4

Notes: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of banks responding 'improved considerably' and 'improved somewhat', and the percentage of banks responding 'worsened somewhat' and 'worsened considerably'. The mean is calculated by giving the answers the following values: 1 for 'worsened considerably'; 2 for 'worsened somewhat'; 3 for 'remained basically unchanged'; 4 for 'improved somewhat'; 5 for 'improved considerably'.

Table 5. Over the next three months, how will the quality of loans across individual borrower segments change?

	Will worsen considerably	Will worsen somewhat	Remain basically unchanged	Will improve somewhat	Will improve considerably	N/A	Total	Net percentage	Mean
Business clients	0.0	10.0	70.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.0	3.1
Natural persons: loans for house purchase	0.0	0.0	50.0	30.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	37.5	3.4
Natural persons: consumer credit	0.0	0.0	70.0	20.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	22.2	3.2
Credit card holders	0.0	0.0	50.0	20.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	28.6	3.3

Notes: the net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of banks responding 'will improve considerably' and 'will improve somewhat', and the percentage of banks responding 'will worsen somewhat' and 'will worsen considerably'. The mean is calculated by giving the answers the following values: 1 for 'will worsen considerably'; 2 for 'will worsen somewhat'; 3 for 'will remain basically unchanged'; 4 for 'will improve somewhat'; 5 for 'will improve considerably'.

IMPACT OF THE ECB'S EXPANDED ASSET PURCHASE PROGRAMME

Table 6. Over the past six months, how has the ECB's expanded asset purchase programme affected your bank's lending behaviour?

	--	-	0	+	++	N/A	Total	Net percentage	Mean
Credit standards									
For loans to enterprises	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
For loans to households for house purchase	0.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
For consumer credit and other lending to households	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Terms and conditions									
For loans to enterprises	0.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	0.0	3.0

For loans to households for house purchase	0.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
For consumer credit and other lending to households	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	0.0	3.0

Notes: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the sum of banks responding ‘--’ (tightened considerably) and ‘-’ (tightened somewhat), and the sum of banks responding ‘+ +’ (eased considerably) and ‘+’ (eased somewhat). The mean is calculated by giving the answers the following values: 1 for ‘tightened considerably’; 2 for ‘tightened somewhat’; 3 for ‘remained basically unchanged’; 4 for ‘eased somewhat’; 5 for ‘eased considerably’.

Table 7. Over the next six months, how will the ECB’s expanded asset purchase programme affect your bank’s lending behaviour?

	--	-	0	+	+ +	N/A	Total	Net percentage	Mean
Credit standards									
For loans to enterprises	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
For loans to households for house purchase	0.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
For consumer credit and other lending to households	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Terms and conditions									
For loans to enterprises	0.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
For loans to households for house purchase	0.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
For consumer credit and other lending to households	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	0.0	3.0

Notes: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the sum of banks responding ‘--’ (will tighten considerably) and ‘-’ (will tighten somewhat), and the sum of banks responding ‘+ +’ (will ease considerably) and ‘+’ (will ease somewhat). The mean is calculated by giving the answers the following values: 1 for ‘will tighten considerably’; 2 for ‘will tighten somewhat’; 3 for ‘will remain basically unchanged’; 4 for ‘will ease somewhat’; 5 for ‘will ease considerably’.

Table 8. Over the past six months, how has the ECB’s expanded asset purchase programme affected your bank’s assets or any other indicator?

	--	-	0	+	+ +	N/A	Total	Net percentage	Mean
Bank’s total assets									
Total assets	0.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
of which:									
euro area sovereign bond holdings	0.0	10.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	-14.3	2.9
Bank’s liquidity position									
Bank’s overall liquidity position	0.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
owing to:									
sales of marketable assets	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
an increase in deposits from enterprises and households	0.0	10.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	-14.3	2.9
Bank’s market financing conditions									
Overall market financing conditions	0.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
of which financing via:									
asset-backed securities	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	90.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
covered bonds	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	90.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
unsecured bank bonds	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
equity issued	0.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	70.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Bank’s profitability									
Bank’s overall profitability	0.0	20.0	40.0	10.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	-14.3	2.9
owing to:									
net interest margin	0.0	40.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	-57.1	2.4
capital gains/losses	0.0	0.0	20.0	30.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	60.0	3.6
of which: capital gains/losses out of sales of	0.0	0.0	40.0	10.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	20.0	3.2

marketable assets									
Bank's capital position									
Capital ratio	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
owing to:									
capital release	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
leverage ratio	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	100.0	0.0	3.0

Notes: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the sum of banks responding '+' (contributed considerably to increasing assets) and '+' (contributed somewhat to increasing assets), and the sum of banks responding '-' (contributed considerably to decreasing assets) and '-' (contributed somewhat to decreasing assets). The mean is calculated by giving the answers the following values: 1 for 'contributed considerably to decreasing assets'; 2 for 'contributed somewhat to decreasing assets'; 3 for 'did not contribute to changes in assets'; 4 for 'contributed somewhat to increasing assets'; 5 for 'contributed considerably to increasing assets'.

