BANK LENDING SURVEY

October 2011

Results for Portugal

I. Overall assessment

According to the results of the survey of the five Portuguese banking groups included in the sample, credit standards applied to the approval of loans to the non-financial private sector become stricter in the third quarter of 2011. The main factors reported as leading to this tightening of credit policy were the increase in banks' cost of funds and balance sheet constraints, as well as a more negative assessment of risks. The surveyed banks indicated that the changes in credit standards translated into an increase in the spreads applied and, to a smaller extent, into a tightening of the other conditions and terms applied on loan contracts.

The banks included in the sample have, in aggregate terms, reported a decrease in the demand for loans or credit lines by enterprises during the third quarter of the year. The main factors pointed out as leading to this decrease in demand were a reduction in financing needs associated with investment and with mergers/acquisitions and corporate restructuring. On the other hand, the banks included in the sample indicated that an increase in enterprises' financing needs related with debt restructuring was observed, contributing to an increase in demand. As to what concerns loans to households, the surveyed banks also reported a decrease in demand, especially in loans for house purchase. The institutions associated this decrease with smaller household financing needs and, to a lesser extent, with an increased use of alternative sources of financing.

For the last quarter of 2011, most of the surveyed banks anticipate a tightening of credit standards applied on loans to the non financial private sector, chiefly in long term loans granted to enterprises. For the same period, the inquired institutions anticipate, in aggregate terms, that the demand for loans by enterprises remains broadly stable. In turn, the banks expect a considerable decrease in the demand for loans to households, both for house purchase and for consumption and other purposes.

The replies obtained also indicate that, as a result of the turmoil in financial markets, banks' access to the wholesale funding markets was hampered in the third quarter of 2011. Further, most of the surveyed banks do not anticipate major changes in this regard during the last quarter of the year.

II. Presentation of the results

Loans or credit lines to enterprises

According to the surveyed banks, credit standards applied to the approval of loans or credit lines to enterprises were substantially tighter in the third quarter of 2011, as compared to the previous quarter, mainly in what concerns long term loans.

The main factors reported by banks as leading to this tightening of credit standards were linked to an increase in banks' cost of funds and balance sheet constraints, as well as a more negative assessment of risks. Hence, on the one hand, the replies indicate an increase in banks' cost of capital, a deterioration of their access to wholesale market funding and increased restrictions associated with their liquidity position. On the other hand, the institutions reported weakened expectations regarding general economic activity, less favourable industry or firm-specific outlooks and, to a lesser extent, increased risks on the collateral demanded. In turn, the results of the survey indicate that the tightening of credit standards translated into higher spreads, shorter maturities and smaller amounts of loans granted and into stricter collateral demands and covenants applied.

The results of the survey point to a decrease in the demand for loans in this segment, mainly in long term loans and in loans to larger enterprises. The main factors identified as underlying this decrease in demand were a reduction in financing needs associated with fixed investment, mergers/acquisitions and corporate restructuring. A decrease in enterprises' financing needs concerning inventories and working capital and their increased use of alternative funding sources, such as loans from non-banks, and the issuance of debt and equity securities were also reported as contributing to a decrease in demand. Conversely, *i.e.,* contributing to an increase in demand, banks pointed out an increase in enterprises' financing needs associated with debt restructuring. Further, two of the surveyed institutions indicated that firms' lower use of loans from other banks contributed to an increase in demand, whereas one other bank identified the opposite effect, *i.e*. an increase in the use of loans from other banks, translating into a lower demand for its loans.

Regarding the last quarter of 2011, the surveyed institutions expect, on average, an additional tightening of credit standards applied on loans to enterprises, mainly in long term loans. For the same period, one of the banks in the sample expects a slight decrease in demand, whereas the remaining institutions expect demand to remain broadly unchanged. As to what concerns long term loans, the replies on average point to a slight decrease in demand.

Loans to households

For house purchase

According to the results of the survey, credit standards applied to the approval of loans to households for house purchase were tighter in the third quarter of 2011, as compared to the previous quarter. The main factors pointed out as underlying this development were banks' increased cost of funds and balance sheet constraints and the deterioration of perceived risks, both concerning general economic activity and housing market prospects.

