



Banc Ceannais na hÉireann
Central Bank of Ireland

Eurosystem

Implementation of the Credit Union Act 1997 (Regulatory Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations 2025 for Credit Unions

Frequently Asked Questions

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Introduction

This document (the FAQs) is drawn up by the Central Bank of Ireland (Central Bank) to address questions which credit unions may have in relation to the implementation of the changes to the lending and investments regulations for credit unions under the Credit Union Act 1997 (Regulatory Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations 2025 (the Amending Regulations) which commence on 30 September 2025.

The FAQs have no legal status. Credit unions should consult their legal advisers concerning any matter of legal interpretation of the Credit Union Act, 1997 (the 1997 Act) or Regulations issued under the 1997 Act.

Where extracts from the 1997 Act, the Credit Union Act 1997 (Regulatory Requirements) Regulations 2016 (the 2016 Regulations) and the Amending Regulations are included in the FAQs, these are shown in quotes and italics. The table in the Appendix to the FAQs provides a comparative overview of the lending-related and investment-related requirements contained in the 2016 Regulations prior to the Amending Regulations commencing versus the requirements after the Amending Regulations have commenced on 30 September 2025.

The Central Bank will update the FAQs as necessary. Please see a version history below which sets out amendments made from time to time to the FAQs to reflect any common questions that arise.

Version	Date	Amendments
1.0	11 September 2025	Initial version

Glossary

AHB	Approved Housing Body
BTL	Buy-to-let
Central Bank	Central Bank of Ireland
the 1997 Act	Credit Union Act, 1997
the 2016 Regulations	Credit Union Act 1997 (Regulatory Requirements) Regulations 2016
the Amending Regulations	Credit Union Act 1997 (Regulatory Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations 2025
the FAQs	Implementation of the Credit Union Act 1997 (Regulatory Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations 2025 for Credit Unions Frequently Asked Questions

General

1. When do the Amending Regulations commence?

The Amending Regulations commence on 30 September 2025.

2. What are the main updates to the credit union lending regulations made under the Amending Regulations?

On the **concentration limits for house and business lending**, the Amending Regulations replace Regulations 12 and 12A of the 2016 Regulations with a new Regulation 12, making changes that:

- Decouple the previous combined concentration limits by prescribing new separate concentration limits for house lending and business lending;
- Remove tiering whereby all credit unions regardless of their asset size may avail of the same concentration limits; and
- Adjust the lending capacity available to all credit unions for house lending and business lending, within the new concentration limits, as follows:
 - House lending - 30% of total assets (within the overall house lending concentration limit of 30% of total assets, an inner limit of 2.5% of total assets for other residence type house lending, i.e. non-principal residence type house lending, applies for all credit unions); and
 - Business lending - 15% of total assets.

Relatedly, the Amending Regulations amend the **definition of “house loan”** to allow credit unions to provide loans to their members for other residence type house lending. Such lending could for example include loans for second homes, holiday homes and BTL loans. The Amending Regulations insert a definition for the term “other residence”, defining this as “*a house that is not for use as the member’s principal residence*”. The revised definition of “house loan” also clarifies that loans to AHBs will not come within the meaning of “house loan” and that the subject property must be in the State.

On **securing the first legal charge on property for house lending**, the Amending Regulations amend Regulation 15 (*Requirement for House Loans*) of the 2016 Regulations to reflect the changes being made to the definition of “house loan” whereby it is being broadened to incorporate other residence type house lending. In this regard, the requirement in Regulation 15 is also being broadened such that it also covers other residence type house lending. More specifically, under the amended requirement a credit union may only make a house loan for one or more of the

purposes specified in paragraph (e) or (g)¹ of the definition of “house loan”, or to refinance a loan previously provided for one or more of those purposes, where that loan will be secured as a first legal charge on the property.

The Amending Regulations remove Regulation 16 (***lending practices for specific categories of lending***) from the 2016 Regulations. (To note, related to this change, the Central Bank is updating the Lending Chapter of the Credit Union Handbook to include new high-level guidance setting out our expectations on credit unions reporting to their boards of directors on the performance of loans).

