1. BANK LENDING SURVEY

(Second quarter of 2026)

Summary of survey results:

In July 2026 , a survey was conducted among banks to collect information on credit standards, terms and conditions, loan demand and loan supply, covering both the preceding and upcoming three months. The responses were compiled and analyzed to produce this report. Starting from this survey round, several changes[1] were introduced to the questionnaire and the methodology used to aggregate the results.

Credit standards:

Over the past quarter, banks:

- Slightly eased credit standards for loans to enterprises, with medium-sized banks reporting more easing than large and small banks.
- Slightly eased credit standards for loans to households. Large banks reported the strongest easing, while small banks slightly tightened their standards.

For the next quarter, banks expect to:

- Continue to slightly ease credit standards for loans to enterprises, with small and medium-sized banks expecting more easing than large banks.
- Keep credit standards for loans to households broadly unchanged overall. Small banks expect a slight tightening, while large and medium-sized banks expect standards to remain broadly unchanged.

Terms and conditions:

- Over the past quarter, banks slightly eased terms and conditions for loans to enterprises. Large banks reported more easing, while small banks slightly tightened their terms and conditions. Terms and conditions for loans to households remained broadly unchanged.
- For the next quarter, banks expect terms and conditions for both loans to enterprises and households to remain broadly unchanged.

Loan demand:

Over the past quarter, banks:

- Demand for loans to enterprises increased slightly. The increase was broadly similar among large and medium-sized banks, while small banks reported a more modest rise.
- Demand for loans to households also strengthened slightly. Large and medium-sized banks reported broadly similar increases, while the increase among small banks was relatively modest.

For the next quarter, banks expect to:

- Demand for loans to enterprises is expected to increase slightly, with a stronger increase among small banks and more modest increases among large and medium-sized banks.
- Demand for loans to households is expected to increase, with relatively stronger growth among large and small banks and a more moderate increase among medium-sized banks.

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[1] The changes include the introduction of weighted sub-indices by enterprise sector and household loan type; a more detailed breakdown of three-month-ahead expectations by sector, loan type and component; the addition of "digitalisation and competition in loan products" as a factor affecting credit standards for enterprises and households; and the addition of the loan-to-value (LTV) ratio and other loan size limits to the terms and conditions for loans to households.

Loan supply:

For the next quarter, banks expect to:

- Slightly increase the supply of loans to enterprises, with broadly similar increases across large, medium-sized and small banks.
- Slightly increase the supply of loans to households, with stronger increases expected among large and small banks than among medium-sized banks.

Table 1. Consolidated survey results

Banks	**Credit standards**		**Terms and conditions**		**Loan demand**		**Loan supply**	
	Enterprises	*Households*	*Enterprises*	*Households*	*Enterprises*	*Households*	*Enterprises*	*Households*
Previous quarter								
Total								
Small banks								
Medium banks								
Large banks								
Next quarter								
Total								
Small banks								
Medium banks								
Large banks								

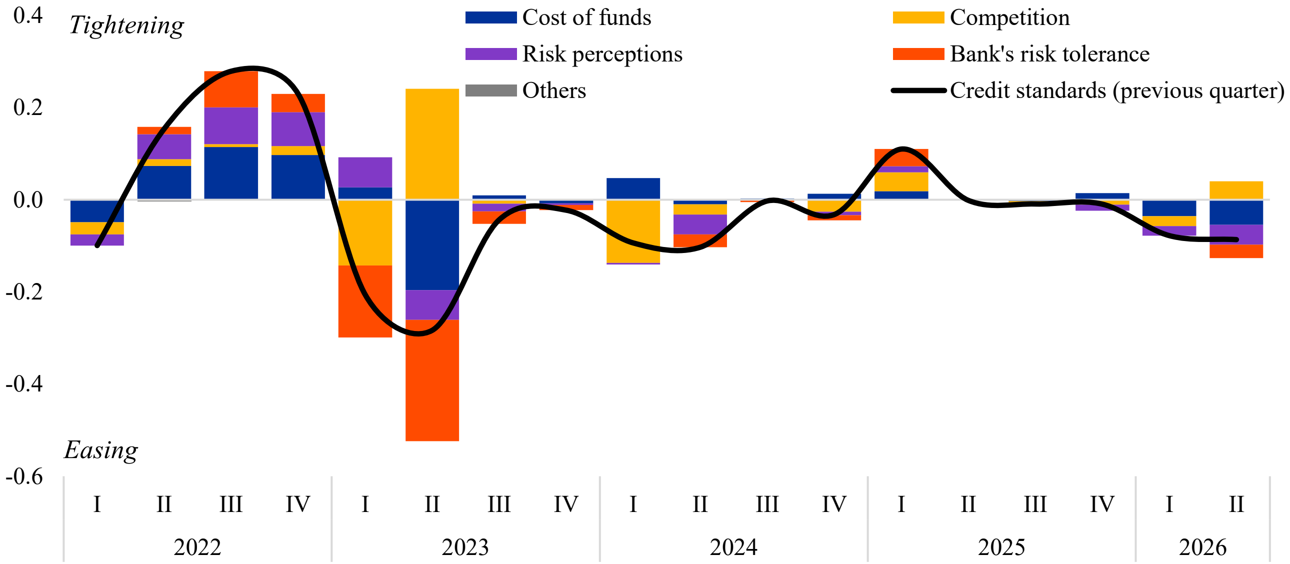
**Note: For credit standards and terms and conditions, red indicates tightening and green indicates easing. For loan demand and loan supply, green indicates an increase and red indicates a decrease.*

I. Credit standards

1.1. Credit standards for loans to enterprises

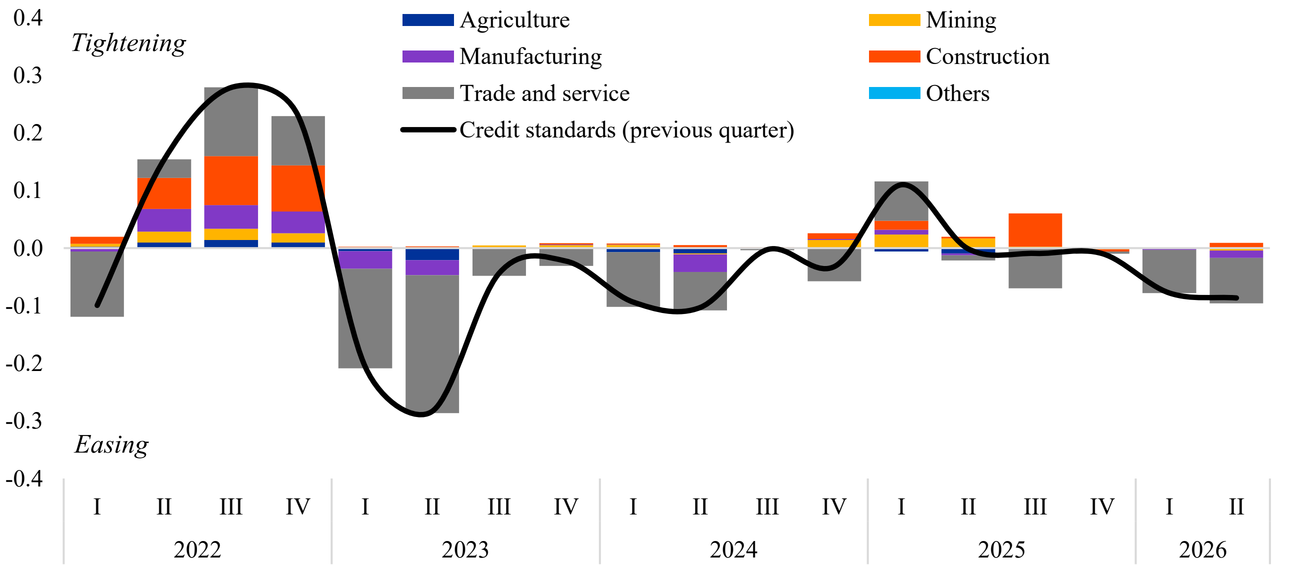
In the second quarter of 2026, the credit standards index for loans to enterprises stood at -0.09, indicating a slight easing, broadly in line with banks' expectations in the previous survey round. The easing was mainly driven by lower risk perceptions, including those related to the economic outlook, sector-specific conditions and collateral risk, as well as lower funding costs and higher risk tolerance (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Credit standards for loans to enterprises, by factor



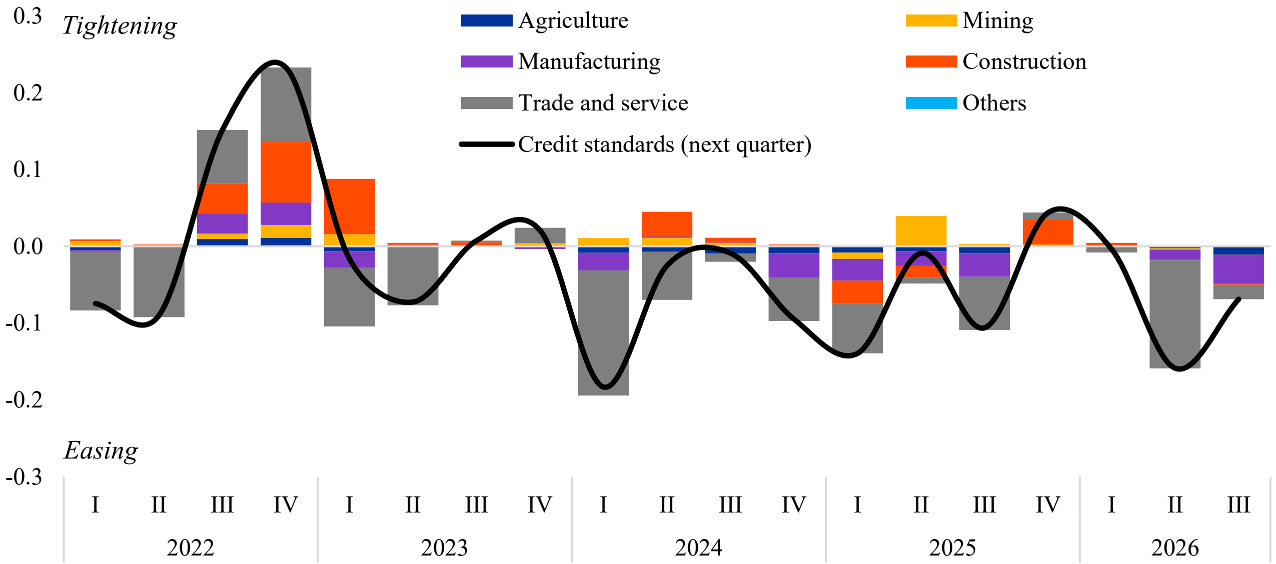
By sector, banks eased credit standards for loans to the trade and services sector, while standards for other sectors remained broadly unchanged. The easing in trade and services therefore largely accounted for the decline in the overall index. More broadly, credit standards for enterprises have tended to remain in the easing range, driven mainly by developments in the trade and services sector (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Credit standards for loans to enterprises, by sector



