EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK
EUROSYSTEM

Survey on credit terms and conditions in euro-denominated securities financing and OTC derivatives markets (SESFOD)

March 2017

As a follow-up to the recommendation in the Committee on the Global Financial System (CGFS) study group report on "The role of margin requirements and haircuts in procyclicality" published in March 2010, the Eurosystem has decided to conduct a quarterly qualitative survey on credit terms and conditions in euro-denominated securities financing and over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives markets. The survey is part of an international initiative to collect information on trends in the credit terms offered by firms in the wholesale markets and insights into the main drivers of these trends. The information collected is valuable for financial stability, market functioning and monetary policy objectives.

The survey questions are grouped into three sections:

1. **Counterparty types** – covers credit terms and conditions for various counterparty types in both securities financing and OTC derivatives markets;
2. **Securities financing** – focuses on financing conditions for various collateral types;
3. **Non-centrally cleared OTC derivatives** – credit terms and conditions for various derivatives types.

The survey focuses on **euro-denominated** instruments in securities financing and OTC derivatives markets. For securities financing, this refers to the euro-denominated securities against which financing is being provided, rather than the currency of the loan. For OTC derivatives, at least one of the legs of the derivatives contract should be denominated in euro.

Survey participants are **large banks and dealers** active in targeted euro-denominated markets.

Reporting institutions should report about their **global credit terms** and thus the survey is directed to the senior credit officers responsible for maintaining a consolidated perspective on the management of credit risks. Where material differences exist across different business areas, for example between traditional prime brokerage and OTC derivatives, answers should refer to the business area generating the most exposure.

Credit terms are reported from the perspective of the firm as a **supplier of credit to customers** (rather than as receiver of credit from other firms).

The questions focus on how terms have changed over the past three months; why terms have changed; and expectations for the future. Change data should reflect **how terms have tightened or eased over the past three months, regardless of how they stand relative to longer-term norms**. "Future" data should look at expectations of how terms will change over the next three months.

Firms are encouraged to answer all questions, unless some market segments are of marginal importance to the firm's business.

The font colour of the reported net percentage of respondents, either blue or red, reflects, respectively, **tightening/deterioration** or **easing/improvement** of credit terms and conditions in targeted markets.

March 2017 SESFOD results

(reference period from December 2016 to February 2017)

The March 2017 survey on credit terms and conditions in euro-denominated securities financing and OTC derivatives markets (SESFOD) collected qualitative information on changes in credit terms between December 2016 and February 2017. This report summarises responses from a panel of 28 large banks, comprising 14 euro area banks and 14 banks with head offices outside the euro area.

Highlights

Survey respondents reported that credit terms offered to counterparties, both in the provision of finance collateralised by euro-denominated securities and in OTC derivatives markets, tightened for all counterparty types. By and large, the tightening of non-price terms was as important as the tightening of price terms. Worsened market liquidity and functioning, the reduced availability of balance sheet or capital and increasing internal treasury charges for funding were the most frequently cited reasons why overall credit terms had become less favourable, in addition to the tightening of non-price credit terms due to the implementation of new regulatory requirements on margins for non-cleared OTC derivatives. Credit terms are expected to tighten further for all types of counterparty over the next three-month reference period, between March and May 2017.

Regarding the provision of finance collateralised by euro-denominated securities, survey respondents indicated that credit terms such as the maximum amount and maximum maturity of funding decreased somewhat and that financing rates/spreads had increased for many collateral types, but particularly when government bonds were used as collateral. The liquidity and functioning of markets for the underlying collateral (as opposed to the securities financing market itself) deteriorated, on balance, for nearly all types of euro-denominated collateral, although the deterioration was most pronounced for government bonds.

Looking at patterns in credit terms over a longer horizon, compared with one year ago responses indicated less favourable overall credit terms for all types of counterparty except banks and dealers. The tightening of credit terms was more pronounced with respect to non-price terms than for price terms. Also, overall credit terms for secured funding tightened year-on-year when government bonds, high-yield corporate bonds or equities were used as collateral. Survey respondents also reported less favourable non-price credit terms applied to OTC derivative counterparties relative to one year ago, in particular in the case of interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

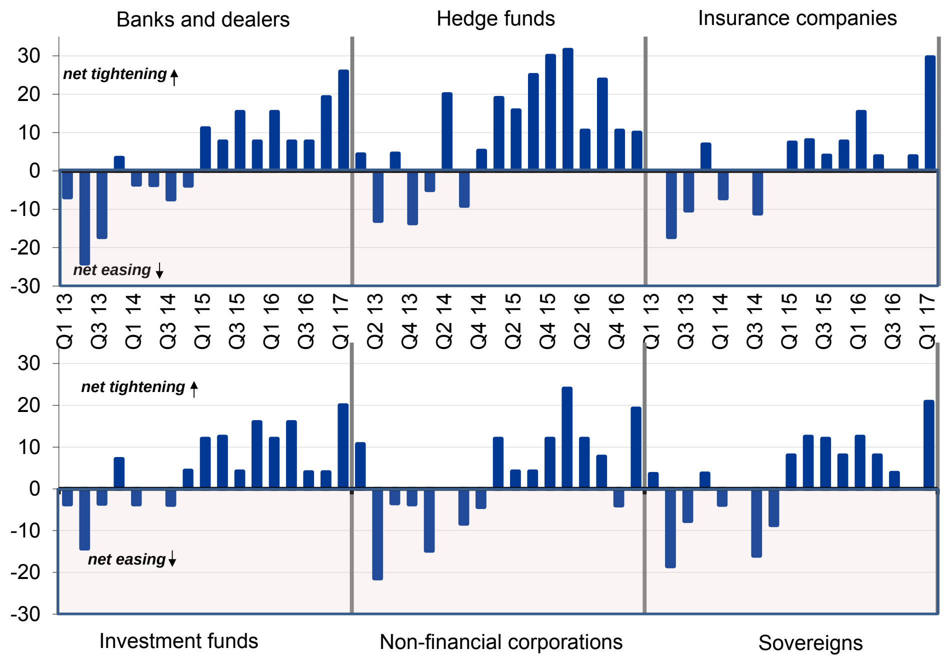
Counterparty types

Changes: responses to the March 2017 survey suggest that, on balance, credit terms offered in both securities financing and OTC derivatives transactions tightened for all counterparty types over the three-month reference period ending in February 2017. The tightening of overall credit terms reported in this period was the most pronounced since the start of the survey for all counterparty types with the exception of hedge funds and non-financial corporations (see Chart A). Specifically, one-third of respondents reported less favourable overall credit terms offered to insurance companies, while one-quarter of respondents reported less favourable terms offered to banks and dealers. In addition, around one-fifth of respondents reported less favourable terms offered to investment funds, non-financial corporations and sovereigns. By and large, the tightening of non-price terms reported in this period was as important as the tightening of price terms.

Chart A

Changes in overall credit terms offered to counterparties across the entire spectrum of transaction types

(Q1 2013 – Q1 2017; net percentage of survey respondents)



Source: ECB.
Note: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of respondents reporting “tightened somewhat” or “tightened considerably” and those reporting “eased somewhat” or “eased considerably”.

Expectations: respondents to the March 2017 survey expected credit terms to tighten further for most coupterparty types over the coming three-month reference period (March-June 2017). In net terms, between 10 and 20 percent of respondents expected less favourable overall credit terms for all types of counterparty with the exception of hedge funds. In the case of hedge funds, 10 percent of respondents expect a tighening of overall credit terms, while another 10 percent expect an easing of overall credit terms.

Reasons: survey respondents highlighted a number of reasons why, on balance, credit terms had become less favourable over the period December 2016-February 2017. Worsened market liquidity and functioning, the reduced availability of balance sheet or capital and increasing internal treasury charges for funding continued to be the most frequently cited key factors. Adoption of new market conventions (e.g. ISDA protocols) was also often named as a reason for the tighening of credit terms. With respect to the latter, several banks pointed out in the qualitative responses to the survey that the tightening of non-price credit terms was mainly driven by the implementation of new regulatory requirements for margins posted for non-cleared OTC derivatives.[1] In particular, some types of counterparty, such as insurers and pension funds, that had not been required to post variation margins prior to March 2017 are now obliged to sign new, more stringent credit support annexes (CSAs).

Management of concentrated credit exposures to large banks and CCPs: one-quarter of reporting banks indicated that they had further increased the level of resources and attention devoted to the management of concentrated credit exposures to banks over the three-month reference period. One bank indicated in the qualitative responses that it was more closely monitoring credit exposures in relation to specific banks and owing to heightened political risk linked to elections. Only a small percentage of respondents reported an increase in the management of credit exposures to central counterparties.

Leverage: respondents reported that, on balance, the use of financial leverage by hedge funds, insurance companies, investment funds, pension funds and other institutional investment pools remained basically unchanged over the three-month reference period.

Client pressure and differential terms: one-fifth of respondents reported that the intensity of efforts to negotiate more favourable credit terms by hedge funds had increased over the three-month reference period. For all other counterparty types, a few survey respondents reported that clients' efforts to negotiate more favourable price and non-price terms had increased somewhat.

Valuation disputes: a small percentage of respondents reported that the volume, persistence and duration of valuation disputes with insurance companies had increased over the three-month reference period. Valuation disputes with other counterparty types remained basically unchanged.