On ***related parties lending (exempt exposures)***, the Amending Regulations increase the monetary amount at which the exempt exposure provisions set out in Regulation 20 of the 2016 Regulations apply from a threshold of €2,000 to a threshold of €10,000.

On ***related parties lending (reporting requirements)***, the Amending Regulations remove the board reporting-related requirements within the related parties lending regulations set out in Regulations 20(2) and Regulation 21 of the 2016 Regulations. (To note, the Central Bank is updating the Lending Chapter of the Credit Union Handbook to include new high-level guidance setting out our expectations on credit unions reporting to their boards of directors on related parties lending).

3. In what way do the Amending Regulations update the credit union investment regulations?

The Amending Regulations make necessary technical changes to the 2016 Regulations to:

- Update the definition of the term “approved housing body”;
- Remove the definition of “Tier 3 Approved Housing Body” and replace existing references to “Tier 3 Approved Housing Body” in the 2016 Regulations with the term “permitted approved housing body”; and
- Define the term “permitted approved housing body”.

These necessary technical changes are relevant to the AHB-related permitted class of investment (by credit unions) set out in Regulation 25(1)(f) and referred to in Regulation 25(2) of the 2016 Regulations (see also question 20 and 21 in the Approved Housing Bodies section of the FAQs for further details).

¹ Under the Amending Regulations, paragraph (e) of the definition of “house loan” relates to a loan made to a member to enable the member to have a house constructed on the property as their other residence and paragraph (g) of the definition of “house loan” relates to a loan made to a member to enable the member to buy a house that is already constructed on the property for use as their other residence.

Concentration limits for house lending and business lending

4. What are the new concentration limits for house lending and business lending?

The new concentration limits for house lending and business lending are as follows:

- House lending - 30% of total assets (within the overall house lending concentration limit of 30% of total assets, an inner limit of 2.5% of total assets for other residence type house lending, i.e. non-principal residence type house lending, applies for all credit unions); and
- Business lending - 15% of total assets.

5. Do credit unions have to notify, or apply to, the Central Bank to avail of the lending capacity provided by the new separate concentration limits for house lending and business lending?

No, there are no requirements for credit unions to notify the Central Bank, or apply to the Central Bank for approval to avail of the lending capacity provided under the new concentration limit of 30% of total assets for house lending (and, within this, the inner limit of 2.5% of total assets for other residence type house lending) or the new concentration limit of 15% of total assets for business lending.

6. How does the inner limit for other residence type house lending operate?

Once the Amending Regulations commence, an inner limit of 2.5% of total assets for other residence (i.e. non-principal residence) type house lending applies for all credit unions within the overall house lending concentration limit of 30% of total assets. Any house lending undertaken for other residence type house lending utilises both the 2.5% of total assets inner limit for other residence type house lending and the overall 30% of total assets house lending concentration limit.

Where a credit union does not undertake any other residence type house lending, the credit union may use the full house lending capacity available to it - under the overall house lending concentration limit of 30% of total assets - for principal residence type house lending.

7. Does utilising capacity for business lending impact the capacity available to the credit union for house lending (and vice versa)?

No, once the Amending Regulations commence on 30 September 2025 the provision of business loans no longer impacts on a credit union's capacity to undertake house lending under the house lending concentration limit, and vice versa as the Amending Regulations decouple the house and business lending concentration limits (by prescribing new separate concentration limits for house lending and business lending). In other words, a business loan will only utilise a credit union's lending capacity within the business lending concentration limit of 15% of total assets and a house loan will only utilise a credit union's lending capacity within the house lending concentration limit of 30% of total assets.

8. When can a credit union start availing of the new concentration limits?

A credit union can start availing of the new concentration limits for house lending and business lending when the Amending Regulations commence on 30 September 2025. Until then, the combined concentration limits for house and business lending continue to apply to credit unions.