The reporting banks indicated that the applications of stricter standards translated into higher spreads and into a tightening of other conditions and terms, such as the loan-to-value ratio, the maturity of loans granted, non-interest rate charges and collateral requirements.

All surveyed institutions reported a considerable decrease in the demand for loans for house purchase during the third quarter of the year, as compared to the previous quarter. This decline was for the most part linked with a decrease in households' financing needs associated with weakening housing market prospects and consumer confidence and with developments in non-housing related consumption expenditure. Furthermore, the banks included in the sample also linked the decrease in demand with an increase in the use of household savings, loans from other banks and other sources of finance.

For the last quarter of 2011, most of the surveyed banks anticipate a further tightening of credit standards applied on loans for house purchase. For the same period, all of the institutions in the sample expect a considerable decrease of the demand for loans for house purchase.

For consumption and other purposes

The results of the survey indicate that the credit standards applied to approval of loans to households for consumption and other purposes tightened during the third quarter of 2011, as compared to the previous quarter.

Sampled banks associated the application of stricter credit standards in this segment to increased cost of funds and balance sheet constraints, declining expectations regarding general economic activity and consumers' creditworthiness and, albeit to a lesser extent, increasing perceived risk on the collateral demanded. One of the banks also pointed out that decreased pressure due to competition from other banks contributed to the tightening of credit standards applied in this segment. The results of the survey indicate that these changes in credit standards translated into an increase in the spreads applied, most notably on higher risk loans, as well as into a tightening of other conditions and terms, such as collateral requirements, non-interest rates charges and the maturity of granted loans.

According to the results of the survey, the demand for loans in this segment decreased during the third quarter of the year. The main factors pointed out as underlying this development were, on the one hand, a decrease in households' financing needs, mostly associated with declining consumer confidence, but also with decreasing spending on durable consumer goods and purchases of securities. On the other hand, banks also reported a contribution towards lower loan demand of households' increasing use of their savings and other sources of financing. The use of loans from other banks was also pointed out by two of the surveyed institutions as leading to a decrease in demand, whereas another bank reported that this factor lead to an increase of demand.

For the fourth quarter of 2011, the surveyed banks foresee a further tightening of credit standards applied to the approval of loans in this segment. In turn, for the same period, an additional decrease in demand is anticipated.

III. *Ad hoc* question

As from the October 2007 survey, some *ad-hoc* questions have been included in order to assess the extent to which the financial market turbulence affected the credit standards applied by banks to the approval of loans to the non financial private sector. Against this background, this survey includes an *ad-hoc* question aimed at gauging the impact of the situation in financial markets on banks' access to the wholesale funding markets and on their ability to transfer risk.

According to the replies of surveyed banks, tensions in the wholesale funding markets on the whole continued to worsen during the third quarter of 2011. Three of the surveyed institutions reported a considerable deterioration of access to the uninsured money market. The remaining banks included in the sample did not identify changes in their access to this market on the very short term (up to one week) whereas one of them pointed out a slight improvement in what concerns the short term money market (with maturities higher than one week). This institution also pointed out a slight improvement in short term debt securities. However, on the whole, the results of the survey point to more hampered access to the market for debt securities, in both short term and medium to long term debt securities. The banks in the sample also reported a decline in their ability to securitize corporate loans and loans for house purchase and one of the institutions identified a decrease in its ability to transfer credit risk off balance sheet. Further, the replies obtained point to increasingly hampered access to the foreign exchange swap market and to the repo market during this period.

For the last quarter of the year, most of the surveyed institutions expect their access to the wholesale funding markets to remain broadly unchanged. Nonetheless, one of the banks included in the sample expects a further hampering of its access to these markets and another bank, which reported a slight improvement in its ability to issue short term debt securities during the third quarter of the year, anticipates a slight deterioration in its access to this market during the last quarter.

METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

The following tables include the results for Portugal of the Bank Lending Surveys (BLS) conducted in July 2011. Two sets of tables are included in the survey: the first set is about loans and credit lines to non financial corporations while the second one is on loans to households. In the case of corporations two sort of segmentations have been undertaken: small and medium sized (SME) versus large enterprises, and short term versus long term loans. For households, a distinction between loans for house purchase and consumer credit and other lending has been made.

