Eurosystem bank lending survey

Results for Germany
Ad-hoc-questions of the April 2026 round

Question 111:

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

1 = deteriorated considerably/will deteriorate considerably
2 = deteriorated somewhat/will deteriorate somewhat
3 = remained unchanged/will remain unchanged
4 = eased somewhat/will ease somewhat
5 = eased considerably/will ease considerably
0 = N/A[2)] = not applicable

	Over the past three months			Over the next three months		
	Net percentages[**)]	Standard deviation	Number of banks responding[*)]	Net percentages[**)]	Standard deviation	Number of banks responding[*)]
A) Retail funding						
-Short-term deposits (up to one year)	3,03	0,18	30	0,00	0,26	30
-Long-term (more than one year) deposits and other retail funding instruments	3,03	0,18	31	0,00	0,25	31
B) Inter-bank unsecured money market						
-Very short term money market (up to one week)	0,00	0,00	29	-6,06	0,25	29
-Short-term money market (more than one week)	3,03	0,18	29	-3,03	0,18	29
C) Wholesale debt securities[3)]						
-Short-term debt securities (e.g.certificates of deposits or commercial papers)	6,06	0,36	13	6,06	0,36	13
-Medium to long term debt securities (incl. Covered bonds)	0,00	0,00	24	3,03	0,20	24
D) Securitisation[4)]						
-Securitisation of corporate loans	.	.	.	.	.	.
-Securitisation of loans for house purchase	0,00	0,00	4	0,00	0,00	4
E) Ability to transfer credit risk off balance sheet[5)]	0,00	0,00	10	0,00	0,00	10
F) Other markets	.	.	.	.	.	.

[1)] Retail funding is defined as funding via deposits held by non-financial corporations and households.
[2)] Please select "N/A" (not applicable) if and only if the source of funding is not relevant for your bank.
[3)] Usually involves on-balance sheet funding.
[4)] Usually involves the sale of loans from banks' balance sheets, i.e. off-balance sheet funding.
[5)] Usually involves the use of credit derivatives, with the loans remaining on banks' balance sheets.
[*)] Number of banks (without "NA").
[**)] The net percentages are defined as the difference between the sum of the percentages of banks responding "deteriorated considerably" and "deteriorated somewhat" and the sum of the percentages of banks responding "eased somewhat" and "eased considerably".
"." Data unknown, not to be published or not Net percentagesingful.

Question 135:

Please indicate the impact of your bank's non-performing loans (NPL) ratio and other indicators of credit quality[1] on your credit standards. In addition, please indicate the contribution of each factor through which the NPL ratio and other indicators of credit quality have affected or will affect your bank's credit standards.

1 = have contributed considerably or will contribute considerably to tightening
2 = have contributed somewhat or will contribute somewhat to tightening
3 = have not had/ will not have an impact
4 = have contributed somewhat or will contribute somewhat so easing
5 = have contributed considerably or will contribute considerably to easing
0 = N/A[2] = not applicable

	Over the past three months			Over the next three months		
	Net percentages[**]	Standard deviation	Number of banks responding[*]	Net percentages[**]	Standard deviation	Number of banks responding[*]
A) Impact of NPL ratio and other indicators of credit quality on the change in your bank's credit standards						
-Loans and credit lines to enterprises	12,90	0,34	31	12,90	0,34	31
-Loans to households for house purchase	0,00	0,00	27	0,00	0,00	27
-Consumer credit and other lending to households	0,00	0,00	28	0,00	0,00	28
B) Contribution of factors through which the NPL ratio and other indicators of credit quality affect your bank's credit standards						
Contribution of your bank's cost of funds and balance sheet constraints to the impact on your bank's credit standards through your bank's NPL ratio and other indicators of credit quality						
-Costs related to your bank's capital position	3,03	0,17	33	3,03	0,17	33
-Costs related to your bank's balance sheet clean-up operations[3]	6,06	0,24	33	3,03	0,17	33
-Pressure related to supervisory or regulatory requirements[4]	15,15	0,46	33	12,12	0,43	33
-Your bank's access to market financing	0,00	0,00	33	0,00	0,00	33
-Your bank's liquidity position	0,00	0,00	33	0,00	0,00	33
Contribution of your bank's perception of risk and risk tolerance to the impact on your bank's credit standards through your bank's NPL ratio and other indicators of credit quality						
-Your bank's perception of risk[5]	9,09	0,29	33	9,09	0,29	33
-Your bank's risk tolerance	9,09	0,29	33	9,09	0,29	33

