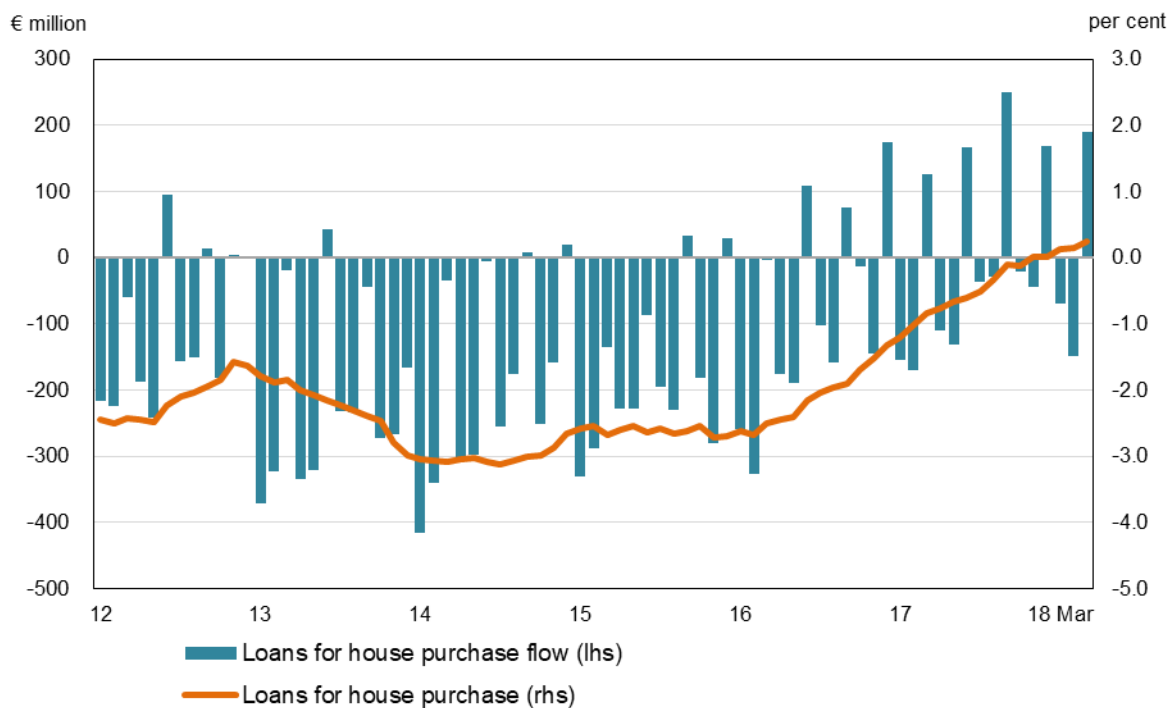




## Money and Banking Statistics<sup>1</sup> – March 2018

Lending for house purchase increased by €184 million. This represents the fifth consecutive month of positive annual growth.

Lending for house purchase; developments in net flows, and annual rate of change



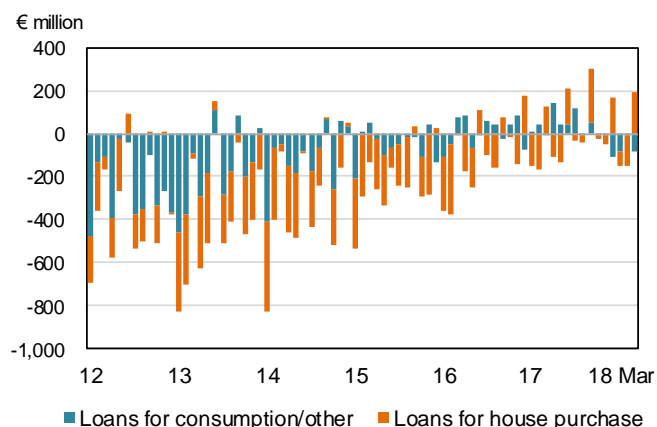
Source: Money and Banking [Table A.1](#)

<sup>1</sup> See note 1 on page 4.