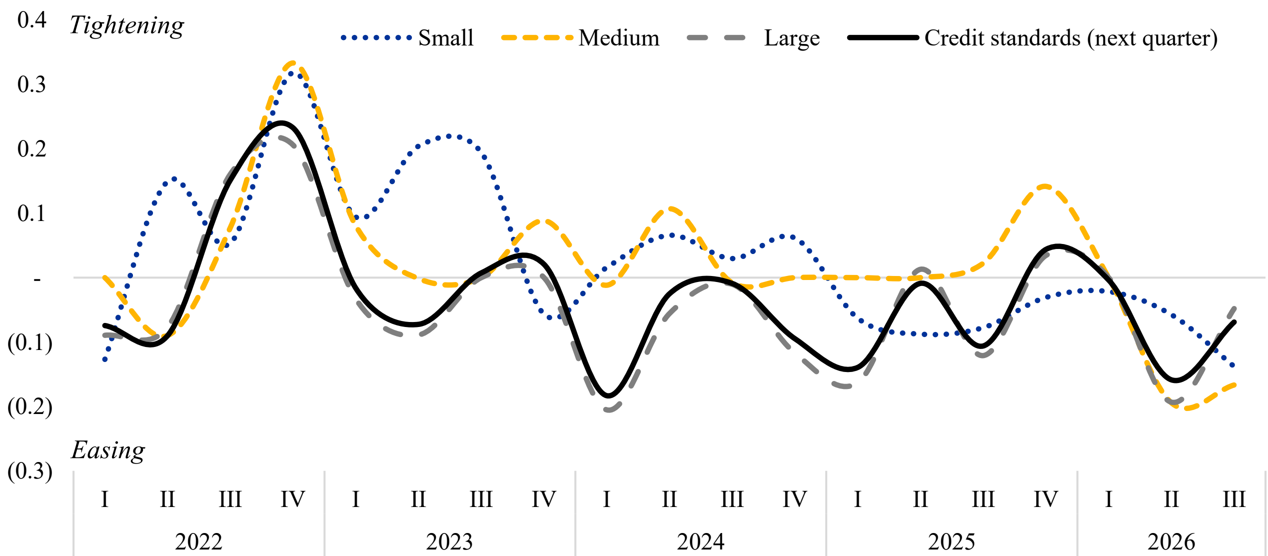
Banks expect to slightly ease credit standard for loans to enterprises in the next quarter. By sector, the expected easing is driven mainly by loans to the manufacturing sector, with smaller contributions from trade and services and agriculture. More broadly, expectations for credit standards have remained mostly in the easing range since the first quarter of 2023. In most quarters, these three-month-ahead expectations have also been broadly consistent with the actual changes reported for the preceding three months (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Expected credit standards for loans to enterprises, by sector



By bank size, small and medium-sized banks expect to ease credit standards for loans to enterprises more than large banks in the next quarter. Historically, medium-sized banks have tended to report expectations in the tightening range, while large banks have more often remained in the easing range. For small banks, expectations have remained relatively stable in the slight easing range for the past seven consecutive quarters (Figure 4).

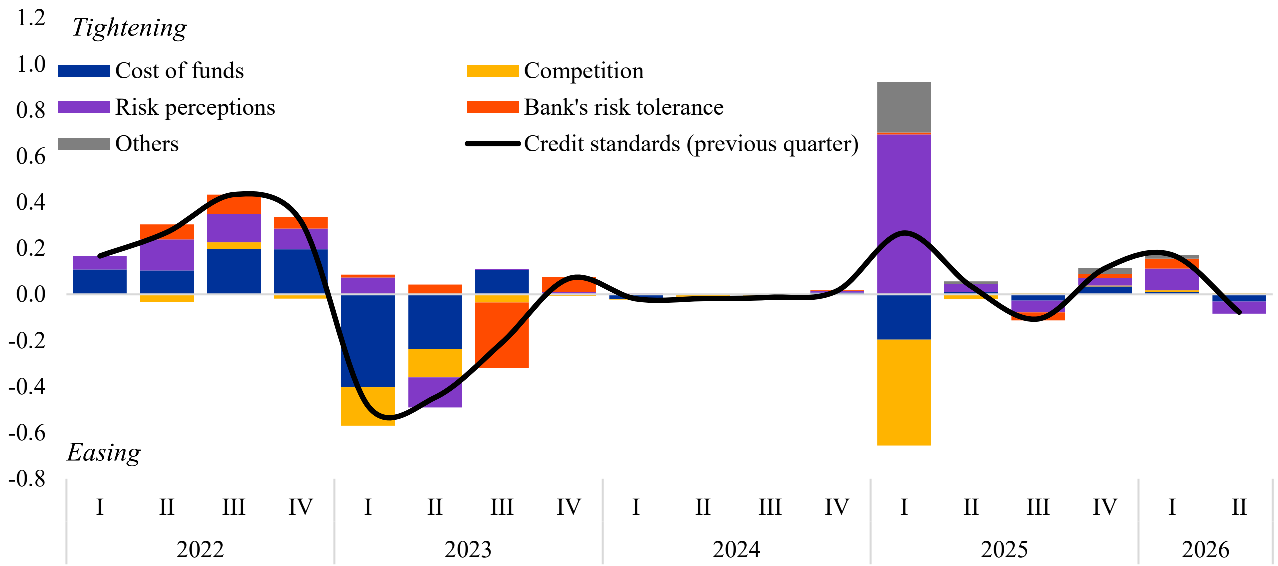
Figure 4. Expected credit standards for loan to enterprises, by bank size



1.2. Credit standards for loans to households

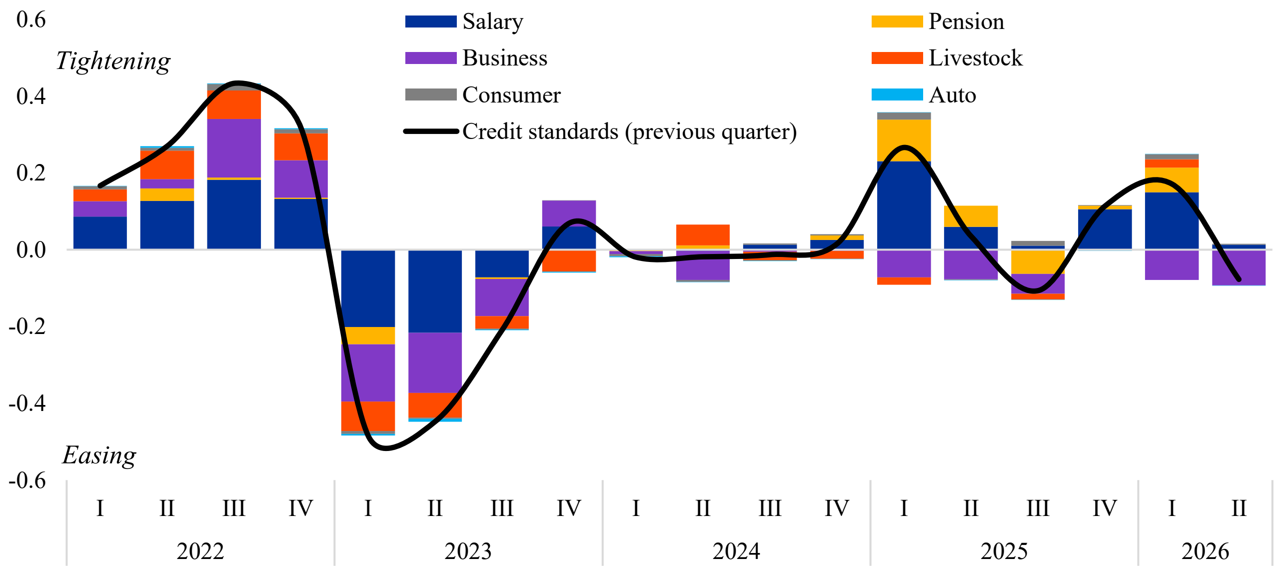
In the second quarter of 2026, the credit standards index for loans to household stood at -0.08, indicating a slight easing of banks' credit standards. This was broadly in line with banks' expectations in the previous survey round, when the corresponding index stood at -0.04. The easing was mainly driven by lower risk perceptions, including those related to economic outlook, borrowers' creditworthiness and collateral risk, as well as lower funding costs (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Credit standards for loans to households, by factor



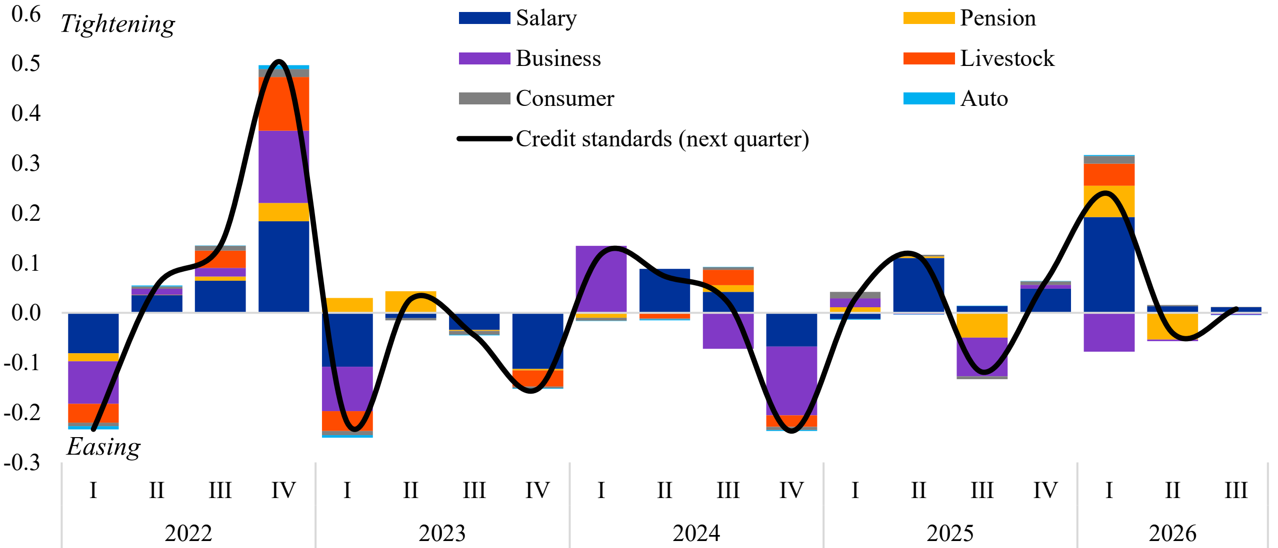
By loan type, the decline in the credit standards index in the second quarter of 2026 was mainly driven by a slight easing of standards for business loans to households. In the previous survey round, banks had expected the easing to be driven mainly by pension loans (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Credit standards for loans to households, by loan type