Securities financing

Maximum amount of funding: responses to the March 2017 survey indicated that, on balance, the maximum amount of funding had decreased somewhat for many

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[1] The EMIR regulatory technical standards for risk-mitigation techniques for OTC derivative contracts not cleared by a central counterparty entered into force on 4 January 2017. Among other things, these rules require the largest market players to post variation and initial margins as of 4 February 2017, while they also require most other counterparties to post variation margins as of 1 March 2017. See Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/2251 of 4 October 2016 (here) for more details.

types of collateral over the three-month reference period. The largest decreases were reported in the case of the maximum amount of funding for average clients when government bonds had been used as collateral, with almost one-fifth of respondents indicating that the maximum amount of funding had decreased somewhat, while only a few respondents reported an increase. The results were more balanced with respect to most-favoured clients.

Maximum maturity of funding: survey respondents also indicated that, on balance, the maximum maturity of funding of euro-denominated securities for both average and most-favoured clients had also decreased somewhat for most collateral types.

Haircuts: for both average and most-favoured clients, respondents indicated only small changes in haircuts for many types of euro-denominated collateral covered in the survey over the review period, with only a few institutions reporting an increase or decrease in haircuts.

Financing rates/spreads: survey respondents indicated that, in net terms, financing rates/spreads had increased for many collateral types. The reported increase in financing rates/spreads was most pronounced when government bonds were used as collateral. Regarding other types of collateral, on balance, survey respondents reported only small changes in financing rates/spreads.

Use of CCPs: a small net percentage of banks reported that the use of CCPs had increased somewhat over the three-month reference period for securities financing transactions with all types of collateral for both average and most-favoured clients. The responses indicated that the use of CCPs remained basically unchanged only when asset-backed securities were used as collateral.

Covenants and triggers: as in previous surveys, the responses to the March 2017 survey indicated that there had been almost no changes in covenants and triggers for all collateral types over the three-month reference period.

Demand for funding: respondents to the March 2017 survey reported, on balance, only small changes in the demand for collateralised funding. In net terms, around 10% of respondents indicated that demand by their institutions' clients for funding with a maturity greater than 30 days using government bonds and equities as collateral increased somewhat over the three-month reference period. Similarly, in net terms, approximately 10% of respondents reported a decrease in overall demand for funding with all types of corporate bond used as collateral. One bank reported in the qualitative answers to the survey that, while demand for funding against high quality liquid assets (HQLA) as collateral had remained unchanged, the market had experienced increased demand for HQLA collateral.

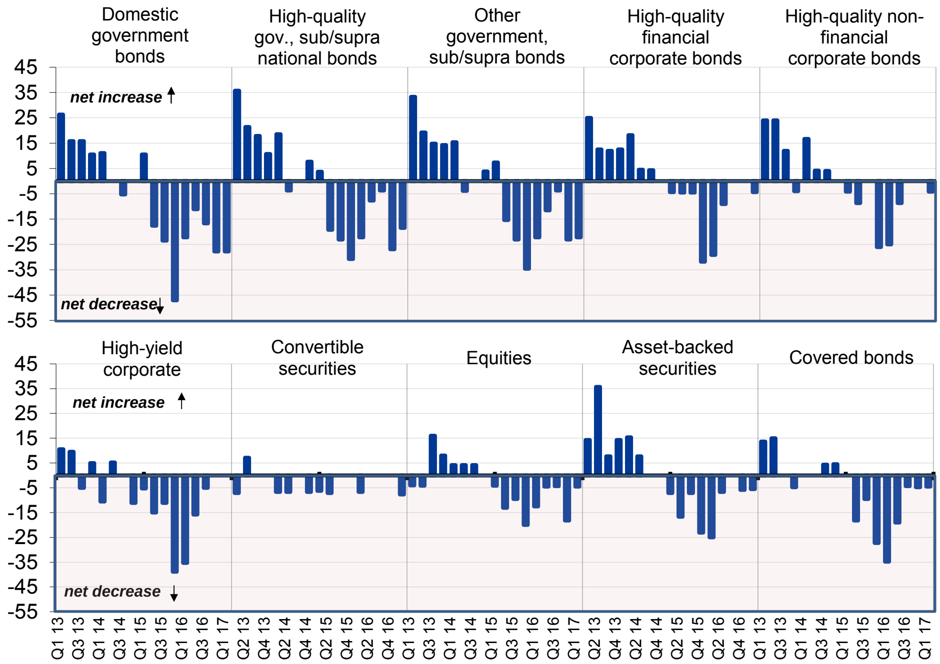
Liquidity of collateral: respondents reported that the liquidity and functioning of markets for the underlying collateral (as opposed to the securities financing market itself) had deteriorated, on balance, for all types of euro-denominated collateral except high-yield corporate bonds, for which respondents reported basically unchanged conditions. The reported deterioration was most pronounced for government bonds, with one-third of respondents reporting a deterioration in liquidity and functioning of the market for domestic government bonds, and around one-quarter of respondents reporting a deterioration for non-domestic government, sub-national and supranational bonds. The reported deterioration in liquidity and functioning for other asset classes was, on balance, very small compared to survey responses over the past two years (see Chart B).

Collateral valuation disputes: as in previous surveys, respondents indicated that the volume, persistence and duration of valuation disputes for the various types of collateral included in the survey had remained basically unchanged over the three-month reference period ending in February 2017.

Chart B

Changes in liquidity and functioning of markets

(Q1 2013 – Q1 2017; net percentage of survey respondents)



Source: ECB.
Note: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of respondents reporting "increased somewhat" or "increased considerably" and those reporting "decreased somewhat" or "decreased considerably".

Non-centrally cleared OTC derivatives

Initial margin requirements: one-fifth of respondents indicated that initial margin requirements for equity derivatives had increased over the three-month reference period ending in February 2017. For all other types of non-centrally cleared euro-denominated derivatives contract covered in the survey, the respondents indicated that the initial margin requirements had remained basically unchanged.

Credit limits: the majority of responses indicated that, over the period December 2016-February 2017, there had been almost no changes in the maximum amount of exposure and the maximum maturity set by their respective institutions with respect to non-centrally cleared OTC derivative trades.

Liquidity and trading: respondents indicated that liquidity and trading had remained basically unchanged for all types of OTC derivative covered by the survey with the exception of foreign exchange derivatives, for which a small percentage of respondents reported that liquidity and trading had deteriorated somewhat.

Valuation disputes: a small percentage of respondents reported an increase in the volume, duration and persistence of disputes relating to the valuation of OTC foreign exchange and interest rate derivatives contracts over the reference period ending in February 2017. One bank noted in the qualitative responses that longer-running disputes frequently revolve around the discount curve used for contract valuations.

Non-price changes in new agreements: approximately one-quarter of responses indicated that margin call practices, acceptable collateral and other documentation features in new or renegotiated OTC derivatives master agreements with their clients had tightened over the three-month reference period. A small net percentage of responses also indicated less favourable conditions in relation to covenants and triggers. In the qualitative responses to the survey, several banks highlighted the key role of the new margin requirements for non-cleared OTC derivatives, which require significant renegotiation of the contract terms.[2] The updated terms include posting of variation margin consisting of eligible collateral and haircuts, updates to the minimum transfer amount and thresholds for variation margin as well as updates to transfer, settlement and valuation timing. One bank also highlighted a move towards more restrictive collateral terms, in particular towards the acceptance of cash collateral for variation margin only.

Posting of non-standard collateral: one-fifth of responses to the March 2017 SESFOD survey reported that the posting of non-standard collateral had decreased somewhat. In the qualitative responses, a few banks cited the new regulatory requirements limiting the use of non-standard collateral as a reason for this decrease.[3]

Special questions

In addition to the regular questions on changes observed over the previous three months, the March 2017 survey also contained questions about changes in credit terms and conditions in euro-denominated securities financing and OTC derivatives markets compared with the levels observed one year earlier.

Counterparty types

On balance, a significant net percentage of responses to the March 2017 survey reported less favourable overall credit terms for all types of counterparty year-on-

[2] For more details see footnote 1.

[3] For more details see footnote 1.

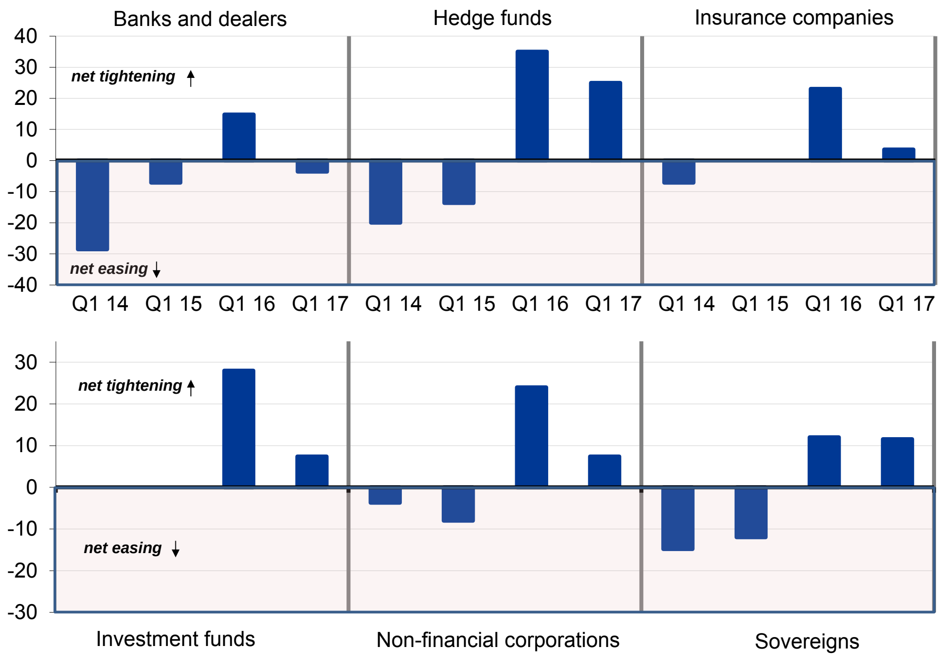
year with the exception of banks and dealers, for which as many survey respondents reported less favourable terms as reported more favourable terms.