9. Are there any requirements on the gradual/phased utilisation of increased capacity for house and business lending?

No, there are no specific requirements within the 2016 Regulations in respect of the rate at which credit unions utilise available capacity for house lending and / or business lending under the new separate concentration limits. However, as articulated by the Central Bank in the [Feedback Statement to CP159 - Consultation on Proposed Changes to the Credit Union Lending Regulations](#), it is our expectation that credit unions planning to undertake lending in specific loan categories – including house lending and business lending - adopt a gradual / phased approach to utilisation of available capacity to facilitate a credit union in aligning its lending activity with its competence and capability to undertake lending in the relevant loan categories, as these develop. It is the Central Bank's view that adopting a gradual / phased approach to utilisation of available lending capacity for specific loan categories can also play an important role in mitigating some of the related risks (e.g. financial risk, credit risk and funding and liquidity risk) by ensuring that such lending is originated over the economic cycle. The Central Bank therefore expects credit unions that choose to engage in house and / or business lending to use their lending capacity for these loan categories in a gradual / phased way.

10. Does a credit union have to take any action to withdraw existing approvals/notifications?

No, relevant credit unions do not need to take any action to withdraw existing approvals / notifications related to lending on the Central Bank of Ireland Portal. The Central Bank will take the necessary steps to update the credit union's records in this regard on the Central Bank of Ireland Portal.

For credit unions that provided the requisite notification to the Central Bank of their intention to avail of the 10% combined concentration limit and for credit unions approved by the Central Bank to avail of the 15% combined concentration limit prior to the commencement of the Amending Regulations, these limits, upon commencement of the Amending Regulations, no longer apply and are superseded by the new separate concentration limits for house lending and business lending (of 30% and 15% of total assets respectively) which are available to all credit unions.

“House loan” – definition and requirements

11. How is the definition of “house loan” changing?

The Amending Regulations amend the definition of “house loan” in Regulation 2 of the 2016 Regulations to include loans for other residence type house lending and, in light of this expansion of the definition, to clarify that loans to AHBs do not come within the meaning of “house loan”. The definition now also requires that the property be in the State. The changes to the definition of “house loan” introduced by the Amending Regulations are highlighted in bold in the text below which sets out the amended definition.

“house loan” means “a loan made to a member, **other than a member that is an approved housing body**, secured by property **in the State** for the purpose of enabling the member to -

- (a) have a house constructed on the property as their principal residence,
- (b) improve or renovate a house on the property that is already used as their principal residence,
- (c) buy a house that is already constructed on the property for use as their principal residence,
- (d) refinance a loan previously provided for one of the purposes specified in (a), (b) or (c) for the same purpose,

- (e) *have a house constructed on the property as their other residence,*
- (f) *improve or renovate a house on the property that is already used as their other residence,*
- (g) *buy a house that is already constructed on the property for use as their other residence, or*
- (h) *refinance a loan previously provided for one of the purposes specified in (e), (f) or (g) for the same purpose”.*

Related to the changes to the definition of “house loan”, the Amending Regulations also insert a definition for the term “other residence”, defined as meaning “*a house that is not for use as the member’s principal residence*”, in Regulation 2 of the 2016 Regulations.

12. When advancing a house loan, does the credit union need to have it secured as a first legal charge on the property?

Once the Amending Regulations commence, Regulation 15 of the 2016 Regulations will require that a credit union may only make a house loan for one or more of the purposes specified in paragraph (a), (c), (e) or (g) of the amended definition of “house loan” (as outlined in question 11 in the FAQs), or to refinance a loan previously provided for one or more of those purposes, where that loan will be secured as a first legal charge on the property.

Lending to Approved Housing Bodies

13. Can a credit union still provide loans to approved housing bodies?

Yes, a credit union may provide a loan to an AHB for the purpose of the AHB acquiring a house. However, a loan to a member of a credit union that is an AHB will continue to come within the business loan category of lending under the 2016 Regulations.

While the Amending Regulations broaden the definition of “house loan” to include loans for other residence (i.e. non-principal residence) type house lending, in light of this change, the amended definition clarifies that loans to AHBs will not come within the meaning of “house loan”.

