

ANNEX 1: CHARTS ON DEVELOPMENTS IN LOAN PORTFOLIOS AND ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE

1.1. Lending to households

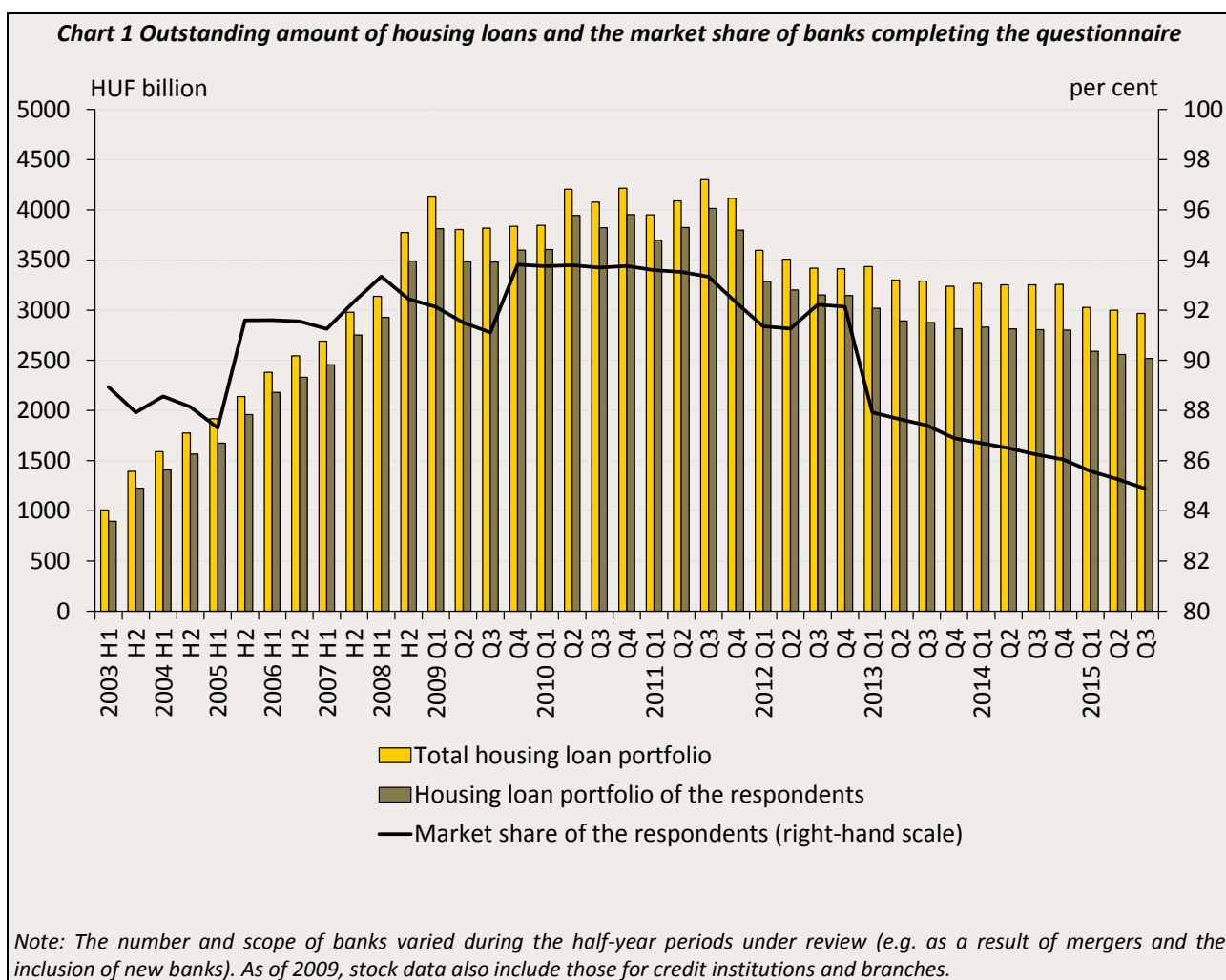
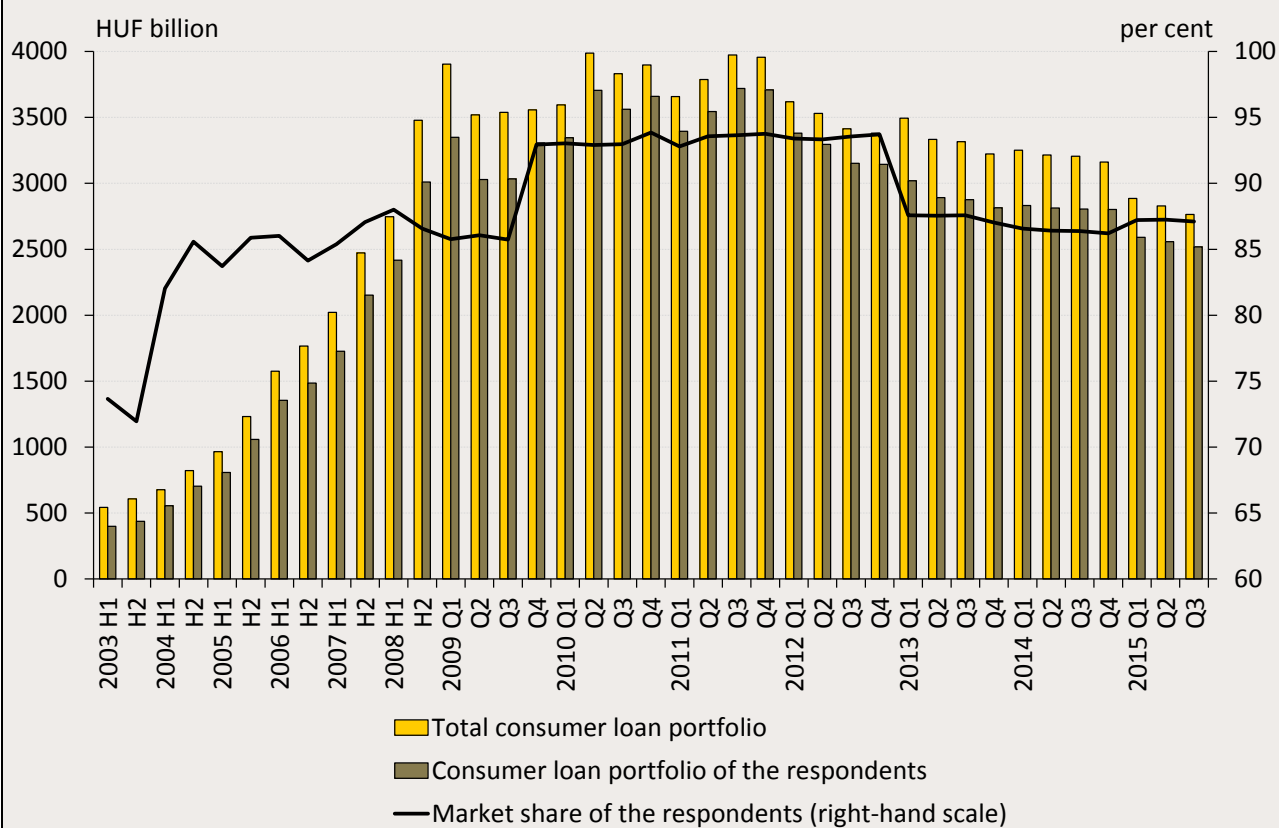


Chart 2 Outstanding amount of consumer loans and the market share of banks completing the questionnaire

Note: The number and scope of banks varied during the half-year periods under review. The chart only plots market shares of the banks surveyed; it does not plot market shares of financial enterprises. As of 2009, stock data also include those for credit institutions and branches.

Chart 3 Willingness of banks to extend housing loans and consumer loans (net percentage balance of respondents reporting increased/decreased credit availability weighted by market share)

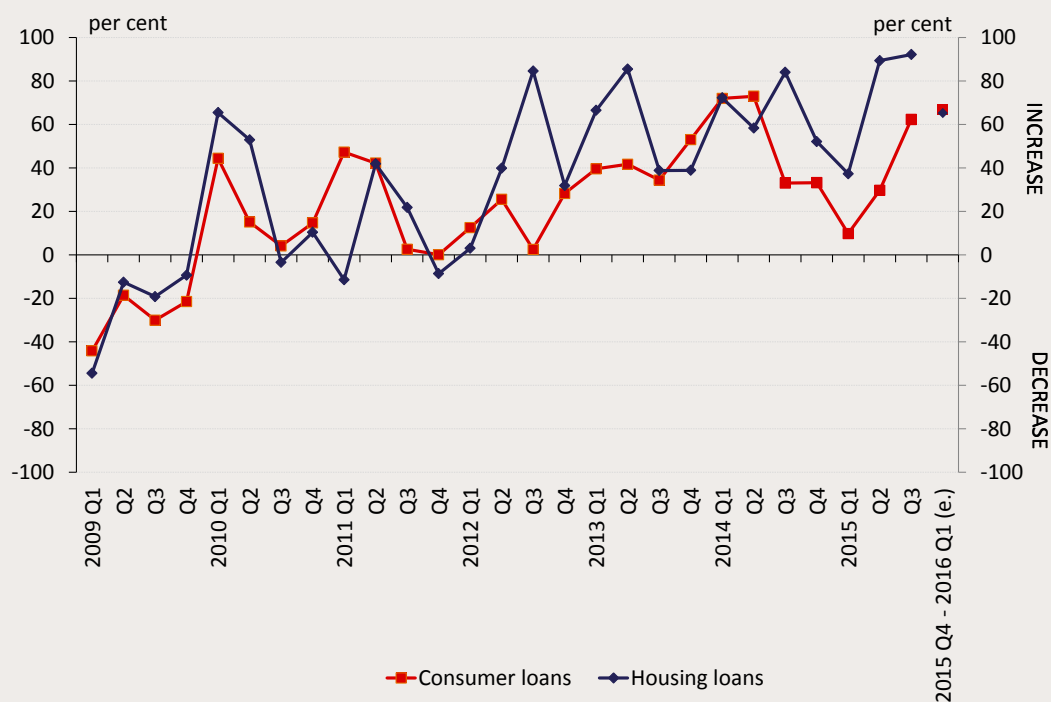
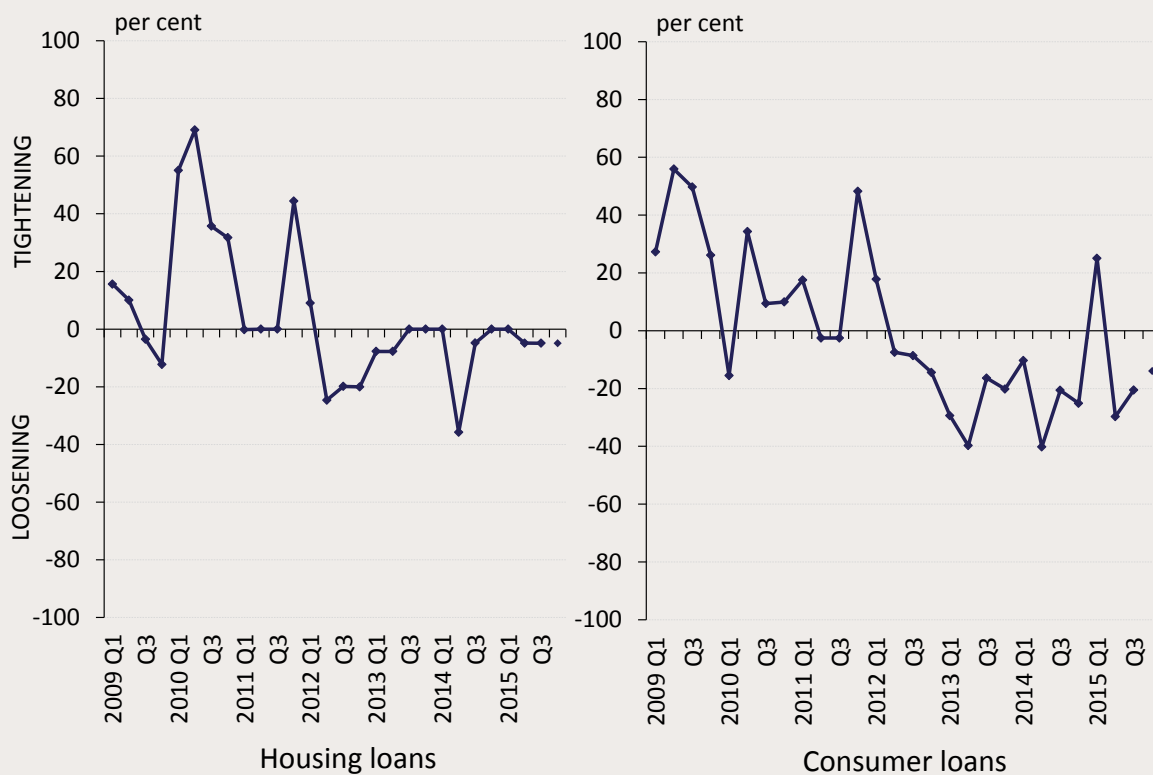
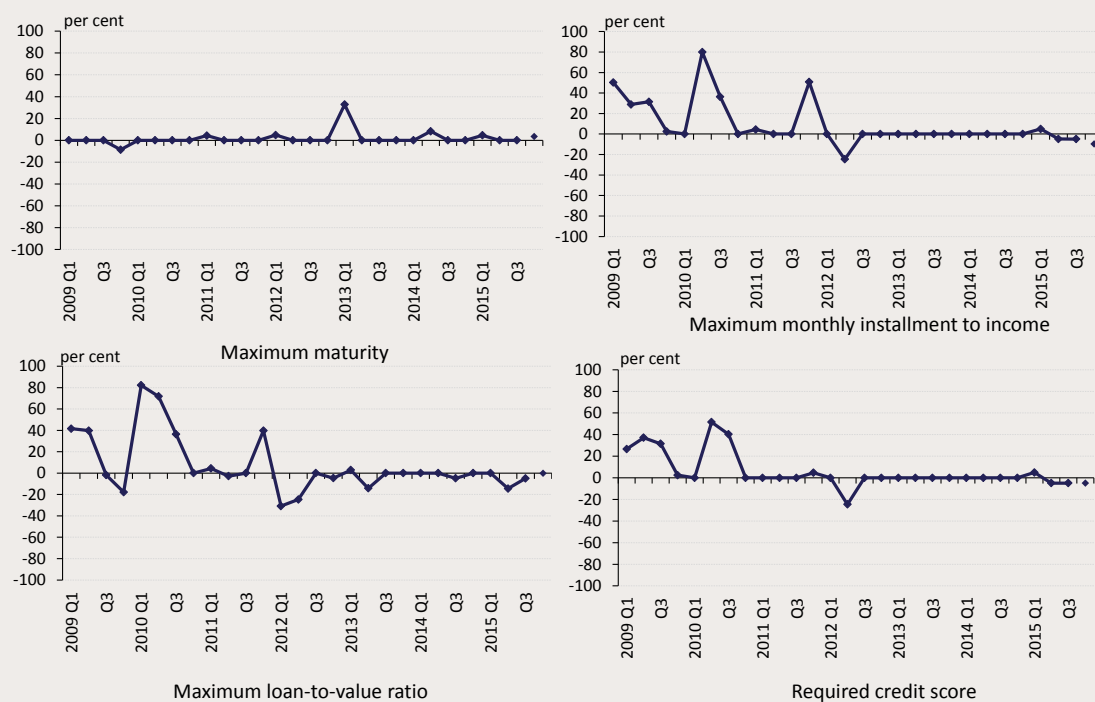