In net terms, one-quarter of respondents indicated that price terms had tightened for hedge funds. To a lesser extent, respondents also reported less favourable price terms for sovereigns, investment funds, pension plans and other institutional investment pools, non-financial corporations, and insurance companies. Regarding banks and dealers, the responses indicated that, on balance, price terms offered to these counterparties remained basically unchanged (see Chart C).

Chart C

Year-on-year changes in price terms offered to all counterparties

(Feb. 2013-Feb. 2014, Feb. 2014-Feb. 2015, Feb. 2015-Feb. 2016, Feb. 2016-Feb. 2017; net percentage of survey)



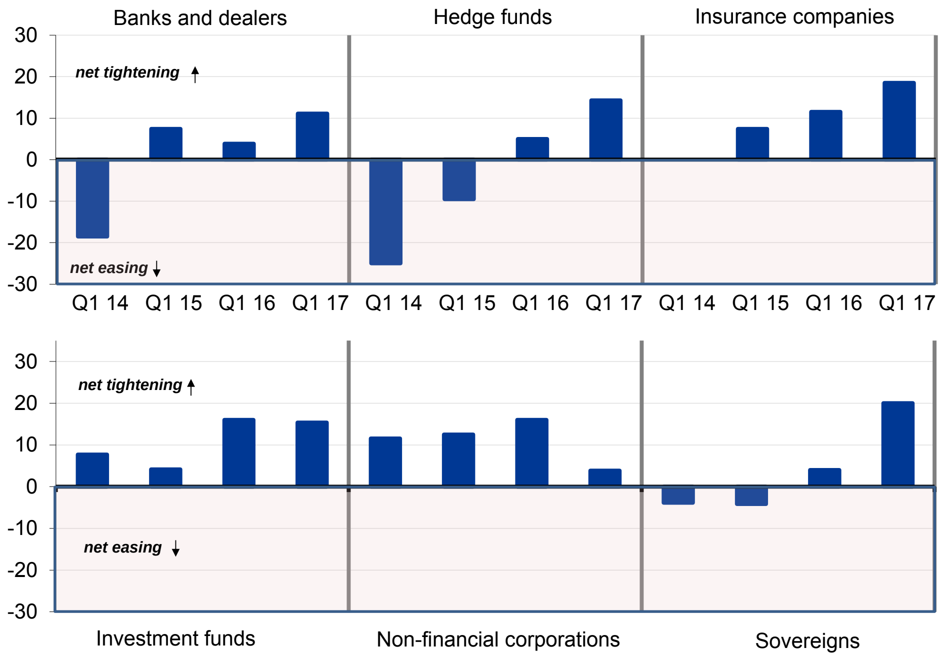
Source: ECB.
Notes: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of respondents reporting "tightened somewhat" or "tightened considerably" and those reporting "eased somewhat" or "eased considerably".

The tightening of credit terms reported in the March 2017 survey was even more pronounced with respect to non-price credit terms, with more than one-quarter of respondents reporting that, on balance, non-price terms had become less favourable year-on-year. The tightening of non-price terms was most pronounced for sovereigns, insurance companies, investment funds, and hedge funds (see Chart D).

Chart D

Year-on-year changes in non-price terms offered to all counterparties

(Feb. 2013-Feb. 2014, Feb. 2014-Feb. 2015, Feb. 2015-Feb. 2016, Feb. 2016-Feb. 2017; net percentage of survey)



Source: ECB.
Notes: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of respondents reporting “tightened somewhat” or “tightened considerably” and those reporting “eased somewhat” or “eased considerably”.

Securities financing

The results of the March 2017 survey indicate that, on balance, overall credit terms for secured funding tightened year-on-year when government bonds, high-yield corporate bonds or equities were used as collateral. The increase was most visible when government bonds other than domestic government bonds and high quality government, sub-national and supranational bonds were used as collateral, with one-fifth of respondents reporting more stringent overall credit terms. In contrast, respondents reported less stringent credit terms, on balance, when asset-backed securities or covered bonds were used as collateral.

Responses to the March 2017 survey indicated that, on balance, haircut levels were higher year-on-year for government bonds other than domestic government bonds, while a very small net percentage of respondents reported somewhat lower haircuts for high quality corporate bonds, convertible securities, equities, asset-backed securities and covered bonds.

Non-price credit terms applied to OTC derivatives

Survey respondents reported that non-price credit terms applied to OTC derivative counterparties had, year-on-year, become less favourable for all types of derivative with the exception of commodity derivatives. The tightening of non-price credit terms was most noticeable in the case of interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

1 Counterparty types

1.1 Realised and expected changes in price and non-price credit terms

Over the past three months, how have the [price] terms offered to [counterparty type/ all counterparties above] as reflected across the entire spectrum of securities financing and OTC derivatives transaction types changed, regardless of [non-price] terms?

Over the past three months, how have the [non-price] terms offered to [counterparty type/ all counterparties above] as reflected across the entire spectrum of securities financing and OTC derivatives transaction types changed, regardless of [price] terms?

Over the past three months, how have the [price and non-price] terms offered to [counterparty type/ all counterparties above] as reflected across the entire spectrum of securities financing and OTC derivatives transaction types changed [overall]?

Table 1

(in percentages, except for the total number of answers)

Realised changes	Tightened considerably	Tightened somewhat	Remained basically unchanged	Eased somewhat	Eased considerably	Net percentage		Total number of answers
						Dec. 2016	Mar. 2017	
Banks and dealers								
Price terms	0	25	75	0	0	+30	+25	28
Non-price terms	0	22	78	0	0	+22	+22	27
Overall	0	26	74	0	0	+19	+26	27
Hedge funds								
Price terms	0	20	80	0	0	+11	+20	20
Non-price terms	0	19	76	5	0	+10	+14	21
Overall	0	15	80	5	0	+11	+10	20
Insurance companies								
Price terms	0	18	79	4	0	+4	+14	28
Non-price terms	0	26	70	4	0	+7	+22	27
Overall	0	33	63	4	0	+4	+30	27
Investment funds (incl. ETFs), pension plans and other institutional investment pools								
Price terms	0	8	92	0	0	0	+8	26
Non-price terms	0	12	88	0	0	+8	+12	25
Overall	0	20	80	0	0	+4	+20	25
Non-financial corporations								
Price terms	0	15	85	0	0	0	+15	27
Non-price terms	0	15	85	0	0	0	+15	26
Overall	0	19	81	0	0	-4	+19	26
Sovereigns								
Price terms	0	24	76	0	0	+8	+24	25
Non-price terms	0	17	83	0	0	0	+17	24
Overall	0	21	79	0	0	0	+21	24
All counterparties above								
Price terms	0	19	81	0	0	+8	+19	27
Non-price terms	0	23	77	0	0	+4	+23	26
Overall	0	27	73	0	0	+4	+27	26

Note: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of respondents reporting "tightened considerably" or "tightened somewhat" and those reporting "eased somewhat" and "eased considerably".

1.1 Realised and expected changes in price and non-price credit terms (continued)

Over the next three months, how are the [price] terms offered to [counterparty type/ all counterparties above] as reflected across the entire spectrum of securities financing and OTC derivatives transaction types likely to change, regardless of [non-price] terms?

Over the next three months, how are the [non-price] terms offered to [counterparty type/ all counterparties above] as reflected across the entire spectrum of securities financing and OTC derivatives transaction types likely to change, regardless of [price] terms?

Over the next three months, how are the [price and non-price] terms offered to [counterparty type/ all counterparties above] as reflected across the entire spectrum of securities financing and OTC derivatives transaction types likely to change [overall]?

Table 2

(in percentages, except for the total number of answers)

Expected changes	Likely to tighten considerably	Likely to tighten somewhat	Likely to remain unchanged	Likely to ease somewhat	Likely to ease considerably	Net percentage		Total number of answers
						Dec. 2016	Mar. 2017	
Banks and dealers								
Price terms	0	21	71	4	4	+15	+14	28
Non-price terms	0	15	81	0	4	+15	+11	27
Overall	0	22	70	4	4	+19	+15	27
Hedge funds								
Price terms	0	15	75	5	5	0	+5	20
Non-price terms	0	10	86	0	5	+10	+5	21
Overall	0	10	80	5	5	+5	0	20
Insurance companies								
Price terms	0	18	79	0	4	+4	+14	28
Non-price terms	0	19	78	0	4	+11	+15	27
Overall	0	22	74	0	4	+12	+19	27
Investment funds (incl. ETFs), pension plans and other institutional investment pools								
Price terms	0	15	81	0	4	0	+12	26
Non-price terms	0	12	84	0	4	+12	+8	25
Overall	0	16	80	0	4	+8	+12	25
Non-financial corporations								
Price terms	0	19	78	0	4	0	+15	27
Non-price terms	0	12	85	0	4	+4	+8	26
Overall	0	15	81	0	4	0	+12	26
Sovereigns								
Price terms	0	16	80	0	4	0	+12	25
Non-price terms	0	13	83	0	4	0	+8	24
Overall	0	17	79	0	4	0	+13	24
All counterparties above								
Price terms	0	19	74	4	4	0	+11	27
Non-price terms	0	15	81	0	4	+8	+12	26
Overall	0	23	69	4	4	+4	+15	26

Note: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of respondents reporting "likely to tighten considerably" or "likely to tighten somewhat" and those reporting "likely to ease somewhat" and "likely to ease considerably".