14. Do the changes under the Amending Regulations have any impact on the permissibility of credit unions engaging in buy-to-let residential and buy-to-let commercial property lending under the 2016 Regulations?

Immediately prior to the commencement of the Amending Regulations, credit unions were not permitted to lend to members for the purpose of financing BTL residential or

commercial property purchases (other than in the context of residential property-related lending to an AHB member of a credit union).

On BTL residential property lending, the Amending Regulations amend the definition of “house loan” in the 2016 Regulations to include other residence type house lending and, for this purpose, has defined “other residence” as meaning “*a house that is not for use as the member’s principal residence*”. Lending under the broadened definition of “house loan” could therefore include, for example, loans for second homes, holiday homes and BTL (residential) loans. (To note, the amended definition of “house loan” clarifies that a loan to a credit union member that is an AHB does not come within the meaning of “house loan”. A loan to a credit union member that is an AHB comes within the business loan category of lending).

It remains the case that a credit union is not permitted to lend to members for the purpose of financing a BTL commercial property under the 2016 Regulations.

Removal of Regulation 16

15. What does the removal of Regulation 16 mean for a credit union from an underwriting perspective?

By removing Regulation 16 from the 2016 Regulations, the changes under the Amending Regulations provide credit unions with increased flexibility on how to manage the underwriting of loans within their own risk appetites. Notwithstanding the removal of Regulation 16 from the 2016 Regulations, credit unions must still take account of – and comply with – other legislative and regulatory requirements which continue to apply to them. For example, section 35 of the 1997 Act includes a number of relevant requirements and provides, among other things, that:

- The ability of the loan applicant to repay a loan shall be the primary consideration in the underwriting process of the credit union making the loan or participating in the loan, as the case may be;
- A credit union shall manage and control lending to ensure the making of loans does not involve undue risk to members' savings taking into account the nature, scale, complexity and risk profile of the credit union; and
- Every application to a credit union for a loan shall be in writing and shall state the purpose for which the loan is required and the security (if any) offered for it.

16. How does the removal of Regulation 16 impact upon credit unions' arrangements for board reporting on the performance of loans?

By removing Regulation 16 from the 2016 Regulations, the regulatory requirement on credit unions reporting to their boards of directors on the performance of loans no longer applies. In light of this change (and other changes) to the 2016 Regulations under the Amending Regulations, the Central Bank is updating the Lending Chapter of the Credit Union Handbook to include new, high-level, guidance on board reporting on lending. It will be a matter for credit unions to determine the appropriate arrangements for, and level of, reporting to their boards of directors on the performance of loans on an ongoing basis and to update their documented internal governance policies and procedures in this regard accordingly.

Related Party Lending

17. What changes are being made to the related parties lending requirements for credit unions?

The Amending Regulations make two changes to the related parties lending requirements contained in the 2016 Regulations:

- 1) The first change relates to *Related Parties Lending (exempt exposures threshold)*. Until the Amending Regulations commence on 30 September 2025, Regulation 20(1) provides that Regulations 19² and 21³ do not apply where the total credit union exposure to the related party is €2,000 or less. When the Amending Regulations commence, they amend Regulation 20(1) by increasing the related parties exempt exposures threshold amount to an exposure of €10,000 or less.
- 2) The second change relates to *Related Parties Lending (reporting and recording and monitoring)*. In this regard the Amending Regulations remove the board reporting requirements for related parties lending (as set out in Regulations 20(2)(c) and 21(1) of the 2016 Regulations), as follows:

² Regulation 19(1) states that "Subject to Regulation 18, a credit union shall ensure that the making of a loan to a related party is subject to individual prior approval in writing by the credit committee and that actions in relation to the management of a loan are subject to individual prior approval in writing by the credit committee or the credit control committee of the credit union as appropriate". Regulation 19(2) states that "A credit union shall exclude individuals on the credit committee or the credit control committee with conflicts of interest in relation to matters specified in paragraph (1)".