Chart 4 Credit conditions in the housing loan and consumer loan markets (net percentage balance of respondents tightening/easing credit standards weighted by market share)



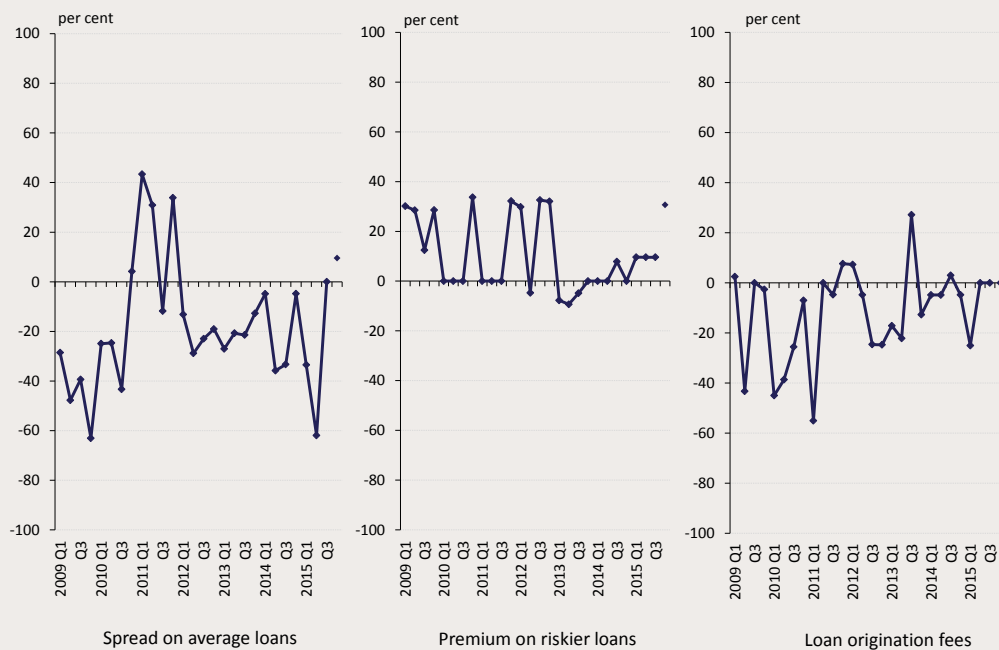
Note: The magnitude of tightening/easing is not shown in the chart.

Chart 5: Credit conditions in the housing loan market – non-pricing conditions
(net percentage balance of respondents tightening/easing credit conditions weighted by market share)



Note: The magnitude of tightening/easing is not shown in the chart.

Chart 6: Credit conditions in the housing loan market – pricing conditions
(net percentage balance of respondents tightening/easing credit conditions weighted by market share)



Note: The magnitude of tightening/easing is not shown in the chart.

Chart 7 Factors contributing to changes in credit conditions in the case of housing loans
 (net percentage balance of banks indicating a contribution of individual factors to tightening or easing weighted by market share)

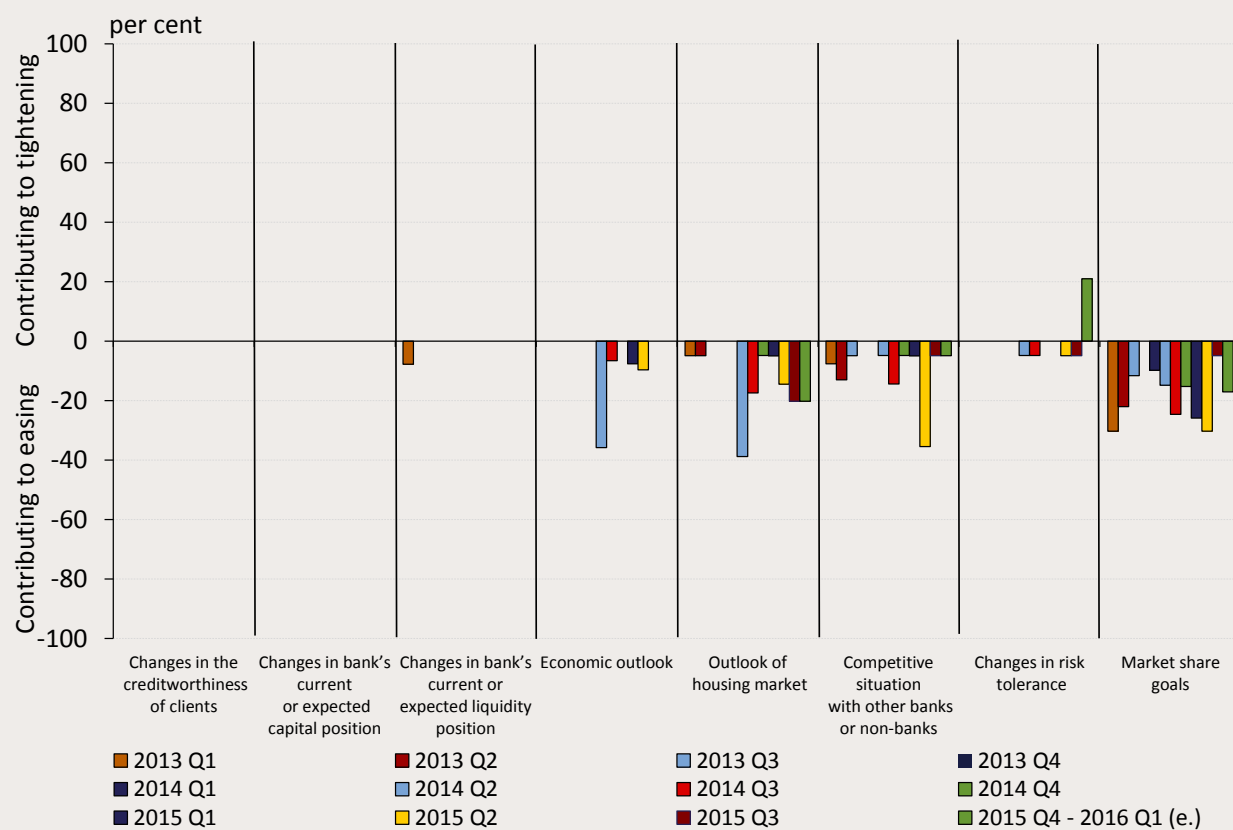


Chart 8 Perceived demand for loans in the household segment
(net percentage balance of respondents reporting increase/decrease in demand weighted by market share)