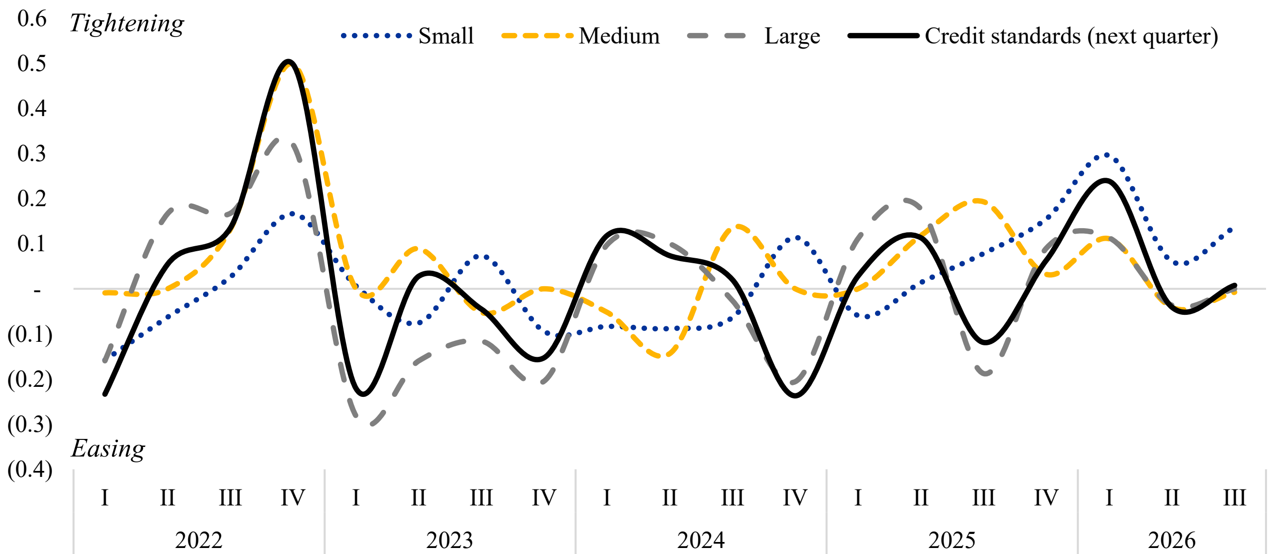
While banks had expected a slight easing of credit standards for loans to households in the current quarter, they expect standards to remain broadly unchanged in the next quarter (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Expected credit standards for loans to households, by loan type



By bank size, small banks expect to slightly tighten credit standards for loans to households in the next quarter, while large and medium-sized banks expect standards to remain broadly unchanged. Historically, credit standards across all bank-size groups have frequently shifted between the tightening and easing ranges. Compared with loans to enterprises, these movements have been more pronounced, suggesting that banks tend to adjust credit standards for households more frequently (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Expected credit standards for loans to households, by bank size

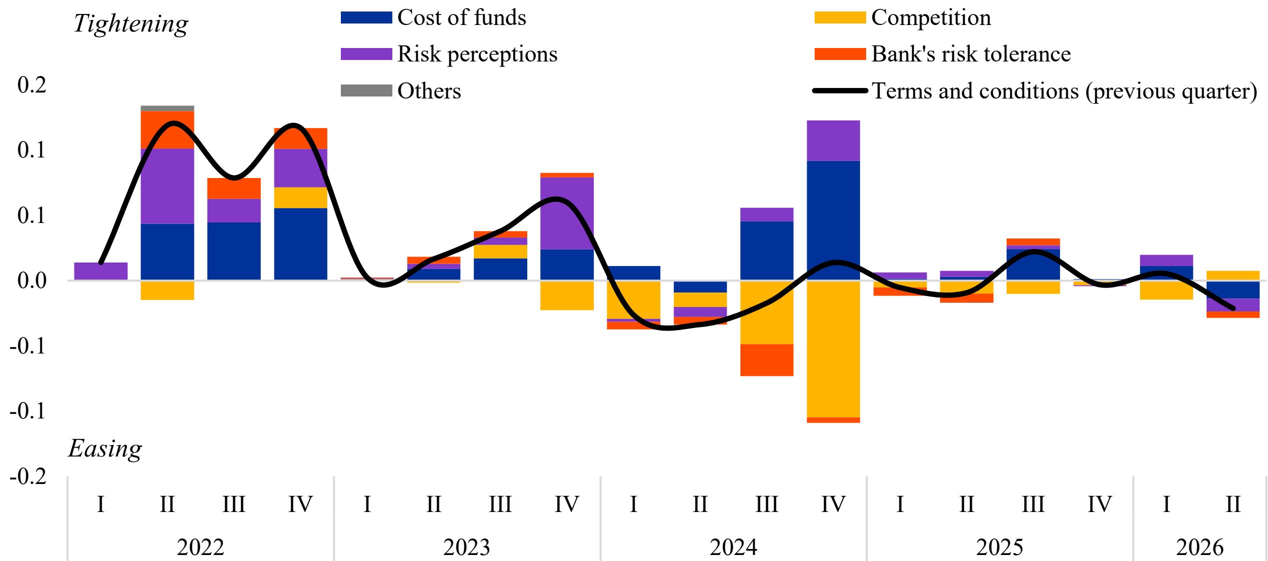


II. Terms and conditions

2.1. Terms and conditions for loans to enterprises

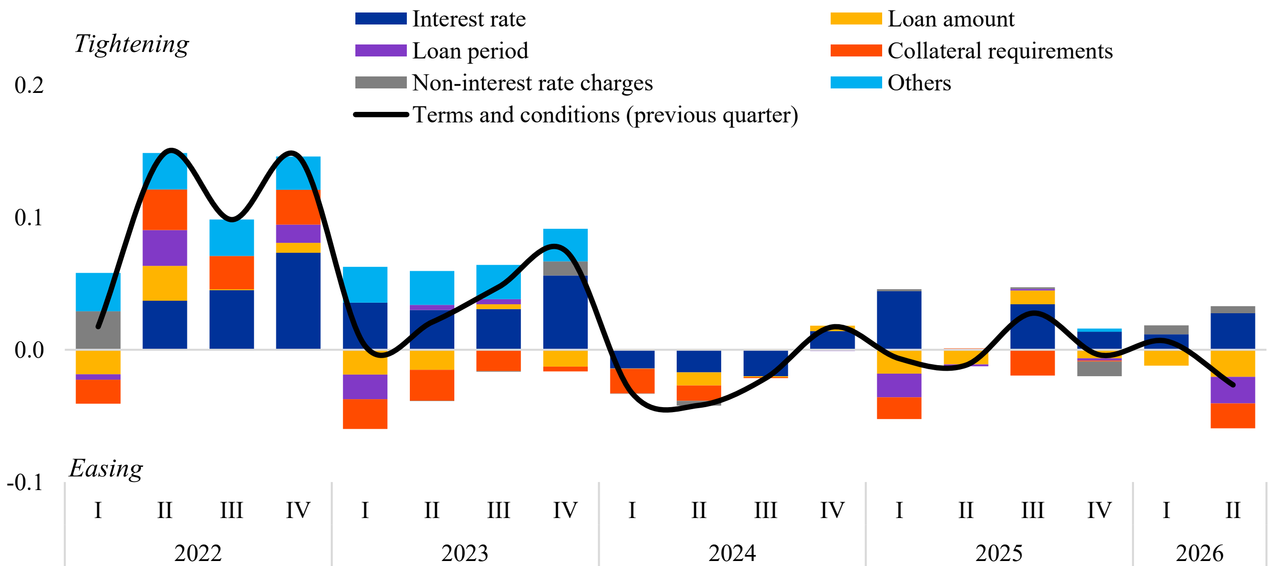
In the second quarter of 2026, banks slightly eased the terms and conditions for loans to enterprises, contrary to the slight tightening expected in the previous survey round (index: 0.03). Competition exerted some tightening pressure, while lower funding costs and risk perceptions, together with higher risk tolerance, supported an easing. Historically, tightening of terms and conditions has mainly been associated with higher funding costs and risk perceptions, while easing has more often reflected stronger competitive pressures (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Terms and conditions for loans to enterprises, by factor



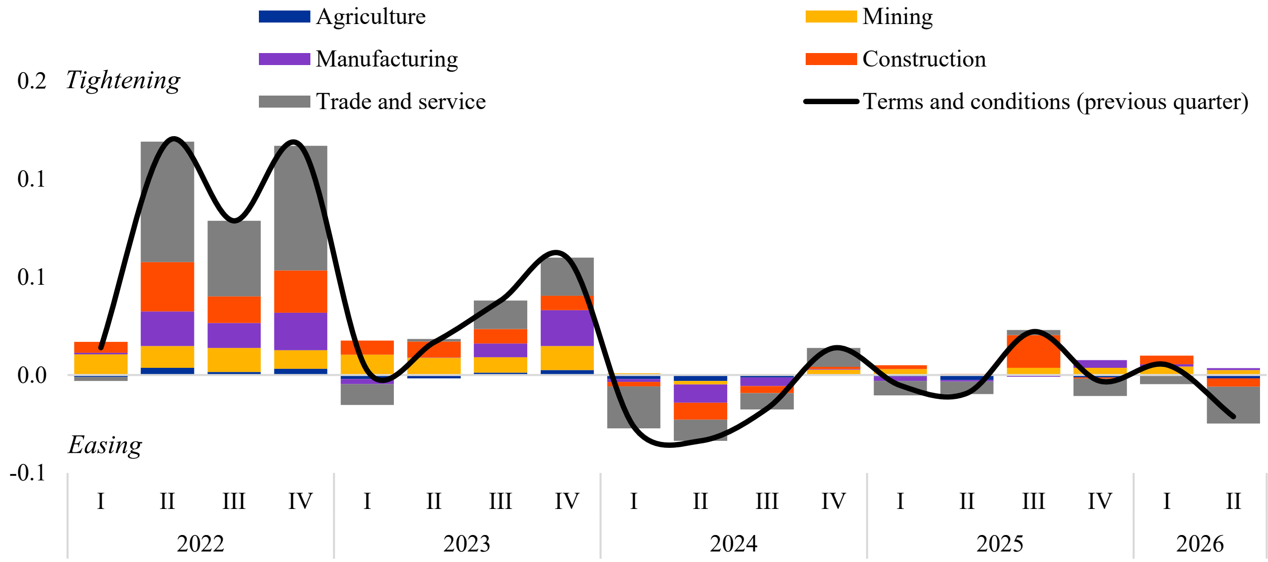
Banks reported that higher lending rates and non-interest rate charges contributed to a tightening of terms and conditions for loans to enteprises in the second quarter of 2026. By contrast, larger loan amounts, longer maturities and lower collateral requirements contributed to an easing, leaving the overall index in the easing range. Historically, higher lending rates have tended to exert tightening pressure, while lower collateral requirements and larger loan sizes have generally supported an easing of overall terms and conditions (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Terms and conditions for loans to enterprises, by component