³ Regulation 21(1) states that "A credit union shall record and monitor loans made to related parties and report, in writing, to the board of directors on related party loans on a monthly basis" and sets out requirements in relation to the information to be included in such reports. Regulation 21(2) states that "A credit union shall ensure that the internal audit function assesses, at least annually, the compliance or otherwise by a credit union with Regulation 19 and paragraph (1) of this Regulation and, after each assessment, submit a written report to the board of directors indicating their findings and conclusions and, where appropriate, making recommendations on any changes required"

- On related parties exempt exposures, until the Amending Regulations commence Regulation 20(2)(c) requires credit unions to, among other things, ensure that a report on these loans is reviewed and approved by the board of directors of the credit union on a quarterly basis. The Amending Regulations remove the related parties exempt exposures board reporting requirements set out in Regulation 20(2)(c).
- On related parties lending more generally, until the Amending Regulations commence Regulation 21(1) requires a credit union to record and monitor loans made to related parties and report, in writing, to the board of directors on related party loans on a monthly basis. Such a report must include details of loans advanced to related parties during the month, total loans outstanding to related parties, the performance of loans to related parties and actions in respect of the management of loans to related parties. The Amending Regulations remove related parties lending board reporting requirements set out in Regulation 21(1) (while retaining the requirement to record and monitor loans made to related parties).

To note, related to the above-mentioned removal of the related parties board reporting requirements from the 2016 Regulations, the Central Bank is updating the Lending Chapter of the Credit Union Handbook to include new high-level guidance setting out our expectations on credit unions reporting to their boards of directors on lending, including related parties lending.

18. What regulatory requirements continue to apply to related parties lending exposures of €10,000 or less (following the commencement of the Amending Regulations)?

In respect of related parties lending exposures of €10,000 or less (i.e. related parties exempt exposures), Regulations 18, 20 and 22 continue to apply following the commencement of the Amending Regulations.

Regulations 18 (*Related Parties – General*) and 22 (*Related Parties – Credit Policy*) of the 2016 Regulations are not amended by the Amending Regulations. Regulation 20 of the 2016 Regulations is amended by the Amending Regulations as outlined in the answer to question number 16 above.

Board Reporting on Lending

19. How do the changes under the Amending Regulations to the board reporting requirements for lending interact with section 54(1) of the Credit Union Act, 1997?

The Amending Regulations remove Regulation 16(3) (monthly board reporting on the performance of loans) and Regulation 20(2)(c) (quarterly board reporting of related parties exempt exposures), and amend Regulation 21(1) (monthly board reporting on related party loans) of the 2016 Regulations. When these changes commence on 30 September 2025, they will provide greater flexibility to credit unions to update their board reporting arrangements taking into account legislative requirements that apply to them under the 1997 Act. For example, where it is appropriate to do so, credit unions may seek to more closely align their board reporting arrangements for lending with the provisions of section 54(1) of the 1997 Act which, further to amendments that commenced on 8 April 2024 under the Credit Union (Amendment) Act 2023, provides that:

“the board of directors of a credit union shall meet as often as may be appropriate to fulfil its responsibilities effectively and prudently and reflecting the nature, scale and complexity of the credit union, but in any event -

(a) the board of directors shall hold at least 6 meetings in any year, and

(b) the interval between any 2 meetings of the board of directors shall not be greater than 10 weeks”.

In light of the above-mentioned board reporting-related changes to the 2016 Regulations under the Amending Regulations, the Central Bank is updating the Lending Chapter of the Credit Union Handbook to include new, high-level, guidance on board reporting on lending.

Transitional Arrangements

20. Do the Amending Regulations contain transitional arrangements?

Given the nature of the changes that the Amending Regulations make to the 2016 Regulations, including but not limited to those changes related to the lending concentration limits (under which no credit union has less capacity for house lending or business lending than they already had prior to the commencement of the Amending Regulations), no transitional arrangements are required. In this regard, the Amending Regulations do not include any new transitional arrangement provisions and do not

amend in any way the existing provisions for lending-related *Transitional Arrangements* under Regulation 24 of the 2016 Regulations.