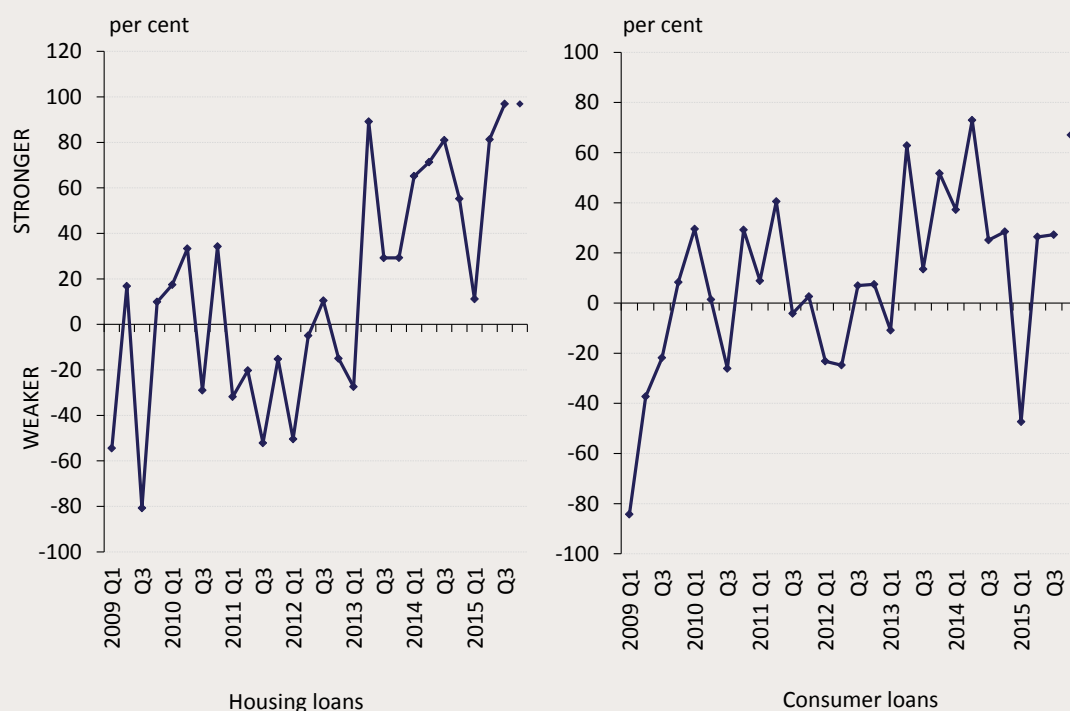
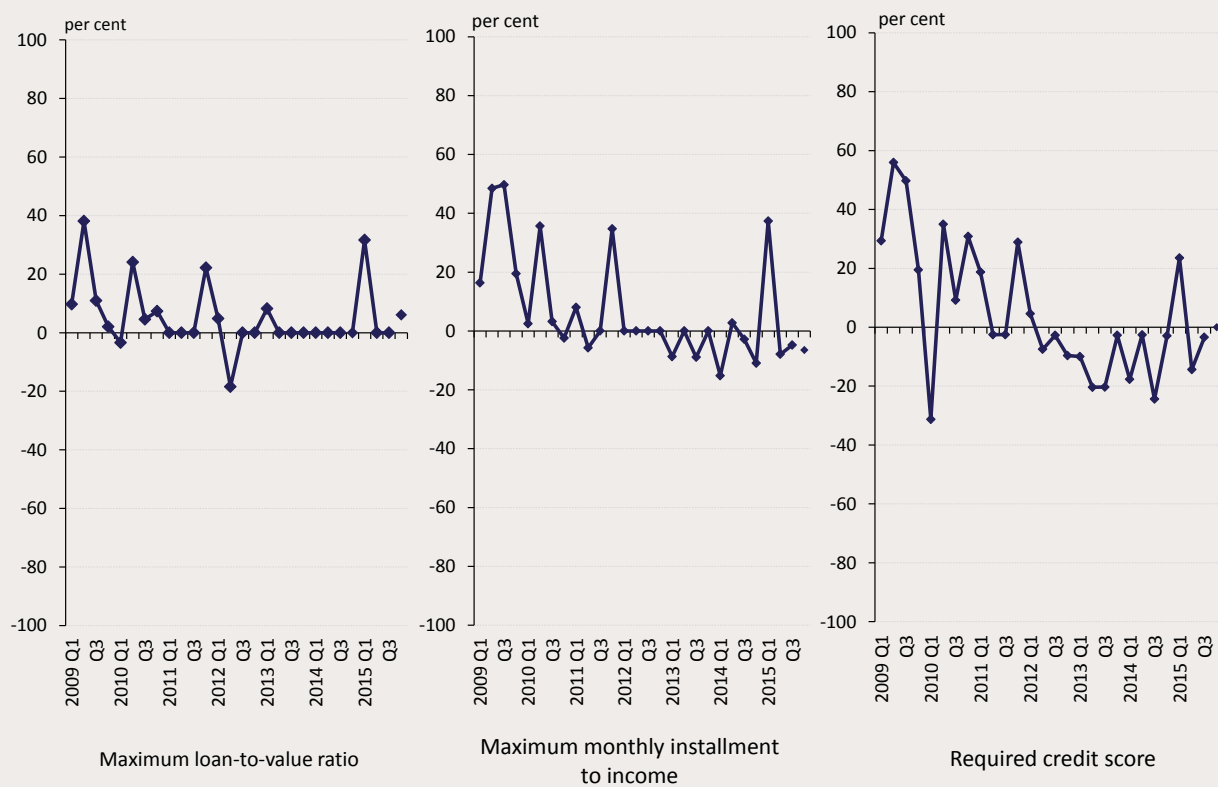
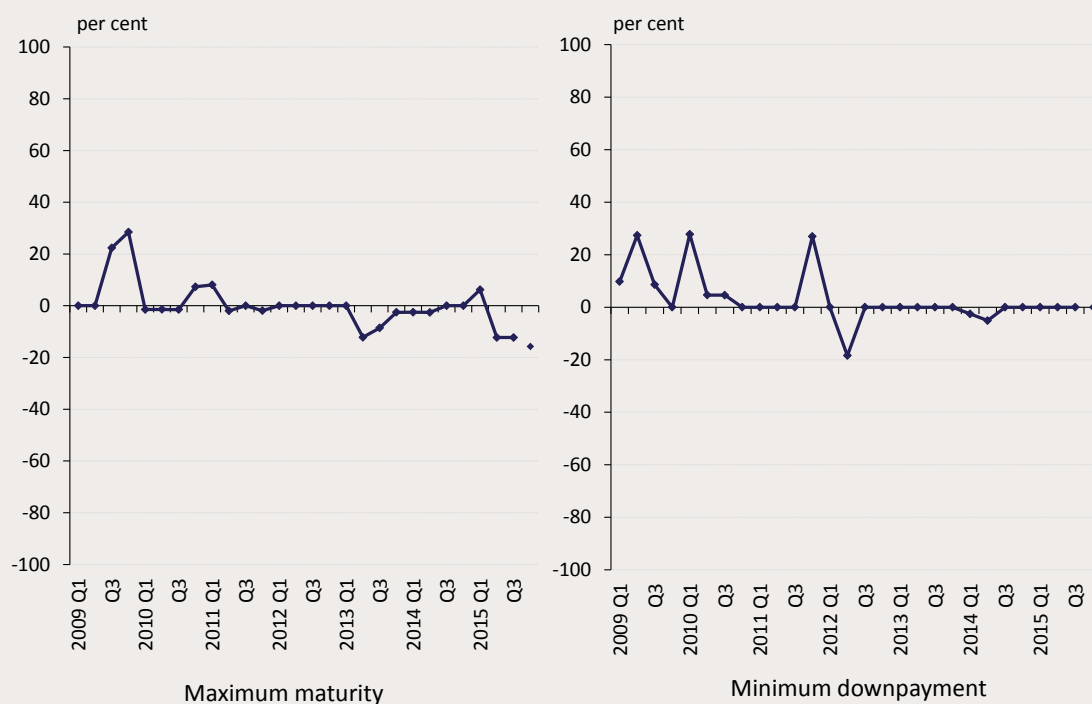


Chart 9 Credit conditions in the consumer loan market –non-pricing conditions
(net percentage balance of respondents tightening/easing credit conditions weighted by market share)



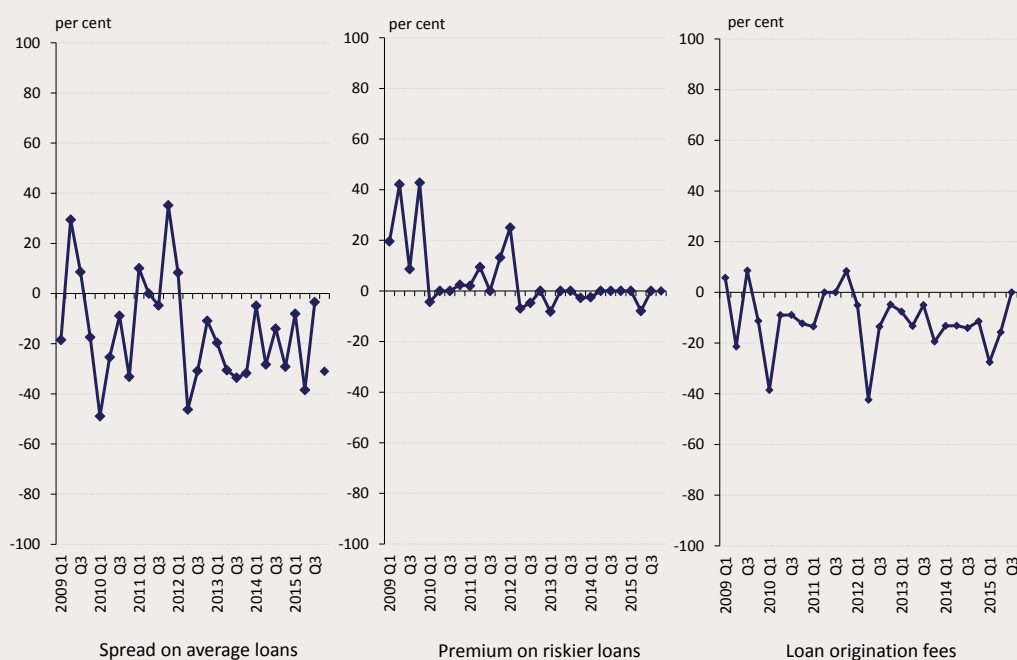
Note: The magnitude of tightening/easing is not shown in the chart.

Chart 10 Credit conditions in the consumer loan market – non-pricing conditions
(net percentage balance of respondents tightening/easing credit conditions weighted by market share)



Note: The magnitude of tightening/easing is not shown in the chart.

Chart 11 Credit conditions in the consumer loan market – pricing conditions
(net percentage balance of respondents tightening/easing credit conditions weighted by market share)



Note: The magnitude of tightening/easing is not shown in the chart.

Chart 12 Factors contributing to changes in credit conditions in the case of consumer loans
(net percentage balance of banks indicating a contribution of individual factors to tightening or easing weighted by market share)

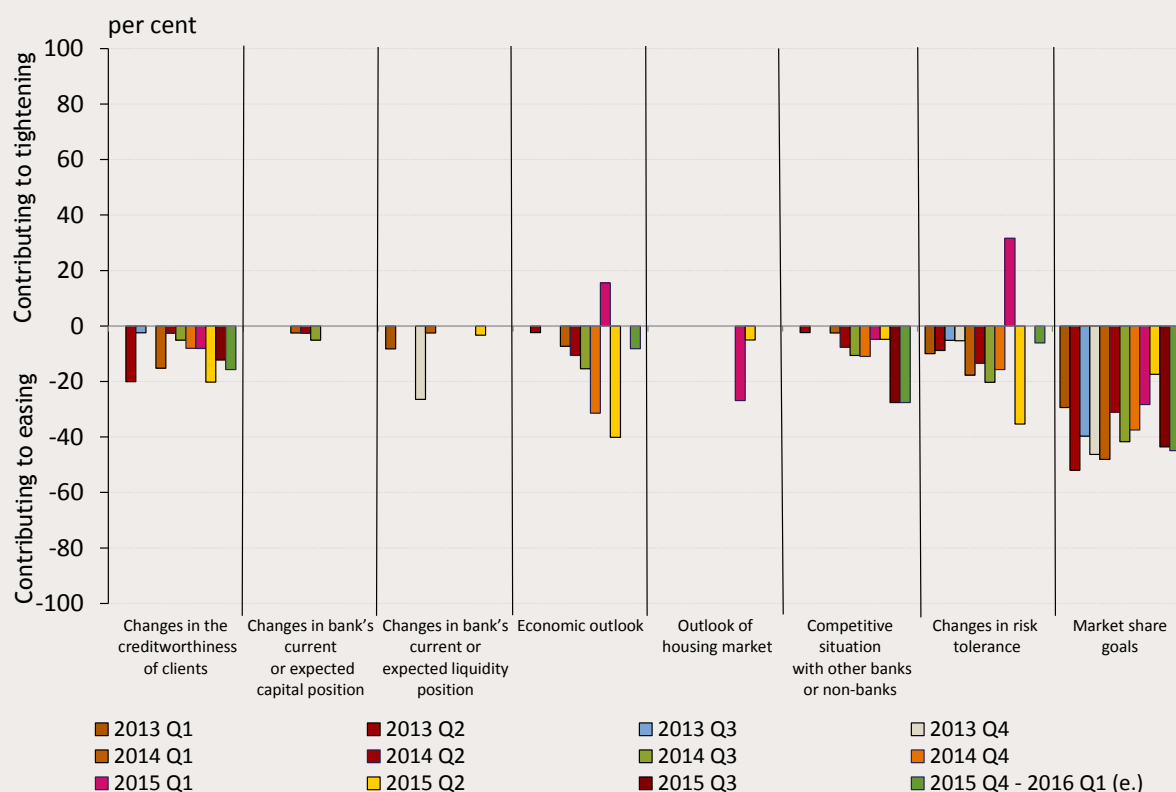
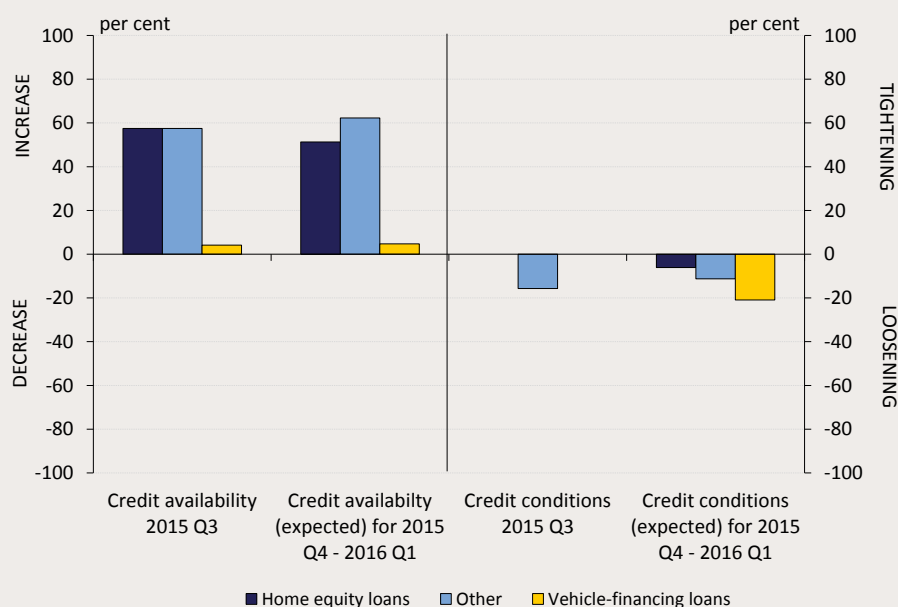
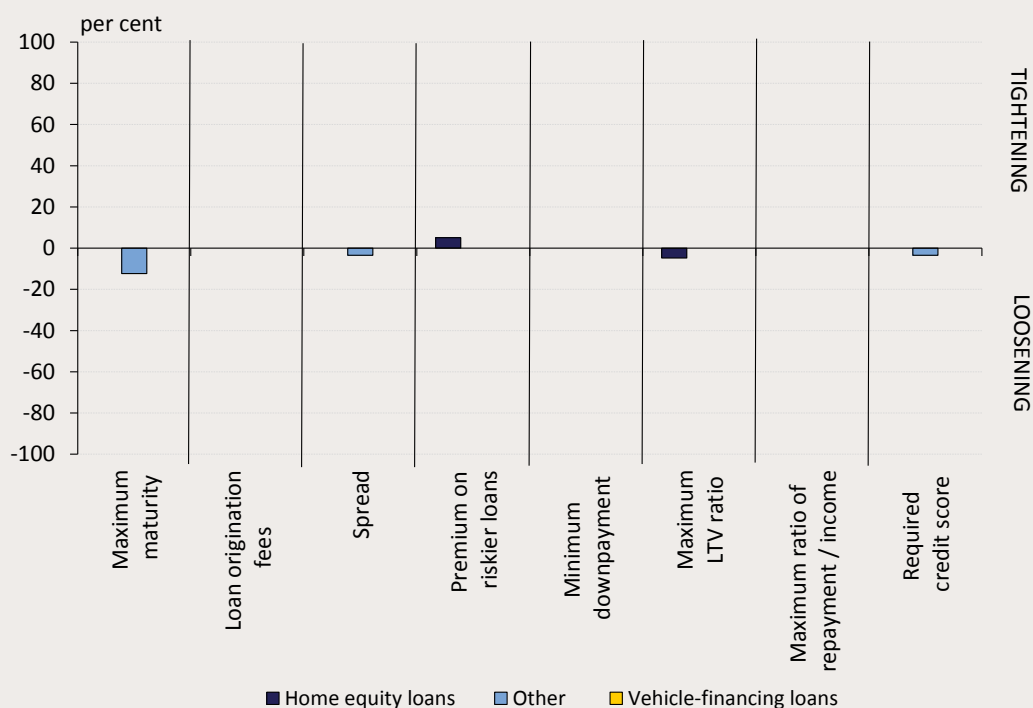


Chart 13 Willingness to lend and credit conditions for different consumer loan products
(net percentage balance of respondents weighted by market share)



Note: The magnitude of tightening/easing is not shown in the chart.

