WHAT ARE THE MAIN RISK FACTORS IN YOUR JURISDICTION?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic factors</th>
<th>Financial markets risk</th>
<th>Liquidity risk</th>
<th>Inflation</th>
<th>High level of corporate debt</th>
<th>High level of public debt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stress tests</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sectorial risk weights</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synthetic indicators</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHICH INSTRUMENTS HAVE BEEN ACTIVATED IN YOUR COUNTRY SO FAR?

- Stress tests: 61%
- Sectorial risk weights: 42%
- Synthetic indicators: 42%
- Capital flow measures: 39%
- Large exposures restrictions: 45%
- Leverage ratio: 45%
- Counter cyclical buffer: 58%
- Borrowing limits: 36%
- Capital flow measures: 45%

WHAT ARE THE MAIN CHALLENGES GOING FORWARD REGARDING YOUR MACROPRUDENTIAL POLICIES?

- Implementing macroprudential policies in good times: 70%
- Developing an analytical framework for selecting risk factors: 61%
- Activating and calibrating instruments: 55%
- Systematically reviewing macroprudential tools in bad times: 55%
- Developing experts group surveys from financial and real sectors: 40%