1.2 Reasons for changes in price and non-price credit terms

To the extent that [price/ non-price] terms applied to [banks and dealers] have tightened or eased over the past three months (as reflected in your responses in Section 1.1), what was the [first/ second/ third] most important reason for the change?

Table 3

(in percentages, except for the total number of answers)

Banks and dealers	First reason	Second reason	Third reason	Either first, second or third reason Dec. 2016	Either first, second or third reason Mar. 2017
Price terms					
Possible reasons for tightening					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	0	0	0	0
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	33	0	11	13
Adoption of new market conventions (e.g. ISDA protocols)	17	0	0	11	7
Internal treasury charges for funding	0	17	33	11	13
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	33	33	0	26	27
General market liquidity and functioning	50	17	67	32	40
Competition from other institutions	0	0	0	5	0
Other	0	0	0	5	0
Total number of answers	6	6	3	19	15
Possible reasons for easing					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	0	0	0	0
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0	0
Adoption of new market conventions (e.g. ISDA protocols)	0	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding	0	0	0	33	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	33	0
General market liquidity and functioning	0	0	0	33	0
Competition from other institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	0	0	0	3	0
Non-price terms					
Possible reasons for tightening					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	0	0	0	0
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	20	0	11	8
Adoption of new market conventions (e.g. ISDA protocols)	50	0	0	22	23
Internal treasury charges for funding	0	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	17	20	0	22	15
General market liquidity and functioning	33	20	100	22	38
Competition from other institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	40	0	22	15
Total number of answers	6	5	2	9	13
Possible reasons for easing					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	0	0	0	0
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0	0
Adoption of new market conventions (e.g. ISDA protocols)	0	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding	0	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0	0
General market liquidity and functioning	0	0	0	0	0
Competition from other institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	0	0	0	0	0

1.2 Reasons for changes in price and non-price credit terms (continued)

To the extent that [price/ non-price] terms applied to [hedge funds] have tightened or eased over the past three months (as reflected in your responses in Section 1.1), what was the [first/ second/ third] most important reason for the change?

Table 4

(in percentages, except for the total number of answers)

Hedge funds	First reason	Second reason	Third reason	Either first, second or third reason	
				Dec. 2016	Mar. 2017
Price terms					
Possible reasons for tightening					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	0	0	0	0
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	17	0
Adoption of new market conventions (e.g. ISDA protocols)	25	0	0	0	10
Internal treasury charges for funding	0	33	0	17	10
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	50	33	0	33	30
General market liquidity and functioning	25	33	100	33	50
Competition from other institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	4	3	3	6	10
Possible reasons for easing					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	0	0	0	0
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0	0
Adoption of new market conventions (e.g. ISDA protocols)	0	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding	0	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	33	0
General market liquidity and functioning	0	0	0	33	0
Competition from other institutions	0	0	0	33	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	0	0	0	3	0
Non-price terms					
Possible reasons for tightening					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	0	0	0	0
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0	0
Adoption of new market conventions (e.g. ISDA protocols)	33	0	0	0	12
Internal treasury charges for funding	0	0	0	25	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	33	33	0	25	25
General market liquidity and functioning	33	33	100	50	50
Competition from other institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	33	0	0	12
Total number of answers	3	3	2	4	8
Possible reasons for easing					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	0	0	0	0
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0	0
Adoption of new market conventions (e.g. ISDA protocols)	100	0	0	0	100
Internal treasury charges for funding	0	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0	0
General market liquidity and functioning	0	0	0	0	0
Competition from other institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	1	0	0	0	1

1.2 Reasons for changes in price and non-price credit terms (continued)

To the extent that [price/ non-price] terms applied to [insurance companies] have tightened or eased over the past three months (as reflected in your responses in Section 1.1), what was the [first/ second/ third] most important reason for the change?

Table 5

(in percentages, except for the total number of answers)

Insurance companies	First reason	Second reason	Third reason	Either first, second or third reason	
				Dec. 2016	Mar. 2017
Price terms					
Possible reasons for tightening					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	0	0	0	0
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0	0
Adoption of new market conventions (e.g. ISDA protocols)	20	0	0	0	8
Internal treasury charges for funding	0	25	33	0	17
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	20	50	0	50	25
General market liquidity and functioning	60	25	67	50	50
Competition from other institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	5	4	3	2	12
Possible reasons for easing					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	0	0	0	0
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0	0
Adoption of new market conventions (e.g. ISDA protocols)	0	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding	0	0	0	33	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	33	0
General market liquidity and functioning	0	100	0	33	33
Competition from other institutions	100	0	0	0	33
Other	0	0	100	0	33
Total number of answers	1	1	1	3	3
Non-price terms					
Possible reasons for tightening					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	0	0	0	0
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0	0
Adoption of new market conventions (e.g. ISDA protocols)	43	0	0	50	25
Internal treasury charges for funding	0	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	14	33	0	0	17
General market liquidity and functioning	29	33	100	0	42
Competition from other institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Other	14	33	0	50	17
Total number of answers	7	3	2	2	12
Possible reasons for easing					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	0	0	0	0
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0	0
Adoption of new market conventions (e.g. ISDA protocols)	0	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding	0	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0	0
General market liquidity and functioning	0	100	0	0	33
Competition from other institutions	100	0	0	0	33
Other	0	0	100	0	33
Total number of answers	1	1	1	0	3

1.2 Reasons for changes in price and non-price credit terms (continued)

To the extent that [price/ non-price] terms applied to [investment funds (incl. ETFs), pension plans and other institutional investment pools] have tightened or eased over the past three months (as reflected in your responses in Section 1.1), what was the [first/ second/ third] most important reason for the change?

Table 6

(in percentages, except for the total number of answers)

Investment funds (incl. ETFs), pension plans and other institutional investment pools	First reason	Second reason	Third reason	Either first, second or third reason Dec. 2016	Mar. 2017
Price terms					
Possible reasons for tightening					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	0	0	0	0
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0	0
Adoption of new market conventions (e.g. ISDA protocols)	0	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding	0	50	100	0	40
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	50	50	0	50	40
General market liquidity and functioning	50	0	0	50	20
Competition from other institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	2	2	1	2	5
Possible reasons for easing					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	0	0	0	0
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0	0
Adoption of new market conventions (e.g. ISDA protocols)	0	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding	0	0	0	17	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	33	0
General market liquidity and functioning	0	0	0	33	0
Competition from other institutions	0	0	0	17	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	0	0	0	6	0
Non-price terms					
Possible reasons for tightening					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	0	0	0	0
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0	0
Adoption of new market conventions (e.g. ISDA protocols)	67	0	0	50	50
Internal treasury charges for funding	0	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	33	0	0	0	25
General market liquidity and functioning	0	0	0	0	0
Competition from other institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	100	0	50	25
Total number of answers	3	1	0	2	4
Possible reasons for easing					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	0	0	0	0
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0	0
Adoption of new market conventions (e.g. ISDA protocols)	0	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding	0	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0	0
General market liquidity and functioning	0	0	0	0	0
Competition from other institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	0	0	0	0	0

1.2 Reasons for changes in price and non-price credit terms (continued)

To the extent that [price/ non-price] terms applied to [non-financial corporations] have tightened or eased over the past three months (as reflected in your responses in Section 1.1), what was the [first/ second/ third] most important reason for the change?

Table 7

(in percentages, except for the total number of answers)

Non-financial corporations	First reason	Second reason	Third reason	Either first, second or third reason Dec. 2016	Either first, second or third reason Mar. 2017
Price terms					
Possible reasons for tightening					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	0	0	0	0
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0	0
Adoption of new market conventions (e.g. ISDA protocols)	0	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding	0	0	33	0	9
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	25	50	0	50	27
General market liquidity and functioning	50	25	67	50	45
Competition from other institutions	25	0	0	0	9
Other	0	25	0	0	9
Total number of answers	4	4	3	2	11
Possible reasons for easing					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	0	0	0	0
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0	0
Adoption of new market conventions (e.g. ISDA protocols)	0	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding	0	0	0	25	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	25	0
General market liquidity and functioning	0	0	0	25	0
Competition from other institutions	0	0	0	25	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	0	0	0	4	0
Non-price terms					
Possible reasons for tightening					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	0	0	0	0
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0	0
Adoption of new market conventions (e.g. ISDA protocols)	25	0	0	0	11
Internal treasury charges for funding	0	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	25	33	0	0	22
General market liquidity and functioning	25	33	100	0	44
Competition from other institutions	25	0	0	0	11
Other	0	33	0	0	11
Total number of answers	4	3	2	0	9
Possible reasons for easing					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	0	0	0	0
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0	0
Adoption of new market conventions (e.g. ISDA protocols)	0	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding	0	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0	0
General market liquidity and functioning	0	0	0	0	0
Competition from other institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	0	0	0	0	0

1.2 Reasons for changes in price and non-price credit terms (continued)

To the extent that [price/ non-price] terms applied to [sovereigns] have tightened or eased over the past three months (as reflected in your responses in Section 1.1), what was the [first/ second/ third] most important reason for the change?