Chart 14 Credit conditions for different consumer loan products
(net percentage balance of respondents tightening/easing credit conditions weighted by market share)



Note: The magnitude of tightening/easing is not shown in the chart.

Chart 15 Demand for different consumer loan products *(net percentage balance of banks reporting increase or decrease weighted by market share)*

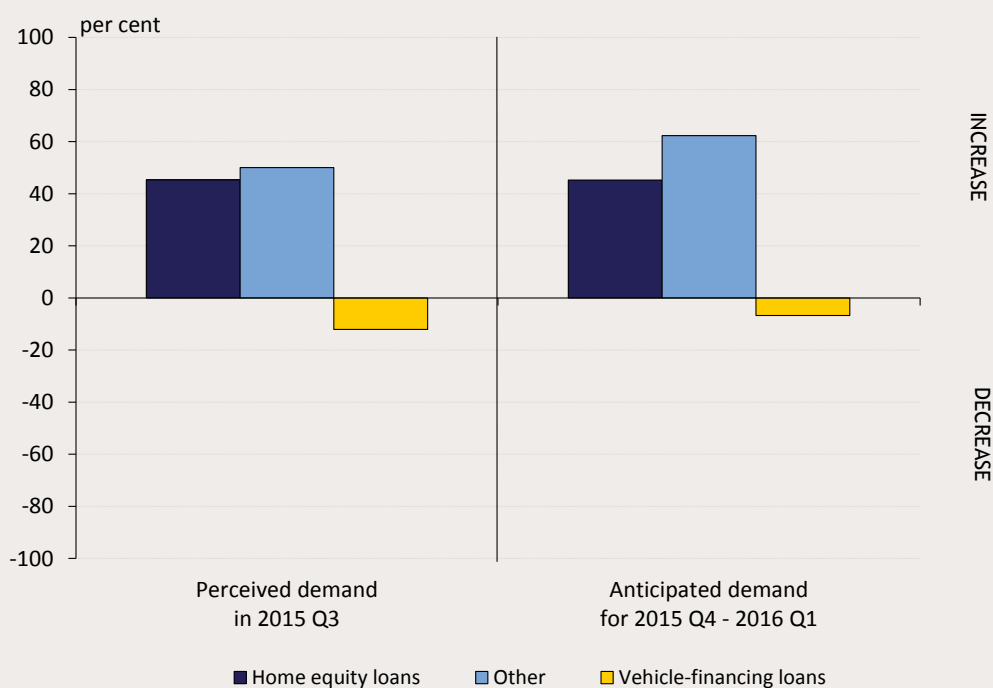
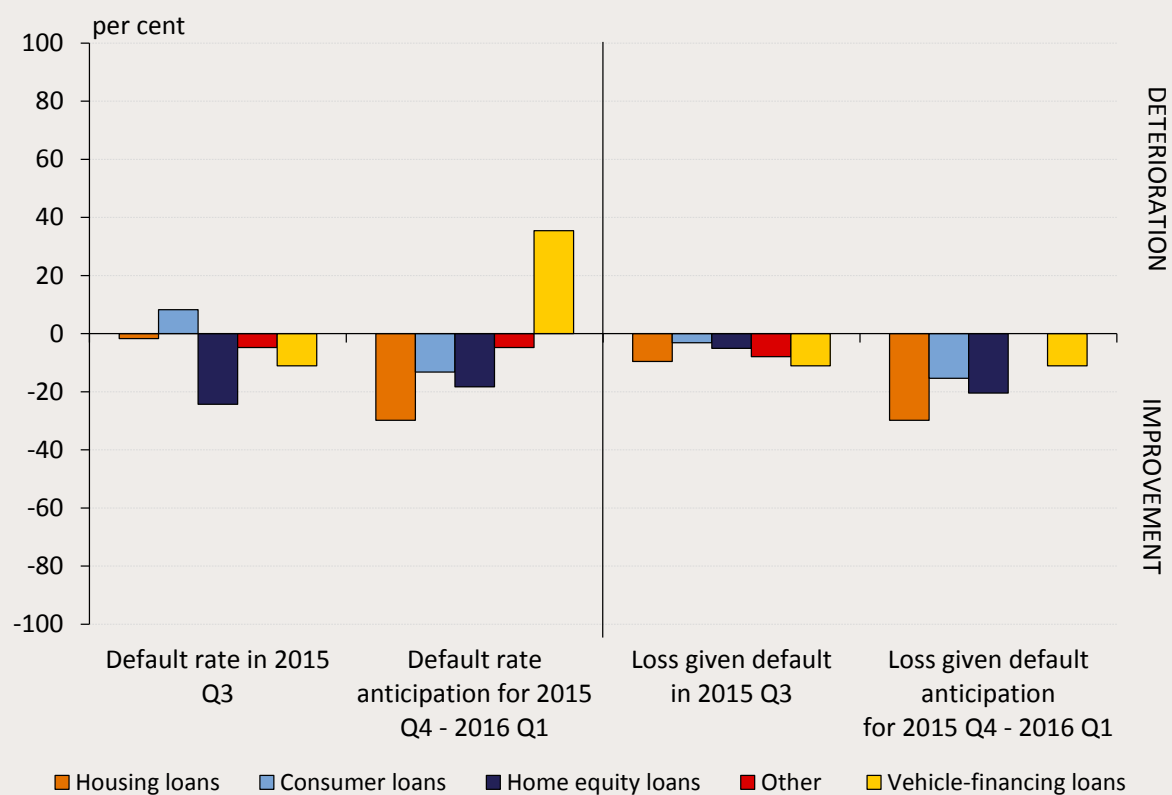
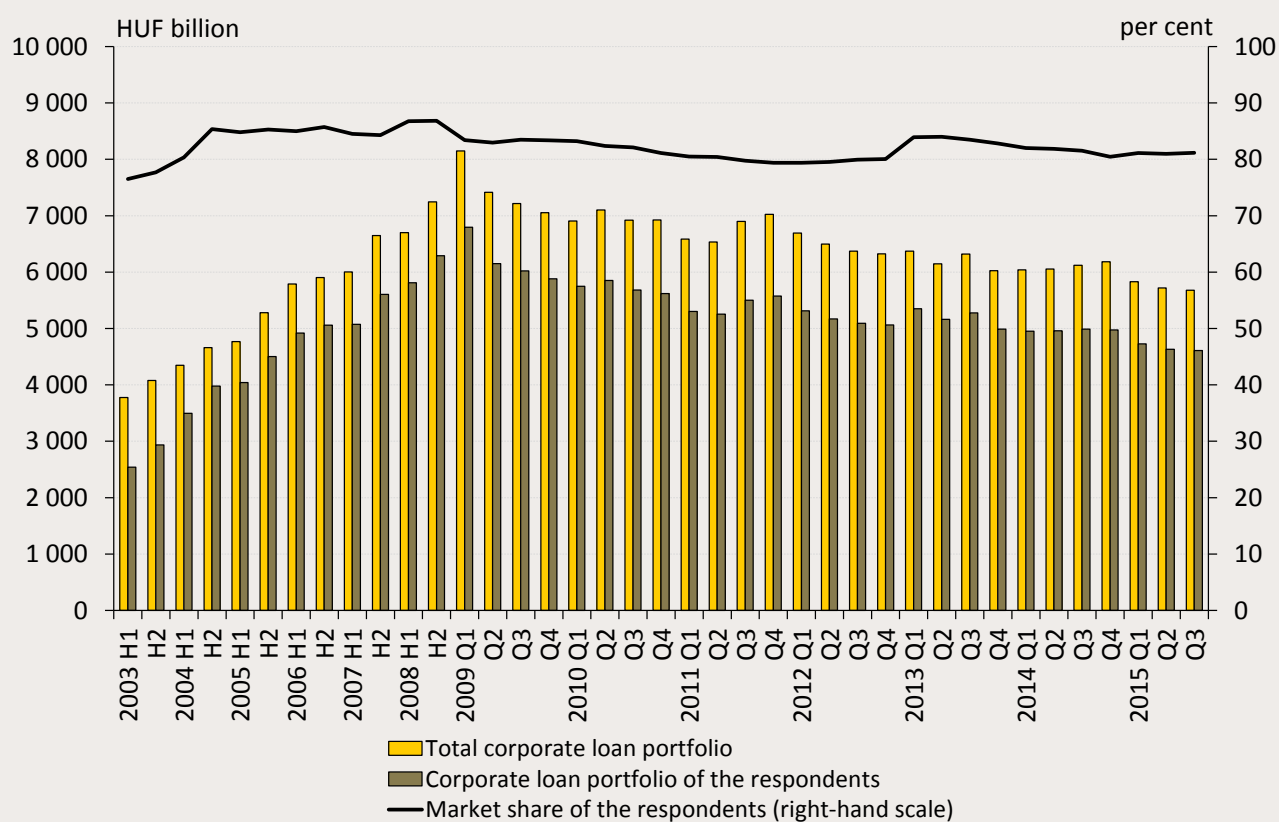


Chart 16 Default rate of loans to households and loss given default
(net percentage balance of banks reporting increase or decrease weighted by market share)

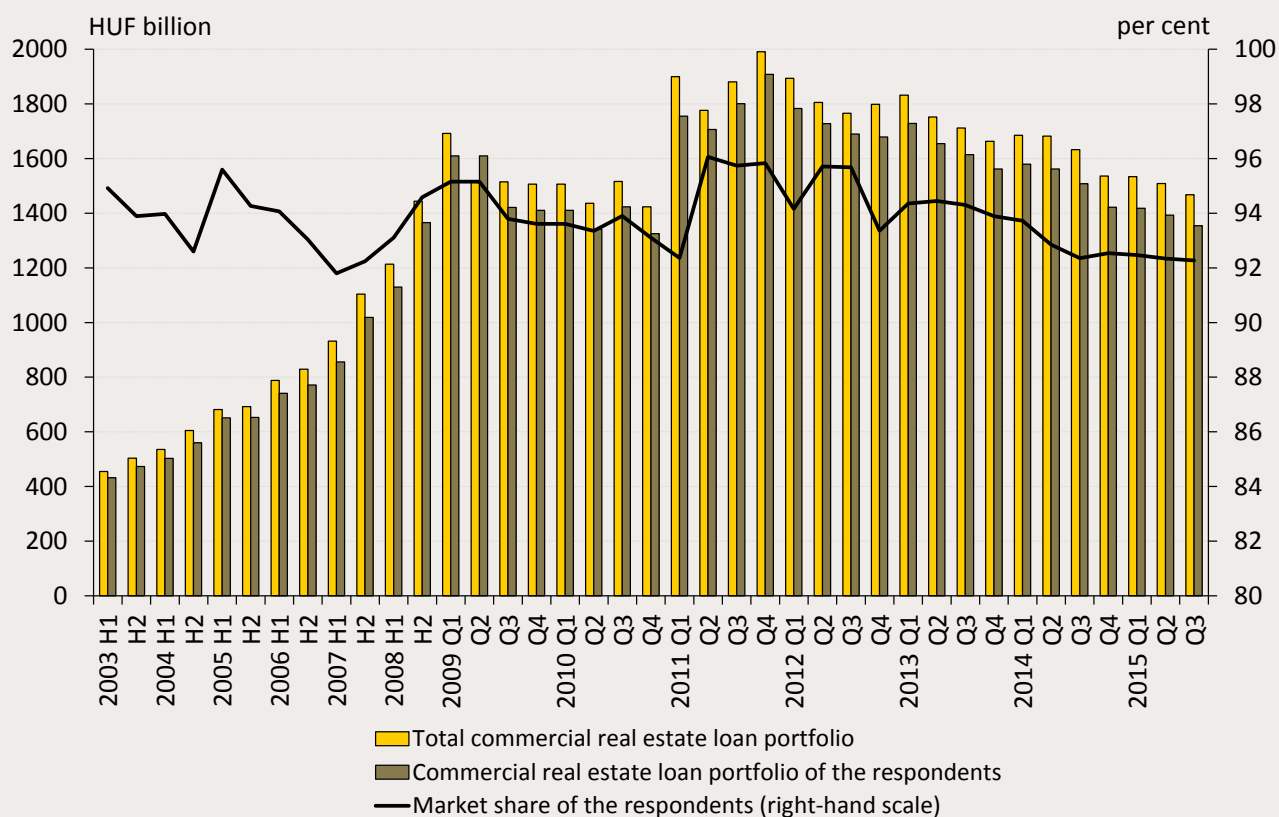


1.2. Lending to the corporate sector

Chart 17 Outstanding amount of corporate loans and the market share of banks completing the questionnaire

Note: As of 2009, stock data also include those for credit institutions and branches.