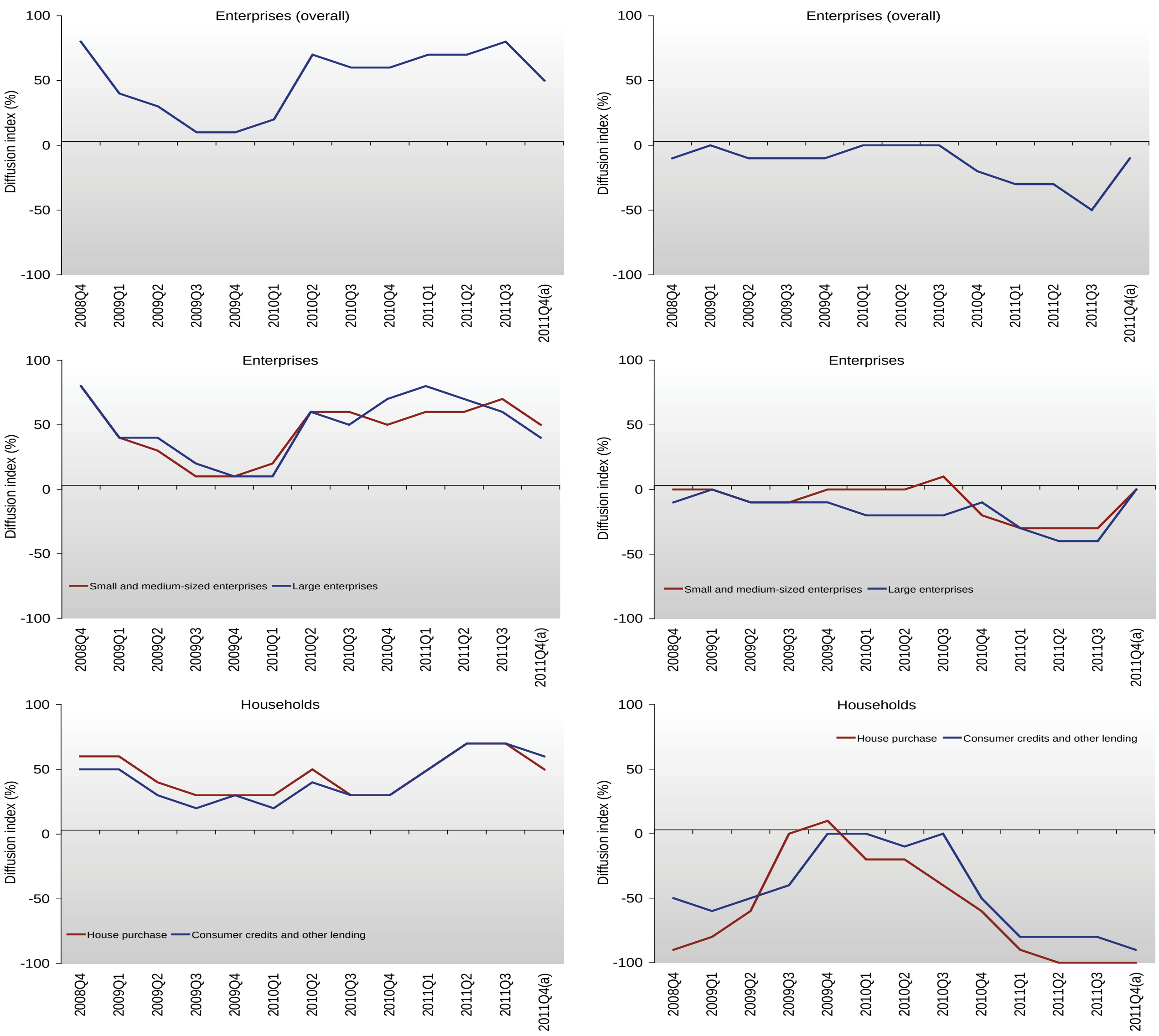
For each sector - enterprises and households - the questions are focused on: i) the current and the prospective assessments on standards, conditions and terms for lending approval, on one hand, and on demand trends, on the other (tables 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 13, 16 and 17); and ii) the appraisal of factors affecting standards, conditions and terms (tables 2, 3, 9, 10, 11 e 12), and those behind demand developments (tables 5, 14 e 15).

