EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

EUROSYSTEM

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

December 2024

The Eurosystem conducts a three-monthly qualitative survey on credit terms and conditions in euro-denominated securities financing and over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives markets. This survey is a follow-up to a recommendation by a Committee on the Global Financial System (CGFS) study group.[1] The survey is part of an international initiative to collect information on trends in the credit terms offered by firms operating 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 purposes.

The survey questions are grouped into three sections:

1. **counterparty types** – credit terms and conditions for various counterparty types in both securities financing and OTC derivatives markets;

2. **securities financing** – financing conditions for various collateral types;

3. **non-centrally cleared OTC derivatives** – credit terms and conditions for various derivative types.

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

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

Reporting institutions should report on their **global credit terms**, so the survey is aimed at senior credit officers responsible for maintaining an overview of the management of credit risks. Where material differences exist across different business areas – for example between traditional prime brokerage and OTC derivatives – responses should refer to the business area generating the most exposure.

1 Committee on the Global Financial System, "The role of margin requirements and haircuts in procyclicality", *CGFS Papers*, No 36, Bank for International Settlements, March 2010.

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

The questions focus on how terms have tightened or eased over the past three months (regardless of longer-term trends), why terms have changed and expectations for the future. Firms are encouraged to answer all questions, unless specific market segments are of minimal importance to the firm's business.

The font colour for the net percentages of respondents reported in the tables in this document is either blue or red, reflecting, respectively, a **tightening/deterioration** or an **easing/improvement** of credit terms and conditions in the targeted markets.

December 2024 SESFOD results

(Review period from September 2024 to November 2024)

The December 2024 Survey on credit terms and conditions in euro-denominated securities financing and OTC derivatives markets (SESFOD) reports qualitative changes in credit terms between September 2024 and November 2024. Responses were collected from a panel of 27 large banks, comprising 14 euro area banks and 13 banks with head offices outside the euro area.

Overview of results

Overall credit terms and conditions tightened somewhat between September 2024 and November 2024. The tightening of overall credit terms and conditions – reflected in both price and non-price terms – was in line with the expectations of such tightening expressed in the September 2024 survey. Respondents attributed this tightening of price and non-price terms mainly to a deterioration in general market liquidity. A small net percentage of survey respondents expected overall terms to tighten further across all counterparty types in the three months ahead (i.e. in the period from December 2024 to February 2025.

For central counterparties (CCPs), survey respondents reported that changes in CCPs' practices, including margin requirements and haircuts, had contributed to a slight tightening in price and non-price terms. They reported an increase in resources allocated and attention paid to the management of concentrated credit exposures over the review period. Hedge funds' use of financial leverage and the additional availability of unutilised leverage increased in the review period. Respondents reported increases both in the intensity of efforts made to negotiate more favourable terms for all counterparties and in the provision of differential terms for most-favoured clients. A small net percentage of respondents reported a slight increase in the volume, duration and persistence of valuation disputes across all counterparty types.

Turning to financing conditions for funding secured against the various types of collateral, respondents reported increases in the maximum amount of funding secured against equity, domestic and other government bonds, and covered bonds. They also reported an overall increase in the maximum maturity of funding secured against government bonds, corporate bonds, convertible securities and equities. A significant net percentage of survey respondents reported that financing rates/spreads had increased for funding secured against all collateral types. Survey respondents also reported increased demand for funding across all collateral types. Moreover, they reported a slight deterioration in the liquidity and functioning of collateral markets. Finally, respondents reported a slight increase in the volume, duration and persistence of valuation disputes across almost all collateral types.

Looking at credit terms and conditions for the various types of non-centrally cleared OTC derivative, initial margin requirements increased for all derivative types except commodity derivatives and total return swaps, for which they remained unchanged. Survey respondents reported increases in the maximum amount of exposure in the case of foreign exchange and equity derivatives as well as credit derivatives referencing sovereigns and corporates. A few respondents reported liquidity and trading conditions that had deteriorated for interest rate and equity derivatives as well as for credit derivatives referencing corporates and structured credit products. Respondents reported that the duration and persistence of valuation disputes had increased across all derivative types.

The December 2024 survey also contained the set of special questions about market-making activities included in each fourth quarter survey round since December 2013. Respondents were asked how their market-making activities had changed over the previous year, how such activities were expected to change in 2025 and how they rated their ability to act as market-makers in times of stress. Market-making activities over the previous year had increased for debt securities and derivatives. Overall market-making activities, including both debt securities and derivatives, were expected to increase broadly in 2025. The willingness of institutions to take on risk was cited as the main driver of an increase in market-making activities over the previous year. Willingness to take on risk, the growing importance of electronic trading platforms and the profitability of market-making activities were the main factors behind the expected increase in market-making activities in the year ahead. Respondents expressed confidence in their ability to act as market-makers in times of stress for all types of debt securities and for derivatives. Willingness to take on risk remained the main reason for banks' confidence in their ability to act as market-makers in times of stress.

Credit terms and conditions for various counterparty types in both securities financing and OTC derivatives markets

Overall credit terms and conditions tightened somewhat between September and November 2024 (Chart A). The tightening of overall credit terms and conditions – reflected in both price and non-price terms – was in line with the expectations of tightening overall credit terms and conditions that had been expressed in the September 2024 survey. While overall of conditions tightened for hedge funds, non-financial corporations and sovereigns, they remained unchanged for insurance companies and investments funds, and they eased for banks and dealers. While price terms eased somewhat and non-price terms remained unchanged for banks and dealers, both price and non-price terms tightened for all other counterparty types, in particular for hedge funds and non-financial corporations.

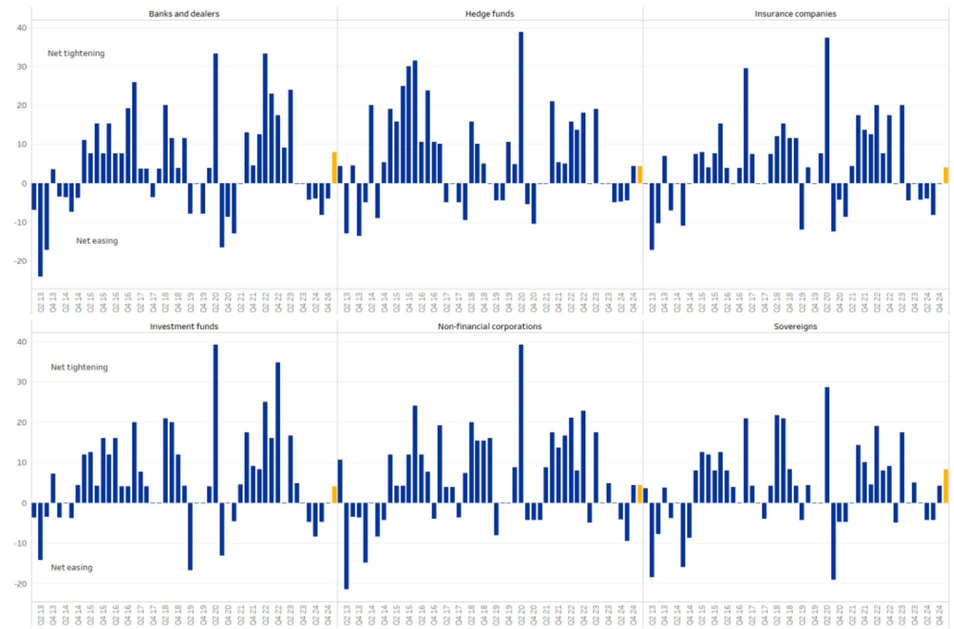
Respondents attributed the above-mentioned tightening of price and non-price terms mainly to a deterioration in general market liquidity. Competition from other institutions and deterioration in the current or expected financial strength of counterparties were, jointly, the second most important reason for the tightening of both price and non-price terms.

A small net percentage of survey respondents expected overall terms to tighten further across all counterparty types in the three months ahead (i.e. in the period from December 2024 to February 2025) (Chart A). The expectation of tighter conditions was reflected across all counterparty types. At the individual counterparty level, a larger net percentage of respondents expected non-price terms rather than price terms to tighten for banks and dealers, non-financial corporations and sovereigns. Respondents' strongest expectation was that non-price terms for banks and dealers and sovereigns would increase.

Chart A

Observed and expected changes in price credit terms offered to counterparties across all transaction types

(Q1 2013 to Q3 2024 for observed changes; Q4 2024 for expected changes (orange bars); net percentages of survey respondents)



Source: ECB.
Note: Net percentages are calculated as the difference between the percentage of respondents reporting "tightened somewhat" or "tightened considerably" and the percentage reporting "eased somewhat" or "eased considerably".

Respondents reported that changes in the practices of CCPs, including margin requirements and haircuts, had contributed to a slight tightening in price and non-price terms.

Survey respondents reported increased resources allocated and attention paid to the management of concentrated credit exposures over the review period. A net total of four survey respondents reported that the resources allocated and attention paid by their firm to the management of concentrated credit exposures to CCPs had increased whereas a net total of two survey respondents reported increased resources allocated and attention paid to the management of concentrated credit exposures to large banks and dealers.

Hedge funds' use of financial leverage and availability of additional unutilised leverage increased over the review period. Whereas a small net percentage of survey participants reported an increase in the use of financial leverage by insurance companies and investment funds, 14% of respondents reported an increase in the use of financial leverage by hedge funds. Respondents reported, on balance, a slight increase in the availability of additional unutilised leverage for hedge funds over the review period.

