Table2：The CBC's targeted macro-prudential measures on real estate lending since December 2020

Loan items		Loan conditions								
		2020.12.7 amendment[1]	**2021.3.18 amendment[1]**	**2021.9.23 amendment[1]**	**2021.12.16 amendment[1]**	**2023.6.15 amendment[1]**	**2024.6.13 amendment[1]**	**2024.9.19 amendment[1]**	**2026.3.19 amendment[1]**	**2026.9.17 amendment[1]**
Corporate	The first housing loan	LTV ratio cap: 60%; No grace period	LTV ratio cap: 40%; No grace period	(unchanged)	(unchanged)	(unchanged)	(unchanged)	LTV ratio cap: 30%; No grace period	(unchanged)	(unchanged)
	The second (or more) housing loan	LTV ratio cap: 50%; No grace period								
Natural person	High-value housing loan	LTV ratio cap: 60%; No grace period	Borrower with two or less outstanding housing loans: LTV ratio cap: 55%; No grace period	(unchanged)	LTV ratio cap: 40%; No grace period	LTV ratio cap: 40%; No grace period	(unchanged)	LTV ratio cap: 30%; No grace period	(unchanged)	(unchanged)
			Borrower with three or more outstanding housing loans: LTV ratio cap: 40%; No grace period	(unchanged)	(unchanged)					
	First housing loan for a borrower already owning residential property	(nil)	(nil)	(nil)	(nil)	(nil)	(nil)	No grace period	(unchanged)	(unchanged)
	Second housing loan	(nil)	(nil)	Housing in the "specific areas"[2]; No grace period	(unchanged)	Housing in the "specific areas"[2]; LTV ratio cap: 70%; No grace period	Housing in the "specific areas"[2]; LTV ratio cap: 60%; No grace period	Housing nationwide; LTV ratio cap: 50%; No grace period	Housing nationwide; LTV ratio cap: 60%; No grace period	Housing nationwide; LTV ratio cap: 70%; No grace period
	Third housing loan	LTV ratio cap: 60%; No grace period	LTV ratio cap: 55%; No grace period	(unchanged)	LTV ratio cap: 40%; No grace period	(unchanged)	(unchanged)	LTV ratio cap: 30%; No grace period	(unchanged)	(unchanged)
	Fourth (or more) housing loan		LTV ratio cap: 50%; No grace period	(unchanged)						
Unsold housing unit loans		LTV ratio cap: 50%	(unchanged)	(unchanged)	LTV ratio cap: 40%	(unchanged)	(unchanged)	LTV ratio cap: 30%	(unchanged)	(unchanged)

Loan items	Loan conditions								
	2020.12.7 amendment[1]	**2021.3.18 amendment[1]**	**2021.9.23 amendment[1]**	**2021.12.16 amendment[1]**	**2023.6.15 amendment[1]**	**2024.6.13 amendment[1]**	**2024.9.19 amendment[1]**	**2026.3.19 amendment[1]**	**2026.9.17 amendment[1]**
Land loans	● LTV ratio cap: 65% (10% to be withheld until construction commences) ● Additional requirement: a substantive project development plan	(unchanged)	● LTV ratio cap: 60%, with 10% withheld until construction commences ● Additional requirement: a substantive project development plan	● LTV ratio cap: 50%, with 10% withheld until construction commences ● Additional requirement: ◆ A substantive project development plan ◆ A written affidavit specifying the timeframe to commence construction[3]	(unchanged)	(unchanged)	(unchanged)	(unchanged)	● LTV ratio cap: 50%, with 10% withheld until construction commences ● Additional requirement: A substantive project development plan
Mortgage loans secured by idle land in industrial districts	Banks internal rules	LTV ratio cap: 55%[4]	LTV ratio cap: 50%[4]	LTV ratio cap: 40%[4]	(unchanged)	(unchanged)	(unchanged)	(unchanged)	(unchanged)

Notes: 1. The 2020.12.7 amendment took effect on December 8, 2020; the 2021.3.18 amendment took effect on March 19, 2021; the 2021.9.23 amendment took effect on September 24, 2021; the 2021.12.16 amendment took effect on December 17, 2021; the 2023.6.15 amendment took effect on June 16, 2023; the 2024.6.13 amendment took effect on June 14, 2024; the 2024.9.19 amendment took effect on September 20, 2024; the 2026.3.19 amendment took effect on March 20, 2026; and the 2026.9.17 amendment took effect on September 18, 2026.

2. Specific areas include Taipei City, New Taipei City, Taoyuan City, Taichung City, Tainan City, Kaohsiung City, Hsinchu County and Hsinchu City.

3. With respect to the specified period for commencing construction under land loans, financial institutions should prudently assess the actual time required for borrowers to begin construction. As a general rule, the period should not exceed 18 months

4. Exemptions applicable when: (1) Construction on the collateralized land has commenced; or (2) Borrower has submitted a substantive project development plan and a written affidavit stating construction to begin within 1 year.

Source: CBC.