Tables on the first set of questions have five possible options, for each segment, according to the trend and rate of the changes reported (either occurred or foreseen); replies are shown along columns. Answers to tables on factors' appraisal are along the rows; six options are available - including NA (not applicable) - according to their contribution to either supply or demand conditions.

The results of the survey are as follows:

- The number of banks answering for each option;
- The diffusion index of the options chosen by the banks, calculated using a scale (from -1 to 1) to aggregate individual replies, whereas 0 corresponds to "remained basically unchanged". For questions concerning supply, values of less than 0 mean a loosening of the criteria or the impact of factors in the sense of lower restrictiveness. The -0.5 figure corresponds to a "slight" change (the closer the diffusion index is to 0, the slighter it will be the change) while -1 stands for a considerable change in the sense of lower restrictiveness. In turn, values exceeding 0 point to an increase in restrictiveness or in the impact of factors supporting it. The 0.5 figure corresponds to a "slight" change while 1 stands for a considerable increase in restrictiveness. In the questions about demand, the same scale applies, with negative figures standing for decreases in demand and positive figures pointing to the opposite evolution (or the impact of factors for it).

CREDIT SUPPLY | **CREDIT DEMAND**



Note: (a) Banks' expectations.

I. Loans or credit lines to enterprises

1. Over the past three months, how have your bank's credit **standards** as applied to the approval of **loans or credit lines to enterprises** changed?

	Overall	Loans to small and medium-sized enterprises	Loans to large enterprises	Short-term loans	Long-term loans
Tightened considerably	3	2	2	2	4
Tightened somewhat	2	3	2	3	1
Remained basically unchanged			1		
Eased somewhat					
Eased considerably					
Diffusion index % Oct.11	80	70	60	70	90
Jul. 11	70	60	70	60	100

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** (as described in question 1 in the column headed "Overall")? Please rate the contribution of the following factors to the tightening or easing of credit standards using the following scale:

- - = contributed considerably to tightening of credit standards
- = contributed somewhat to tightening of credit standards
º = contributed to basically unchanged credit standards
+ = contributed somewhat to easing of credit standards
++ = contributed considerably to easing of credit standards
NA = not applicable

Overall	– –	–	°	+	+ +	NA	Diffusion index % Oct.11	Diffusion index % Jul. 11
A) Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints								
• Costs related to your bank's capital position (1)	3	1	1				70	60
• Your bank's ability to access market financing (e.g. money or bond market financing) (2)	3	1	1				70	70
• Your bank's liquidity position	2	2	1				60	60
B) Pressure from competition								
• Competition from other banks			5				0	0
• Competition from non-banks			5				0	0
• Competition from market financing			5				0	-10
C) Perception of risk								
• Expectations regarding general economic activity	3	2					80	80
• Industry or firm-specific outlook	3	2					80	60
• Risk on the collateral demanded	1	2	2				40	30

(1) Can involve the use of credit derivatives, with the loans remaining on the bank's balance sheet.
(2) Involves the sale of loans from the bank's balance sheet, i.e. off-balance sheet funding.

(To be continued)

(Continued)

Loans to small and medium-sized enterprises	– –	–	°	+	+ +	NA	Diffusion index % Oct.11	Diffusion index % Jul. 11
A) Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints								
• Costs related to your bank's capital position [1]	3	1	1				70	60
• Your bank's ability to access market financing (e.g. money or bond market financing) [2]	3	1	1				70	70
• Your bank's liquidity position	2	2	1				60	60
B) Pressure from competition								
• Competition from other banks			5				0	0
• Competition from non-banks			5				0	0
• Competition from market financing			5				0	-10
C) Perception of risk								
• Expectations regarding general economic activity	3	2					80	80
• Industry or firm-specific outlook	3	2					80	60
• Risk on the collateral demanded	1	2	2				40	20

(1) Can involve the use of credit derivatives, with the loans remaining on the bank's balance sheet.
(2) Involves the sale of loans from the bank's balance sheet, i.e. off-balance sheet funding.