Respondents reported increases both in the intensity of efforts made to negotiate more favourable terms for all counterparties and in the provision of differential terms for most-favoured clients. The reported increase in the intensity of efforts made to negotiate more favourable price and non-price terms was more pronounced for banks and dealers than for other counterparty types. On balance, the provision of differential terms increased slightly for all counterparty types.

A small net percentage of respondents reported a slight increase in the volume, duration and persistence of valuation disputes across all counterparty types.

Financing conditions for various collateral types

Respondents reported increases in the maximum amount of funding secured against equity, domestic and other government bonds, and covered bonds. While the maximum amount of funding secured against high-quality non-financial corporate bonds and asset-backed bonds remained unchanged, it decreased for high-quality government bonds.

Respondents also reported an overall increase in the maximum maturity of funding secured against government bonds, corporate bonds, convertible securities and equities. The largest net increases in the maximum maturity of funding were reported for funding secured against high-quality government and high-quality non-financial corporate bonds. Respondents reported an unchanged maximum maturity of funding secured against asset-backed securities and a slightly decreased maximum maturity of funding secured against covered bonds.

A small net percentage of respondents reported that haircuts had decreased somewhat for domestic government bonds and high-yield corporate bonds. While haircuts increased for high-quality corporate bonds and equities, they remained unchanged for all other collateral types.

A significant net percentage of survey respondents reported that financing rates/spreads had increased for funding secured against all collateral types. The most pronounced increases were observed for funding secured against equities and against government bonds.

Respondents reported no change in the use of CCPs for securities financing transactions for all collateral types except other government bonds. Respondents reported a slight increase in the use of CCPs for securities financing transactions involving other government bonds.

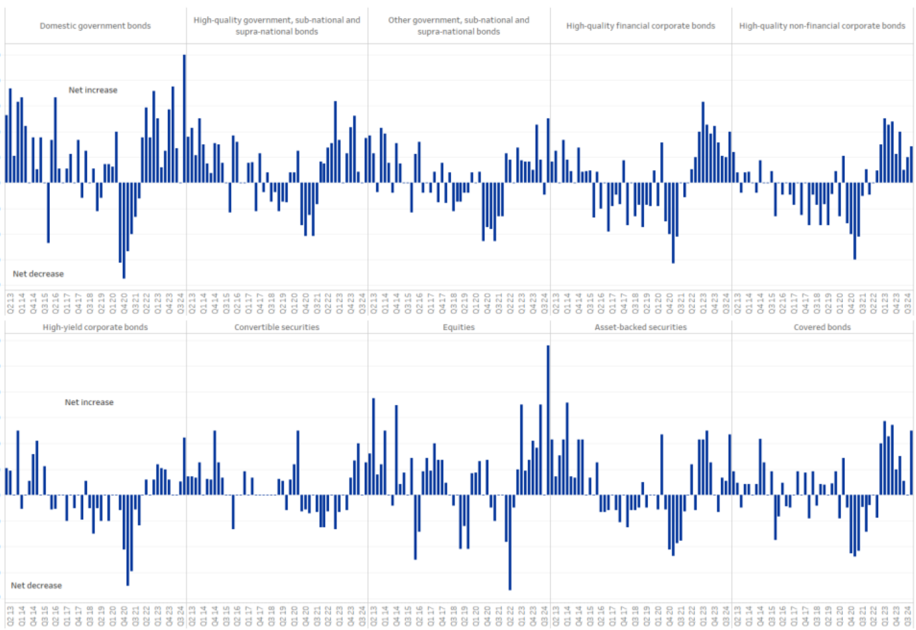
Covenants and triggers tightened slightly for corporate bonds and eased slightly for covered bonds. Respondents reported that covenants and triggers remained unchanged for funding secured against all other collateral types.

Survey respondents reported increased demand for funding across all collateral types (Chart B). Significant net percentages of respondents reported increased demand for funding secured against equities and domestic government bonds in particular. Compared to the increase in overall demand the increase in the demand for funding with a maturity greater than 30 days was higher for high-quality government bonds, high-quality corporate bonds and convertible securities.

Chart B

Overall demand for term funding by collateral type

(Q1 2013 to Q3 2024 for observed changes; net percentages of survey respondents)



Source: ECB.
Note: Net percentages are calculated as the difference between the percentage of respondents reporting “tightened somewhat” or “tightened considerably” and the percentage reporting “eased somewhat” or “eased considerably”.

Respondents reported a slight deterioration in the liquidity and functioning of collateral markets. The liquidity and functioning of collateral markets deteriorated for corporate bonds, high-quality government bonds, convertible securities, asset-backed securities and covered bonds. On balance, a slight improvement was reported for domestic government bonds while no changes were reported for other government bonds and equities.

Respondents reported a slight increase in the volume, duration and persistence of valuation disputes across almost all collateral types. At the level of collateral type, against the background of a general increase across most collateral types, on balance respondents reported no changes in the volume, duration and persistence of valuation disputes relating to lending against equities.

Credit terms and conditions for various types of non-centrally cleared OTC derivative

Initial margin requirements increased for all types of derivative except commodity derivatives and total return swaps, for which they remained unchanged. A higher net percentage of survey participants reported initial margins that were higher for average clients than for most-favoured clients.

Survey respondents reported increases in the maximum amount of exposure in the case of foreign exchange and equity derivatives as well as credit derivatives referencing sovereigns and corporates. Survey participants reported no changes in the maximum amount of exposure in the case of commodity derivatives, credit derivatives referencing structured credit products and total return swaps referencing non-securities. The maximum maturity of trades remained unchanged for most derivative types other than interest rate derivatives (for which it decreased slightly) and equity derivatives (for which it increased slightly).

A few respondents reported liquidity and trading conditions that had deteriorated for interest rate and equity derivatives as well as for credit derivatives referencing corporates and structured credit products. Meanwhile, respondents reported unchanged conditions for commodity derivatives, foreign exchange derivatives, credit derivatives referencing sovereigns and total return swaps referencing non-securities.

Respondents reported that the duration and persistence of valuation disputes had increased across all derivative types. The highest net percentage increases in the duration and persistence of valuation disputes were reported for interest rate derivatives and equity derivatives, followed by foreign exchange derivatives, credit derivatives referencing structured credit products and commodity derivatives. A small net percentage of respondents reported that the volume of valuation disputes had increased slightly for all derivative types other than credit derivatives referencing structured credit products and equity derivatives, for which they remained unchanged.

Terms in new or renegotiated master agreements remained mostly unchanged. One respondent reported a tightening of the recognition of portfolio or diversification benefits, another reported a tightening of covenants and triggers, another reported a tightening of other documentation features and another reported an easing of acceptable collateral requirements over the review period.

Respondents reported no changes with regard to the posting of non-standard collateral over the review period.

Special questions

The December 2024 survey also contained the set of special questions about market-making activities included in each fourth quarter survey round since December 2013. Respondents were asked how their market-making activities had changed over the previous year, how they expected such activities to change in 2025 and how they rated their ability to act as market-makers in times of stress. Similar special questions have been asked in previous December rounds of the survey, allowing longer-term trends to be identified.

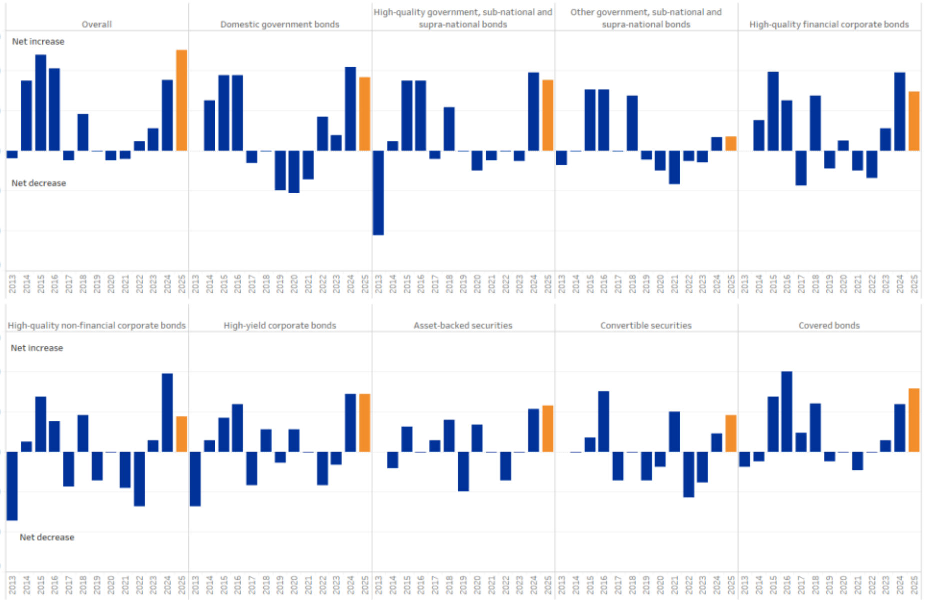
Market-making activities had increased for debt securities and derivatives over the previous year. The increase in market-making activities was most noticeable for domestic and high-quality government bonds as well as for corporate bonds (see Chart C).