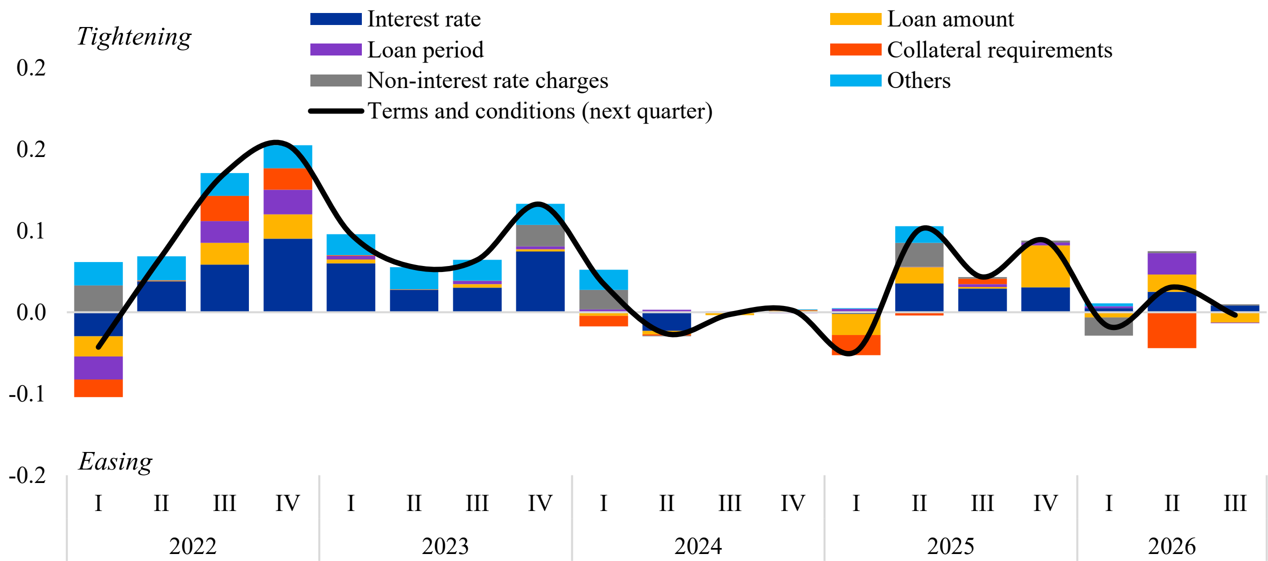
By sector, banks slightly eased terms and conditions for loans to the construction sector in the second quarter of 2026, with a more pronounced easing for trade and services. Historically, banks tended to tighten terms and conditions from early 2022 to late 2023, driven mainly by developments in the trade and services sector. Since early 2024, terms and conditions have remained relatively stable with a slight easing bias, again largely reflecting developments in trade and services (Figure 11).

Figure 11. Terms and conditions for loans to enterprises, by sector



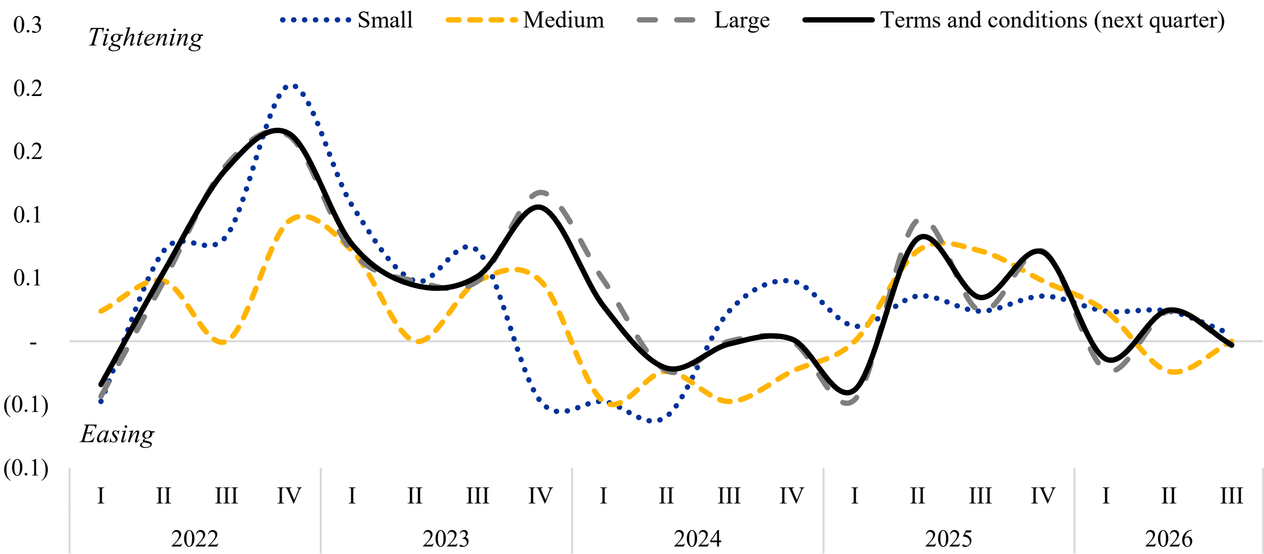
Banks expect overall terms and conditions for loans to enterprises to remain broadly unchanged in the next quarter. By component, larger loan amounts are expected to support an easing, while higher lending rates are expected to exert tightening pressure (Figure 12).

Figure 12. Expected terms and conditions for loans to enterprises, by component



By bank size, banks across all size groups expect terms and conditions for loans to enterprises to remain broadly unchanged in the next quarter. Historically, expectations index has remained in the tightening range for most periods, with larger banks reporting tightening expectations more frequently than small and medium-sized banks (Figure 13).

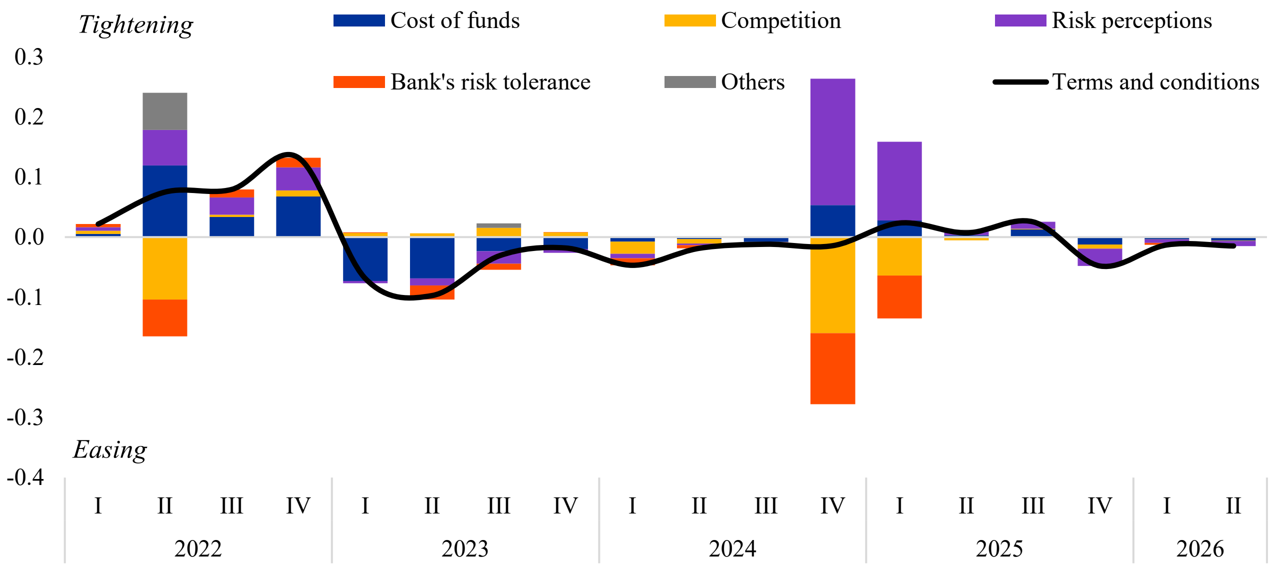
Figure 13. Expected terms and conditions for loans to enterprises, by bank size



2.2. Terms and conditions for loans to households

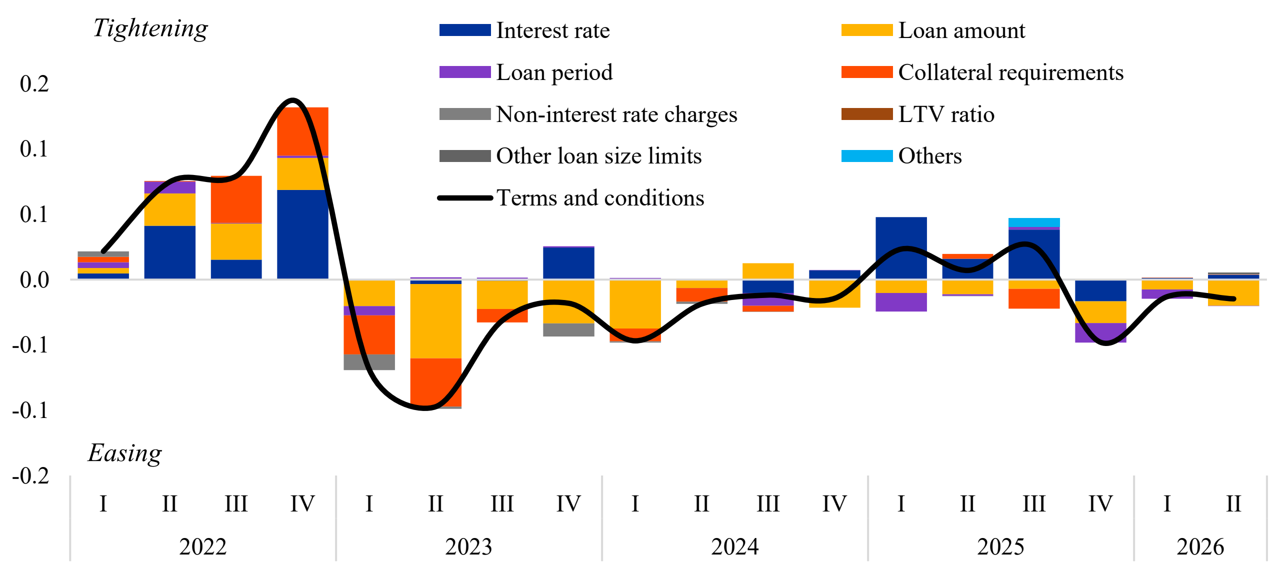
In the second quarter of 2026, the overall index of terms and conditions for loans to households stood at -0.01, indicating that banks kept their terms and conditions broadly unchanged. This differed from the slight tightening expected in the previous survey round (index: 0.03). Historically, terms and conditions for loans to households have remained largely unchanged. In late 2024 and early 2025, higher risk perceptions exerted tightening pressure, but this was broadly offset by stronger competition and higher risk tolerance, keeping the overall index close to the unchanged range (Figure 14).