Chart 18 Outstanding amount of commercial real estate loans and the market share of banks completing the questionnaire



Note: As of 2009, stock data also include those for credit institutions and branches. As of 2011 the data includes loans for commercial real estate purchase, not just for development.

Chart 19 Willingness of banks to extend corporate loans
(net percentage balance of respondents reporting increased/decreased credit availability weighted by market share)

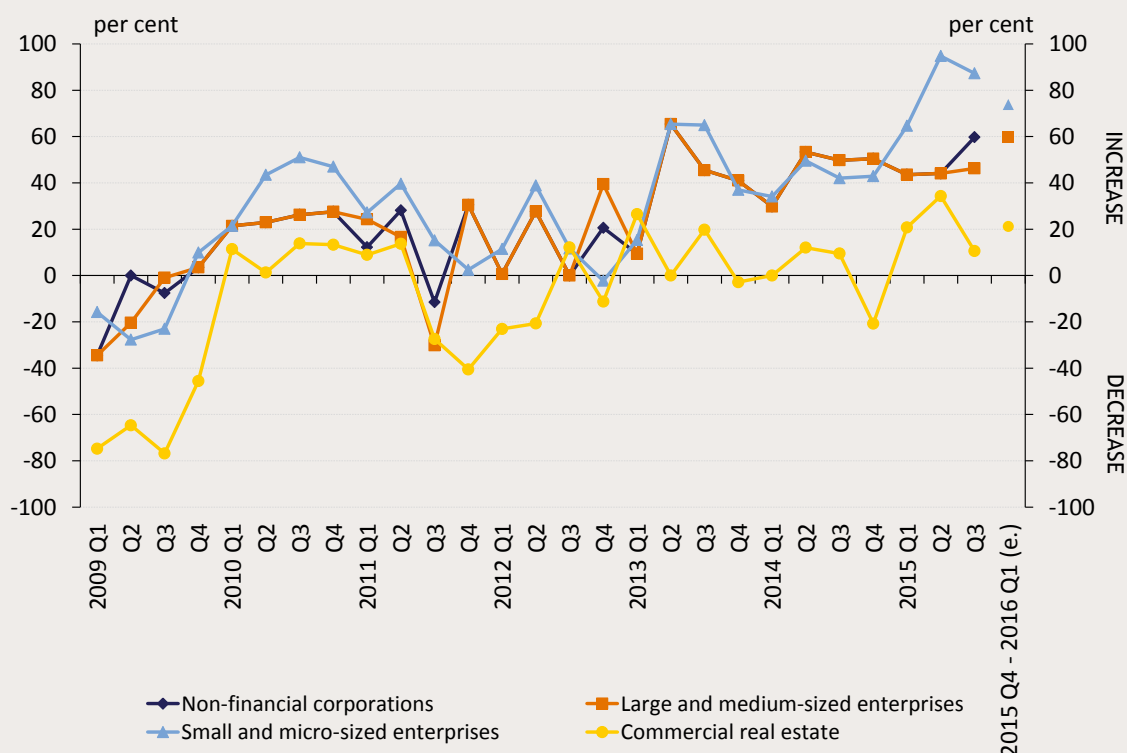
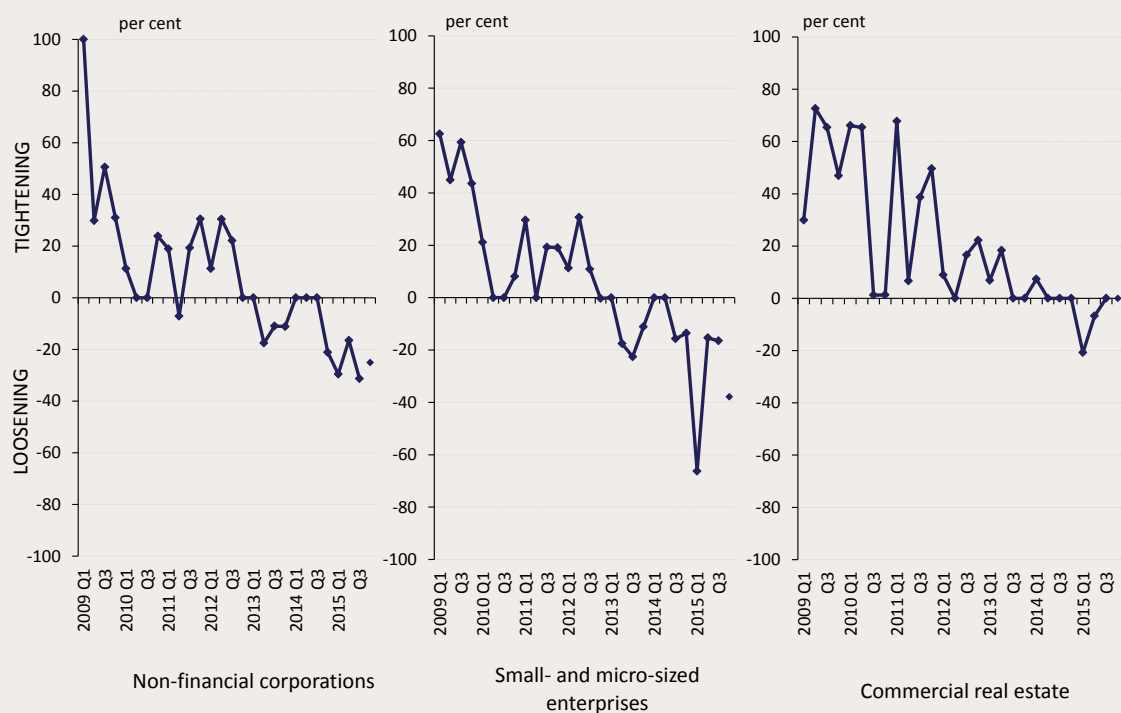


Chart 20 Credit conditions by corporate category and for commercial real estate loans
(net percentage balance of respondents reporting tightening/easing weighted by market share)



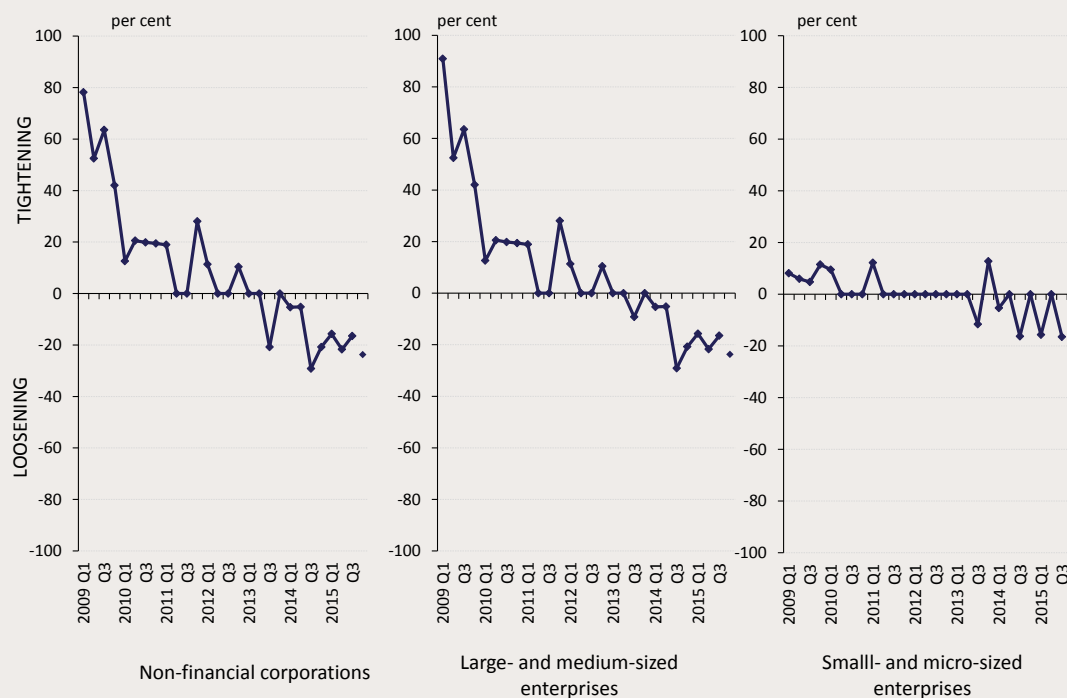
Note: The magnitude of tightening/easing is not shown in the chart.

Chart 21 Credit conditions in the corporate segment (net percentage balance of respondents reporting tightening/easing weighted by market share)



Note: The magnitude of tightening/easing is not shown in the chart.

Chart 22 Maximum maturities by corporate category (net percentage balance of respondents reporting tightening/easing weighted by market share)



Note: The magnitude of tightening/easing is not shown in the chart.

The figure consists of three line charts, each representing a different category of enterprises. The y-axis for all charts ranges from -100 to 100, with 0 as the baseline. Positive values indicate 'TIGHTENING' and negative values indicate 'LOOSENING'. The x-axis for all charts shows time in quarters from 2009 Q1 to 2015 Q3.

- Non-financial corporations:** Shows a significant tightening in 2009 Q1 (~68%) and Q3 (~75%), followed by a sharp decline to ~-50% by 2013 Q3. It remains in the loosening zone until 2015 Q3 (~-25%).
- Large- and medium-sized enterprises:** Shows a peak in tightening in 2009 Q1 (~80%) and Q3 (~65%), followed by a decline to ~-10% by 2013 Q3. It remains in the loosening zone until 2015 Q3 (~-15%).
- Small- and micro-sized enterprises:** Shows a peak in tightening in 2009 Q3 (~32%) and Q1 2010 (~28%), followed by a decline to ~-10% by 2013 Q3. It remains in the loosening zone until 2015 Q3 (~-15%).

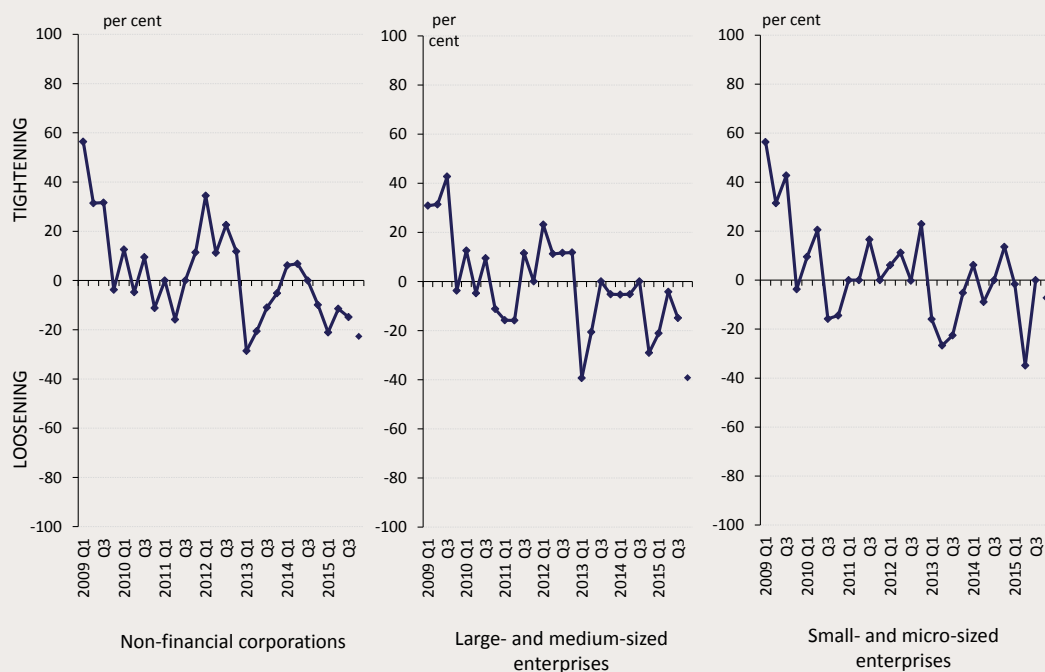
Note: The magnitude of tightening/easing is not shown in the chart.