[1] The NPL ratio is defined as the stock of gross non-performing loans on your bank's balance sheet as a percentage of the gross carrying amount of loans. Changes in credit standards and/or terms and conditions can be caused by changes in the NPL ratio or other indicators of credit quality or by changes in regulation or in the bank's assessment of the level of the NPL ratio or other indicators of credit quality, even if remained unchanged. Other indicators of credit quality include, for example, Stage 2 loans (performing loans with a significant of credit risk) and loans in early arrears (loans for which payment is overdue for more than 30 and up to 90 days).
[2] Please select “N/A” (not applicable) only if you do not have any business in or exposure to the respective lending category (as regards credit standards), if you have not granted any new loans in the respective lending category during the period specified (as regards credit terms and conditions), or if you do not have any non-performing loans.
[3] This may include costs due to the need for additional provisions and/or write-offs exceeding the previous stock of provisions.
[4] This may include expectations of or uncertainty about future supervisory or regulatory requirements.
[5] Your bank's perception of risk regarding the general economic situation and outlook, borrowers' creditworthiness and of the risk related to collateral demanded.
[*] Number of banks (without "NA").
[**] Difference between the sum of the percentages of banks responding “contributed considerably to tightening” and “contributed somewhat to tightening” nd the sum of the percentages of banks responding “contributed somewhat to easing” and “contributed considerably to easing”.

Question 141:

Over the past six months, have the ECB key interest rates decisons taken in the past and/or expected by your bank led to a change in your bank's profitability? And what will be the impact over the next six months?

1 = contributed/will contribute considerably to a decrease
2 = contributed/will contribute somewhat to a decrease
3 = did not/will not have an impact
4 = contributed/will contribute somewhat to an increase
5 = contributed/will contribute considerably to an increase
0 = N/A= not applicable[1)]

	Over the past six months			Over the next six months		
	Net percentages[**)]	Standard deviation	Number of banks responding[*)]	Net percentages[**)]	Standard deviation	Number of banks responding[*)]
Impact on your bank's profitability, overall	3,03	0,30	33	6,06	0,49	33
Your bank's net interest income, overall [2)]	0,00	0,46	33	9,09	0,62	33
owing to: Margin effect	3,03	0,42	33	15,15	0,56	33
owing to: Volume effect	0,00	0,25	33	-6,06	0,24	33
Your bank's non-net interest income, overall	0,00	0,00	33	0,00	0,00	33
owing to: Your bank's capital gains/losses	0,00	0,00	32	-3,03	0,17	32
owing to: Your bank's net fee and commission income	0,00	0,00	33	0,00	0,00	33
Your bank's need for provisioning and impairments [3)]	3,03	0,17	33	-6,06	0,24	33

[1)] Please select “N/A” (not applicable) only if you do not have any business in or exposure to the respective category.
[2)] The net interest income is defined as the difference between the interest income earned and interest expenses paid on the outstanding amount of interest-bearing assets and liabilities by the bank. Margin effects relate to changes in the interest rates of these assets and liabilities, while volume effects relate to changes in the volumes.
[3)] Please select "-" / "--" in case of higher need for provisioning and impairments; please select "+" / "++" in case of lower need for provisioning and impairments.
[*)] Number of banks (without "NA").
[**)] Difference between the sum of the percentages of banks responding “increased considerably” and “increased somewhat” and the sum of the percentages of banks responding “decreased somewhat” and “decreased considerably".
For bank's need for provisioning and impairments: Difference between the sum of the percentages of banks responding “decreased considerably” and “decreased somewhat” and the sum of the percentages of banks responding “increased somewhat” and “increased considerably".