Figure 14. Terms and conditions for loans to households, by factor



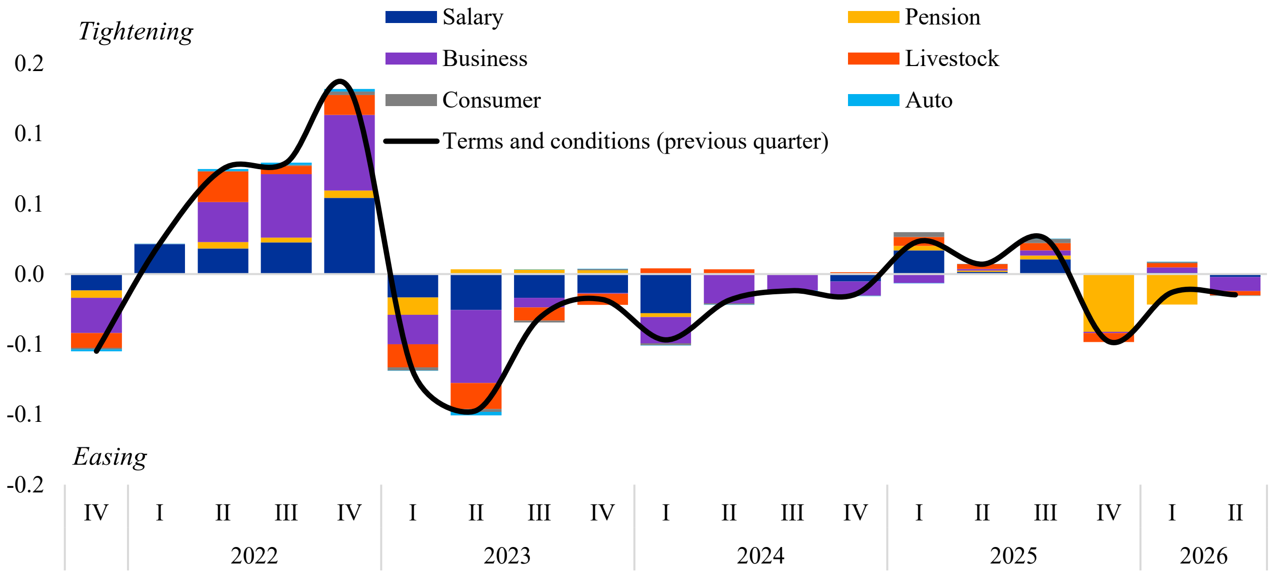
By component, banks reported slightly larger loan amounts and longer maturities for loans to households in the second quarter of 2026. However, these changes had only a limited impact on the overall index, which remained broadly unchanged. Historically, changes in loan size have accounted for most of the movements in the overall terms and conditions index for loans to households (Figure 15).

Figure 15. Terms and conditions for loans to households, by component



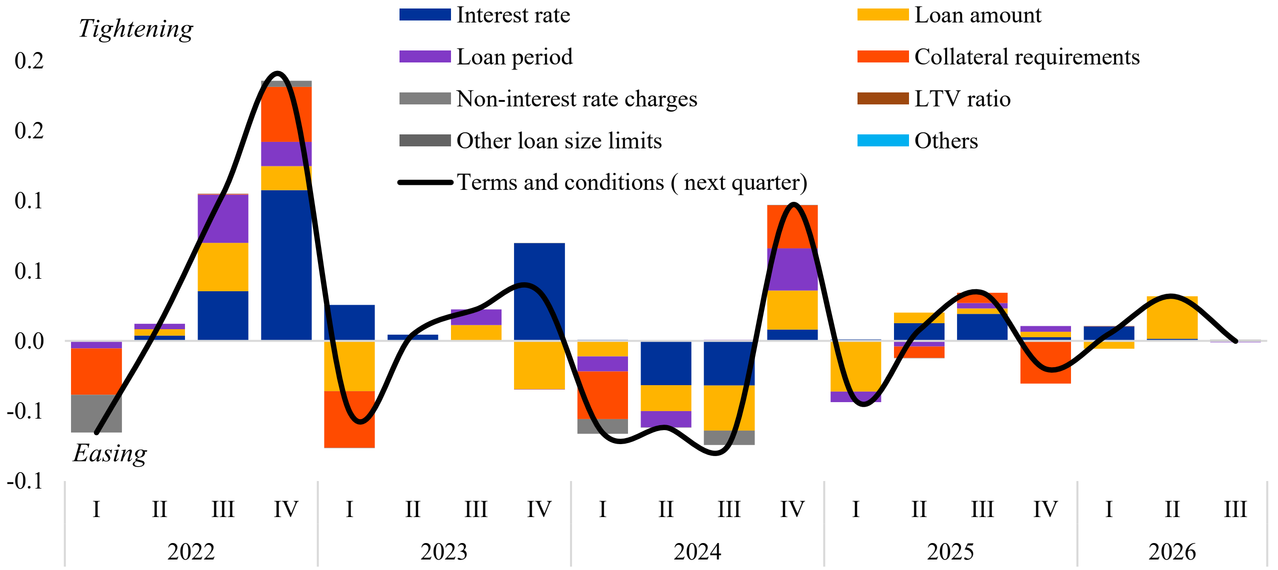
By loan type, banks slightly eased terms and conditions for business and livestock loans to households in the second quarter of 2026, although the changes in the respective indices were very small. Historically, business loans accounted for a larger share of the tigthening in household lending conditions in 2022. Similarly, in subsequent periods of easing, business loans tended to contribute more to the easing than other loan categories (Figure 16).

Figure 16. Terms and conditions for loans to households, by loan type



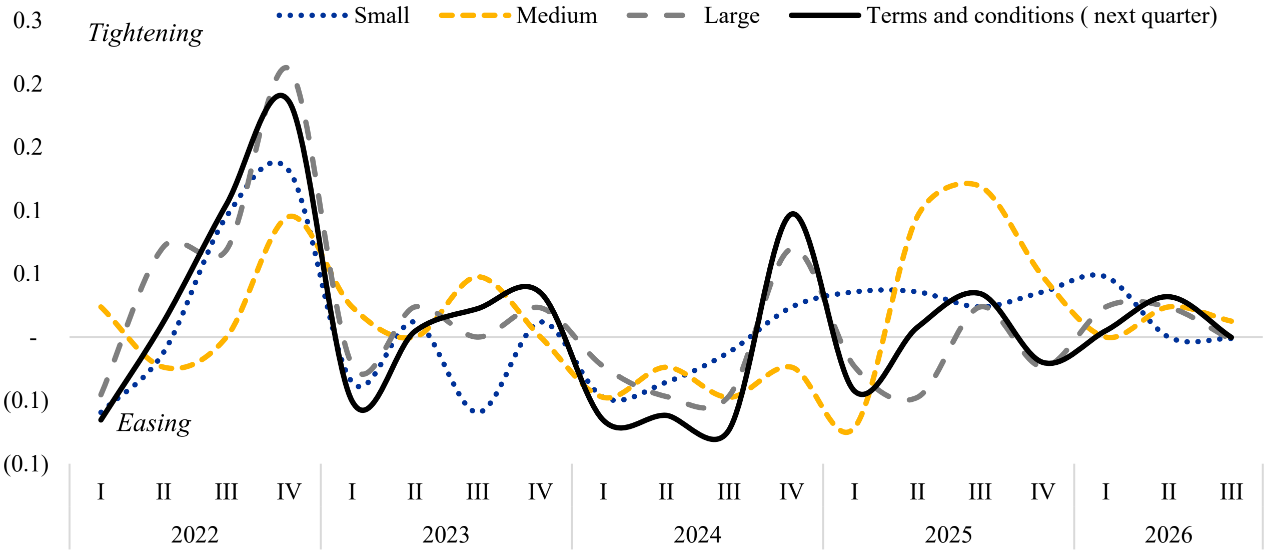
Banks expect terms and conditions for loans to households to remain broadly unchanged (Figure 17).

Figure 17. Expected terms and conditions for loans to households, by component



By bank size, medium-sized banks expect to slightly tighten terms and conditions for loans to households in the next quarter, while large and small banks expect them to remained broadly unchanged (Figure 18).