Table 8

(in percentages, except for the total number of answers)

Sovereigns	First reason	Second reason	Third reason	Either first, second or third reason	
				Dec. 2016	Mar. 2017
Price terms					
Possible reasons for tightening					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	17	0	0	0	7
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	17	20	0	0	14
Adoption of new market conventions (e.g. ISDA protocols)	0	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding	0	0	33	0	7
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	17	40	0	33	21
General market liquidity and functioning	50	20	67	67	43
Competition from other institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	20	0	0	7
Total number of answers	6	5	3	3	14
Possible reasons for easing					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	0	0	0	0
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0	0
Adoption of new market conventions (e.g. ISDA protocols)	0	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding	0	0	0	33	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	33	0
General market liquidity and functioning	0	0	0	33	0
Competition from other institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	0	0	0	3	0
Non-price terms					
Possible reasons for tightening					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	0	0	0	0
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	25	0	0	0	11
Adoption of new market conventions (e.g. ISDA protocols)	0	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding	0	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	25	33	0	0	22
General market liquidity and functioning	25	33	100	0	44
Competition from other institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Other	25	33	0	0	22
Total number of answers	4	3	2	0	9
Possible reasons for easing					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	0	0	0	0
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0	0
Adoption of new market conventions (e.g. ISDA protocols)	0	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding	0	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0	0
General market liquidity and functioning	0	0	0	0	0
Competition from other institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	0	0	0	0	0

1.2 Reasons for changes in price and non-price credit terms (continued)

To what extent have changes in the practices of [central counterparties], including margin requirements and haircuts, influenced the credit terms your institution applies to clients on bilateral transactions which are not cleared?

Table 9

(in percentages, except for the total number of answers)

Price and non-price terms	Contributed considerably to tightening	Contributed somewhat to tightening	Neutral contribution	Contributed somewhat to easing	Contributed considerably to easing	Net percentage		Total number of answers
						Dec. 2016	Mar. 2017	
Practices of CCPs	0	11	83	6	0	+13	+6	18

Note: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of respondents reporting "contributed considerably to tightening" or "contributed somewhat to tightening" and those reporting "contributed somewhat to easing" and "contributed considerably to easing".

1.3 Resources and attention to the management of concentrated credit exposures

Over the past three months, how has the amount of resources and attention your firm devotes to the management of concentrated credit exposures to [large banks and dealers/ central counterparties] changed?

Table 10

(in percentages, except for the total number of answers)

Management of credit exposures	Decreased considerably	Decreased somewhat	Remained basically unchanged	Increased somewhat	Increased considerably	Net percentage		Total number of answers
						Dec. 2016	Mar. 2017	
Banks and dealers	0	0	74	26	0	-26	-26	27
Central counterparties	0	0	89	7	4	-22	-11	27

Note: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of respondents reporting "decreased considerably" or "decreased somewhat" and those reporting "increased somewhat" and "increased considerably".

1.4 Leverage

Considering the entire range of transactions facilitated by your institution for such clients, how has the use of financial leverage by [hedge funds/ insurance companies/ investment funds (incl. ETFs), pension plans and other institutional investment pools] changed over the past three months?

Considering the entire range of transactions facilitated by your institution for [hedge funds], how has the availability of additional (and currently unutilised) financial leverage under agreements currently in place (for example, under prime brokerage agreements and other committed but undrawn or partly drawn facilities) changed over the past three months?

Table 11

(in percentages, except for the total number of answers)

Financial leverage	Decreased considerably	Decreased somewhat	Remained basically unchanged	Increased somewhat	Increased considerably	Net percentage		Total number of answers
						Dec. 2016	Mar. 2017	
Hedge funds								
Use of financial leverage	0	11	84	5	0	+16	+5	19
Availability of unutilised leverage	0	6	94	0	0	+6	+6	17
Insurance companies								
Use of financial leverage	0	0	100	0	0	+5	0	23
Investment funds (incl. ETFs), pension plans and other institutional investment pools								
Use of financial leverage	0	0	100	0	0	+5	0	23

Note: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of respondents reporting "decreased considerably" or "decreased somewhat" and those reporting "increased somewhat" and "increased considerably".

1.5 Client pressure and differential terms for most-favoured clients

How has the intensity of efforts by [counterparty type] to negotiate more favourable price and non-price terms changed over the past three months?

How has the provision of differential terms by your institution to most-favoured (as a consequence of breadth, duration, and extent of relationship) [counterparty type] changed over the past three months?

Table 12

(in percentages, except for the total number of answers)

Client pressure	Decreased considerably	Decreased somewhat	Remained basically unchanged	Increased somewhat	Increased considerably	Net percentage Dec. 2016	Net percentage Mar. 2017	Total number of answers
Banks and dealers								
Intensity of efforts to negotiate more favourable terms	0	0	89	7	4	-8	-11	27
Provision of differential terms to most-favoured clients	0	0	96	4	0	+4	-4	25
Hedge funds								
Intensity of efforts to negotiate more favourable terms	0	0	81	19	0	-5	-19	21
Provision of differential terms to most-favoured clients	0	0	90	10	0	-6	-10	20
Insurance companies								
Intensity of efforts to negotiate more favourable terms	0	0	92	8	0	-4	-8	26
Provision of differential terms to most-favoured clients	0	0	96	4	0	-4	-4	24
Investment funds (incl. ETFs), pension plans and other institutional investment pools								
Intensity of efforts to negotiate more favourable terms	0	0	92	8	0	-8	-8	26
Provision of differential terms to most-favoured clients	0	0	96	4	0	-9	-4	24
Non-financial corporations								
Intensity of efforts to negotiate more favourable terms	0	0	92	8	0	-8	-8	25
Provision of differential terms to most-favoured clients	0	0	92	8	0	0	-8	24

Note: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of respondents reporting "decreased considerably" or "decreased somewhat" and those reporting "increased somewhat" and "increased considerably".

1.6 Valuation disputes

Over the past three months, how has the [volume/ duration and persistence] of valuation disputes with [counterparty type] changed?

Table 13

(in percentages, except for the total number of answers)

Valuation disputes	Decreased considerably	Decreased somewhat	Remained basically unchanged	Increased somewhat	Increased considerably	Net percentage Dec. 2016	Net percentage Mar. 2017	Total number of answers
Banks and dealers								
Volume	0	4	92	4	0	-20	0	26
Duration and persistence	0	4	88	8	0	-12	-4	26
Hedge funds								
Volume	0	0	95	5	0	-11	-5	19
Duration and persistence	0	0	95	5	0	-11	-5	19
Insurance companies								
Volume	0	0	88	13	0	-12	-13	24
Duration and persistence	0	0	92	8	0	-12	-8	24
Investment funds (incl. ETFs), pension plans and other institutional investment pools								
Volume	0	4	92	4	0	-13	0	25
Duration and persistence	0	0	96	4	0	-13	-4	25
Non-financial corporations								
Volume	0	4	96	0	0	-4	+4	24
Duration and persistence	0	4	96	0	0	-4	+4	24

Note: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of respondents reporting "decreased considerably" or "decreased somewhat" and those reporting "increased somewhat" and "increased considerably".

2 Securities financing

2.1 Credit terms by collateral type for average and most-favoured clients

Over the past three months, how have the [maximum amount of funding/ maximum maturity of funding/ haircuts/ financing rate/spreads/ use of CCPs] under which [collateral type] are funded changed for [average] clients (as a consequence of breadth, duration, and extent of relationship)?

Table 14

(in percentages, except for the total number of answers)

Terms for average clients	Decreased considerably	Decreased somewhat	Remained basically unchanged	Increased somewhat	Increased considerably	Net percentage Dec. 2016	Net percentage Mar. 2017	Total number of answers
Domestic government bonds								
Maximum amount of funding	0	17	72	11	0	+6	+6	18
Maximum maturity of funding	0	17	78	6	0	-11	+11	18
Haircuts	0	0	94	6	0	-6	-6	18
Financing rate/spread	6	0	67	22	6	-17	-22	18
Use of CCPs	0	6	76	18	0	-11	-12	17
High-quality government, sub-national and supra-national bonds								
Maximum amount of funding	0	19	74	7	0	+15	+11	27
Maximum maturity of funding	0	11	85	4	0	-8	+7	27
Haircuts	0	0	96	4	0	-4	-4	27
Financing rate/spread	0	7	74	15	4	-15	-11	27
Use of CCPs	0	4	84	12	0	-8	-8	25
Other government, sub-national and supra-national bonds								
Maximum amount of funding	0	19	73	8	0	+12	+12	26
Maximum maturity of funding	0	12	88	0	0	-8	+12	26
Haircuts	0	0	88	12	0	-4	-12	26
Financing rate/spread	0	8	69	19	4	-12	-15	26
Use of CCPs	0	4	88	8	0	-4	-4	25
High-quality financial corporate bonds								
Maximum amount of funding	0	13	83	4	0	+14	+8	24
Maximum maturity of funding	0	13	88	0	0	+5	+13	24
Haircuts	0	0	100	0	0	-5	0	24
Financing rate/spread	0	4	83	13	0	+5	-8	24
Use of CCPs	0	0	90	10	0	0	-10	20
High-quality non-financial corporate bonds								
Maximum amount of funding	0	16	76	8	0	+4	+8	25
Maximum maturity of funding	0	12	84	4	0	+4	+8	25
Haircuts	0	0	100	0	0	+4	0	25
Financing rate/spread	4	4	80	12	0	0	-4	25
Use of CCPs	0	5	81	14	0	0	-10	21
High-yield corporate bonds								
Maximum amount of funding	0	15	85	0	0	0	+15	20
Maximum maturity of funding	0	10	85	5	0	+5	+5	20
Haircuts	0	0	90	10	0	0	-10	20
Financing rate/spread	0	0	90	10	0	0	-10	20
Use of CCPs	0	0	94	6	0	-7	-6	16

Note: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of respondents reporting "decreased considerably" or "decreased somewhat" and those reporting "increased somewhat" and "increased considerably". "Domestic government bonds" are euro-denominated government bonds issued by the government of the country where a respondent's head office is.