Overall market-making activities, including both debt securities and derivatives, were expected to increase broadly in 2025. A net 50% of respondents expected overall market-making activities to increase, while respondents also reported strong expectations that market-making activities would increase during 2025 for nearly all individual asset classes covered by the survey. The strongest expectations for increases in market-making activities were reported for domestic government bonds (a net 36% of survey respondents), high-quality government bonds (35%), covered bonds (31%), high-quality financial corporate bonds (29%) and high-yield corporate bonds (also 29%) (see Chart C).

Chart C

Changes and expected changes in market-making activities

(Q4 2013 to Q4 2024 for observed changes; 2025 for expected changes (orange bars); net percentages of survey respondents)



Source: ECB.
Notes: Net percentages are defined as the difference between the percentage of respondents reporting "increased/likely to increase somewhat" or "increased/likely to increase considerably" and those reporting "decreased/likely to decrease somewhat" or "decreased/likely to decrease considerably". The values for 2025 are taken from the answers to the questions on expected changes reported in December 2024. The values for the fourth quarter of 2013 represent average changes during the period from the fourth quarter of 2008 to the fourth quarter of 2013.

The willingness of institutions to take on risk was cited as the main driver of the increase in market-making activities over the previous year. Respondents also pointed to the growing importance of electronic trading platforms, the availability of balance sheet capacity or capital and competition from other banks as drivers of the increase in market-making activities over the previous year.

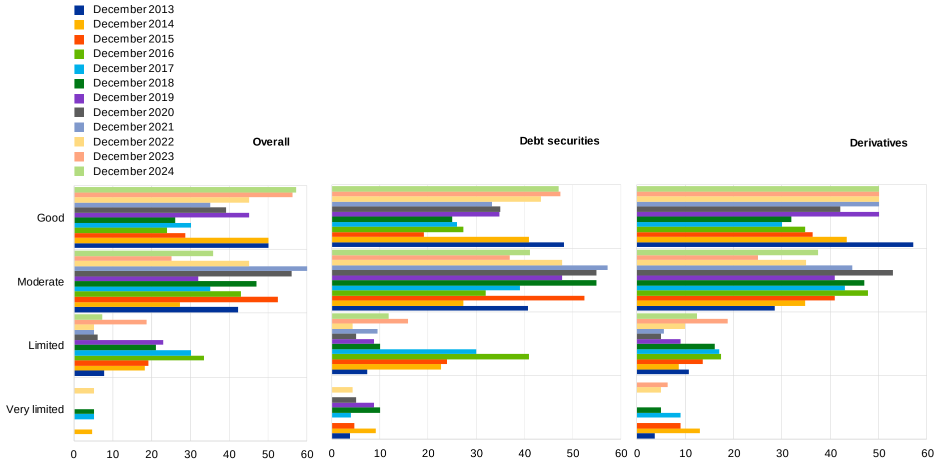
Willingness to take on risk, the growing importance of electronic trading platforms and the profitability of market-making activities were the main factors behind the expected increases in market-making activities in the year ahead. Moreover, survey respondents identified the availability of balance sheet capacity or capital and competition from other banks as additional factors.

Respondents expressed confidence in their ability to act as market-makers in times of stress for all types of debt securities and derivatives (see Chart D). Respondents' confidence in their ability to act as market-makers in times of stress was just as strong in relation to debt securities as it was in relation to derivatives, with 88% of respondents assessing their capacity as either "moderate" or "good". Over 77% of respondents reporting for individual debt segments were very confident in their ability to act as market-makers, with as many as 90% expressing such confidence in the case of high-quality financial corporate bonds, high-yield corporate bonds, domestic and high-quality government bonds, and convertible securities.

Chart D

Ability to act as a market-maker in times of stress

(Q4 2013 to Q4 2024, percentages of survey respondents)



Source: ECB.

Willingness to take on risk remained the main reason for banks' confidence in their ability to act as market-makers in times of stress. Banks typically cited willingness to take on risk, the availability of balance sheet capacity, the availability of hedging instruments and internal risk management constraints (e.g. VaR) when reporting "moderate" or "good" market-making ability for debt securities and derivatives in strained market conditions. However, they also mentioned the profitability of market-making activities as an additional factor. Banks reporting a "very limited" or "limited" ability to act as market-makers in times of stress for other government bonds, high-quality non-financial corporate bonds, asset-backed securities and covered bonds emphasised, in particular, their willingness to take on the risks or constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits).

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 Sep. 2024	Net percentage Dec. 2024	Total number of answers
Banks and dealers								
Price terms	0	8	81	8	4	-12	-4	26
Non-price terms	0	8	85	4	4	-4	0	26
Overall	0	8	81	8	4	-8	-4	26
Hedge funds								
Price terms	0	13	83	0	4	-5	+9	23
Non-price terms	0	9	91	0	0	0	+9	23
Overall	0	9	87	4	0	-5	+4	23
Insurance companies								
Price terms	0	12	81	4	4	-8	+4	26
Non-price terms	0	8	88	0	4	-4	+4	26
Overall	0	8	85	4	4	-8	0	26
Investment funds (incl. ETFs), pension plans and other institutional investment pools								
Price terms	0	12	80	4	4	-5	+4	25
Non-price terms	0	8	88	0	4	0	+4	25
Overall	0	8	84	4	4	-5	0	25
Non-financial corporations								
Price terms	0	13	83	4	0	-9	+8	24
Non-price terms	0	8	92	0	0	-5	+8	24
Overall	0	8	88	4	0	-10	+4	24
Sovereigns								
Price terms	0	8	88	4	0	-4	+4	25
Non-price terms	0	8	92	0	0	0	+8	25
Overall	0	8	88	4	0	-4	+4	25
All counterparties above								
Price terms	0	12	84	4	0	-4	+8	25
Non-price terms	0	8	92	0	0	0	+8	25
Overall	0	8	88	4	0	-4	+4	25

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". Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

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
						Sep. 2024	Dec. 2024	
Banks and dealers								
Price terms	0	15	77	4	4	+4	+8	26
Non-price terms	0	12	88	0	0	+4	+12	26
Overall	0	12	85	0	4	0	+8	26
Hedge funds								
Price terms	0	17	74	4	4	+9	+9	23
Non-price terms	0	9	91	0	0	+9	+9	23
Overall	0	9	87	0	4	+5	+4	23
Insurance companies								
Price terms	0	15	77	4	4	+4	+8	26
Non-price terms	0	8	92	0	0	+4	+8	26
Overall	0	8	88	0	4	0	+4	26
Investment funds (incl. ETFs), pension plans and other institutional investment pools								
Price terms	0	16	76	4	4	+10	+8	25
Non-price terms	0	8	92	0	0	+9	+8	25
Overall	0	8	88	0	4	+5	+4	25
Non-financial corporations								
Price terms	0	13	79	4	4	0	+4	24
Non-price terms	0	8	92	0	0	+5	+8	24
Overall	0	8	88	0	4	0	+4	24
Sovereigns								
Price terms	0	12	80	4	4	+4	+4	25
Non-price terms	0	12	88	0	0	+9	+12	25
Overall	0	12	84	0	4	+5	+8	25
All counterparties above								
Price terms	0	12	80	4	4	+4	+4	25
Non-price terms	0	8	92	0	0	+9	+8	25
Overall	0	8	88	0	4	+5	+4	25

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". Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

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	
				Sep. 2024	Dec. 2024
Price terms					
Possible reasons for tightening					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	50	0	33	17
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	100	50	50	33	67
Competition from other institutions	0	0	50	33	17
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	2	2	2	3	6
Possible reasons for easing					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	0	33	13	11
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	67	0	22
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	33	0	0	25	11
General market liquidity and functioning	67	33	0	50	33
Competition from other institutions	0	67	0	13	22
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	3	3	3	8	9
Non-price terms					
Possible reasons for tightening					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	50	0	33	17
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	100	50	50	33	67
Competition from other institutions	0	0	50	33	17
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	2	2	2	3	6
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	50	100	0	40
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	50	0	0	17	20
General market liquidity and functioning	0	50	0	67	20
Competition from other institutions	50	0	0	0	20
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	2	2	1	6	5

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	
				Sep. 2024	Dec. 2024
Price terms					
Possible reasons for tightening					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	50	0	33	14
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	33	0	0	0	14
General market liquidity and functioning	67	50	50	33	57
Competition from other institutions	0	0	50	33	14
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	3	2	2	3	7
Possible reasons for easing					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	0	100	17	33
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	100	0	0	67	33
Competition from other institutions	0	100	0	17	33
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	1	1	1	6	3
Non-price terms					
Possible reasons for tightening					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	50	0	33	17
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	100	50	50	33	67
Competition from other institutions	0	0	50	33	17
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	2	2	2	3	6
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	100	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

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	
				Sep. 2024	Dec. 2024
Price terms					
Possible reasons for tightening					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	50	0	33	14
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	33	0	0	0	14
General market liquidity and functioning	67	50	50	33	57
Competition from other institutions	0	0	50	33	14
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	3	2	2	3	7
Possible reasons for easing					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	0	100	14	33
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	14	0
General market liquidity and functioning	100	0	0	57	33
Competition from other institutions	0	100	0	14	33
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	1	1	1	7	3
Non-price terms					
Possible reasons for tightening					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	50	0	33	17
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	100	50	50	33	67
Competition from other institutions	0	0	50	33	17
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	2	2	2	3	6
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	17	0
Internal treasury charges for funding	0	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	17	0
General market liquidity and functioning	0	0	0	50	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