Figure 18. Expected terms and conditions for loans to households, by bank size

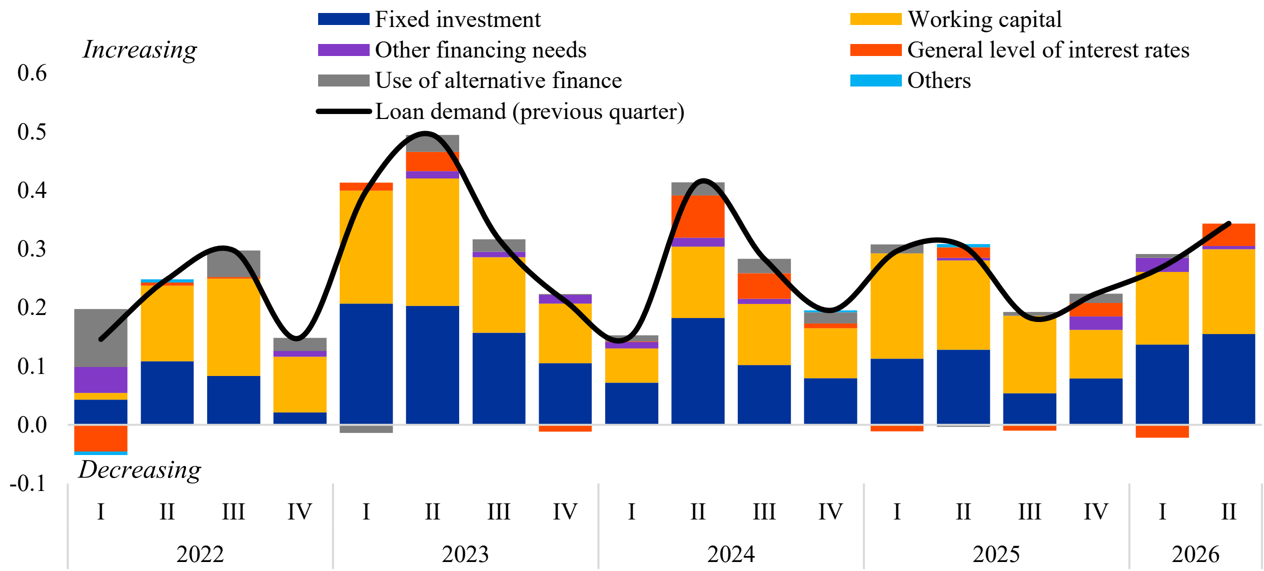


III. Loan demand

3.1. Demand for loans to enterprises

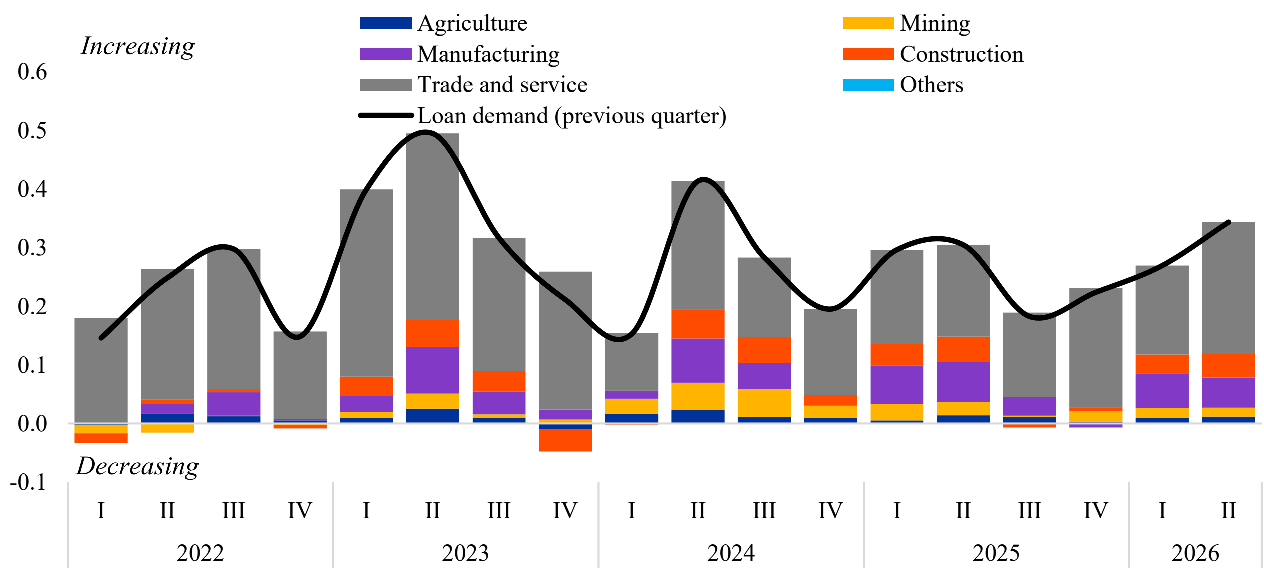
In the second quarter of 2026, demand index for loans to enterprises stood at 0.34, indicating an increase in loan demand. This was broadly in line with banks' expectations in the previous survey round (index: 0.47). The increase in demand was driven mainly by financing needs for fixed and working capital, with other financing needs and interest rates also contributing to a lesser extent (Figure 19).

Figure 19. Demand for loans to enterprises, by factor



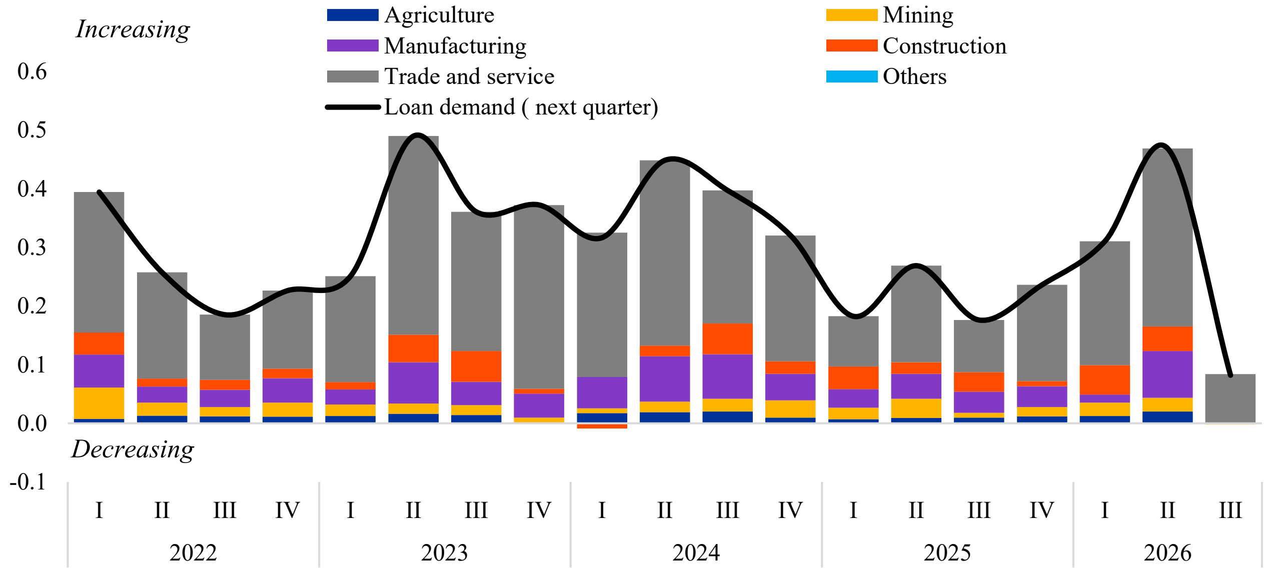
By sector, demand for loans increased across all enterprise sectors in the second quarter of 2026, with the strongest increase recorded in trade and services, which accounted for most of the overall rise. Demand in manufacturing, construction, and mining also increased by broadly similar amounts. This was generally consistent with the sectoral pattern of expectations in the previous survey round, although the increase in demand from trade and services was slightly weaker than expected. Historically, growth in demand for loans to enterprises has been driven largely by the trade and services sector (Figure 20Figure 15).

Figure 20. Demand for loans to enterprises, by sector



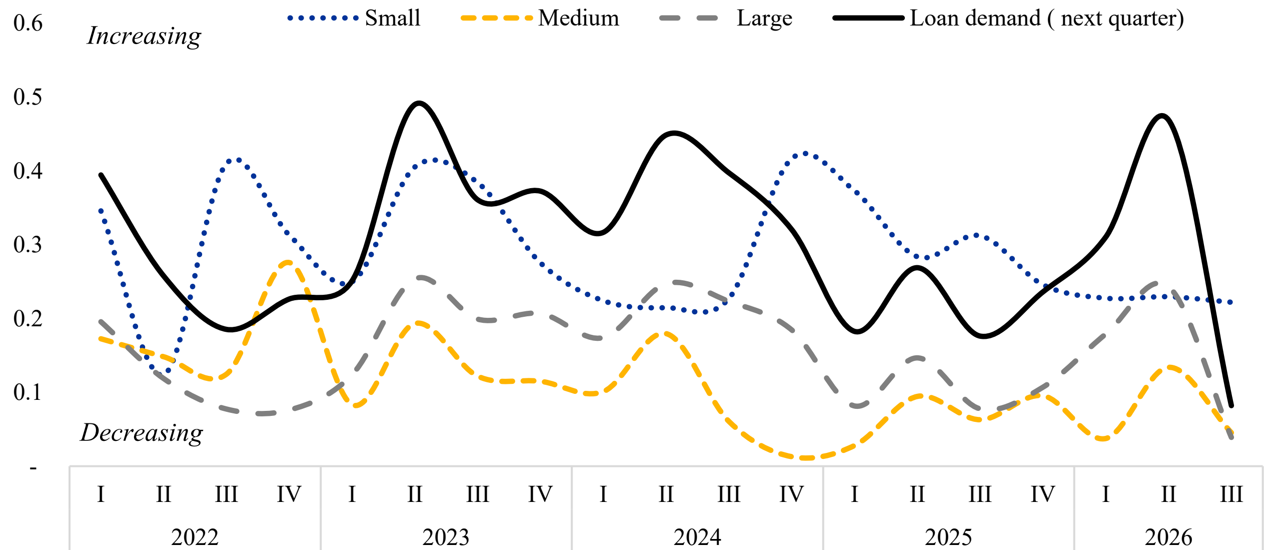
The expectation index for demand for loans to enterprises stood at 0.08, indicating a slight increase in demand in the next quarter, but with a marked slowdown in its pace of growth. By sector, demand is expected to increae slightly in trade and services. Historically, this sector has consistently been the main driver of expected demand for loans to enterprises (Figure 21).

Figure 21. Expected demand for loans to enterprises, by sector



By bank size, the expected demand index for loans to enteprises declined among large and medium-sized banks, while remaining close to the previous quarter's level among small banks. As a result, the overall expectations index fell noticeably from the previous quarter, although it remained in the range indicating an increase in loan demand (Figure 22).

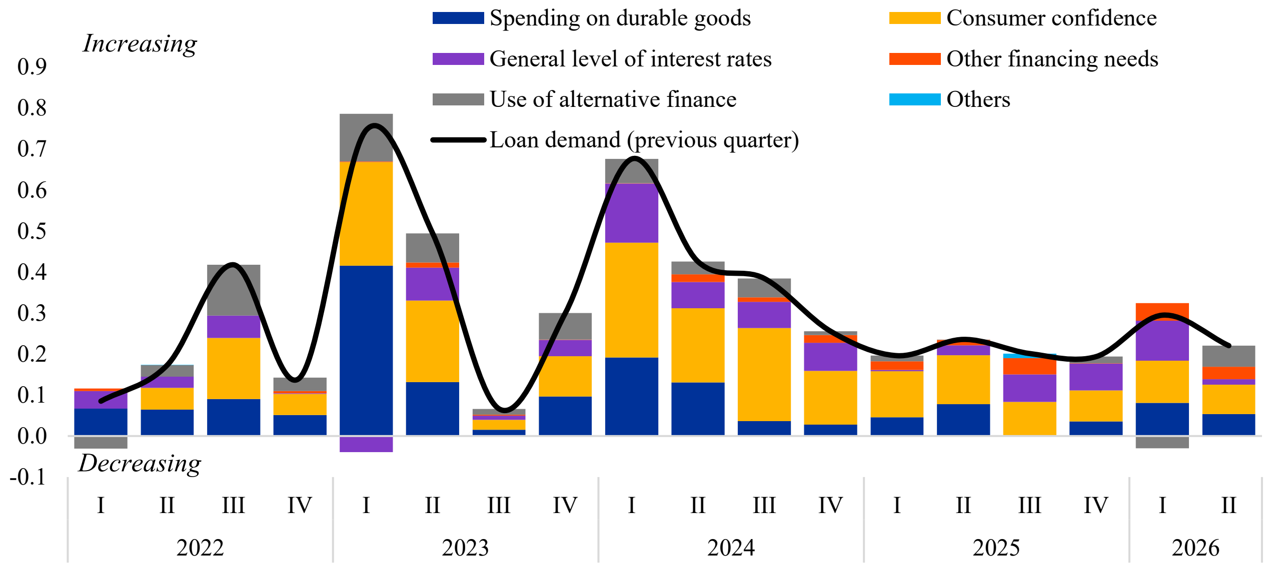
Figure 22. Expected demand for loans to enterprises, by bank size