Question 145a:

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

1 = not important
2 = somewhat important
3 = very important
0 = N/A= not applicable[2]

	not important	somewhat important	very important	not applicable[2]	Number of banks responding[*]
Importance of securitisation business for your bank					
-Traditional securitisation - non-SRT (significant risk transfer) securitisation	.	.	.	70%	10
-Traditional securitisation - SRT securitisation	.	.	.	82%	6
-Synthetic securitisation - non-SRT securitisation	.	.	.	85%	5
-Synthetic securitisation - SRT securitisation	.	.	.	64%	12
Your bank's motives to securitise loans					
-Free up capital to grant new loans	.	.	.	67%	11
-Free up capital to increase payout ratios	.	.	.	79%	7
-Manage your bank's credit risk	.	.	.	58%	14
-Improve your bank's liquidity position	.	.	.	70%	10
-Improve your bank's access to funding	.	.	.	76%	8
-Enhance fulfilment of regulatory or supervisory requirements	.	.	.	67%	11
-Market trends (to be present in this business)	.	.	.	67%	11
Type of investors purchasing your bank's securitised loans and their relative importance in terms of your bank's securitised loan volume					
-Other banks	.	.	.	73%	9
-Private investment funds	.	.	.	73%	9
-Insurance corporations and pension funds	.	.	.	70%	10
-Supranational institutions and public development funds	.	.	.	73%	9
-Other non-bank financial institutions	.	.	.	85%	5
-Other	.	.	.	82%	6

[1] Securitisation can be traditional or synthetic. Traditional securitisation involves the transfer of the legal ownership of the underlying assets to a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) , usually removing the asset from banks' balance sheets. Synthetic securitisation involves the use of credit risk derivatives or financial guarantees, with the loans remaining on banks' balance sheets. This can also be SRT (significant risk transfer) securitisation, to reduce the amount of required regulatory capital of the bank (see European Banking Authority, EBA Report on significant risk transfer in securitisation under articles 244(6) and 245(6) of the Capital Requirements regulation, EBA/Rep/2020/32).
[2] Please select "N/A" (not applicable) only if you do not have any business in or exposure to securitisation, to the respective investor type or loan category.
[*] Number of banks (without "NA").
"." Data unknown, not to be published or not Net percentagesingful.

Question 145b:

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

1 = contributed/will contribute considerably to a tightening / a decrease
2 = contributed/will contribute somewhat to a tightening / a decrease
3 = did not/will not have an impact
4 = contributed/will contribute somewhat to an easing / an increase
5 = contributed/will contribute considerably to an easing / an increase
0 = N/A= not applicable[1)]

	Over the past twelve months			Over the next twelve months		
	Net percentages[**)]	Standard deviation	Number of banks responding*)	Net percentages[**)]	Standard deviation	Number of banks responding[*)]
Impact of securitisation on your bank's credit standards						
-Loans to enterprises	0,00	0,00	31	0,00	0,00	31
-Loans to households for house purchase	0,00	0,00	27	0,00	0,00	27
-Consumer credit and other lending to households	0,00	0,00	28	0,00	0,00	28
Impact of securitisation on your bank's lending volumes						
-Loans to enterprises	3,23	0,49	31	16,13	0,48	31
-Loans to households for house purchase	0,00	0,00	27	0,00	0,00	27
-Consumer credit and other lending to households	0,00	0,00	28	0,00	0,00	28

[1)] Please select “N/A” (not applicable) only if you do not have any business in or exposure to securitisation, to the respective investor type or loan category.
[*)] Number of banks (without "NA").
[**)] for credit standards: Difference between the sum of the percentages of banks responding “contributed/will contribute considerably to a tightening” and “contributed/will contribute somewhat to a tightening” and the sum of the percentages of banks responding “contributed/will contribute somewhat to an easing” and “contributed/will contribute considerably to an easing”.
for lending volumes: Difference between the sum of the percentages of banks responding “contributed/will contribute considerably to an increase” and “contributed/will contribute somewhat to an increase” and the sum of the percentages of banks responding “contributed/will contribute somewhat to a decrease” and “contributed/will contribute considerably to a decrease”.