Approved Housing Bodies

21. Why do the Amending Regulations make changes to AHB definitions and references contained in the 2016 Regulations?

AHBs no longer hold approval status under section 6 of the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1992. Since 1 January 2022, the Approved Housing Body Regulatory Authority is responsible for establishing and maintaining the register of AHBs and for registering organisations as AHBs under the Housing (Regulation of Approved Housing Bodies) Act 2019. Related to this change, the Voluntary Regulation Code for Approved Housing Bodies in Ireland, with which AHBs coming within Tier 1, Tier 2 or Tier 3 classification criteria previously voluntarily complied, ceased on 31 December 2021. In light of the above developments, the definitions of “approved housing body” and “Tier 3 Approved Housing Body” and references to “Tier 3 Approved Housing Body” contained in the 2016 Regulations prior to the commencement of the Amending Regulations are no longer appropriate and technical updates to the 2016 Regulations in this regard are required. The Amending Regulations make these necessary technical changes.

22. What changes do the Amending Regulations make to AHB definitions and references contained in the 2016 Regulations?

The Amending Regulations make necessary technical changes to Regulation 2 of the 2016 Regulations to update the definition of “approved housing body” and to remove the definition of “Tier 3 Approved Housing Body” and insert the term “permitted approved housing body” (as the concept of a Tier 3 Approved Housing Body is no longer a feature of the regulatory framework for AHBs in place under the Housing (Regulation of Approved Housing Bodies) Act 2019). Related changes to Regulations 25(1)(f) and 25(2) of the 2016 Regulations – which deal with the AHB-related permitted class of investment – are also made by the Amending Regulations (to refer to “permitted approved housing body” instead of “Tier 3 Approved Housing Body” / “Tier 3 Approved Housing Bodies”).

In summary, the changes made by the Amending Regulations are technical only and do not make any substantive changes to the types of AHBs to which a credit union may provide a loan or to the relevant investment class set out in Regulation 25(1)(f) of the 2016 Regulations.

Appendix: Comparison Table

Area	Requirements under the 2016 Regulations prior to 30 September 2025	Requirements under the 2016 Regulations from 30 September 2025
Concentration limits for house lending and business lending / Regulations 12, 12A and 2 of the 2016 Regulations	<p>Combined concentration limits for house and business lending on a tiered basis as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A 7.5% of total assets limit available to all credit unions. <p>Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">o Calculated as a percentage of total assets;o Entire limit may be utilised by the credit union for house lending ando Up to a maximum of 5% of total assets may be utilised by the credit union for business lending. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A 10% of total assets limit available to credit unions meeting objective asset size criteria (minimum total asset size of €50 million) and holding regulatory reserves of 12.5% or greater. Features: <ul style="list-style-type: none">o Calculated as a percentage of total assets;o Credit union must notify the Central Bank at least one month in advanceo Entire limit may be utilised by the credit union for house lending and	<p>Separate concentration limits for house lending and business lending available to all credit unions regardless of total assets size, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• House lending – a 30% of total assets limit (within this, an inner 2.5% of total assets limit for other residence type house lending) and• Business lending – a 15% of total assets limit. <p>The definition of “house loan” in Regulation 2 of the 2016 Regulations is amended to include loans for other residence type house lending and, in light of this broadening of the definition, to clarify that loans to approved housing bodies do not come within the meaning of “house loan”⁴ and that the property must be in the State.</p> <p>The term “other residence” is defined in Regulation 2 of the 2016 Regulations as meaning a house that is not for use as the member’s principal residence.</p>

⁴ A loan to a member of the credit union that is an AHB comes within the business loan category of lending.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Up to a maximum of 5% of total assets may be utilised by the credit union for business lending. • A 15% of total assets limit for credit unions with assets of at least €100 million. Features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Calculated as a percentage of total assets o Subject to an application and approval process o The entire limit may be utilised by the credit union for either house or business lending, subject to any conditions attaching to a Central Bank approval. 	
Requirement for House Loans / Regulation 15 of the 2016 Regulations	<p>A credit union shall only make a house loan -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) for one or more of the purposes specified in paragraph (a) or (c)⁵ of the definition of “house loan”, or (b) to refinance a loan previously provided for one or more of the purposes specified in paragraph (a) or (c) of the definition of “house loan”, <p>where that loan will be secured as a first legal charge on the property.</p>	<p>Regulation 15 is amended to broaden the requirement such that it also covers other residence type house lending. Credit unions may only make a house loan for one or more of the purposes specified in paragraph (a), (c), (e) or (g) of the definition of “house loan”, or to refinance a loan previously provided for one or more of those purposes, where that loan will be secured as a first legal charge on the property.</p>