3.2. Demand for loans to households

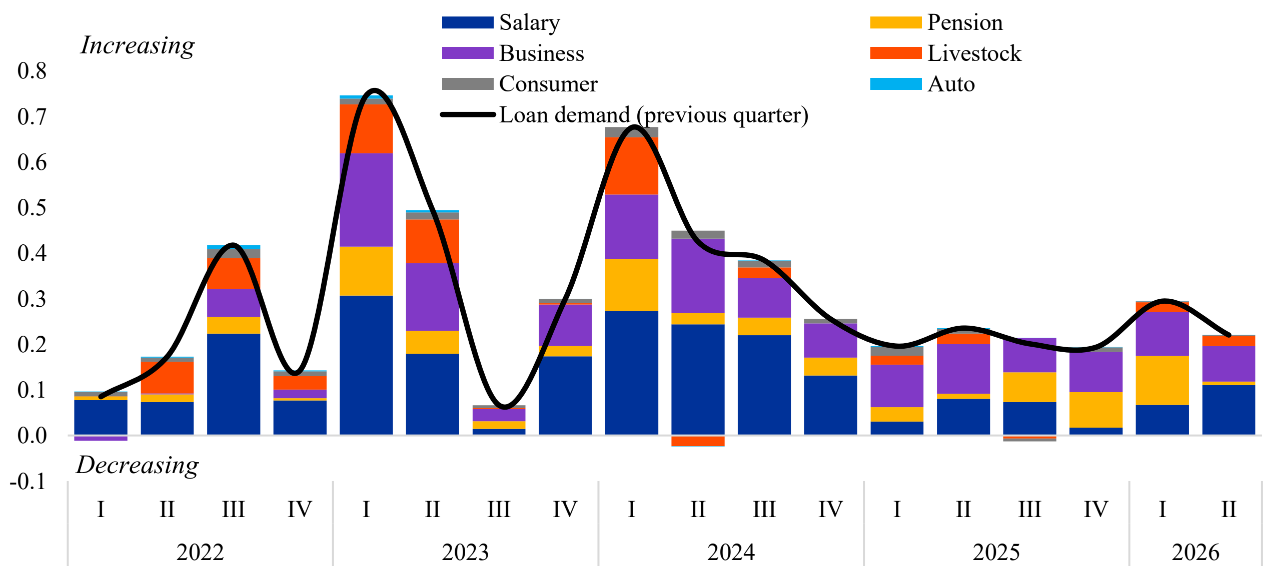
In the second quarter of 2026, the demand index for loans to households stood at 0.22, indicating an increase in loan demand. This was directionally in line with banks' expectations in the previous survey round (index: 0.31), although the pace of increase was somewhat weaker than expected. The increase in demand was mainly driven by stronger consumer confidence, higher spending on durable goods and other financing needs. Historically, improvements in consumer confidence have been the main driver of stronger demand for loans to households (Figure 23).

Figure 23. Demand for loans to households, by factor



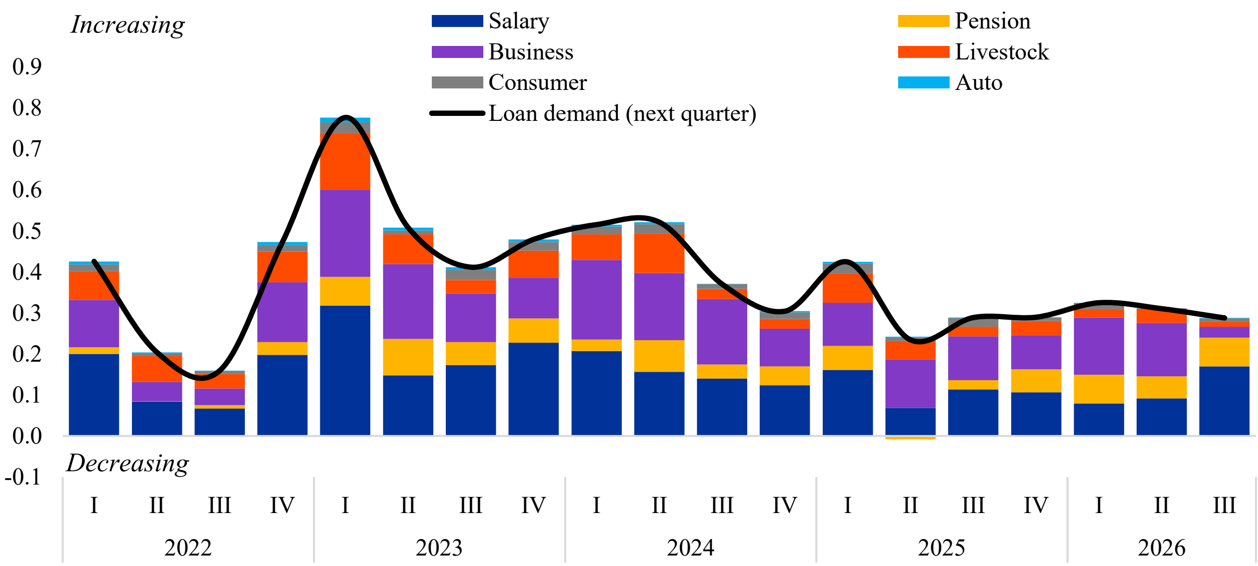
By loan type, demand for salary loans recorded the strongest increase in the second quarter of 2026, followed closely by business loans to households, together accounting for most of the overall rise. Demand for pension and livestock loans also increased, but by less than expected in the previous survey round. As a result, the overall household loan demand index remained in the expansionary range. In the previous survey round, banks had expected the strongest increase in demand for business loans, followed by salary loans, while demand for pension and livestock loans was expected to rise only slightly (Figure 24).

Figure 24. Demand for loans to households, by loan type



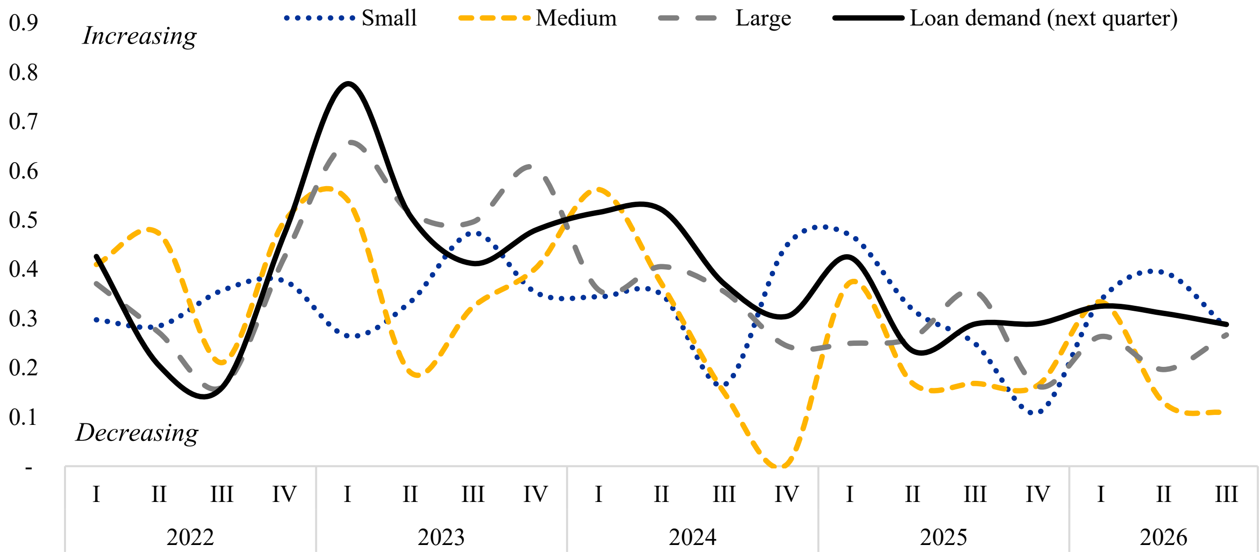
The expectations index for demand for loans to households stood at 0.29, indicating an increase in demand in the next quarter. The index remained close to the previous quarter's level, with expectations for household loan demand broadly stable over the past five quarters. By loan type, demand is expected to increase across all categories, driven mainly by salary and pension loans, which are expected to account for most of the overall increase (Figure 25).

Figure 25. Expected demand for loans to households, by loan type



By bank size, household loan demand is expected to increase more strongly among large and small banks in the next quarter, while the expected increase among medium-sized banks is relatively modest. Compared with the previous survey round, expectations remained broadly unchanged among medium-sized banks, declined among small banks, and increased among large banks (Figure 26).