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 Sep. 2024	Either first, second or third reason Dec. 2024
Price terms					
Possible reasons for tightening					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	50	0	33	14
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	33	0	0	0	14
General market liquidity and functioning	67	50	50	33	57
Competition from other institutions	0	0	50	33	14
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	3	2	2	3	7
Possible reasons for easing					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	0	100	17	33
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	100	0	0	67	33
Competition from other institutions	0	100	0	17	33
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	1	1	1	6	3
Non-price terms					
Possible reasons for tightening					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	50	0	33	17
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	100	50	50	33	67
Competition from other institutions	0	0	50	33	17
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	2	2	2	3	6
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	100	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

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	
				Sep. 2024	Dec. 2024
Price terms					
Possible reasons for tightening					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	50	0	33	14
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	33	0	0	0	14
General market liquidity and functioning	67	50	50	33	57
Competition from other institutions	0	0	50	33	14
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	3	2	2	3	7
Possible reasons for easing					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	0	100	14	33
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	14	0
General market liquidity and functioning	100	0	0	57	33
Competition from other institutions	0	100	0	14	33
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	1	1	1	7	3
Non-price terms					
Possible reasons for tightening					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	50	0	33	17
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	100	50	50	33	67
Competition from other institutions	0	0	50	33	17
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	2	2	2	3	6
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	17	0
Internal treasury charges for funding	0	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	17	0
General market liquidity and functioning	0	0	0	50	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

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	
				Sep. 2024	Dec. 2024
Price terms					
Possible reasons for tightening					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	50	0	33	17
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	100	50	50	33	67
Competition from other institutions	0	0	50	33	17
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	2	2	2	3	6
Possible reasons for easing					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	0	100	17	33
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	100	0	0	67	33
Competition from other institutions	0	100	0	17	33
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	1	1	1	6	3
Non-price terms					
Possible reasons for tightening					
Current or expected financial strength of counterparties	0	50	0	33	17
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	100	50	50	33	67
Competition from other institutions	0	0	50	33	17
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	2	2	2	3	6
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	100	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

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
						Sep. 2024	Dec. 2024	
Practices of CCPs	0	10	90	0	0	**0**	**+10**	10

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". Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

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
						Sep. 2024	Dec. 2024	
Banks and dealers	0	0	92	4	4	**-4**	**-8**	25
Central counterparties	0	4	77	15	4	**0**	**-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". Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

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
						Sep. 2024	Dec. 2024	
Hedge funds								
Use of financial leverage	0	5	77	18	0	**+10**	**-14**	22
Availability of unutilised leverage	0	0	91	9	0	**+5**	**-9**	22
Insurance companies								
Use of financial leverage	0	0	96	4	0	**-5**	**-4**	24
Investment funds (incl. ETFs), pension plans and other institutional investment pools								
Use of financial leverage	0	0	96	4	0	**-5**	**-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". Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

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		Total number of answers
						Sep. 2024	Dec. 2024	
Banks and dealers								
Intensity of efforts to negotiate more favourable terms	0	0	88	8	4	-12	-12	26
Provision of differential terms to most-favoured clients	0	0	92	8	0	-8	-8	26
Hedge funds								
Intensity of efforts to negotiate more favourable terms	0	0	91	4	4	-9	-9	23
Provision of differential terms to most-favoured clients	0	0	96	4	0	-5	-4	23
Insurance companies								
Intensity of efforts to negotiate more favourable terms	0	0	93	4	4	-8	-7	27
Provision of differential terms to most-favoured clients	0	0	96	4	0	-4	-4	27
Investment funds (incl. ETFs), pension plans and other institutional investment pools								
Intensity of efforts to negotiate more favourable terms	0	0	92	4	4	-9	-8	25
Provision of differential terms to most-favoured clients	0	0	96	4	0	-5	-4	25
Non-financial corporations								
Intensity of efforts to negotiate more favourable terms	0	0	91	4	4	-9	-9	23
Provision of differential terms to most-favoured clients	0	0	96	4	0	-5	-4	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". Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

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		Total number of answers
						Sep. 2024	Dec. 2024	
Banks and dealers								
Volume	0	0	96	4	0	0	-4	23
Duration and persistence	0	0	96	4	0	0	-4	23
Hedge funds								
Volume	0	0	95	5	0	+5	-5	22
Duration and persistence	0	0	95	5	0	0	-5	22
Insurance companies								
Volume	0	0	96	4	0	0	-4	24
Duration and persistence	0	0	96	4	0	0	-4	24
Investment funds (incl. ETFs), pension plans and other institutional investment pools								
Volume	0	0	96	4	0	-5	-4	24
Duration and persistence	0	0	96	4	0	-5	-4	24
Non-financial corporations								
Volume	0	0	95	5	0	0	-5	21
Duration and persistence	0	0	95	5	0	0	-5	21

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". Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

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		Total number of answers
						Sep. 2024	Dec. 2024	
Domestic government bonds								
Maximum amount of funding	7	7	60	27	0	**+14**	**-13**	15
Maximum maturity of funding	0	13	67	20	0	**+7**	**-7**	15
Haircuts	0	7	93	0	0	**0**	**+7**	15
Financing rate/spread	0	13	50	38	0	**-7**	**-25**	16
Use of CCPs	7	0	87	7	0	**0**	**0**	15
High-quality government, sub-national and supra-national bonds								
Maximum amount of funding	0	17	75	8	0	**+9**	**+8**	24
Maximum maturity of funding	0	4	83	13	0	**+4**	**-8**	24
Haircuts	0	0	100	0	0	**+4**	**0**	24
Financing rate/spread	0	8	63	25	4	**-9**	**-21**	24
Use of CCPs	5	0	90	5	0	**-5**	**0**	20
Other government, sub-national and supra-national bonds								
Maximum amount of funding	0	5	82	14	0	**0**	**-9**	22
Maximum maturity of funding	0	5	86	9	0	**+5**	**-5**	22
Haircuts	0	0	100	0	0	**+5**	**0**	22
Financing rate/spread	0	5	64	23	9	**-19**	**-27**	22
Use of CCPs	0	0	89	11	0	**0**	**-11**	19
High-quality financial corporate bonds								
Maximum amount of funding	0	10	85	5	0	**-10**	**+5**	20
Maximum maturity of funding	0	0	95	5	0	**+5**	**-5**	20
Haircuts	5	0	85	10	0	**+5**	**-5**	20
Financing rate/spread	5	0	75	10	10	**-5**	**-15**	20
Use of CCPs	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	15
High-quality non-financial corporate bonds								
Maximum amount of funding	0	10	81	10	0	**0**	**0**	21
Maximum maturity of funding	0	0	90	5	5	**0**	**-10**	21
Haircuts	5	0	86	10	0	**+5**	**-5**	21
Financing rate/spread	5	0	76	10	10	**-5**	**-14**	21
Use of CCPs	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	15
High-yield corporate bonds								
Maximum amount of funding	6	11	78	6	0	**-5**	**+11**	18
Maximum maturity of funding	0	0	94	6	0	**-16**	**-6**	18
Haircuts	6	6	83	6	0	**+5**	**+6**	18
Financing rate/spread	6	0	78	6	11	**-5**	**-11**	18
Use of CCPs	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	12

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". Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding. "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
						Sep. 2024	Dec. 2024	
Convertible securities								
Maximum amount of funding	0	14	79	7	0	-7	+7	14
Maximum maturity of funding	0	0	93	7	0	-7	-7	14
Haircuts	7	0	86	7	0	+7	0	14
Financing rate/spread	0	0	77	8	15	-15	-23	13
Use of CCPs	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	13
Equities								
Maximum amount of funding	0	5	74	21	0	-15	-16	19
Maximum maturity of funding	0	0	95	5	0	-10	-5	19
Haircuts	0	0	95	5	0	0	-5	19
Financing rate/spread	0	0	56	22	22	-16	-44	18
Use of CCPs	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	15
Asset-backed securities								
Maximum amount of funding	0	12	76	12	0	-12	0	17
Maximum maturity of funding	0	6	88	6	0	-12	0	17
Haircuts	6	0	88	6	0	0	0	17
Financing rate/spread	6	0	76	6	12	-18	-12	17
Use of CCPs	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	13
Covered bonds								
Maximum amount of funding	0	4	87	0	9	-5	-4	23
Maximum maturity of funding	0	9	91	0	0	+5	+9	23
Haircuts	4	0	91	4	0	+5	0	23
Financing rate/spread	0	9	74	9	9	-10	-9	23
Use of CCPs	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". Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