Loans to large enterprises	– –	–	°	+	+ +	NA	Diffusion index % Oct.11	Diffusion index % Jul. 11
A) Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints								
• Costs related to your bank's capital position [1]	3	1	1				70	60
• Your bank's ability to access market financing (e.g. money or bond market financing) [2]	3	1	1				70	70
• Your bank's liquidity position	2	2	1				60	60
B) Pressure from competition								
• Competition from other banks			5				0	0
• Competition from non-banks			5				0	0
• Competition from market financing			5				0	-10
C) Perception of risk								
• Expectations regarding general economic activity	3	2					80	80
• Industry or firm-specific outlook	3	2					80	60
• Risk on the collateral demanded	1	2	2				40	20

(1) Can involve the use of credit derivatives, with the loans remaining on the bank's balance sheet.
(2) Involves the sale of loans from the bank's balance sheet, i.e. off-balance sheet funding.

3. Over the past three months, how have your bank's **conditions** and terms for approving **loans or credit lines to enterprises** changed? Please rate each factor using the following scale:

- - = tightened considerably
- = tightened somewhat
o = remained basically unchanged
+ = eased somewhat
++ = eased considerably
NA = not applicable

Overall	– –	–	°	+	+ +	NA	Diffusion index % Oct.11	Jul. 11
A) Price								
• Your bank's margin on average loans (wider margin = tightened, narrower margin = eased)	3	2					80	80
• Your bank's margin on riskier loans	3	2					80	90
B) Other conditions and terms								
• Non-interest rate charges		5					50	60
• Size of the loan or credit line	2	3					70	50
• Collateral requirements	2	3					70	70
• Loan covenants	1	4					60	50
• Maturity	3	2					80	80

Loans to small and medium-sized enterprises	– –	–	°	+	+ +	NA	Diffusion index % Oct.11	Jul. 11
A) Price								
• Your bank's margin on average loans (wider margin = tightened, narrower margin = eased)	3	2					80	80
• Your bank's margin on riskier loans	3	2					80	90
B) Other conditions and terms								
• Non-interest rate charges		5					50	60
• Size of the loan or credit line	2	3					70	60
• Collateral requirements	2	3					70	70
• *Loan covenants*	1	4					60	60
• Maturity	3	2					80	80

Loans to large enterprises	– –	–	°	+	+ +	NA	Diffusion index % Oct.11	Jul. 11
A) Price								
• Your bank's margin on average loans (wider margin = tightened, narrower margin = eased)	3	2					80	80
• Your bank's margin on riskier loans	3	2					80	90
B) Other conditions and terms								
• Non-interest rate charges		5					50	60
• Size of the loan or credit line	2	3					70	50
• Collateral requirements	1	4					60	70
• Loan covenants	1	4					60	50
• Maturity	3	2					80	90

4. Over the past three months, how has the **demand for loans or credit lines to enterprises** changed at your bank, apart from normal seasonal fluctuations?

	Overall	Loans to small and medium-sized enterprises	Loans to large enterprises	Short-term loans	Long-term loans
Decreased considerably	1		1		2
Decreased somewhat	3	3	2	3	1
Remained basically unchanged	1	2	2	2	2
Increased somewhat					
Increased considerably					

Diffusion index % Oct. 11	-50	-30	-40	-30	-50
Jul. 11	-30	-30	-40	-30	-50

5. Over the past three months, how have the following **factors** affected the **demand for loans or credit lines to enterprises** (as described in question 4 in the column headed "Overall")? Please rate each possible factor using the following scale:

- - = contributed considerably to lower demand
- = contributed somewhat to lower demand
º = contributed to basically unchanged demand
+ = contributed somewhat to higher demand
++ = contributed considerably to higher demand
NA = not applicable

	– –	–	°	+	+ +	NA	Diffusion index % Oct.11	Diffusion index % Jul. 11
A) Financing needs								
• Fixed investment	4	1					-90	-60
• Inventories and working capital		1	4				-10	0
• Mergers/acquisitions and corporate restructuring	3		2				-60	-40
• Debt restructuring		1		4			30	30
B) Use of alternative finance								
• Internal financing		1	3	1			0	0
• Loans from other banks		1	2	2			10	10
• Loans from non-banks		1	4				-10	0
• Issuance of debt securities		1	4				-10	0
• Issuance of equity		1	4				-10	0

6. **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?