2.1 Credit terms by collateral type for average and most-favoured clients (continued)

Over the past three months, how have the [maximum amount of funding/ maximum maturity of funding/ haircuts/ financing rate/spreads/ use of CCPs] under which [collateral type] are funded changed for [average] clients (as a consequence of breadth, duration, and extent of relationship)?

Table 15

(in percentages, except for the total number of answers)

Terms for average clients	Decreased considerably	Decreased somewhat	Remained basically unchanged	Increased somewhat	Increased considerably	Net percentage		Total number of answers
						Dec. 2016	Mar. 2017	
Convertible securities								
Maximum amount of funding	0	7	87	7	0	-8	0	15
Maximum maturity of funding	0	7	80	13	0	0	-7	15
Haircuts	0	7	93	0	0	-8	+7	15
Financing rate/spread	0	7	87	7	0	0	0	15
Use of CCPs	0	0	93	7	0	0	-7	14
Equities								
Maximum amount of funding	0	13	78	9	0	-5	+4	23
Maximum maturity of funding	0	4	83	13	0	+9	-9	23
Haircuts	0	4	96	0	0	0	+4	24
Financing rate/spread	0	17	67	17	0	0	0	24
Use of CCPs	0	0	94	6	0	-13	-6	17
Asset-backed securities								
Maximum amount of funding	0	5	90	5	0	0	0	20
Maximum maturity of funding	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	20
Haircuts	0	5	95	0	0	+6	+5	20
Financing rate/spread	0	10	85	5	0	+6	+5	20
Use of CCPs	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	12
Covered bonds								
Maximum amount of funding	0	9	83	9	0	+5	0	23
Maximum maturity of funding	0	13	87	0	0	+5	+13	23
Haircuts	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	23
Financing rate/spread	0	4	87	9	0	0	-4	23
Use of CCPs	0	0	90	10	0	-6	-10	20

Note: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of respondents reporting "decreased considerably" or "decreased somewhat" and those reporting "increased somewhat" and "increased considerably".

2.1 Credit terms by collateral type for average and most-favoured clients (continued)

Over the past three months, how have the [maximum amount of funding/ maximum maturity of funding/ haircuts/ financing rate/spreads/ use of CCPs] under which [collateral type] are funded changed for [most-favoured] clients (as a consequence of breadth, duration, and extent of relationship)?

Table 16

(in percentages, except for the total number of answers)

Terms for most-favoured clients	Decreased considerably	Decreased somewhat	Remained basically unchanged	Increased somewhat	Increased considerably	Net percentage Dec. 2016	Net percentage Mar. 2017	Total number of answers
Domestic government bonds								
Maximum amount of funding	0	11	78	11	0	+11	0	18
Maximum maturity of funding	0	11	83	6	0	-17	+6	18
Haircuts	0	0	94	6	0	-6	-6	18
Financing rate/spread	0	6	67	22	6	-17	-22	18
Use of CCPs	0	6	76	18	0	-11	-12	17
High-quality government, sub-national and supra-national bonds								
Maximum amount of funding	0	15	74	11	0	+12	+4	27
Maximum maturity of funding	0	11	85	4	0	-8	+7	27
Haircuts	0	0	96	0	4	-4	-4	27
Financing rate/spread	0	11	70	15	4	-12	-7	27
Use of CCPs	0	4	84	12	0	-8	-8	25
Other government, sub-national and supra-national bonds								
Maximum amount of funding	0	15	77	8	0	+8	+8	26
Maximum maturity of funding	0	12	88	0	0	-8	+12	26
Haircuts	0	0	88	8	4	-4	-12	26
Financing rate/spread	0	8	69	19	4	-12	-15	26
Use of CCPs	0	4	88	8	0	-4	-4	25
High-quality financial corporate bonds								
Maximum amount of funding	0	8	88	4	0	+9	+4	24
Maximum maturity of funding	0	13	88	0	0	+5	+13	24
Haircuts	0	0	100	0	0	-5	0	24
Financing rate/spread	4	4	79	13	0	+5	-4	24
Use of CCPs	0	5	85	10	0	0	-5	20
High-quality non-financial corporate bonds								
Maximum amount of funding	0	8	80	12	0	-4	-4	25
Maximum maturity of funding	0	12	84	4	0	0	+8	25
Haircuts	0	0	100	0	0	+4	0	25
Financing rate/spread	4	4	80	12	0	0	-4	25
Use of CCPs	5	0	81	14	0	0	-10	21
High-yield corporate bonds								
Maximum amount of funding	0	10	90	0	0	-5	+10	21
Maximum maturity of funding	0	10	86	5	0	+5	+5	21
Haircuts	0	5	86	5	5	+5	-5	21
Financing rate/spread	0	5	86	10	0	+5	-5	21
Use of CCPs	0	0	93	7	0	-7	-7	15

Note: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of respondents reporting "decreased considerably" or "decreased somewhat" and those reporting "increased somewhat" and "increased considerably". "Domestic government bonds" are euro-denominated government bonds issued by the government of the country where a respondent's head office is.

2.1 Credit terms by collateral type for average and most-favoured clients (continued)

Over the past three months, how have the [maximum amount of funding/ maximum maturity of funding/ haircuts/ financing rate/spreads/ use of CCPs] under which [collateral type] are funded changed for [most-favoured] clients (as a consequence of breadth, duration, and extent of relationship)?

Table 17

(in percentages, except for the total number of answers)

Terms for most-favoured clients	Decreased considerably	Decreased somewhat	Remained basically unchanged	Increased somewhat	Increased considerably	Net percentage Dec. 2016	Net percentage Mar. 2017	Total number of answers
Convertible securities								
Maximum amount of funding	0	0	100	0	0	-9	0	14
Maximum maturity of funding	0	7	86	7	0	0	0	14
Haircuts	0	0	100	0	0	-9	0	14
Financing rate/spread	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	14
Use of CCPs	0	0	92	8	0	0	-8	12
Equities								
Maximum amount of funding	0	9	83	9	0	-10	0	23
Maximum maturity of funding	0	4	83	13	0	+10	-9	23
Haircuts	0	4	96	0	0	0	+4	24
Financing rate/spread	0	17	67	17	0	-5	0	24
Use of CCPs	0	0	94	6	0	-13	-6	16
Asset-backed securities								
Maximum amount of funding	0	0	90	10	0	-6	-10	20
Maximum maturity of funding	0	0	95	5	0	-6	-5	20
Haircuts	0	5	95	0	0	+6	+5	20
Financing rate/spread	0	5	95	0	0	+6	+5	19
Use of CCPs	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	14
Covered bonds								
Maximum amount of funding	0	9	78	13	0	+5	-4	23
Maximum maturity of funding	0	13	87	0	0	+5	+13	23
Haircuts	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	23
Financing rate/spread	0	4	87	9	0	0	-4	23
Use of CCPs	0	0	90	10	0	-6	-10	20

Note: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of respondents reporting "decreased considerably" or "decreased somewhat" and those reporting "increased somewhat" and "increased considerably".

2.1 Credit terms by collateral type for average and most-favoured clients (continued)

Over the past three months, how have the [covenants and triggers] under which [collateral type] are funded changed for [average/ most-favoured] clients (as a consequence of breadth, duration, and extent of relationship)?

Table 18

(in percentages, except for the total number of answers)

Covenants and triggers	Tightened considerably	Tightened somewhat	Remained basically unchanged	Eased somewhat	Eased considerably	Net percentage Dec. 2016	Net percentage Mar. 2017	Total number of answers
Domestic government bonds								
Terms for average clients	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	16
Terms for most-favoured clients	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	16
High-quality government, sub-national and supra-national bonds								
Terms for average clients	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	25
Terms for most-favoured clients	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	25
Other government, sub-national and supra-national bonds								
Terms for average clients	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	24
Terms for most-favoured clients	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	24
High-quality financial corporate bonds								
Terms for average clients	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	22
Terms for most-favoured clients	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	22
High-quality non-financial corporate bonds								
Terms for average clients	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	23
Terms for most-favoured clients	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	23
High-yield corporate bonds								
Terms for average clients	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	19
Terms for most-favoured clients	0	0	95	5	0	**-6**	**-5**	19
Convertible securities								
Terms for average clients	0	0	93	7	0	**0**	**-7**	15
Terms for most-favoured clients	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	15
Equities								
Terms for average clients	0	0	95	5	0	**0**	**-5**	21
Terms for most-favoured clients	0	0	95	5	0	**0**	**-5**	21
Asset-backed securities								
Terms for average clients	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	17
Terms for most-favoured clients	0	0	94	6	0	**-7**	**-6**	17
Covered bonds								
Terms for average clients	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	21
Terms for most-favoured clients	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	21

Note: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of respondents reporting "tightened considerably" or "tightened somewhat" and those reporting "eased somewhat" and "eased considerably". "Domestic government bonds" are euro-denominated government bonds issued by the government of the country where a respondent's head office is.

2.2 Demand for funding, liquidity and disputes by collateral type

Over the past three months, how has demand for funding of [collateral type/ all collateral types above] by your institution's clients changed?

Over the past three months, how has demand for [term funding with a maturity greater than 30 days] of [collateral type/ all collateral types above] by your institution's clients changed?