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		Total number of answers
						Sep. 2024	Dec. 2024	
Domestic government bonds								
Maximum amount of funding	7	0	73	20	0	+7	-13	15
Maximum maturity of funding	0	7	71	21	0	+7	-14	14
Haircuts	0	7	93	0	0	0	+7	14
Financing rate/spread	0	7	40	53	0	-7	-47	15
Use of CCPs	7	0	93	0	0	0	+7	14
High-quality government, sub-national and supra-national bonds								
Maximum amount of funding	0	13	79	8	0	+4	+4	24
Maximum maturity of funding	0	0	88	13	0	+4	-13	24
Haircuts	0	0	100	0	0	+4	0	24
Financing rate/spread	0	4	63	29	4	-9	-29	24
Use of CCPs	5	0	95	0	0	-5	+5	21
Other government, sub-national and supra-national bonds								
Maximum amount of funding	0	5	77	18	0	+5	-14	22
Maximum maturity of funding	0	5	82	14	0	+5	-9	22
Haircuts	0	0	100	0	0	+5	0	22
Financing rate/spread	0	5	59	32	5	-15	-32	22
Use of CCPs	0	0	90	10	0	0	-10	20
High-quality financial corporate bonds								
Maximum amount of funding	0	10	80	10	0	-10	0	20
Maximum maturity of funding	0	0	95	5	0	+5	-5	20
Haircuts	5	0	85	5	5	+5	-5	20
Financing rate/spread	5	0	75	10	10	-5	-15	20
Use of CCPs	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	14
High-quality non-financial corporate bonds								
Maximum amount of funding	0	10	81	10	0	0	0	21
Maximum maturity of funding	0	0	90	5	5	0	-10	21
Haircuts	5	0	86	5	5	+5	-5	21
Financing rate/spread	5	0	76	10	10	-5	-14	21
Use of CCPs	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	15
High-yield corporate bonds								
Maximum amount of funding	6	11	78	6	0	-5	+11	18
Maximum maturity of funding	0	0	94	6	0	-16	-6	18
Haircuts	11	0	83	6	0	+5	+6	18
Financing rate/spread	6	0	78	6	11	-5	-11	18
Use of CCPs	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	12

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". Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding. "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 Sep. 2024	Net percentage Dec. 2024	Total number of answers
Convertible securities								
Maximum amount of funding	0	14	86	0	0	**0**	**+14**	14
Maximum maturity of funding	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	14
Haircuts	0	0	93	7	0	**0**	**-7**	14
Financing rate/spread	0	0	77	8	15	**-15**	**-23**	13
Use of CCPs	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	13
Equities								
Maximum amount of funding	0	5	74	16	5	**-15**	**-16**	19
Maximum maturity of funding	0	0	89	5	5	**-10**	**-11**	19
Haircuts	0	0	89	5	5	**0**	**-11**	19
Financing rate/spread	0	0	50	28	22	**-16**	**-50**	18
Use of CCPs	0	0	93	0	7	**0**	**-7**	15
Asset-backed securities								
Maximum amount of funding	0	12	76	12	0	**-6**	**0**	17
Maximum maturity of funding	0	6	88	6	0	**-12**	**0**	17
Haircuts	6	0	88	6	0	**0**	**0**	17
Financing rate/spread	6	6	71	6	12	**-12**	**-6**	17
Use of CCPs	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	13
Covered bonds								
Maximum amount of funding	0	4	87	0	9	**-5**	**-4**	23
Maximum maturity of funding	0	9	91	0	0	**+5**	**+9**	23
Haircuts	0	4	91	4	0	**+10**	**0**	23
Financing rate/spread	0	9	74	9	9	**-10**	**-9**	23
Use of CCPs	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". Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

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 Sep. 2024	Net percentage Dec. 2024	Total number of answers
Domestic government bonds								
Terms for average clients	0	0	100	0	0	-10	0	10
Terms for most-favoured clients	0	0	100	0	0	-10	0	10
High-quality government, sub-national and supra-national bonds								
Terms for average clients	0	0	100	0	0	-6	0	17
Terms for most-favoured clients	0	0	100	0	0	-6	0	17
Other government, sub-national and supra-national bonds								
Terms for average clients	0	0	100	0	0	-6	0	15
Terms for most-favoured clients	0	0	100	0	0	-7	0	15
High-quality financial corporate bonds								
Terms for average clients	0	7	93	0	0	0	+7	14
Terms for most-favoured clients	0	7	93	0	0	0	+7	14
High-quality non-financial corporate bonds								
Terms for average clients	0	7	93	0	0	0	+7	15
Terms for most-favoured clients	0	7	93	0	0	0	+7	15
High-yield corporate bonds								
Terms for average clients	0	8	92	0	0	+7	+8	13
Terms for most-favoured clients	0	8	92	0	0	+7	+8	13
Convertible securities								
Terms for average clients	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	12
Terms for most-favoured clients	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	12
Equities								
Terms for average clients	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	14
Terms for most-favoured clients	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	15
Asset-backed securities								
Terms for average clients	0	0	100	0	0	-7	0	13
Terms for most-favoured clients	0	0	100	0	0	-7	0	13
Covered bonds								
Terms for average clients	0	0	94	6	0	-13	-6	17
Terms for most-favoured clients	0	0	94	6	0	-13	-6	18

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". Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding. "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
						Sep. 2024	Dec. 2024	
Domestic government bonds								
Overall demand	0	0	53	47	0	0	-47	15
With a maturity greater than 30 days	0	0	60	40	0	+7	-40	15
High-quality government, sub-national and supra-national bonds								
Overall demand	4	0	75	21	0	0	-17	24
With a maturity greater than 30 days	0	0	79	17	4	+9	-21	24
Other government, sub-national and supra-national bonds								
Overall demand	0	0	76	19	5	+5	-24	21
With a maturity greater than 30 days	0	0	76	19	5	0	-24	21
High-quality financial corporate bonds								
Overall demand	0	5	70	20	5	-10	-20	20
With a maturity greater than 30 days	0	0	70	15	15	-20	-30	20
High-quality non-financial corporate bonds								
Overall demand	0	5	76	14	5	-10	-14	21
With a maturity greater than 30 days	0	0	76	10	14	-15	-24	21
High-yield corporate bonds								
Overall demand	0	0	78	17	6	-5	-22	18
With a maturity greater than 30 days	0	0	78	6	17	-11	-22	18
Convertible securities								
Overall demand	0	6	75	13	6	0	-13	16
With a maturity greater than 30 days	0	0	81	13	6	0	-19	16
Equities								
Overall demand	0	0	42	42	16	0	-58	19
With a maturity greater than 30 days	0	5	55	25	15	-10	-35	20
Asset-backed securities								
Overall demand	0	6	65	18	12	-6	-24	17
With a maturity greater than 30 days	6	0	71	6	18	-11	-18	17
Covered bonds								
Overall demand	0	0	75	15	10	0	-25	20
With a maturity greater than 30 days	0	0	80	0	20	-5	-20	20
All collateral types above								
Overall demand	6	0	78	17	0	-6	-11	18
With a maturity greater than 30 days	6	0	78	17	0	0	-11	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". Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding. "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
						Sep. 2024	Dec. 2024	
Domestic government bonds								
Liquidity and functioning	0	6	81	13	0	-7	-6	16
High-quality government, sub-national and supra-national bonds								
Liquidity and functioning	0	8	88	4	0	-5	+4	24
Other government, sub-national and supra-national bonds								
Liquidity and functioning	0	5	90	5	0	-5	0	21
High-quality financial corporate bonds								
Liquidity and functioning	0	16	84	0	0	+6	+16	19
High-quality non-financial corporate bonds								
Liquidity and functioning	0	10	90	0	0	0	+10	20
High-yield corporate bonds								
Liquidity and functioning	0	12	88	0	0	+6	+12	17
Convertible securities								
Liquidity and functioning	0	6	94	0	0	+7	+6	16
Equities								
Liquidity and functioning	0	10	80	5	5	+5	0	20
Asset-backed securities								
Liquidity and functioning	0	12	82	6	0	+6	+6	17
Covered bonds								
Liquidity and functioning	0	10	85	5	0	0	+5	20
All collateral types above								
Liquidity and functioning	0	5	95	0	0	+6	+5	19

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". Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding. "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 Sep. 2024	Net percentage Dec. 2024	Total number of answers
Domestic government bonds								
Volume	0	0	93	7	0	**-8**	**-7**	14
Duration and persistence	0	0	93	7	0	**-8**	**-7**	14
High-quality government, sub-national and supra-national bonds								
Volume	0	0	95	5	0	**-5**	**-5**	22
Duration and persistence	0	0	95	5	0	**-5**	**-5**	22
Other government, sub-national and supra-national bonds								
Volume	0	0	95	5	0	**-5**	**-5**	20
Duration and persistence	0	0	95	5	0	**-5**	**-5**	20
High-quality financial corporate bonds								
Volume	0	0	94	6	0	**-6**	**-6**	17
Duration and persistence	0	0	94	6	0	**-6**	**-6**	17
High-quality non-financial corporate bonds								
Volume	0	0	94	6	0	**-6**	**-6**	18
Duration and persistence	0	0	94	6	0	**-6**	**-6**	18
High-yield corporate bonds								
Volume	0	0	94	6	0	**-6**	**-6**	16
Duration and persistence	0	0	94	6	0	**-6**	**-6**	16
Convertible securities								
Volume	0	0	93	7	0	**-8**	**-7**	14
Duration and persistence	0	0	93	7	0	**-8**	**-7**	14
Equities								
Volume	0	7	87	7	0	**-6**	**0**	15
Duration and persistence	0	7	87	7	0	**-6**	**0**	15
Asset-backed securities								
Volume	0	0	93	7	0	**-7**	**-7**	15
Duration and persistence	0	0	93	7	0	**-7**	**-7**	15
Covered bonds								
Volume	0	0	94	6	0	**-7**	**-6**	17
Duration and persistence	0	0	94	6	0	**-7**	**-6**	17
All collateral types above								
Volume	0	0	94	6	0	**-6**	**-6**	18
Duration and persistence	0	0	94	6	0	**-6**	**-6**	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". Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding. "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 Sep. 2024	Net percentage Dec. 2024	Total number of answers
Foreign exchange								
Average clients	0	0	92	8	0	**-8**	**-8**	24
Most-favoured clients	0	0	96	4	0	**-4**	**-4**	24
Interest rates								
Average clients	0	4	83	13	0	**-9**	**-9**	23
Most-favoured clients	0	4	87	9	0	**-4**	**-4**	23
Credit referencing sovereigns								
Average clients	0	0	90	10	0	**-11**	**-10**	20
Most-favoured clients	0	0	95	5	0	**-5**	**-5**	20
Credit referencing corporates								
Average clients	0	0	91	9	0	**-10**	**-9**	22
Most-favoured clients	0	0	91	9	0	**-10**	**-9**	22
Credit referencing structured credit products								
Average clients	0	0	89	11	0	**-6**	**-11**	18
Most-favoured clients	0	0	89	11	0	**-6**	**-11**	18
Equity								
Average clients	0	0	89	11	0	**-13**	**-11**	18
Most-favoured clients	0	0	94	6	0	**-6**	**-6**	18
Commodity								
Average clients	0	6	88	6	0	**-13**	**0**	17
Most-favoured clients	0	6	88	6	0	**-13**	**0**	17
Total return swaps referencing non-securities								
Average clients	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	14
Most-favoured clients	0	0	100	0	0	**0**	**0**	14