The figure consists of three line charts, each representing a different category of enterprises. The y-axis for all charts ranges from -100 (LOOSENING) to 100 (TIGHTENING), with 0 as the baseline. The x-axis represents time in quarters from 2009 Q1 to 2015 Q3. Each chart shows a dark blue line with diamond markers at each data point.

- Non-financial corporations:** Starts at approximately 80 in 2009 Q1, drops sharply to around -30 by 2010 Q1, then fluctuates between -10 and 20 until 2015 Q3, ending at approximately 10.
- Large- and medium-sized enterprises:** Starts at approximately 45 in 2009 Q1, peaks at 60 in 2009 Q3, drops to -30 in 2010 Q1, and then fluctuates between -10 and 20 until 2015 Q3, ending at approximately 10.
- Small- and micro-sized enterprises:** Starts at approximately 30 in 2009 Q1, peaks at 35 in 2009 Q3, drops to -25 in 2010 Q1, and then fluctuates between -10 and 35 until 2015 Q3, ending at approximately 10.

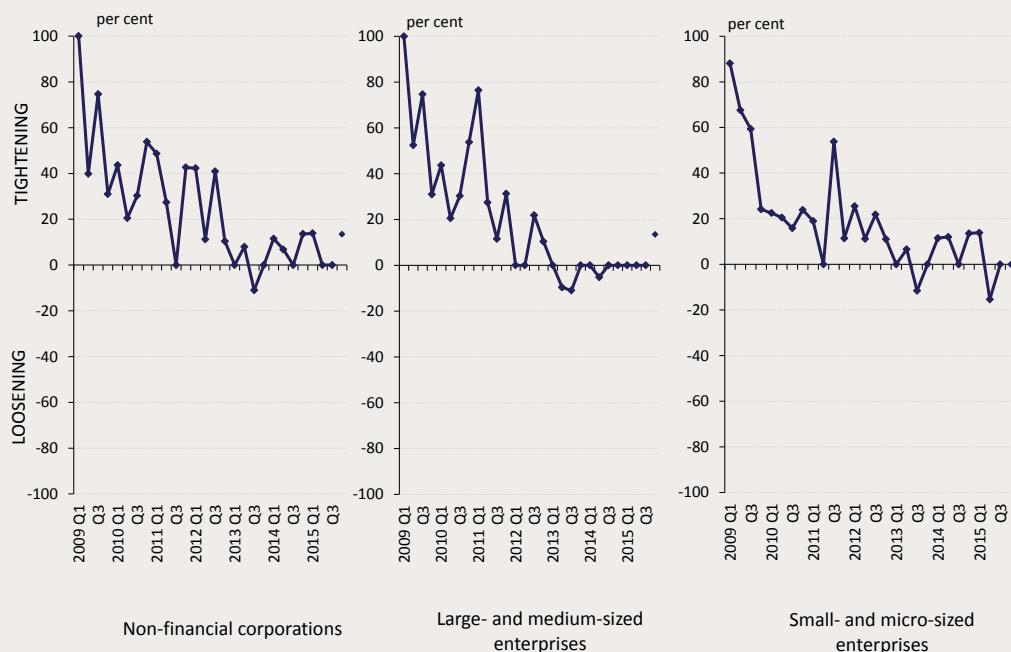
Note: The magnitude of tightening/easing is not shown in the chart.

Chart 25 Spread between lending rates and cost of funds by corporate category
 (net percentage balance of respondents reporting tightening/easing weighted by market share)



Note: The magnitude of tightening/easing is not shown in the chart.

Chart 26 Premium on higher risk loans by corporate sector
 (net percentage balance of respondents reporting tightening/easing weighted by market share)

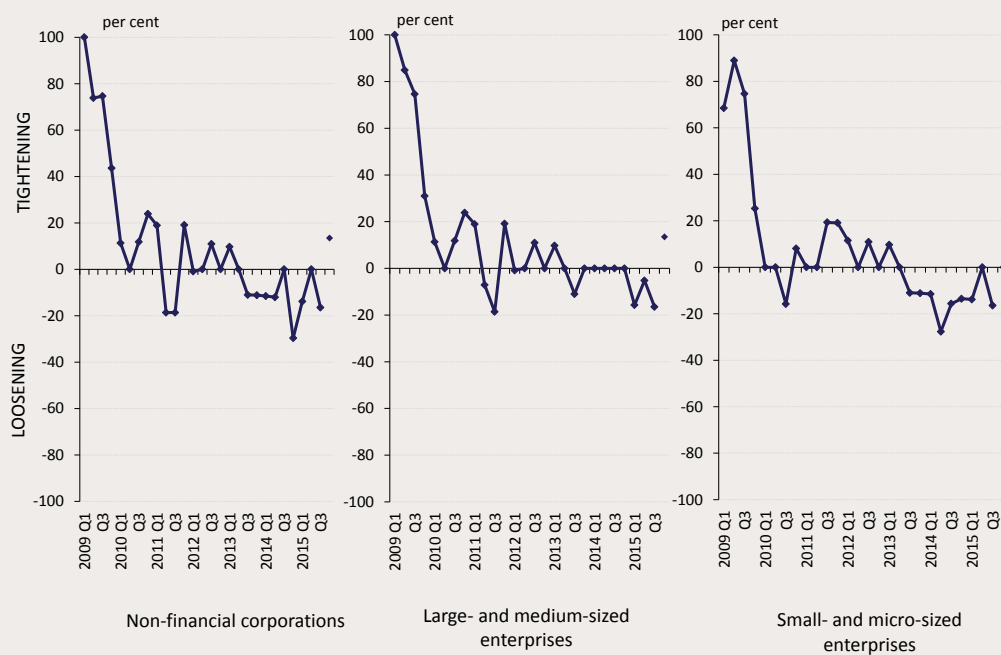


Note: The magnitude of tightening/easing is not shown in the chart.

The figure consists of three line charts, each representing a different category of enterprises. The y-axis for all charts ranges from -100 to 100, with positive values indicating 'TIGHTENING' and negative values indicating 'LOOSENING'. The x-axis represents time in quarters from 2009 Q1 to 2015 Q3. Each chart has a horizontal line at 0%.

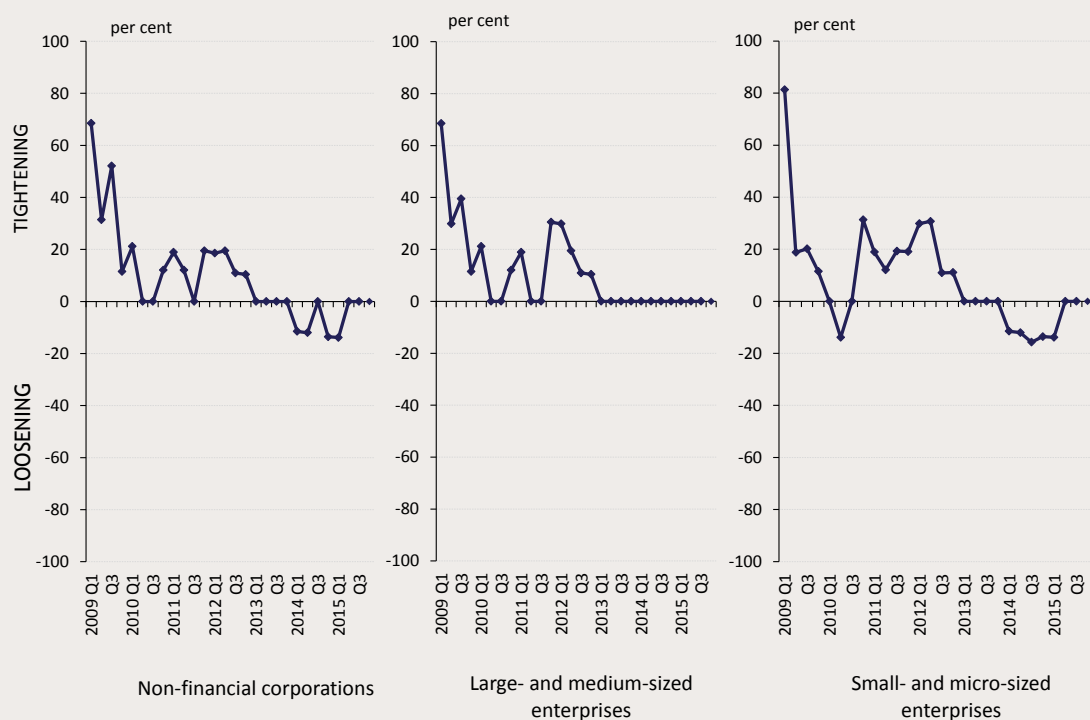
- Non-financial corporations:** Shows a sharp initial tightening of approximately 88% in 2009 Q1, followed by a rapid decline. It remains mostly near 0% until 2013 Q1, then shows a significant loosening of about -18% by 2015 Q3.
- Large- and medium-sized enterprises:** Starts at 100% tightening in 2009 Q1, drops to around 42% in 2009 Q3, and then fluctuates between 0% and 30% until 2015 Q3, ending at approximately -18%.
- Small- and micro-sized enterprises:** Starts at approximately 58% tightening in 2009 Q1, peaks at 72% in 2009 Q3, and then fluctuates between 0% and 20% until 2015 Q3, ending at approximately -10%.

*Chart 28 Collateral requirements by corporate category
(net percentage balance of respondents reporting tightening/easing weighted by market share)*



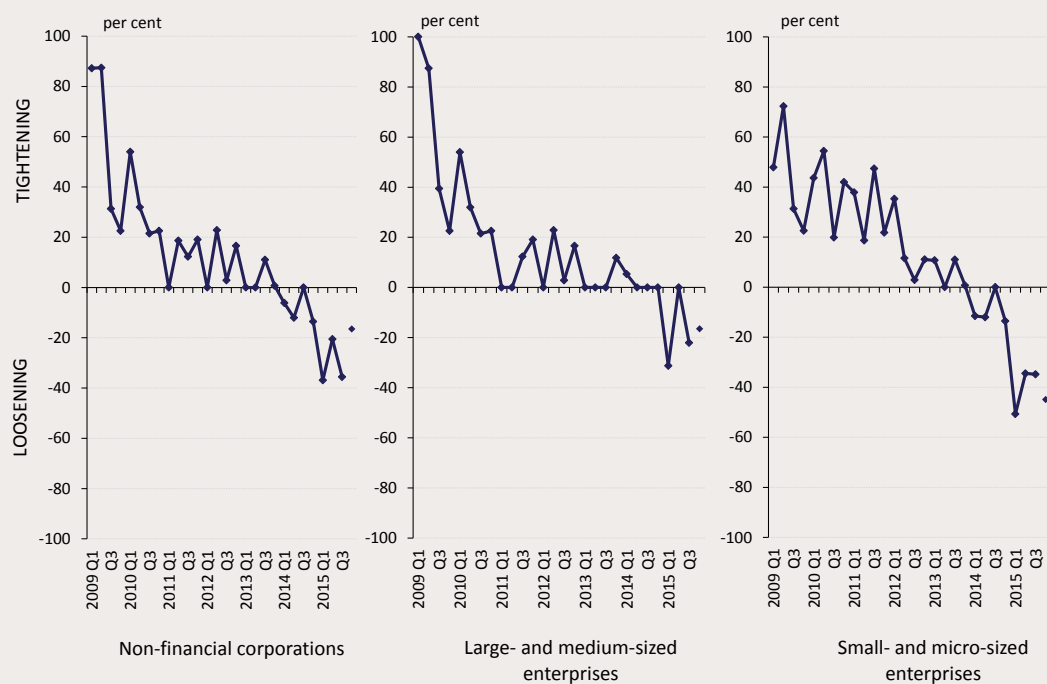
Note: The magnitude of tightening/easing is not shown in the chart.

Chart 29 Minimum required credit score by corporate category
(net percentage balance of respondents reporting tightening/easing weighted by market share)



Note: The magnitude of tightening/easing is not shown in the chart.

Chart 30 Monitoring/reporting requirements by corporate category
(net percentage balance of respondents reporting tightening/easing weighted by market share)



Note: The magnitude of tightening/easing is not shown in the chart.