Table 19

(in percentages, except for the total number of answers)

Demand for lending against collateral	Decreased considerably	Decreased somewhat	Remained basically unchanged	Increased somewhat	Increased considerably	Net percentage		Total number of answers
						Dec. 2016	Mar. 2017	
Domestic government bonds								
Overall demand	0	11	72	17	0	0	-6	18
With a maturity greater than 30 days	0	11	67	22	0	-6	-11	18
High-quality government, sub-national and supra-national bonds								
Overall demand	0	4	85	12	0	0	-8	26
With a maturity greater than 30 days	0	4	88	8	0	-16	-4	26
Other government, sub-national and supra-national bonds								
Overall demand	0	8	88	4	0	0	+4	26
With a maturity greater than 30 days	0	4	92	4	0	-16	0	26
High-quality financial corporate bonds								
Overall demand	5	9	82	5	0	+19	+9	22
With a maturity greater than 30 days	5	5	86	5	0	0	+5	22
High-quality non-financial corporate bonds								
Overall demand	4	9	83	4	0	+5	+9	23
With a maturity greater than 30 days	4	4	87	4	0	0	+4	23
High-yield corporate bonds								
Overall demand	0	10	90	0	0	0	+10	20
With a maturity greater than 30 days	0	10	85	5	0	0	+5	20
Convertible securities								
Overall demand	0	0	100	0	0	-9	0	13
With a maturity greater than 30 days	0	0	92	8	0	0	-8	13
Equities								
Overall demand	0	5	81	14	0	-14	-10	21
With a maturity greater than 30 days	0	0	90	10	0	-5	-10	21
Asset-backed securities								
Overall demand	0	6	89	6	0	+6	0	18
With a maturity greater than 30 days	0	6	89	6	0	0	0	18
Covered bonds								
Overall demand	0	5	91	5	0	+5	0	22
With a maturity greater than 30 days	0	5	91	5	0	0	0	22
All collateral types above								
Overall demand	0	12	84	4	0	+4	+8	25
With a maturity greater than 30 days	0	8	88	4	0	0	+4	25

Note: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of respondents reporting "decreased considerably" or "decreased somewhat" and those reporting "increased somewhat" and "increased considerably". "Domestic government bonds" are euro-denominated government bonds issued by the government of the country where a respondent's head office is.

2.2 Demand for funding, liquidity and disputes by collateral type (continued)

Over the past three months, how have liquidity and functioning of the [collateral type/ all collateral types above] market changed?

Table 20

(in percentages, except for the total number of answers)

Liquidity and functioning of the collateral market	Deteriorated considerably	Deteriorated somewhat	Remained basically unchanged	Improved somewhat	Improved considerably	Net percentage		Total number of answers
						Dec. 2016	Mar. 2017	
Domestic government bonds								
Liquidity and functioning	0	33	61	6	0	**+28**	**+28**	18
High-quality government, sub-national and supra-national bonds								
Liquidity and functioning	4	22	67	7	0	**+27**	**+19**	27
Other government, sub-national and supra-national bonds								
Liquidity and functioning	0	22	78	0	0	**+23**	**+22**	27
High-quality financial corporate bonds								
Liquidity and functioning	0	9	87	4	0	**0**	**+4**	23
High-quality non-financial corporate bonds								
Liquidity and functioning	0	8	88	4	0	**0**	**+4**	24
High-yield corporate bonds								
Liquidity and functioning	0	5	90	5	0	**0**	**0**	20
Convertible securities								
Liquidity and functioning	0	8	92	0	0	**0**	**+8**	13
Equities								
Liquidity and functioning	0	5	95	0	0	**+18**	**+5**	22
Asset-backed securities								
Liquidity and functioning	0	6	94	0	0	**+6**	**+6**	18
Covered bonds								
Liquidity and functioning	0	9	86	5	0	**+5**	**+5**	22
All collateral types above								
Liquidity and functioning	0	8	88	4	0	**+12**	**+4**	26

Note: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of respondents reporting "deteriorated considerably" or "deteriorated somewhat" and those reporting "improved somewhat" and "improved considerably". "Domestic government bonds" are euro-denominated government bonds issued by the government of the country where a respondent's head office is.

2.2 Demand for funding, liquidity and disputes by collateral type (continued)

Over the past three months, how has the [volume/ duration and persistence] of collateral valuation disputes relating to lending against [collateral type/ all collateral types above] changed?

Table 21

(in percentages, except for the total number of answers)

Collateral valuation disputes	Decreased considerably	Decreased somewhat	Remained basically unchanged	Increased somewhat	Increased considerably	Net percentage		Total number of answers
						Dec. 2016	Mar. 2017	
Domestic government bonds								
Volume	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	18
Duration and persistence	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	18
High-quality government, sub-national and supra-national bonds								
Volume	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	26
Duration and persistence	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	26
Other government, sub-national and supra-national bonds								
Volume	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	26
Duration and persistence	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	26
High-quality financial corporate bonds								
Volume	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	22
Duration and persistence	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	22
High-quality non-financial corporate bonds								
Volume	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	23
Duration and persistence	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	23
High-yield corporate bonds								
Volume	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	19
Duration and persistence	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	19
Convertible securities								
Volume	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	14
Duration and persistence	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	14
Equities								
Volume	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	20
Duration and persistence	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	20
Asset-backed securities								
Volume	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	18
Duration and persistence	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	18
Covered bonds								
Volume	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	19
Duration and persistence	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	19
All collateral types above								
Volume	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	25
Duration and persistence	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	25

Note: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of respondents reporting "decreased considerably" or "decreased somewhat" and those reporting "increased somewhat" and "increased considerably". "Domestic government bonds" are euro-denominated government bonds issued by the government of the country where a respondent's head office is.

3 Non-centrally cleared OTC derivatives

3.1 Initial margin requirements, credit limits, liquidity and disputes by type of derivatives

Over the past three months, how have [initial margin requirements] set by your institution with respect to OTC [type of derivatives] changed for [average/ most-favoured] clients?

Table 22

(in percentages, except for the total number of answers)

Initial margin requirements	Decreased considerably	Decreased somewhat	Remained basically unchanged	Increased somewhat	Increased considerably	Net percentage		Total number of answers
						Dec. 2016	Mar. 2017	
Foreign exchange								
Average clients	0	0	95	0	5	**-21**	**-5**	21
Most-favoured clients	0	0	95	5	0	**-5**	**-5**	21
Interest rates								
Average clients	0	0	95	5	0	**-14**	**-5**	22
Most-favoured clients	0	0	100	0	0	**-5**	**0**	22
Credit referencing sovereigns								
Average clients	0	0	100	0	0	**-15**	**0**	15
Most-favoured clients	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	15
Credit referencing corporates								
Average clients	0	0	100	0	0	**-13**	**0**	17
Most-favoured clients	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	17
Credit referencing structured credit products								
Average clients	0	6	94	0	0	**-15**	**+6**	16
Most-favoured clients	0	6	94	0	0	**0**	**+6**	16
Equity								
Average clients	0	0	83	17	0	**-6**	**-17**	18
Most-favoured clients	0	0	83	17	0	**+6**	**-17**	18
Commodity								
Average clients	0	0	100	0	0	**-13**	**0**	16
Most-favoured clients	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	16
Total return swaps referencing non-securities								
Average clients	0	0	100	0	0	**-17**	**0**	16
Most-favoured clients	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	16

Note: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of respondents reporting "decreased considerably" or "decreased somewhat" and those reporting "increased somewhat" and "increased considerably".

3.1 Initial margin requirements, credit limits, liquidity and disputes by type of derivatives

Over the past three months, how has the [maximum amount of exposure/ maximum maturity of trades] set by your institution with respect to OTC [type of derivatives] changed?

Table 23

(in percentages, except for the total number of answers)

Credit limits	Decreased considerably	Decreased somewhat	Remained basically unchanged	Increased somewhat	Increased considerably	Net percentage Dec. 2016	Net percentage Mar. 2017	Total number of answers
Foreign exchange								
Maximum amount of exposure	0	0	96	4	0	-4	-4	26
Maximum maturity of trades	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	26
Interest rates								
Maximum amount of exposure	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	25
Maximum maturity of trades	0	0	96	4	0	**0**	-4	25
Credit referencing sovereigns								
Maximum amount of exposure	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	17
Maximum maturity of trades	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	17
Credit referencing corporates								
Maximum amount of exposure	0	6	94	0	0	+6	+6	18
Maximum maturity of trades	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	18
Credit referencing structured credit products								
Maximum amount of exposure	0	6	94	0	0	**0**	+6	18
Maximum maturity of trades	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	18
Equity								
Maximum amount of exposure	0	0	100	0	0	+5	**0**	21
Maximum maturity of trades	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	20
Commodity								
Maximum amount of exposure	0	0	94	6	0	**0**	-6	18
Maximum maturity of trades	0	0	94	6	0	**0**	-6	18
Total return swaps referencing non-securities								
Maximum amount of exposure	0	6	94	0	0	**0**	+6	17
Maximum maturity of trades	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	17

Note: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of respondents reporting "decreased considerably" or "decreased somewhat" and those reporting "increased somewhat" and "increased considerably".

3.1 Initial margin requirements, credit limits, liquidity and disputes by type of derivatives

Over the past three months, how have [liquidity and trading] of OTC [type of derivatives] changed?

Table 24

(in percentages, except for the total number of answers)

Liquidity and trading	Deteriorated considerably	Deteriorated somewhat	Remained basically unchanged	Improved somewhat	Improved considerably	Net percentage Dec. 2016	Net percentage Mar. 2017	Total number of answers
Foreign exchange								
Liquidity and trading	0	11	89	0	0	+8	+11	27
Interest rates								
Liquidity and trading	0	4	96	0	0	+8	+4	26
Credit referencing sovereigns								
Liquidity and trading	0	0	100	0	0	+13	**0**	18
Credit referencing corporates								
Liquidity and trading	0	0	100	0	0	+12	**0**	19
Credit referencing structured credit products								
Liquidity and trading	0	0	100	0	0	+6	**0**	19
Equity								
Liquidity and trading	0	5	86	10	0	+14	-5	21
Commodity								
Liquidity and trading	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	19
Total return swaps referencing non-securities								
Liquidity and trading	0	0	100	0	0	+7	**0**	18

Note: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of respondents reporting "deteriorated considerably" or "deteriorated somewhat" and those reporting "improved somewhat" and "improved considerably".