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". Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

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 Sep. 2024	Net percentage Dec. 2024	Total number of answers
Foreign exchange								
Maximum amount of exposure	0	0	83	17	0	-5	-17	23
Maximum maturity of trades	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	23
Interest rates								
Maximum amount of exposure	0	9	86	5	0	0	+5	22
Maximum maturity of trades	0	5	95	0	0	+5	+5	22
Credit referencing sovereigns								
Maximum amount of exposure	0	0	94	6	0	-6	-6	18
Maximum maturity of trades	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	18
Credit referencing corporates								
Maximum amount of exposure	0	0	95	5	0	-5	-5	20
Maximum maturity of trades	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	20
Credit referencing structured credit products								
Maximum amount of exposure	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	16
Maximum maturity of trades	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	16
Equity								
Maximum amount of exposure	0	0	81	19	0	-6	-19	16
Maximum maturity of trades	0	0	94	6	0	-6	-6	16
Commodity								
Maximum amount of exposure	0	7	87	7	0	0	0	15
Maximum maturity of trades	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	15
Total return swaps referencing non-securities								
Maximum amount of exposure	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	12
Maximum maturity of trades	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	12

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". Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

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 Sep. 2024	Net percentage Dec. 2024	Total number of answers
Foreign exchange								
Liquidity and trading	0	4	91	4	0	+5	0	23
Interest rates								
Liquidity and trading	0	9	91	0	0	+5	+9	22
Credit referencing sovereigns								
Liquidity and trading	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	18
Credit referencing corporates								
Liquidity and trading	0	5	95	0	0	+5	+5	20
Credit referencing structured credit products								
Liquidity and trading	0	6	94	0	0	+7	+6	16
Equity								
Liquidity and trading	0	13	80	7	0	+6	+7	15
Commodity								
Liquidity and trading	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	15
Total return swaps referencing non-securities								
Liquidity and trading	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	12

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". Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

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
						Sep. 2024	Dec. 2024	
Foreign exchange								
Volume	0	4	88	8	0	-13	-4	24
Duration and persistence	0	0	92	8	0	-13	-8	24
Interest rates								
Volume	0	4	87	9	0	-9	-4	23
Duration and persistence	0	0	87	13	0	-9	-13	23
Credit referencing sovereigns								
Volume	0	6	83	11	0	-17	-6	18
Duration and persistence	0	6	83	11	0	-17	-6	18
Credit referencing corporates								
Volume	0	5	85	10	0	-16	-5	20
Duration and persistence	0	5	85	10	0	-16	-5	20
Credit referencing structured credit products								
Volume	6	6	76	12	0	-12	0	17
Duration and persistence	0	6	76	12	6	-12	-12	17
Equity								
Volume	0	11	78	11	0	-6	0	18
Duration and persistence	0	0	83	17	0	-17	-17	18
Commodity								
Volume	0	6	81	13	0	-19	-6	16
Duration and persistence	6	0	75	19	0	-19	-13	16
Total return swaps referencing non-securities								
Volume	0	0	92	8	0	-8	-8	13
Duration and persistence	0	0	92	8	0	-8	-8	13

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". Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

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
						Sep. 2024	Dec. 2024	
Margin call practices	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	24
Acceptable collateral	0	0	96	4	0	-4	-4	25
Recognition of portfolio or diversification benefits	0	4	96	0	0	+5	+4	24
Covenants and triggers	0	4	96	0	0	+5	+4	23
Other documentation features	0	4	96	0	0	+5	+4	23

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". Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

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
						Sep. 2024	Dec. 2024	
Posting of non-standard collateral	0	0	100	0	0	-5	0	21

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". Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Special questions
5.1 Market-making activities
Changes in market-making activities

How have the market-making activities of your institution for [debt securities/ derivatives/ overall] changed over the past year?

Table 28

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

Changes over past year	Decreased considerably	Decreased somewhat	Remained basically unchanged	Increased somewhat	Increased considerably	Net percentage	Total number of answers
Debt securities	0	6	47	29	18	-41	17
Derivatives	0	6	63	31	0	-25	16
Overall	0	6	53	35	6	-35	17
Domestic government bonds	0	8	42	50	0	-42	12
High-quality government, sub-national and supra-national bonds	0	6	50	33	11	-39	18
Other government, sub-national and supra-national bonds	0	13	67	20	0	-7	15
High-quality financial corporate bonds	6	0	50	33	11	-39	18
High-quality non-financial corporate bonds	0	6	50	28	17	-39	18
High-yield corporate bonds	0	7	57	29	7	-29	14
Convertible securities	0	9	73	18	0	-9	11
Asset-backed securities	0	7	64	29	0	-21	14
Covered bonds	6	0	65	12	18	-24	17

Note: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of respondents reporting "decreased considerably" or "decreased somewhat" and those reporting "lincreased somewhat" and "increased considerably". Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Expected changes in market-making activities

How are the market-making activities of your institution for [debt securities/ derivatives/ overall] likely to change in 2025?

Table 29

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

Expected changes in 2025	Likely to decrease considerably	Likely to decrease somewhat	Likely to remain unchanged	Likely to increase somewhat	Likely to increase considerably	Net percentage	Total number of answers
Debt securities	0	0	59	35	6	-41	17
Derivatives	0	0	63	38	0	-38	16
Overall	0	0	50	50	0	-50	16
Domestic government bonds	0	0	64	36	0	-36	11
High-quality government, sub-national and supra-national bonds	0	0	65	35	0	-35	17
Other government, sub-national and supra-national bonds	0	7	79	14	0	-7	14
High-quality financial corporate bonds	0	6	59	35	0	-29	17
High-quality non-financial corporate bonds	0	12	59	29	0	-18	17
High-yield corporate bonds	0	7	57	36	0	-29	14
Convertible securities	0	9	64	27	0	-18	11
Asset-backed securities	0	8	62	31	0	-23	13
Covered bonds	0	6	56	31	6	-31	16

Note: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of respondents reporting "likely to decrease considerably" or "likely to decrease somewhat" and those reporting "likely to increase somewhat" and "likely to increase considerably". Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Reasons for changes in market-making activities over the past year

To the extent that market-making activities of your institution for [debt securities/ derivatives] have decreased or increased over the past year (as reflected in your responses above), what was the [first/ second/ third] most important reason for the change?

Table 30

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

Changes over the past year	First reason	Second reason	Third reason	Either first, second or third reason
Debt securities				
Possible reasons for a decrease				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	100	0	0	50
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	100	0	50
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**
Possible reasons for an increase				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	63	17	0	33
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	13	0	25	11
Competition from other banks	0	17	0	6
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	17	25	11
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	17	50	17
Profitability of market making activities	0	17	0	6
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	25	17	0	17
Total number of answers	**8**	**6**	**4**	**18**
Derivatives				
Possible reasons for a decrease				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	100	0	0	50
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	100	0	50
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**
Possible reasons for an increase				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	60	0	0	33
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	100	0	33
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	100	11
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	40	0	0	22
Total number of answers	**5**	**3**	**1**	**9**

Reasons for changes in market-making activities over the past year (continued)

To the extent that market-making activities of your institution for [overall/ domestic government bonds] have decreased or increased over the past year (as reflected in your responses above), what was the [first/ second/ third] most important reason for the change?