Table 9. Over the next six months, how will the ECB's expanded asset purchase programme affect your bank's assets or any other indicator?

	--	-	0	+	++	N/A	Total	Net per-centage	Mean
Bank's total assets									
Total assets	0.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
of which:									
euro area sovereign bond holdings	0.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Bank's liquidity position									
Overall liquidity position	0.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
owing to:									
sales of marketable assets	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
an increase in deposits from enterprises and households	0.0	10.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	-14.3	2.9
Bank's market financing conditions									
Overall market financing conditions	0.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
of which financing via:									
asset-backed securities	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	90.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
covered bonds	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	90.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
unsecured bank bonds	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
equity issued	0.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	70.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Bank's profitability									
Bank's overall profitability	0.0	20.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	-28.6	2.7
owing to:									
net interest margin	0.0	20.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	-28.6	2.7
capital gains/losses	0.0	10.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	-20.0	2.8
of which: capital gains/losses out of sales of marketable assets	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Bank's capital position									
Capital ratio	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
owing to:									
capital release	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
leverage ratio	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	100.0	0.0	3.0

Notes: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the sum of banks responding '+' (contributed considerably to increasing assets) and '+' (contributed somewhat to increasing assets), and the sum of banks responding '-' (contributed considerably to decreasing assets) and '-' (contributed somewhat to decreasing assets). The mean is calculated by giving the answers the following values: 1 for 'contributed considerably to decreasing assets'; 2 for 'contributed somewhat to decreasing assets'; 3 for 'did not contribute to changes in assets'; 4 for 'contributed somewhat to increasing assets'; 5 for 'contributed considerably to increasing assets'.

Table 10. Over the past six months, for what purposes has your bank used the additional liquidity arising from the ECB's expanded asset purchase programme?

	Has contributed considerably to this purpose	Has contributed somewhat to this purpose	Has had basically no impact	N/A	Total
Increased liquidity resulting from your bank's sales of marketable assets					
For refinancing:					

For substituting deposit shortfalls	0.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	100.0
For substituting maturing debt	0.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	100.0
For substituting interbank lending	0.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	100.0
For substituting Eurosystem liquidity operations	0.0	0.0	30.0	70.0	100.0
For granting loans:					
Loans to enterprises	0.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	100.0
Loans to households for house purchase	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
Consumer credit and other lending to households	0.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	100.0
For purchasing assets:					
Euro area marketable assets, excluding sovereign bonds	0.0	10.0	40.0	50.0	100.0
Non-euro area marketable assets	0.0	0.0	40.0	60.0	100.0
Increased liquidity owing to an increase in customer deposits from enterprises and households					
For refinancing:					
For substituting maturing debt	0.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	100.0
For substituting interbank lending	0.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	100.0
For substituting Eurosystem liquidity operations	0.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	100.0
For granting loans:					
Loans to enterprises	0.0	0.0	30.0	70.0	100.0
Loans to households for house purchase	0.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	100.0
Consumer credit and other lending to households	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
For purchasing assets:					
Euro area marketable assets, excluding sovereign bonds	0.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	100.0
Non-euro area marketable assets	0.0	20.0	30.0	50.0	100.0

Table 11. For what purposes will your bank use the additional liquidity arising from the ECB's expanded asset purchase programme over the next six months?

	Will contribute considerably to this purpose	Will contribute somewhat to this purpose	Will basically have no impact	N/A	Total
Increased liquidity resulting from your bank's sales of marketable assets					
For refinancing:					
For substituting deposit shortfalls	0.0	10.0	30.0	60.0	100.0
For substituting maturing debt	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
For substituting interbank lending	0.0	10.0	40.0	50.0	100.0
For substituting Eurosystem liquidity operations	0.0	0.0	30.0	70.0	100.0
For granting loans:					
Loans to enterprises	0.0	10.0	50.0	40.0	100.0
Loans to households for house purchase	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
Consumer credit and other lending to households	0.0	10.0	50.0	40.0	100.0
For purchasing assets:					
Euro area marketable assets, excluding sovereign bonds	0.0	10.0	40.0	50.0	100.0
Non-euro area marketable assets	0.0	0.0	40.0	60.0	100.0
Increased liquidity owing to an increase in customer deposits from enterprises and households					
For refinancing:					
For substituting maturing debt	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
For substituting interbank lending	0.0	10.0	40.0	50.0	100.0
For substituting Eurosystem liquidity operations	0.0	0.0	30.0	70.0	100.0
For granting loans:					
Loans to enterprises	0.0	10.0	50.0	40.0	100.0