Chart 31 Factors contributing to changes in credit conditions on corporate loans (net percentage balance of banks indicating a contribution of individual factors to tightening or easing weighted by market share)

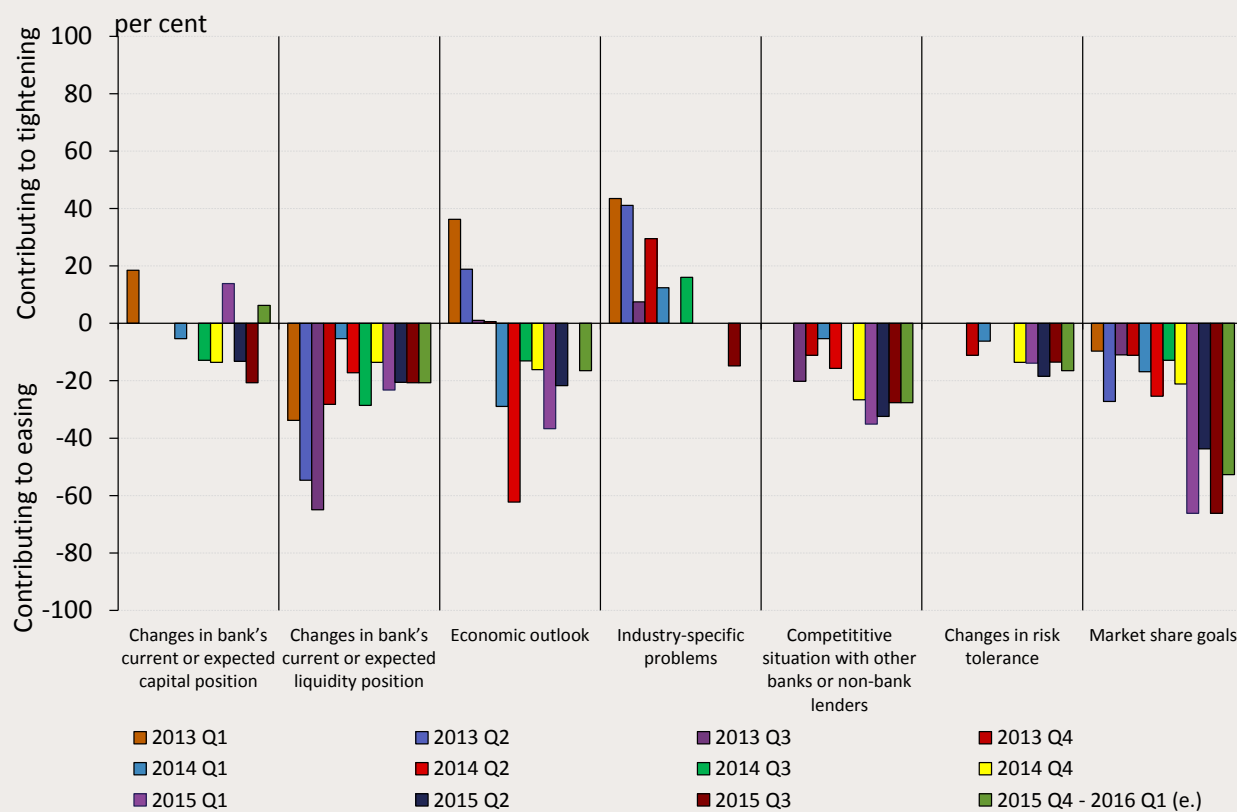


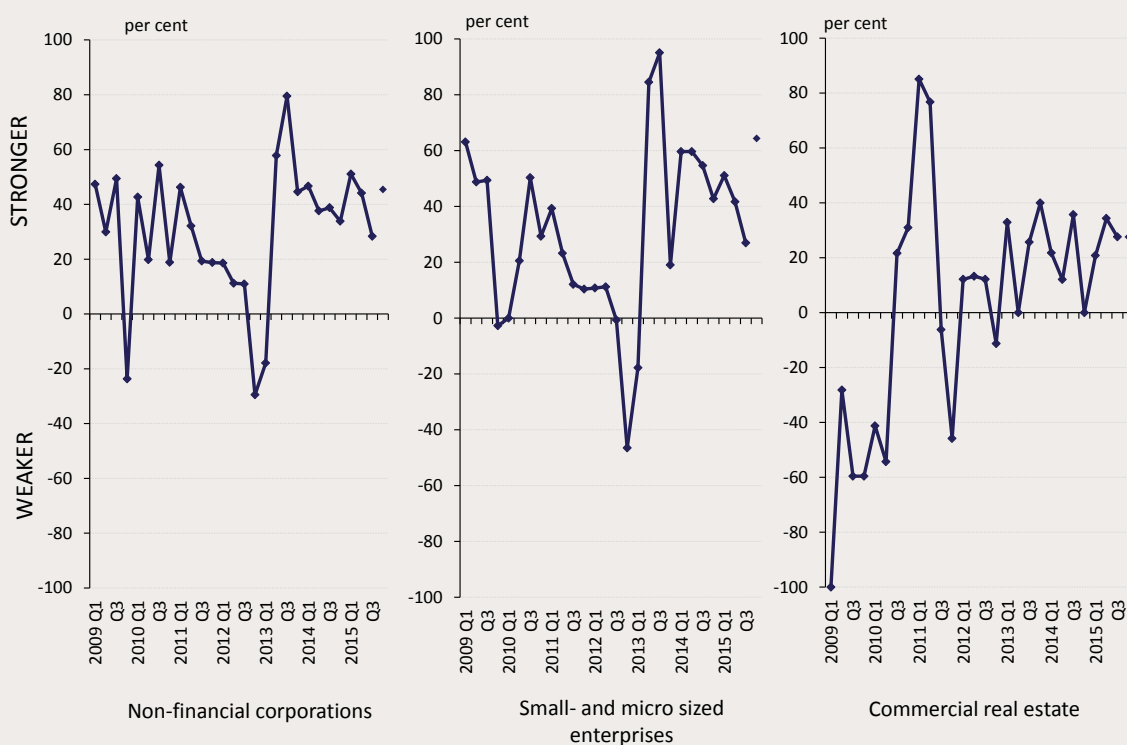
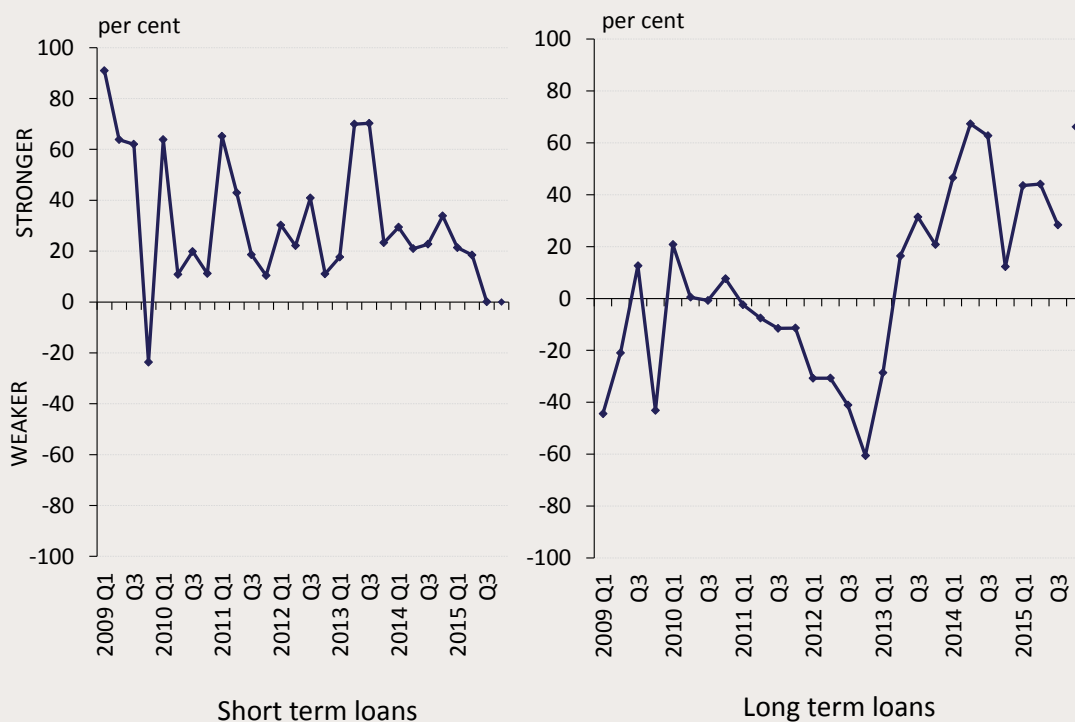
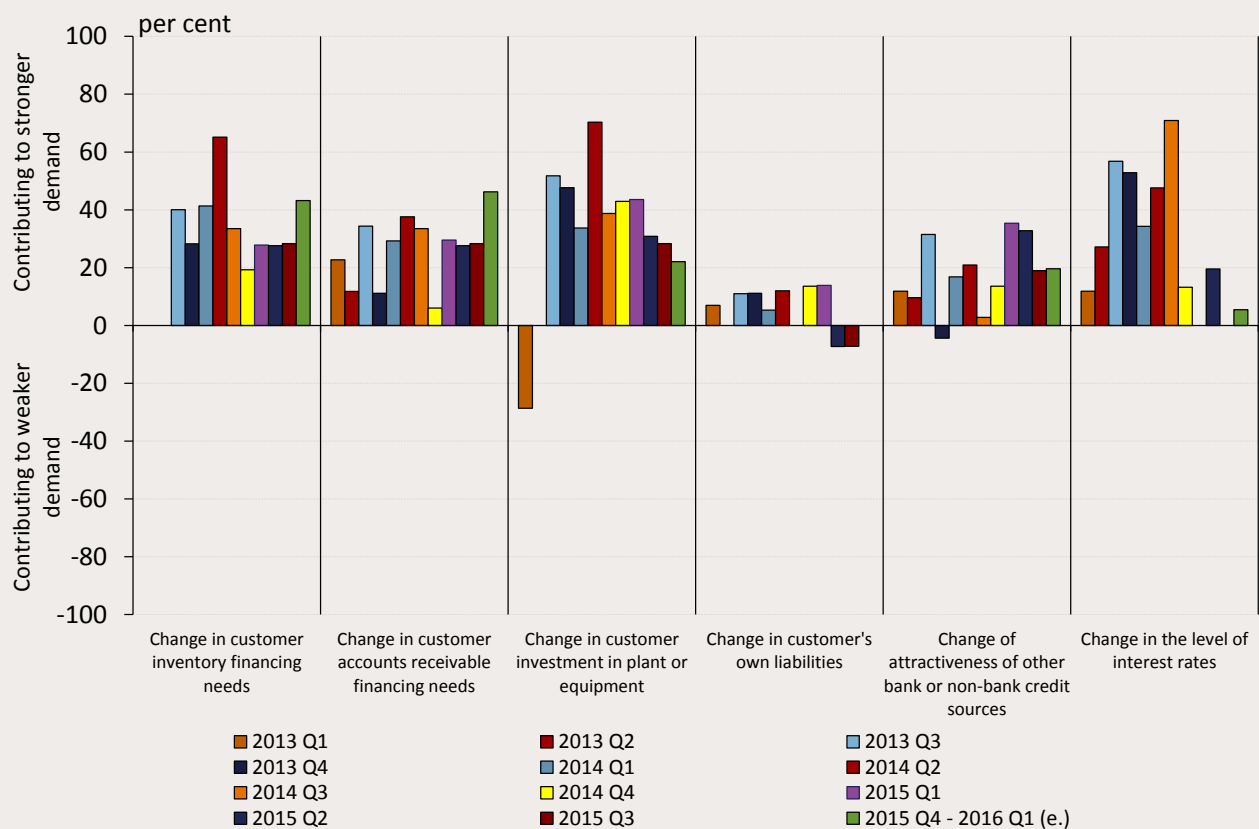
Chart 32 Perceived demand for corporate loans**(net percentage balance of respondents reporting increase/decrease in demand weighted by market share)****Chart 33 Perceived demand for corporate loans by maturity****(net percentage balance of respondents reporting increase/decrease in demand weighted by market share)**

Chart 34 Factors contributing to corporations' demand for loans based on banks' perceptions