3.1 Initial margin requirements, credit limits, liquidity and disputes by type of derivatives

Over the past three months, how has the [volume/ duration and persistence] of disputes relating to the valuation of OTC [type of derivatives] contracts changed?

Table 25

(in percentages, except for the total number of answers)

Valuation disputes	Decreased considerably	Decreased somewhat	Remained basically unchanged	Increased somewhat	Increased considerably	Net percentage		Total number of answers
						Dec. 2016	Mar. 2017	
Foreign exchange								
Volume	0	0	89	11	0	-13	-11	27
Duration and persistence	0	4	89	7	0	-4	-4	27
Interest rates								
Volume	0	0	88	12	0	-17	-12	26
Duration and persistence	0	4	88	8	0	-8	-4	26
Credit referencing sovereigns								
Volume	0	0	100	0	0	-6	0	19
Duration and persistence	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	19
Credit referencing corporates								
Volume	0	0	100	0	0	-6	0	20
Duration and persistence	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	20
Credit referencing structured credit products								
Volume	0	0	95	5	0	+6	-5	20
Duration and persistence	0	5	95	0	0	+6	+5	20
Equity								
Volume	0	0	96	4	0	0	-4	23
Duration and persistence	0	4	96	0	0	0	+4	23
Commodity								
Volume	0	0	100	0	0	-6	0	20
Duration and persistence	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	20
Total return swaps referencing non-securities								
Volume	0	0	100	0	0	-7	0	18
Duration and persistence	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	18

Note: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of respondents reporting "decreased considerably" or "decreased somewhat" and those reporting "increased somewhat" and "increased considerably".

3.2 Changes in new or renegotiated master agreements

Over the past three months, how have [margin call practices/ acceptable collateral/ recognition of portfolio or diversification benefits/ covenants and triggers/ other documentation features] incorporated in new or renegotiated OTC derivatives master agreements put in place with your institution's clients changed?

Table 26

(in percentages, except for the total number of answers)

Changes in agreements	Tightened considerably	Tightened somewhat	Remained basically unchanged	Eased somewhat	Eased considerably	Net percentage		Total number of answers
						Dec. 2016	Mar. 2017	
Margin call practices	4	19	73	4	0	+20	+19	26
Acceptable collateral	8	19	73	0	0	+8	+27	26
Recognition of portfolio or diversification benefits	0	4	92	4	0	-4	0	26
Covenants and triggers	4	7	89	0	0	+12	+11	27
Other documentation features	0	23	73	4	0	+8	+19	26

Note: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of respondents reporting "tightened considerably" or "tightened somewhat" and those reporting "eased somewhat" and "eased considerably".

3.3 Posting of non-standard collateral

Over the past three months, how has the posting of non-standard collateral (for example, other than cash and high-quality government bonds) as permitted under relevant agreements changed?

Table 27

(in percentages, except for the total number of answers)

Non-standard collateral	Decreased considerably	Decreased somewhat	Remained basically unchanged	Increased somewhat	Increased considerably	Net percentage		Total number of answers
						Dec. 2016	Mar. 2017	
Posting of non-standard collateral	0	19	77	4	0	+9	+15	26

Note: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of respondents reporting "decreased considerably" or "decreased somewhat" and those reporting "increased somewhat" and "increased considerably".

Special questions

Credit terms by counterparty type relative to one year ago

Relative to one year ago, how do you characterise the current stringency of the [price] terms applicable at your institution to [counterparty type/ all counterparties above] across the entire range of securities financing and OTC derivatives transactions?

Relative to one year ago, how do you characterise the current stringency of the [non-price] terms applicable at your institution to [counterparty type/ all counterparties above] across the entire range of securities financing and OTC derivatives transactions?

Relative to one year ago, how do you characterise the current stringency of the [price and non-price] terms applicable at your institution to [counterparty type/ all counterparties above] across the entire range of securities financing and OTC derivatives transactions?

Table 28

(in percentages, except for the total number of answers)

Relative to one year ago	Considerably tighter	Somewhat tighter	Basically unchanged	Somewhat easier	Considerably easier	Net percentage	Total number of answers
Banks and dealers							
Price terms	4	11	68	11	7	-4	28
Non-price terms	0	15	81	0	4	+11	27
Overall	4	11	70	11	4	0	27
Hedge funds							
Price terms	5	25	65	5	0	+25	20
Non-price terms	0	24	67	10	0	+14	21
Overall	5	25	60	10	0	+20	20
Insurance companies							
Price terms	0	18	68	14	0	+4	28
Non-price terms	0	22	74	4	0	+19	27
Overall	0	22	67	11	0	+11	27
Investment funds (incl. ETFs), pension plans and other institutional investment pools							
Price terms	0	15	78	7	0	+7	27
Non-price terms	0	15	85	0	0	+15	26
Overall	0	23	73	4	0	+19	26
Non-financial corporations							
Price terms	0	19	70	11	0	+7	27
Non-price terms	0	12	81	8	0	+4	26
Overall	0	19	69	12	0	+8	26
Sovereigns							
Price terms	0	23	65	12	0	+12	26
Non-price terms	0	24	72	4	0	+20	25
Overall	0	32	60	8	0	+24	25
All counterparties above							
Price terms	0	22	63	15	0	+7	27
Non-price terms	0	31	65	4	0	+27	26
Overall	0	31	58	12	0	+19	26

Note: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of respondents reporting "considerably tighter" or "somewhat tighter" and those reporting "somewhat easier" and "considerably easier".

Credit terms by collateral type relative to one year ago

Relative to one year ago, how do you characterise the current stringency of the credit terms applicable at your institution to secured funding of [collateral type] on behalf of clients?

Relative to one year ago, how do you characterise the current level of the [haircuts] applicable at your institution to secured funding of [collateral type] on behalf of clients?

Table 29

(in percentages, except for the total number of answers)

Relative to one year ago	Considerably tighter	Somewhat tighter	Basically unchanged	Somewhat easier	Considerably easier	Net percentage	Total number of answers
Domestic government bonds							
Overall	6	11	72	11	0	+6	18
High-quality government, sub-national and supra-national bonds							
Overall	0	15	77	4	4	+8	26
Other government, sub-national and supra-national bonds							
Overall	0	20	80	0	0	+20	25
High-quality financial corporate bonds							
Overall	0	10	80	10	0	0	20
High-quality non-financial corporate bonds							
Overall	0	10	81	10	0	0	21
High-yield corporate bonds							
Overall	0	16	74	11	0	+5	19
Convertible securities							
Overall	0	6	88	6	0	0	16
Equities							
Overall	0	14	81	5	0	+10	21
Asset-backed securities							
Overall	0	6	75	19	0	-13	16
Covered bonds							
Overall	0	5	86	10	0	-5	21

Relative to one year ago	Considerably higher	Somewhat higher	Basically unchanged	Somewhat lower	Considerably lower	Net percentage	Total number of answers
Domestic government bonds							
Haircuts	0	6	88	6	0	0	17
High-quality government, sub-national and supra-national bonds							
Haircuts	0	12	84	4	0	+8	25
Other government, sub-national and supra-national bonds							
Haircuts	0	17	83	0	0	+17	24
High-quality financial corporate bonds							
Haircuts	0	0	89	11	0	-11	19
High-quality non-financial corporate bonds							
Haircuts	0	0	95	5	0	-5	20
High-yield corporate bonds							
Haircuts	0	11	78	11	0	0	18
Convertible securities							
Haircuts	0	0	94	6	0	-6	16
Equities							
Haircuts	0	0	95	5	0	-5	20
Asset-backed securities							
Haircuts	0	0	93	7	0	-7	15
Covered bonds							
Haircuts	0	0	95	5	0	-5	20

Note: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of respondents reporting "considerably tighter" or "somewhat tighter" and those reporting "somewhat easier" and "considerably easier". "Domestic government bonds" are euro-denominated government bonds issued by the government of the country where a respondent's head office is.

Non-price credit terms by OTC derivative type relative to one year ago

Relative to one year ago, how do you characterise the current stringency of the [non-price] credit terms applicable at your institution to OTC derivatives counterparties for trades in [type of derivatives]?

Table 30

(in percentages, except for the total number of answers)

Relative to one year ago	Considerably tighter	Somewhat tighter	Basically unchanged	Somewhat easier	Considerably easier	Net percentage	Total number of answers
Foreign exchange							
Non-price terms	0	12	88	0	0	**+12**	26
Interest rates							
Non-price terms	0	15	85	0	0	**+15**	26
Credit referencing sovereigns							
Non-price terms	0	6	94	0	0	**+6**	18
Credit referencing corporates							
Non-price terms	0	6	94	0	0	**+6**	17
Credit referencing structured credit products							
Non-price terms	0	6	94	0	0	**+6**	16
Equity							
Non-price terms	0	9	91	0	0	**+9**	22
Commodity							
Non-price terms	0	6	89	6	0	**0**	18
Total return swaps referencing non-securities							
Non-price terms	0	6	94	0	0	**+6**	16

Note: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of respondents reporting "considerably tighter" or "somewhat tighter" and those reporting "somewhat easier" and "considerably easier".

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