Loans to households for house purchase	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
Consumer credit and other lending to households	0.0	10.0	50.0	40.0	100.0
For purchasing assets:					
Euro area marketable assets, excluding sovereign bonds	0.0	10.0	40.0	50.0	100.0
Non-euro area marketable assets	0.0	0.0	40.0	60.0	100.0

THE IMPACT OF THE ECB'S NEGATIVE DEPOSIT FACILITY RATE

Table 12. What was the impact of the ECB's negative deposit facility rate over the past six months?

	--	-	0	+	++	N/A	Total	Net percentage	Mean
Impact on your bank's net interest income									
Net interest income	20.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	-60.0	2.2
Loans to enterprises									
Impact on your bank's lending rates	0.0	30.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	-37.5	2.6
Impact on your bank's loan margin	0.0	10.0	60.0	10.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Impact on your bank's non-interest rate charges	0.0	0.0	70.0	10.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	12.5	3.1
Impact on your bank's lending volume	0.0	0.0	60.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	25.0	3.3
Loans to households for house purchase									
Impact on your bank's lending rates	0.0	30.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	100.0	-50.0	2.5
Impact on your bank's loan margin	0.0	0.0	50.0	10.0	0.0	40.0	100.0	16.7	3.2
Impact on your bank's non-interest rate charges	0.0	0.0	50.0	10.0	0.0	40.0	100.0	16.7	3.2
Impact on your bank's lending volume	0.0	0.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	40.0	100.0	33.3	3.3
Consumer credit and other lending to households									
Impact on your bank's lending rates	0.0	30.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	-37.5	2.6
Impact on your bank's loan margin	0.0	10.0	60.0	10.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Impact on your bank's non-interest rate charges	0.0	0.0	70.0	10.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	12.5	3.1
Impact on your bank's lending volume	0.0	0.0	60.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	25.0	3.3

Notes: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the sum of banks responding '+' (contributed considerably to increasing net interest income) and '+' (contributed somewhat to increasing net interest income), and the sum of banks responding '-' (contributed considerably to decreasing net interest income) and '-' (contributed somewhat to decreasing net interest income). The mean is calculated by giving the answers the following values: 1 for 'contributed considerably to decreasing net interest income'; 2 for 'contributed somewhat to decreasing net interest income'; 3 for 'did not contribute to changes in net interest income'; 4 for 'contributed somewhat to increasing net interest income'; 5 for 'contributed considerably to increasing net interest income'.

Table 13. What will be the impact of the ECB's negative deposit facility rate over the next six months?

	--	-	0	+	++	N/A	Total	Net percentage	Mean
Impact on your bank's net interest income									
Net interest income	0.0	60.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	-60.0	2.4
Loans to enterprises									
Impact on your bank's lending rates	0.0	10.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	-12.5	2.9
Impact on your bank's loan margin	0.0	0.0	60.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	25.0	3.3
Impact on your bank's non-interest rate charges	0.0	0.0	70.0	10.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	12.5	3.1
Impact on your bank's lending volume	0.0	0.0	60.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	25.0	3.3
Loans to households for house purchase									
Impact on your bank's lending rates	0.0	20.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	100.0	-33.3	2.7
Impact on your bank's loan margin	0.0	0.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	40.0	100.0	33.3	3.3
Impact on your bank's non-interest rate charges	0.0	0.0	50.0	10.0	0.0	40.0	100.0	16.7	3.2
Impact on your bank's lending volume	0.0	0.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	40.0	100.0	33.3	3.3
Consumer credit and other lending to households									
Impact on your bank's lending rates	0.0	20.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	-25.0	2.8
Impact on your bank's loan margin	0.0	0.0	60.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	25.0	3.3
Impact on your bank's non-interest rate charges	0.0	0.0	70.0	10.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	12.5	3.1
Impact on your bank's lending volume	0.0	0.0	60.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	25.0	3.3

Notes: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the sum of banks responding '+ +' (will contribute considerably to increasing net interest income) and '+ ' (will contribute somewhat to increasing net interest income), and the sum of banks responding '- ' (will contribute considerably to decreasing net interest income) and '- ' (will contribute somewhat to decreasing net interest income). The mean is calculated by giving the answers the following values: 1 for 'will contribute considerably to decreasing net interest income'; 2 for 'will contribute somewhat to decreasing net interest income'; 3 for 'will not contribute to changes in net interest income'; 4 for 'will contribute somewhat to increasing net interest income'; 5 for 'will contribute considerably to increasing net interest income'.