Table 30 (continued)

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

Changes over the past year	First reason	Second reason	Third reason	Either first, second or third reason
Overall				
Possible reasons for a decrease				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	100	0	0	50
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	100	0	50
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**
Possible reasons for an increase				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	57	17	0	29
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	29	0	25	18
Competition from other banks	0	17	0	6
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	25	6
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	33	50	24
Profitability of market making activities	0	17	0	6
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	14	17	0	12
Total number of answers	**7**	**6**	**4**	**17**
Domestic government bonds				
Possible reasons for a decrease				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	100	33
Competition from other banks	100	0	0	33
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	100	0	33
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**
Possible reasons for an increase				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	60	0	0	30
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	33	0	10
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	33	50	20
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	33	50	20
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	40	0	0	20
Total number of answers	**5**	**3**	**2**	**10**

Reasons for changes in market-making activities over the past year (continued)

To the extent that market-making activities of your institution for [high-quality government, sub-national and supra-national bonds/other government, sub-national and supra-national bonds] have decreased or increased over the past year (as reflected in your responses above), what was the [first/ second/ third] most important reason for the change?

Table 30 (continued)

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

Changes over the past year	First reason	Second reason	Third reason	Either first, second or third reason
High-quality government, sub-national and supra-national bonds				
Possible reasons for a decrease				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	100	33
Competition from other banks	100	0	0	33
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	100	0	33
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**
Possible reasons for an increase				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	63	0	0	31
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	33	6
Competition from other banks	0	20	0	6
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	20	33	13
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	20	33	13
Profitability of market making activities	0	20	0	6
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	38	20	0	25
Total number of answers	**8**	**5**	**3**	**16**
Other government, sub-national and supra-national bonds				
Possible reasons for a decrease				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	50	0	0	25
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	100	25
Competition from other banks	50	0	0	25
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	100	0	25
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**2**	**1**	**1**	**4**
Possible reasons for an increase				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	100	25
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	100	0	25
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	100	0	0	50
Total number of answers	**2**	**1**	**1**	**4**

Reasons for changes in market-making activities over the past year (continued)

To the extent that market-making activities of your institution for [high-quality financial corporate bonds/ high-quality non-financial corporate bonds] have decreased or increased over the past year (as reflected in your responses above), what was the [first/ second/ third] most important reason for the change?

Table 30 (continued)

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

Changes over the past year	First reason	Second reason	Third reason	Either first, second or third reason
High-quality financial corporate bonds				
Possible reasons for a decrease				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	100	0	0	100
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Possible reasons for an increase				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	50	20	0	31
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	17	0	50	15
Competition from other banks	0	20	0	8
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	17	20	50	23
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	17	40	0	23
Total number of answers	**6**	**5**	**2**	**13**
High-quality non-financial corporate bonds				
Possible reasons for a decrease				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	100	0	0	100
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Possible reasons for an increase				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	50	20	0	31
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	17	0	50	15
Competition from other banks	0	20	0	8
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	17	20	50	23
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	17	40	0	23
Total number of answers	**6**	**5**	**2**	**13**

Reasons for changes in market-making activities over the past year (continued)

To the extent that market-making activities of your institution for [high-yield government bonds/convertible securities] have decreased or increased over the past year (as reflected in your responses above), what was the [first/ second/ third] most important reason for the change?

Table 30 (continued)

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

Changes over the past year	First reason	Second reason	Third reason	Either first, second or third reason
High-yield corporate bonds				
Possible reasons for a decrease				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	100	0	0	100
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Possible reasons for an increase				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	50	50	0	43
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	25	0	0	14
Competition from other banks	0	50	0	14
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	100	14
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	25	0	0	14
Total number of answers	**4**	**2**	**1**	**7**
Convertible securities				
Possible reasons for a decrease				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	100	0	0	100
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Possible reasons for an increase				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	100	0	0	100
Total number of answers	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**

Reasons for changes in market-making activities over the past year (continued)

To the extent that market-making activities of your institution for [asset-backed securities/covered bonds] have decreased or increased over the past year (as reflected in your responses above), what was the [first/ second/ third] most important reason for the change?

Table 30 (continued)

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

Changes over the past year	First reason	Second reason	Third reason	Either first, second or third reason
Asset-backed securities				
Possible reasons for a decrease				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	100	0	0	100
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Possible reasons for an increase				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	33	50	0	33
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	33	0	0	17
Competition from other banks	0	50	0	17
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	100	17
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	33	0	0	17
Total number of answers	**3**	**2**	**1**	**6**
Covered bonds				
Possible reasons for a decrease				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	100	0	0	100
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Possible reasons for an increase				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	50	33	0	38
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	25	0	0	13
Competition from other banks	0	33	0	13
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	100	13
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	25	33	0	25
Total number of answers	**4**	**3**	**1**	**8**

Reasons for expected changes in market-making activities in 2025

To the extent that market-making activities of your institution for [debt securities/ derivatives] are likey to decrease or increase in 2025 (as reflected in your responses above), what is the [first/ second/ third] most important reason for the expected change?

Table 31

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

Expected changes in 2025	First reason	Second reason	Third reason	Either first, second or third reason
Debt securities				
Possible reasons for a decrease				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Possible reasons for an increase				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	43	20	0	25
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	14	0	25	13
Competition from other banks	0	20	0	6
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	20	25	13
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	20	25	13
Profitability of market making activities	14	0	25	13
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	29	20	0	19
Total number of answers	**7**	**5**	**4**	**16**
Derivatives				
Possible reasons for a decrease				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Possible reasons for an increase				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	50	0	0	25
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	25	0	8
Competition from other banks	0	25	0	8
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	50	50	25
Profitability of market making activities	17	0	50	17
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	33	0	0	17
Total number of answers	**6**	**4**	**2**	**12**

Reasons for expected changes in market-making activities in 2025 (continued)

To the extent that market-making activities of your institution for [overall/ domestic government bonds] are likey to decrease or increase in 2025 (as reflected in your responses above), what is the [first/ second/ third] most important reason for the expected change?

Table 31 (continued)

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

Expected changes in 2025	First reason	Second reason	Third reason	Either first, second or third reason
Overall				
Possible reasons for a decrease				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Possible reasons for an increase				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	57	17	0	29
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	14	17	25	18
Competition from other banks	0	17	0	6
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	25	6
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	17	25	12
Profitability of market making activities	29	0	25	18
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	33	0	12
Total number of answers	**7**	**6**	**4**	**17**
Domestic government bonds				
Possible reasons for a decrease				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Possible reasons for an increase				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	50	0	0	22
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	33	0	11
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	33	50	22
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	25	33	50	33
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	25	0	0	11
Total number of answers	**4**	**3**	**2**	**9**

Reasons for expected changes in market-making activities in 2025 (continued)

To the extent that market-making activities of your institution for [high-quality government, sub-national and supra-national bonds/ other government, sub-national and supra-national bonds] are likey to decrease or increase in 2025 (as reflected in your responses above), what is the [first/ second/ third] most important reason for the expected change?

Table 31 (continued)

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

Expected changes in 2025	First reason	Second reason	Third reason	Either first, second or third reason
High-quality government, sub-national and supra-national bonds				
Possible reasons for a decrease				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Possible reasons for an increase				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	50	0	0	25
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	25	0	8
Competition from other banks	0	25	0	8
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	25	50	17
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	17	25	50	25
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	33	0	0	17
Total number of answers	**6**	**4**	**2**	**12**
Other government, sub-national and supra-national bonds				
Possible reasons for a decrease				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	100	0	0	100
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Possible reasons for an increase				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	100	33
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	100	0	33
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	100	0	0	33
Total number of answers	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**

Reasons for expected changes in market-making activities in 2025 (continued)

To the extent that market-making activities of your institution for [high-quality financial corporate bonds/ high-quality non-financial corporate bonds] are likey to decrease or increase in 2025 (as reflected in your responses above), what is the [first/ second/ third] most important reason for the expected change?

Table 31 (continued)

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

Expected changes in 2025	First reason	Second reason	Third reason	Either first, second or third reason
High-quality financial corporate bonds				
Possible reasons for a decrease				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	100	0	0	100
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Possible reasons for an increase				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	40	33	0	33
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	20	0	0	11
Competition from other banks	0	33	0	11
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	20	33	0	22
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	100	11
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	20	0	0	11
Total number of answers	**5**	**3**	**1**	**9**
High-quality non-financial corporate bonds				
Possible reasons for a decrease				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	50	0	0	50
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	50	0	0	50
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**
Possible reasons for an increase				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	50	50	0	43
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	25	0	0	14
Competition from other banks	0	50	0	14
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	25	0	0	14
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	100	14
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**4**	**2**	**1**	**7**

Reasons for expected changes in market-making activities in 2025 (continued)

To the extent that market-making activities of your institution for [high-yield corporate bonds/ convertible securities] are likey to decrease or increase in 2025 (as reflected in your responses above), what is the [first/ second/ third] most important reason for the expected change?

Table 31 (continued)

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

Expected changes in 2025	First reason	Second reason	Third reason	Either first, second or third reason
High-yield corporate bonds				
Possible reasons for a decrease				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	100	0	0	100
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Possible reasons for an increase				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	50	33	50	44
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	25	0	0	11
Competition from other banks	0	67	0	22
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	25	0	50	22
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**4**	**3**	**2**	**9**
Convertible securities				
Possible reasons for a decrease				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	100	0	0	100
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Possible reasons for an increase				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	100	25
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	100	0	25
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	50	0	0	25
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	50	0	0	25
Total number of answers	**2**	**1**	**1**	**4**

Reasons for expected changes in market-making activities in 2025 (continued)

To the extent that market-making activities of your institution for [asset-backed securities/ covered bonds] are likey to decrease or increase in 2025 (as reflected in your responses above), what is the [first/ second/ third] most important reason for the expected change?