	Overall	Loans to small and medium-sized enterprises	Loans to large enterprises	Short-term loans	Long-term loans
Tighten considerably	1	1	1	1	3
Tighten somewhat	3	3	2	3	2
Remain basically unchanged	1	1	2	1	
Ease somewhat					
Ease considerably					

Diffusion index % Oct. 11	50	50	40	50	80
Jul. 11	70	60	70	60	90

7. 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)?

	Overall	Loans to small and medium-sized enterprises	Loans to large enterprises	Short-term loans	Long-term loans
Decrease considerably					
Decrease somewhat	1	1	1	1	3
Remain basically unchanged	4	3	3	3	1
Increase somewhat		1	1	1	1
Increase considerably					
Diffusion index % Oct. 11	-10	0	0	0	-20
Jul. 11	-10	-10	0	10	-30

II. Loans to households

8. Over the past three months, 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	2	2
Tightened somewhat	3	3
Remained basically unchanged		
Eased somewhat		
Eased considerably		
Diffusion index % Oct. 11	70	70
Jul. 11	70	70

9. 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** (as described in question 8)? Please rate the contribution of the following factors to the tightening or easing of credit standards using the following scale:

- - = contributed considerably to tightening of credit standards
- = contributed somewhat to tightening of credit standards
º = contributed to basically unchanged credit standards
+ = contributed somewhat to easing of credit standards
++ = contributed considerably to easing of credit standards
NA = not applicable

	– –	–	°	+	+ +	NA	Diffusion index % Oct.11	Diffusion index % Jul. 11
A) Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints	4	1					90	90
B) Pressure from competition								
• Competition from other banks		1	4				10	20
• Competition from non-banks			4			1	0	0
C) Perception of risk								
• Expectations regarding general economic activity	4	1					90	90
• Housing market prospects	4	1					90	70

10. Over the past three months, how have your bank's **conditions** and terms for approving **loans to households** for house purchase changed? Please rate each factor using the following scale:

- - - = tightened considerably
- - = tightened somewhat
- o = remained basically unchanged
- + = eased somewhat
- ++ = eased considerably
- NA = not applicable

	– –	–	°	+	+ +	NA	Diffusion index % Oct.11	Diffusion index % Jul. 11
A) Price								
• Your bank's margin on average loans (wider margin = tightened, narrower margin = eased)	2	2	1				60	70
• Your bank's margin on riskier loans	2	2	1				60	90
B) Other conditions and terms								
• Collateral requirements		2	3				20	30
• "Loan-to-value" ratio	1	3	1				50	40
• Maturity	1	3	1				50	30
• Non-interest rate charges		5					50	50

11. 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** (as described in question 8)? Please rate the contribution of the following factors to the tightening or easing of credit standards using the following scale:

- - - = contributed considerably to tightening of credit standards
- - = contributed somewhat to tightening of credit standards
- o = contributed to basically unchanged credit standards
- + = contributed somewhat to easing of credit standards
- ++ = contributed considerably to easing of credit standards
- NA = not applicable

	– –	–	°	+	+ +	NA	Diffusion index % Oct.11	Diffusion index % Jul. 11
A) Cost of funds and balance sheet constraints	3	2					80	80
B) Pressure from competition								
• Competition from other banks		1	4				10	10
• Competition from non-banks			5				0	0
C) Perception of risk								
• Expectations regarding general economic activity	4	1					90	90
• Creditworthiness of consumers	4	1					90	80
• Risk on the collateral demanded	1	4					60	50

12. Over the past three months, how have your bank's **conditions** and terms for approving **consumer credit and other lending to households changed**? Please rate each factor using the following scale:

- - - = tightened considerably
- - = tightened somewhat
- o = remained basically unchanged
- + = eased somewhat
- ++ = eased considerably
- NA = not applicable

	– –	–	°	+	+ +	NA	Diffusion index % Oct.11	Diffusion index % Jul. 11
A) Price								
• Your bank's margin on average loans (wider margin = tightened, narrower margin = eased)	2	3					70	70
• Your bank's margin on riskier loans	3	2					80	80
B) Other conditions and terms								
• Collateral requirements	1	3	1				50	50
• Maturity	1	2	2				40	20
• Non-interest rate charges		5					50	60

13. Over the past three months, 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	5	3
Decreased somewhat		2
Remained basically unchanged		
Increased somewhat		
Increased considerably		