### Developments in Household credit and deposits

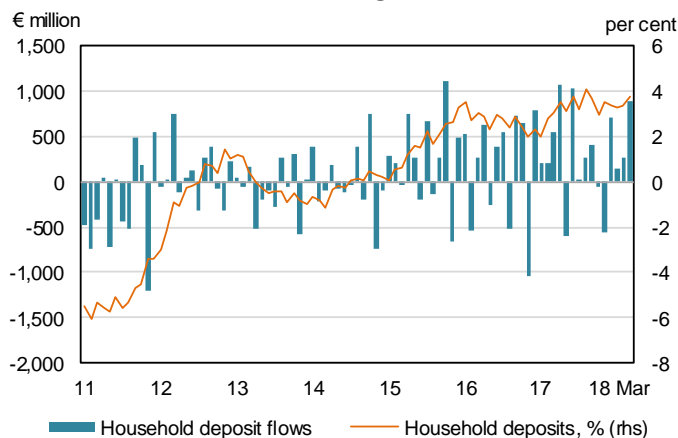
- **Loans to households, adjusted for loan sales and securitisations**, declined by 1.5 per cent in annual terms to end-March.<sup>2</sup>
- **Mortgage loans**, which account for 83 per cent of total on-balance sheet loans, increased by €190 million in March (Chart 1). Seasonal effects impact quarterly figures. In year-on-year terms, net mortgage lending rose by €184 million or 0.2 per cent, the fifth consecutive month of annual growth.
- **Non-housing loans** increased by 0.7 per cent or €103 million in annual terms to end-March. Lending for consumption purposes grew by 2.4 per cent or €289 million annually. Consumer lending growth has slowed in recent months and is now at its lowest rate since June 2016. Loans for other purposes continued to decline, falling by €188 million or 7.5 per cent.
- **Medium-term lending** drove the growth in consumer lending with loans for between one and five years rising by 7.1 per cent in the year to end-March. Lending for less than one year and for greater than five years continued to decline, falling by 1.8 and 6 per cent, respectively.
- **Deposits from households** increased in net terms by €889 million in March. Annually, household deposit lodgements were €3.6 billion higher than withdrawals, resulting in growth of 3.7 per cent. (Chart 2).
- **Developments in loans and deposits mean that Irish households continued to be net funders of the Irish banking system.** Banks held €10.8 billion more in household deposits than loans at end-March, with the loan-to-deposit ratio standing at 0.89 (Chart 3).

Chart 1: Loans to Households; developments in net flows



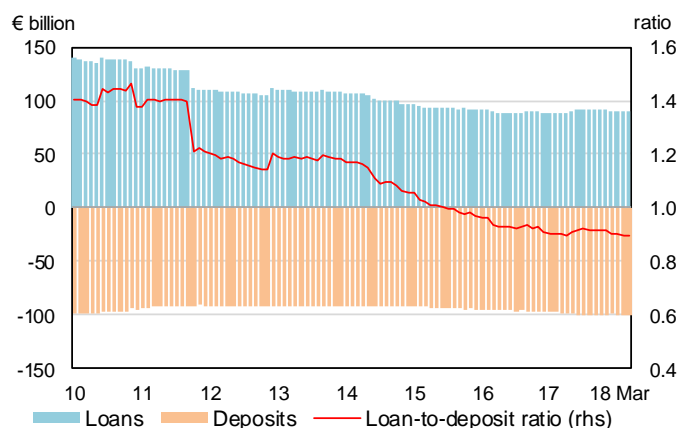
Source: Money and Banking Table A.1

Chart 2: Deposits from Households; developments in net flows, and annual rate of change



Source: Money and Banking Table A.1

Chart 3: Household loans and deposits; outstanding stock and LDR



Source: Money and Banking Table A.1

<sup>2</sup> See Note 2 on page 4.