Table 31 (continued)

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

Expected changes in 2025	First reason	Second reason	Third reason	Either first, second or third reason
Asset-backed securities				
Possible reasons for a decrease				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	100	0	0	100
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Possible reasons for an increase				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	67	50	0	50
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	33	0	0	17
Competition from other banks	0	50	0	17
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	100	17
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**3**	**2**	**1**	**6**
Covered bonds				
Possible reasons for a decrease				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	100	0	0	100
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Possible reasons for an increase				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	60	33	0	40
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	20	0	50	20
Competition from other banks	0	67	0	20
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	20	0	50	20
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**5**	**3**	**2**	**10**

Ability to act as a market-maker in times of stress

How would you assess the current ability of your institution to act as a market-maker for [debt securities/ derivatives/ overall] in times of stress?

Table 32

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

Ability to act as a market-maker in time of stress	Very limited	Limited	Moderate	Good	Net percentage	Total number of answers
Debt securities	0	12	41	47	**-77**	17
Derivatives	0	13	38	50	**-75**	16
Overall	0	7	36	57	**-86**	14
Domestic government bonds	0	9	64	27	**-82**	11
High-quality government, sub-national and supra-national bonds	0	11	44	44	**-78**	18
Other government, sub-national and supra-national bonds	0	21	50	29	**-57**	14
High-quality financial corporate bonds	0	6	44	50	**-88**	16
High-quality non-financial corporate bonds	0	19	31	50	**-63**	16
High-yield corporate bonds	8	0	42	50	**-83**	12
Convertible securities	11	0	22	67	**-78**	9
Asset-backed securities	8	15	23	54	**-54**	13
Covered bonds	0	20	27	53	**-60**	15

Note: The net percentage is defined as the difference between the percentage of respondents reporting "very limited" or "limited" and those reporting "moderate" and "good".

Reasons for (in)ability to act as a market-maker in times of stress

Given the ability of your institution to act as a market-maker for [debt securities/ derivatives] in times stress (as reflected in your responses above), what is the [first/ second/ third] most important reason for this?

Table 33

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

Ability to act as a market-maker in time of stress	First reason	Second reason	Third reason	Either first, second or third reason
Debt securities				
Possible reasons for a "very limited"or "limited" ability				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	100	0	0	100
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Possible reasons for a "good"or "moderate" ability				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	27	13	60	29
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	27	13	40	25
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	9	25	0	13
Availability of hedging instruments	18	13	0	13
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	9	25	0	13
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	9	13	0	8
Total number of answers	**11**	**8**	**5**	**24**
Derivatives				
Possible reasons for a "very limited"or "limited" ability				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	100	0	0	100
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Possible reasons for a "good"or "moderate" ability				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	36	17	50	33
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	9	0	0	5
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	9	17	0	10
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	9	33	0	14
Availability of hedging instruments	18	0	25	14
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	25	5
Profitability of market making activities	9	33	0	14
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	9	0	0	5
Total number of answers	**11**	**6**	**4**	**21**

Reasons for (in)ability to act as a market-maker in times of stress (continued)

Given the ability of your institution to act as a market-maker for [overall/ domestic government bonds] in times stress (as reflected in your responses above), what is the [first/ second/ third] most important reason for this?

Table 33 (continued)

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

Ability to act as a market-maker in time of stress	First reason	Second reason	Third reason	Either first, second or third reason
Overall				
Possible reasons for a "very limited"or "limited" ability				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	100	0	0	100
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Possible reasons for a "good"or "moderate" ability				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	38	0	100	40
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	38	25	0	27
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	50	0	13
Availability of hedging instruments	13	25	0	13
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	13	0	0	7
Total number of answers	**8**	**4**	**3**	**15**
Domestic government bonds				
Possible reasons for a "very limited"or "limited" ability				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Possible reasons for a "good"or "moderate" ability				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	29	0	50	25
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	14	33	50	25
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	29	33	0	25
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	14	33	0	17
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	14	0	0	8
Total number of answers	**7**	**3**	**2**	**12**

Reasons for (in)ability to act as a market-maker in times of stress (continued)

Given the ability of your institution to act as a market-maker for [high-quality government, sub-national and supra-national bonds/ other government, sub-national and supra-national bonds] in times stress (as reflected in your responses above), what is the [first/ second/ third] most important reason for this?

Table 33 (continued)

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

Ability to act as a market-maker in time of stress	First reason	Second reason	Third reason	Either first, second or third reason
High-quality government, sub-national and supra-national bonds				
Possible reasons for a "very limited"or "limited" ability				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	100	0	50
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	100	0	0	50
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**
Possible reasons for a "good"or "moderate" ability				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	33	25	0	31
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	22	25	0	23
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	11	25	0	15
Availability of hedging instruments	11	0	0	8
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	11	25	0	15
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	11	0	0	8
Total number of answers	**9**	**4**	**0**	**13**
Other government, sub-national and supra-national bonds				
Possible reasons for a "very limited"or "limited" ability				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	50	0	0	33
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	100	0	33
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	50	0	0	33
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**2**	**1**	**0**	**3**
Possible reasons for a "good"or "moderate" ability				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	17	33	100	30
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	33	0	0	20
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	17	33	0	20
Availability of hedging instruments	17	0	0	10
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	33	0	10
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	17	0	0	10
Total number of answers	**6**	**3**	**1**	**10**

Reasons for (in)ability to act as a market-maker in times of stress (continued)

Given the ability of your institution to act as a market-maker for [high-quality financial corporate bonds/ high-quality non-financial corporate bonds] in times stress (as reflected in your responses above), what is the [first/ second/ third] most important reason for this?

Table 33 (continued)

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

Ability to act as a market-maker in time of stress	First reason	Second reason	Third reason	Either first, second or third reason
High-quality financial corporate bonds				
Possible reasons for a "very limited"or "limited" ability				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Possible reasons for a "good"or "moderate" ability				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	20	0	50	22
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	10	0	0	4
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	20	29	17	22
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	29	0	9
Availability of hedging instruments	20	29	0	17
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	10	0	33	13
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	20	14	0	13
Total number of answers	**10**	**7**	**6**	**23**
High-quality non-financial corporate bonds				
Possible reasons for a "very limited"or "limited" ability				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	100	0	0	50
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	100	0	50
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**
Possible reasons for a "good"or "moderate" ability				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	50	12
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	13	0	0	6
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	25	20	0	18
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	40	0	12
Availability of hedging instruments	25	40	0	24
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	13	0	50	18
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	25	0	0	12
Total number of answers	**8**	**5**	**4**	**17**

Reasons for (in)ability to act as a market-maker in times of stress (continued)

Given the ability of your institution to act as a market-maker for [high yield corporate bonds/ convertible securities] in times stress (as reflected in your responses above), what is the [first/ second/ third] most important reason for this?

Table 33 (continued)

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

Ability to act as a market-maker in time of stress	First reason	Second reason	Third reason	Either first, second or third reason
High-yield corporate bonds				
Possible reasons for a "very limited"or "limited" ability				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Possible reasons for a "good"or "moderate" ability				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	75	21
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	17	0	0	7
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	33	25	0	21
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	50	0	14
Availability of hedging instruments	33	25	0	21
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	17	0	25	14
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**6**	**4**	**4**	**14**
Convertible securities				
Possible reasons for a "very limited"or "limited" ability				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	100	0	0	100
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Possible reasons for a "good"or "moderate" ability				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	33	0	100	43
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	33	0	0	14
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	100	0	29
Availability of hedging instruments	33	0	0	14
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**3**	**2**	**2**	**7**

Reasons for (in)ability to act as a market-maker in times of stress (continued)

Given the ability of your institution to act as a market-maker for [asset-backed securities/ covered bonds] in times stress (as reflected in your responses above), what is the [first/ second/ third] most important reason for this?

Table 33 (continued)

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

Ability to act as a market-maker in time of stress	First reason	Second reason	Third reason	Either first, second or third reason
Asset-backed securities				
Possible reasons for a "very limited"or "limited" ability				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	100	0	0	100
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	0	0	0
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Possible reasons for a "good"or "moderate" ability				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	14	0	100	23
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	29	25	0	23
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	50	0	15
Availability of hedging instruments	29	25	0	23
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	29	0	0	15
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**7**	**4**	**2**	**13**
Covered bonds				
Possible reasons for a "very limited"or "limited" ability				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	0	0	0	0
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	100	0	50
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	0	0	0	0
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	100	0	0	50
Availability of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	0	0	0	0
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0
Total number of answers	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**
Possible reasons for a "good"or "moderate" ability				
Willingness of your institution to take on risk	25	0	100	29
Internal treasury charges for funding market-making activities	0	0	0	0
Availability of balance sheet or capital at your institution	25	25	0	21
Competition from other banks	0	0	0	0
Competition from non-bank financial institutions	0	0	0	0
Constraints imposed by internal risk management (e.g. VaR limits)	0	50	0	14
Availability of hedging instruments	25	25	0	21
Compliance with current or expected changes in regulation	0	0	0	0
Growing importance of electronic trading platforms	0	0	0	0
Profitability of market making activities	13	0	0	7
Role of high-frequency automated trading in making markets	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	13	0	0	7
Total number of answers	**8**	**4**	**2**	**14**

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