⁵ Under the Amending Regulations, paragraph (a) of the definition of “house loan” relates to a loan made to a member to enable the member to have a house constructed on the property as their principal residence and paragraph (c) of the definition of “house loan” relates to a loan made to a member to enable the member to buy a house that is already constructed on the property for use as their principal residence.

Lending Practices for Specified Categories of Lending / Regulation 16 of the 2016 Regulations	Regulation 16 provides that a credit union shall only grant a business loan ⁶ , community loan or loan to another credit union where a comprehensive business plan and detailed financial projections are provided. In addition, a credit union must report on the performance of certain business loans, community loans and loans to other credit unions to the board on a monthly basis.	Regulation 16 of the 2016 Regulations is removed . New high-level guidance setting out the Central Bank's expectations on credit unions reporting to their boards of directors on the performance of loans will be included in the Lending Chapter of the Credit Union Handbook.
Related parties lending (exempt exposures threshold) / Regulation 20(1) of the 2016 Regulations	The threshold amount for related parties exempt exposures – i.e. related parties exposures to which Regulations 19 and 21 of the 2016 Regulations do not apply – is €2,000 or less .	The threshold amount for related parties exempt exposures is increased to a total exposure of €10,000 or less - Regulations 19 and 21 do not apply to these exposures.
Related parties lending (reporting and recording and monitoring) / Regulations 20(2)(c) and 21(1)	On related parties exempt exposures, Regulation 20 requires a report on these loans to be reviewed and approved by the board of directors of the credit union on a quarterly basis. Regulation 21 requires that a credit union record and monitor loans made to related parties and report, in writing, to the board	The related parties lending board reporting requirements set out in Regulations 20 and 21 of the 2016 Regulations are removed . Credit unions will continue to be required to record and monitor loans made to related parties. New high-level guidance setting out the Central Bank's expectations on credit unions reporting to their boards of directors on related

⁶ Regulation 16(3) states that “This Regulation does not apply to a business loan granted by a credit union where the total amount of business loans granted to a borrower, or group of borrowers who are connected, is less than €25,000”.

	of directors on related parties loans on a monthly basis.	parties lending will be included in the Lending Chapter of the Credit Union Handbook.
Loans to and investments in Approved Housing Bodies / Regulation 2 and 25 of the 2016 Regulations	<p>The definition of “approved housing body” means a housing body granted approval status under section 6 of the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1992.</p> <p>The definition of “Tier 3 Approved Housing Body” refers to and relies upon the Tier 3 Approved Housing Body classification criteria under the Voluntary Regulation Code for Approved Housing Bodies in Ireland.</p>	<p>Regulation 2 of the 2016 Regulations is amended to update the definition of “approved housing body” by referencing registration of an AHB under the Housing (Regulation of Approved Housing Bodies) Act 2019.</p> <p>The term “Tier 3 Approved Housing Body” is deleted from Regulation 2 of the 2016 Regulations and the term (and a definition of the term) “permitted approved housing body” is inserted in Regulation 2 of the 2016 Regulation. The definition of “permitted approved housing body” is consistent with the Tier 3 AHB classification criteria which had previously applied under the now revoked Voluntary Regulation Code for Approved Housing Bodies in Ireland.</p> <p>References to “Tier 3 Approved Housing Bodies” and “Tier 3 Approved Housing Body” in Regulations 25(1)(f) and 25(2) respectively (which deal with permitted classes of investments) are amended to refer to “permitted approved housing body” instead.</p>