Diffusion index % Oct. 11	-100	-80
Jul.11	-100	-80

14. Over the past three months, how have the following **factors** affected the **demand for loans to households for house purchase** (as described in question 13)? Please rate each factor using the following scale:

- - = contributed considerably to lower demand
- = contributed somewhat to lower demand
o = contributed to basically unchanged demand
+ = contributed somewhat to higher demand
++ = contributed considerably to higher demand
NA = not applicable

	– –	–	°	+	+ +	NA	Diffusion index % Oct.11	Jul. 11
A) Financing needs								
• Housing market prospects	5						-100	-90
• Consumer confidence	5						-100	-90
• Non-housing related consumption expenditure	4	1					-90	-60
B) Use of alternative finance								
• Household savings		2	3				-20	-20
• Loans from other banks		3	2				-30	-30
• Other sources of finance		2	3				-20	-10

15. Over the past three months, how have the following **factors** affected the **demand for consumer credit and other lending to households** (as described in question 12)? Please rate each factor using the following scale:

- - = responsible for considerable decrease
- = responsible for decrease
o = responsible for neither decrease nor increase
+ = responsible for increase
++ = responsible for considerable increase
NA = not applicable

	– –	–	°	+	+ +	NA	Diffusion index % Oct.11	Jul. 11
A) Financing needs								
• Spending on durable consumer goods (such as cars, furniture, etc.)	1	4					-60	-60
• Consumer confidence	5						-100	-100
• Securities purchases		3	2				-30	-20
B) Use of alternative finance								
• Household saving	1	2	2				-40	-30
• Loans from other banks		2	2	1			-10	0
• Other sources of finance		2	3				-20	0

16. 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?

	Loans for house purchase	Consumer credit and other lending
Tighten considerably	1	2
Tighten somewhat	3	2
Remain basically unchanged	1	1
Ease somewhat		
Ease considerably		

Diffusion index % Oct. 11	50	60
Jul. 11	60	50

17. 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).

	Loans for house purchase	Consumer credit and other lending
Decrease considerably	5	4
Decrease somewhat		1
Remain basically unchanged		
Increase somewhat		
Increase considerably		

Diffusion index % Oct. 11	-100	-90
Jul. 11	-90	-80

Ad hoc question

The crisis in US sub-prime mortgage-related bonds and its spill-over into other financial markets and the real economy led to a considerably more cautious valuation of credit risk worldwide. From the perspective of monetary policy, it is important to monitor how these events have affected bank credit conditions for enterprises and households. Therefore, following the October 2007 survey, an ad hoc question is presented, which aims to gauge the extent to which the financial market tensions have affected banks' credit standards for loans and credit lines to enterprises and households in the euro area in the third quarter of 2011 and will affect them in the next three months.

1. As a result of the situation in financial markets[1], has your market access been hampered when tapping your usual sources of wholesale funding and/or has your ability to transfer risk been hampered over the past three months, or are you expecting this access/activity to be hampered over the next three months? Please rate each factor using the following scale:

- - = was considerably hampered / will be considerably hampered
- = was somewhat hampered / will be somewhat hampered
º = was basically not hampered / will be basically not hampered
+ = eased somewhat / will ease somewhat
++ = eased considerably / will ease considerably
NA = not applicable

	Over the past three months					Over the next three months					NA[2]
	– –	–	°	+	+ +	– –	–	°	+	+ +	
A) Inter-bank unsecured money market											
• Very short term money market (up to 1 week)	3		2			1		4			
• Short-term money market (more than 1 week)	3		1	1		1		4			
B) Debt securities [3]											
• Short-term debt securities (e.g. certificates of deposit or commercial paper)	2		2	1		1	1	3			
• Medium to long term debt securities (incl. covered bonds)	2	1	2			1		4			
C) Securitisation [4]											
• Securitisation of corporate loans	2	1	2			1		4			
• Securitisation of loans for house purchase	2	1	2			1		4			
D) Ability to transfer credit risk off balance sheet [5]		1	3				1	3			
E) Other markets											
• Repo Market	1		1					2			
• Foreign exchange swap market	1							1			

(1) Also taking into account any effect of state guarantees for debt securities and recapitalisation support.
(2) NA = not applicable: the source of funding is not relevant for the 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.