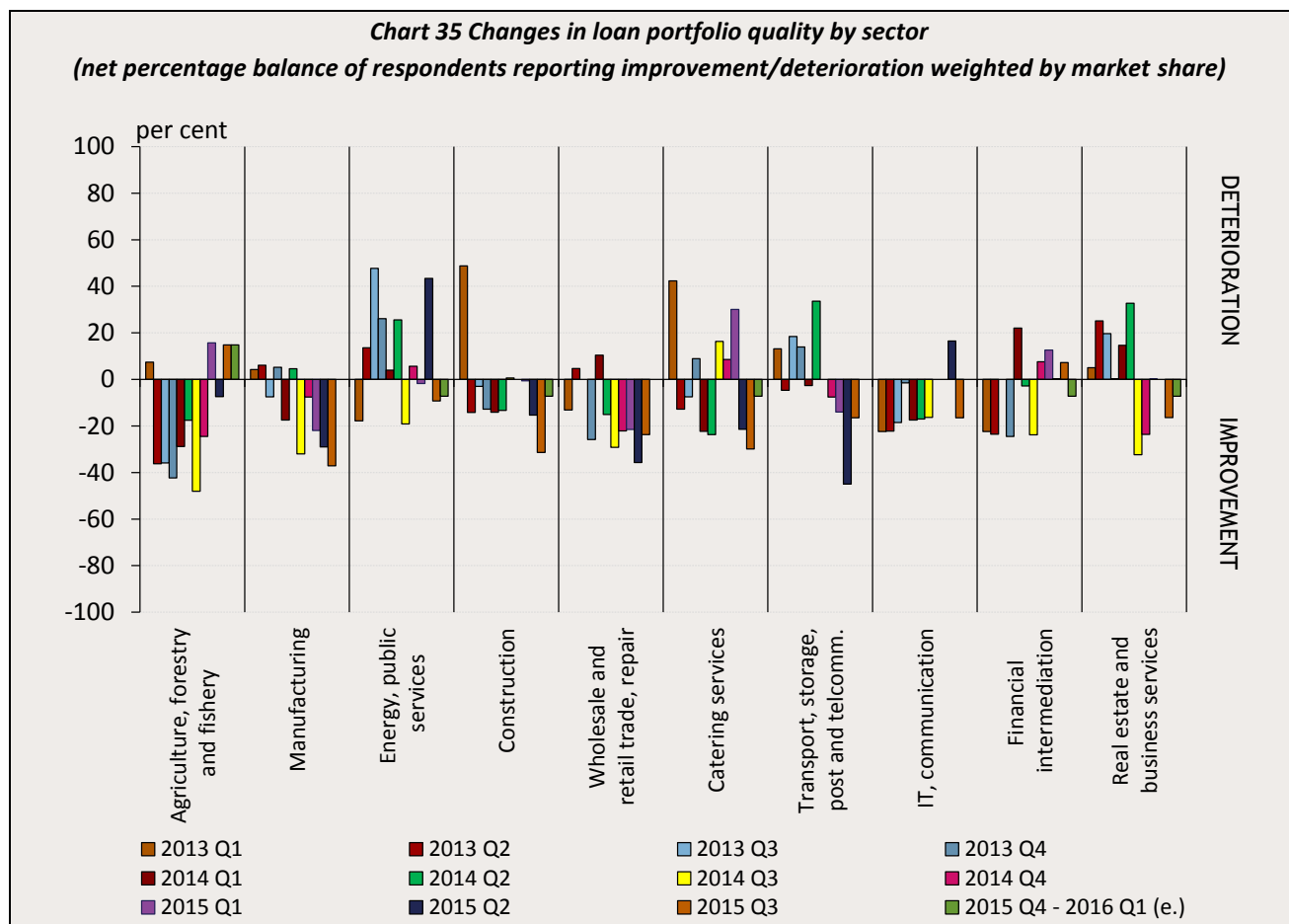
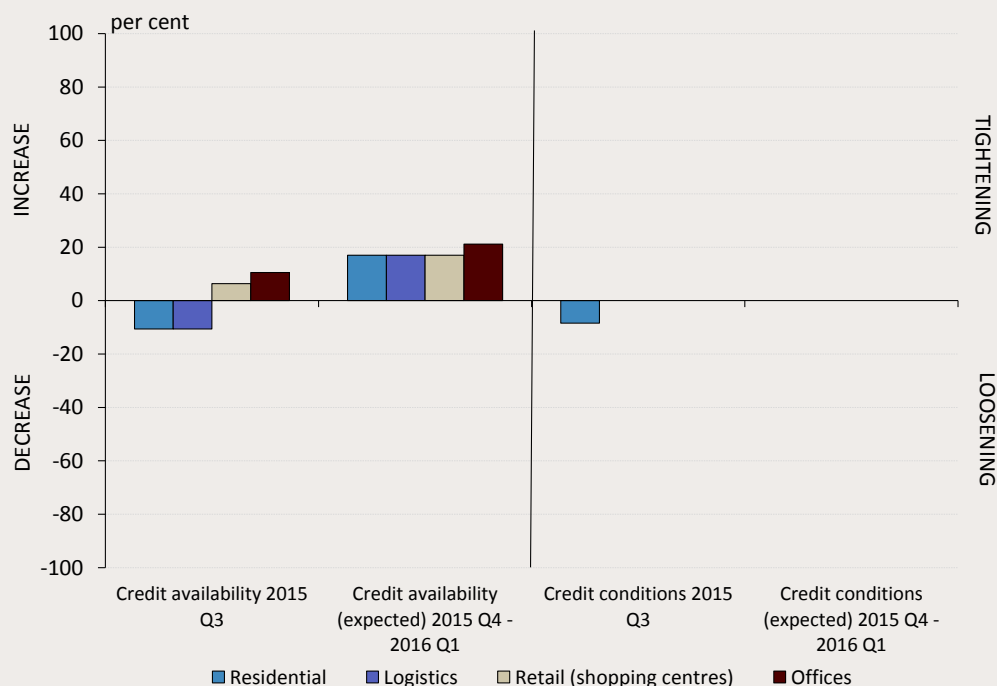


Chart 36 Credit availability (Willingness to lend) and credit conditions in the commercial real-estate segment (net percentage balance of respondents reporting an increase/decrease and tightening/easing weighted by market share)



Note: The magnitude of tightening/easing is not shown in the chart.

Chart 37 Demand for loans in specific segments of the commercial real-estate market (net percentage balance of respondents reporting an increase/decrease in demand weighted by market share)

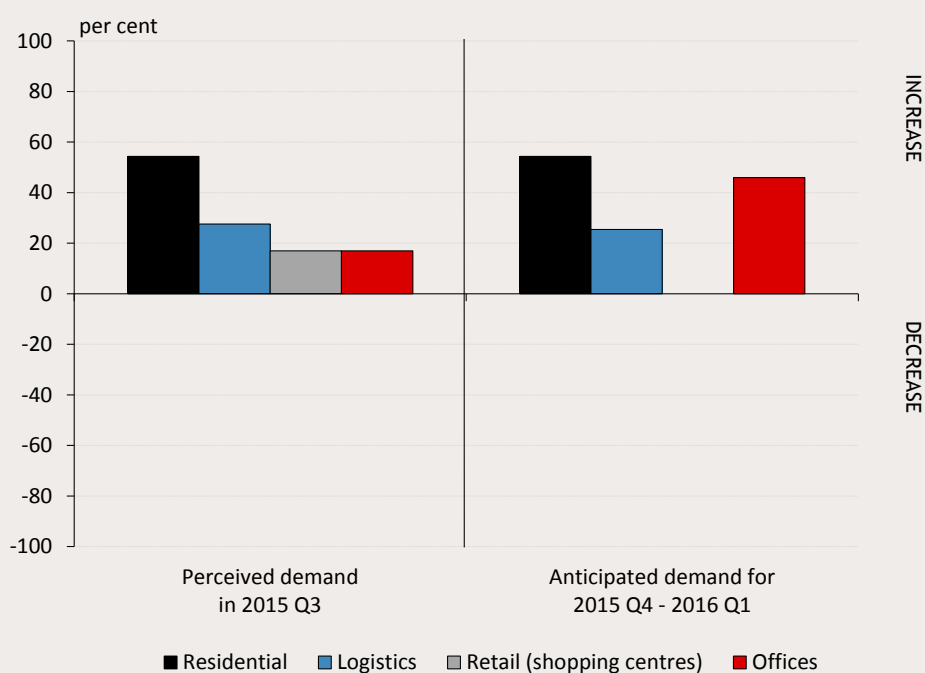


Chart 38 Developments in perceptions of risk associated with corporate loans based on answers provided on default rate and loss given default (net percentage balance of respondents reporting increased/decreased risk (weighted by market share))

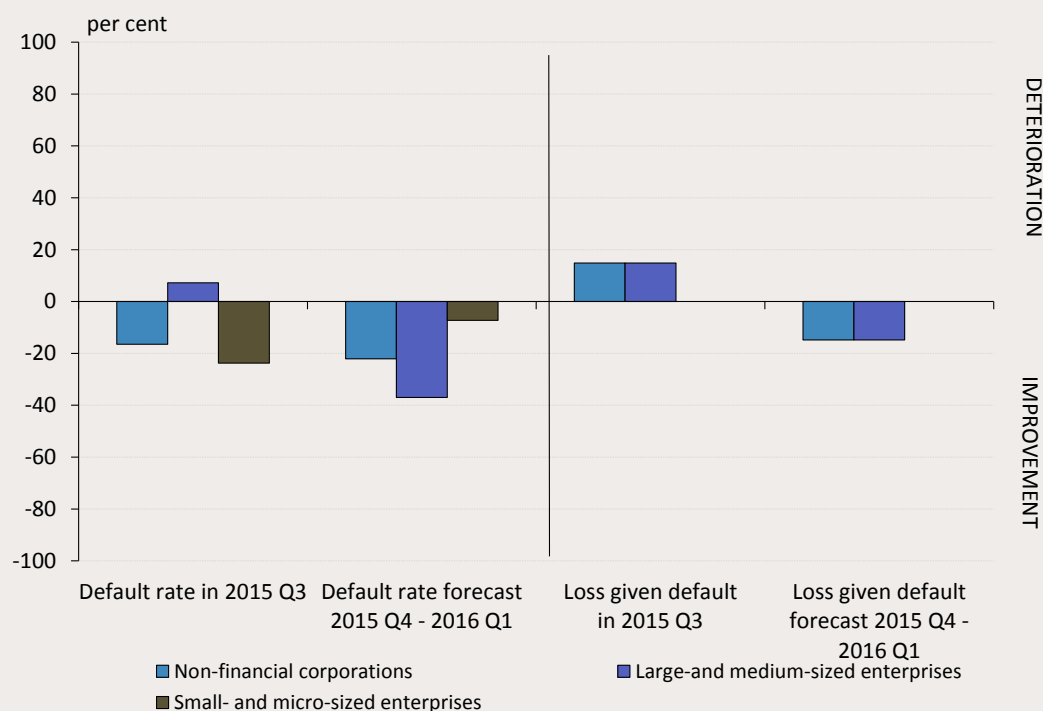


Chart 39 Changes in the quality of the commercial real estate loan portfolio (net percentage balance of respondents reporting improvement/deterioration weighted by market share)



ANNEX 2: METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

In terms of methodology – starting from January 2010 – the survey consists of the standard questionnaire in each segment, and we might also ask ad hoc questions of current concerns related to the lending segment. The retrospective questions in the questionnaire refer to the previous quarter year (previous quarter in the past), (e.g. to 2015 Q3 in October 2015), whereas forward-looking questions contain projections for the upcoming half year (e.g. for 2015 Q4 – 2016 Q1 in October 2015), relative to the trends of the previous quarter year (previous half year in the past).

To indicate changes, the survey used the so-called net change indicator, expressed as a percentage of respondents. This indicator is calculated as follows: market share-weighted ratio of respondents projecting a change (tightening/increasing/strengthening) minus market share-weighted ratio of respondents projecting a change in the opposite direction (easing/decreasing/weakening).

The standard part of the questionnaire asked respondents for changes in willingness to lend (volume of loans), credit standards and credit/disbursement conditions, as well as changes in demand (observed in the last quarter and, as expected for the next half year, seasonally adjusted changes in new credit applications) and in portfolio quality as perceived by the respondent, and changes in the risk assessment of different sectors in the case of the corporate questionnaire. The survey applied a five-step scaling to assess changes in the willingness to lend, demand, standards/conditions, risk parameters, however on the charts we only show the direction, excluding magnitude:

- A rating of 1 reflects a considerable increase in demand and in willingness to lend, a considerable tightening in credit standards/credit conditions, a considerable increase in housing prices and risk parameters and, in the case of the risk assessment of sectors, a score of 1 indicates a considerable increase in risk perception relative to the half year preceding the survey, or relative to the current half year or for the upcoming half year in the case of a forecast.
- A rating of 3 indicates an unchanged assessment, both for the current half year and for the forecast pertaining to the upcoming half year.
- A rating of 5 reflects a considerable decrease in demand and in willingness to lend, a considerable loosening of credit standards/credit conditions, a considerable decline in housing prices and risk parameters and, in the case of the risk assessment of sectors, a rating of 5 indicates a significantly safer climate relative to the half year preceding the survey, or relative to the current half year or for the upcoming half year in the case of a forecast.

Ratings of 2 and 4 allow for an intermediate assessment between two extremes (e.g. demand increasing to some extent).

Keywords used for the purposes of the questionnaire are defined as follows:

Credit availability (willingness to lend) reflects the respondent's intention to expand and increase its portfolio in the specific segment.

In terms of **credit conditions**¹, there is a distinction between price-related and non-price related factors. Non-price related credit conditions (such as collateralisation requirements, loan covenants, maximum size of loans/credit lines, etc.) represent specific contractual terms; the bank will not disburse the loan unless these conditions are met. Regarding the non-price related factors, the survey queried respondents on items such as the spread between the interest rate level and the cost of funds, and risk premium.

¹ As credit standards and credit conditions are interrelated concepts, we surveyed overall changes in credit conditions and standards, followed by a separate query on individual credit conditions.