Figure 26. Expected demand for loans to households, by bank size

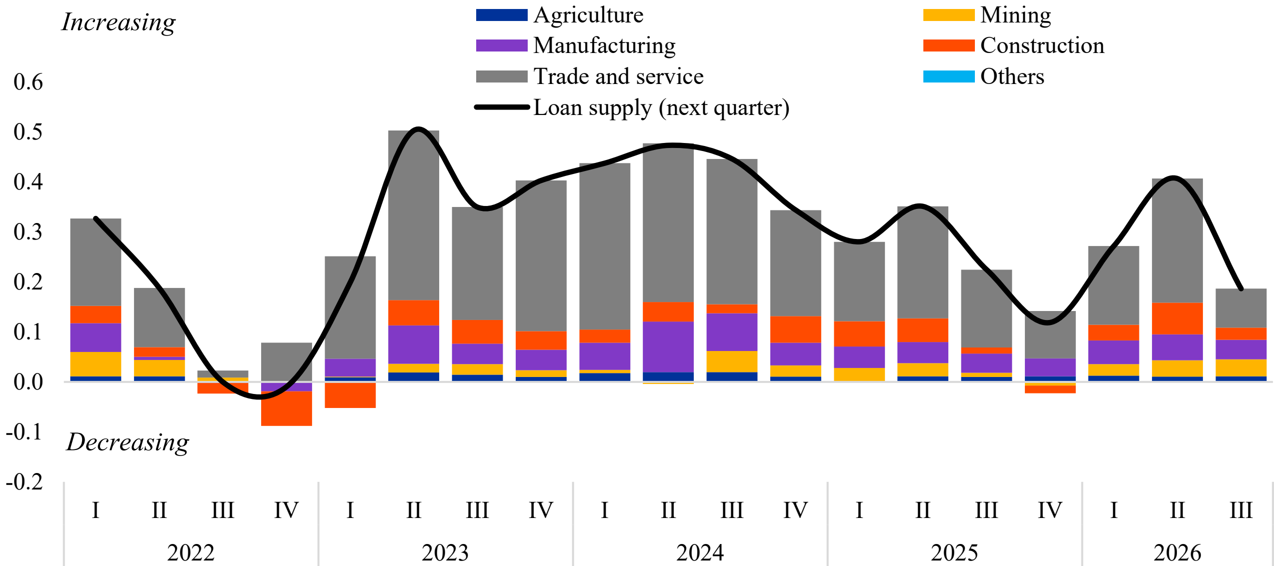


IV. Loan supply

4.1. Supply of loans to enterprises

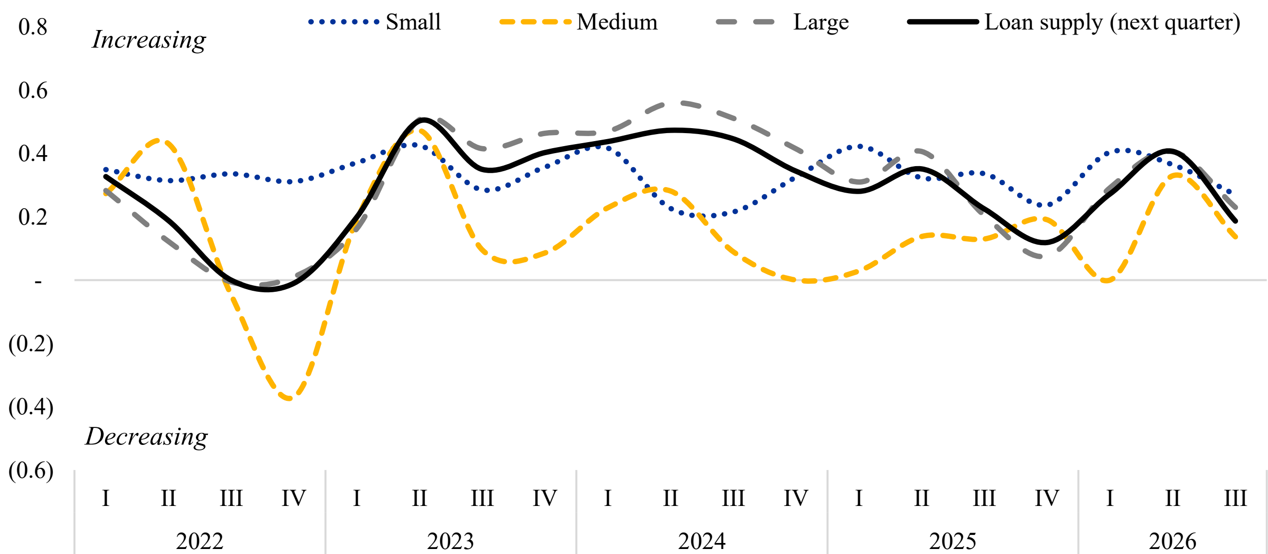
The expectations index for the supply of loans to enterprises stood at 0.19, indicating a slight increase in the next quarter, although the pace of expansion is expected to slow noticeably from the previous survey round. By sector, banks expect to increase lending across all sectors, with the strongest increase in trade and services and more modest increases in construction, manufacturing, and mining. Compared with the previous survey round, the expected increase weakened markedly for trade and services and slightly for construction, while remaining broadly unchanged for manufacturing and mining. Historically, expected loan supply has remained in the expansionary range since early 2023, driven mainly by lending to the trade and services sector (Figure 27).

Figure 27. Expected supply of loans to enterprises, by sector



By bank size, large, medium-sized and small banks all expect to increase the supply of loans to enterprises to a broadly similar extent in the next quarter (Figure 28).

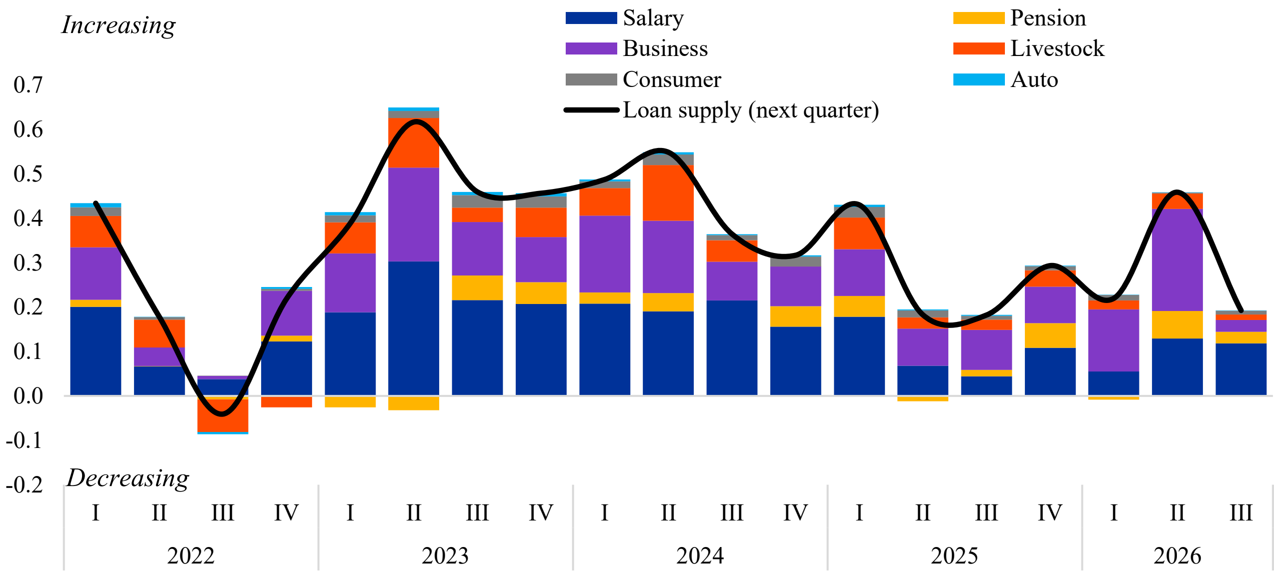
Figure 28. Expected supply for loans to enterprises, by bank size



4.2. Supply of loans to households

The expectations index for supply for loans to households stood at 0.19, indicating a slight increase in the next quarter, although the pace of expansion is expected to slow noticeably from the previous survey round. The decline in the index was driven mainly by developments in business loans to households. By loan type, banks expect the strongest increase in the supply of salary loans, accounting for more than half of the overall increase, while the supply of business, pension, and livestock loans is expected to rise only slightly. Historically, expectations for household loan supply have remained predominantly in the expansionary range, driven mainly by salary and business loans (Figure 29).

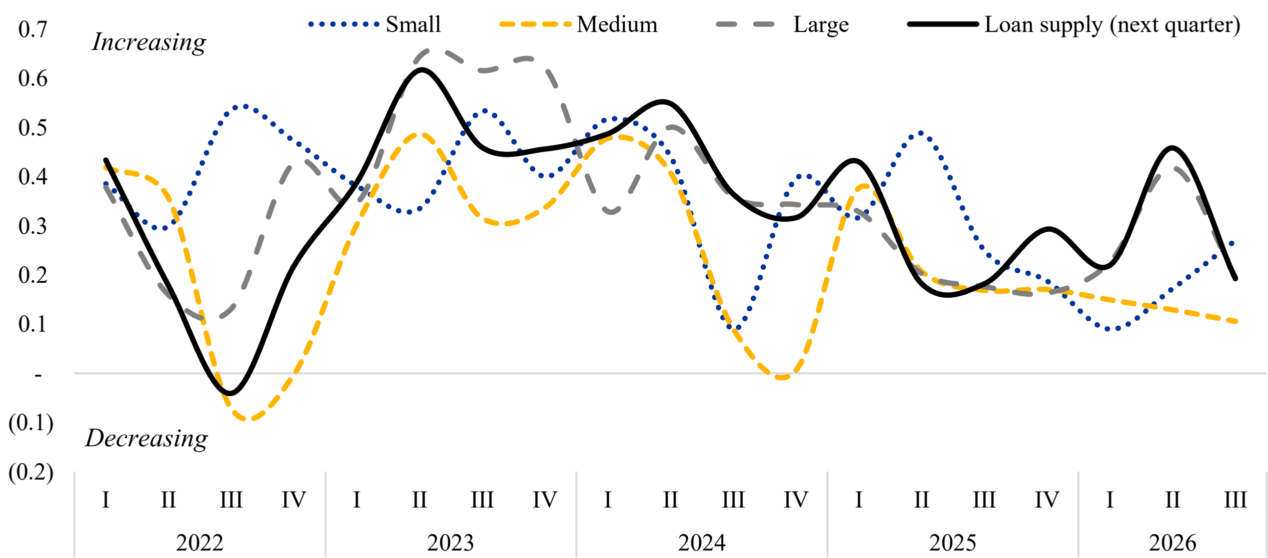
Figure 29. Expected supply for loans to households, by loan type



**- Mortgage loans are excluded*

By bank size, all bank groups expect to increase the supply of loans to households in the next quarter. Compared with previous survey round, expectations declined noticeably among large banks and slightly among medium-sized banks, while increasing slightly among small banks (Figure 30).

Figure 30. Expected supply for loans to households, by bank size



Appendix 1. Brief methodological note

The Bank Lending Survey (BLS) is conducted using a structured questionnaire and consists of four main sections: (i) credit standards, (ii) terms and conditions, (iii) loan demand, and (iv) loan supply. To aggregate and analyze the results, qualitative responses are converted into numerical values by assigning index values ranging from -1 and +1, as presented in Table2.

Table2. Index calculation

Index value	-1.0	-0.5	0	0.5	1.0
Credit standards	*Eased considerably / expected to ease considerably*	*Eased slightly/ expected to ease slightly*	*Unchanged*	*Tightened slightly / expected to tighten slightly*	*Tightened considerably / expected to tighten considerably*
Terms and conditions	*Eased considerably / expected to ease considerably*	*Eased slightly/ expected to ease slightly*	*Unchanged*	*Tightened slightly / expected to tighten slightly*	*Tightened considerably / expected to tighten considerably*
Loan demand	*Decreased considerably / expected to decrease considerably*	*Decreased slightly/ expected to decrease slightly*	*Unchanged*	*Increased slightly / expected to increase slightly*	*Increased considerably / expected to increase considerably*
Loan supply	*Decreased considerably / expected to decrease considerably*	*Expected to decrease slightly*	*Unchanged*	*Expected to increase slightly*	*Expected to increase considerably*

To assess overall credit conditions in the banking system, a weighted diffusion index is calculated by weighting each bank's index by its share of total outstanding loans. The resulting aggregate indices reflect changes over the past three months and expectations for the next three months regarding credit standards, terms and conditions, and loan demand, while the loan supply index reflects expectations for the next three months.