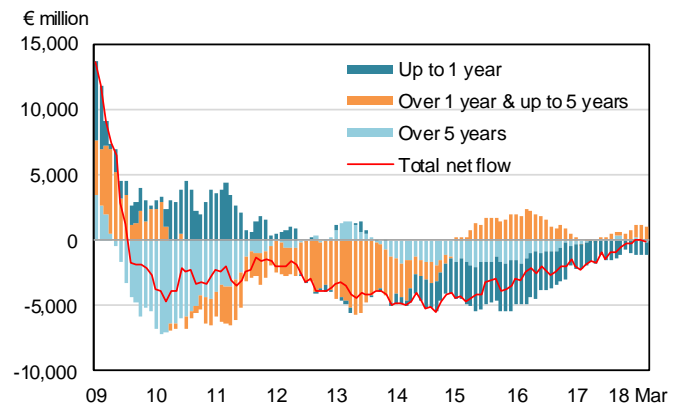
### Developments in NFC credit and deposits

- **Net lending to non-financial corporations (NFCs)** increased in net terms by €93 million in March. On an annual basis net lending declined by 0.3 per cent, following two months of positive annual growth.
- **Medium-term lending** rose by 8 per cent in the year to end-March. Following two months of positive annual growth, long-term lending declined in March by 1.1 per cent. Short-term lending continued to decline, falling by 9.4 per cent over the year (Chart 4).
- **NFC deposits** declined by €927 million in net terms in March, following an increase of €560 million in February (Chart 5). As with the household sector, NFCs continue to be significant net funders of the banking system with deposits exceeding loans by €8.9 billion.
- **Total NFC deposits** grew by 9.2 per cent annually to end-March, continuing the trend of annual growth in corporate deposits observed since 2012.

### Developments in other counterparty sectors

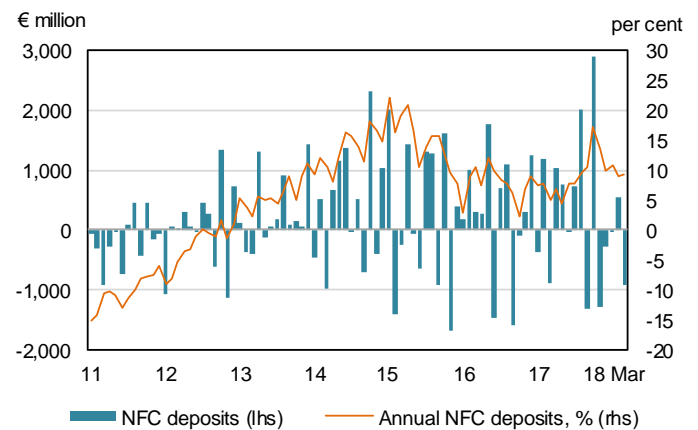
- **Total lending** decreased by 1.8 per cent in the year to end-March, driven by a 9.6 per cent fall in loans to monetary financial institutions (MFIs) (Chart 6). Lending to the private sector, which accounts for 77 per cent of banks' loan books, rose by 0.8 per cent.
- **Credit institutions' holdings of Irish-issued debt and equity securities** declined by €6 billion or 8.3 per cent in the year to end-March.
- **Irish-resident banks' borrowings from the Central Bank as part of Eurosystem monetary policy operations** remained unchanged at €7.5 billion in March, with the domestic market group of banks accounting for 99 per cent of this.

**Chart 4: Loans to NFCs; net flows (12-month sum) by original maturity category**



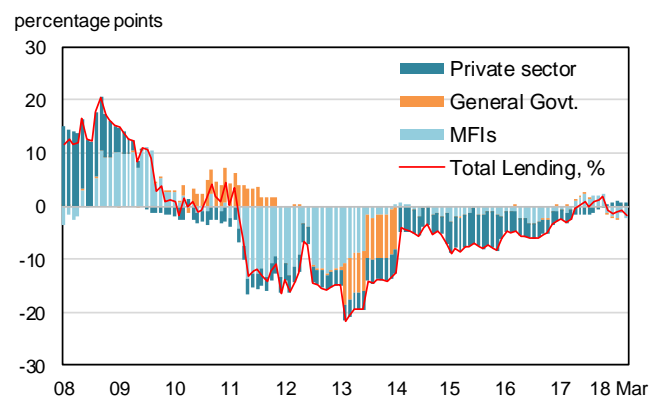
Source: Money and Banking [Table A.5](#)

**Chart 5: Deposits from NFCs; developments in net flows, and annual rate of change**



Source: Money and Banking [Table A.11.1](#)

**Chart 6: Contributions of Irish resident counterparts to annual growth in loans advanced by Irish banks**



Source: Money and Banking [Table A.4](#)

**Note 1:**

Money and Banking statistics cover all credit institutions resident in Ireland. This includes licensed banks, building societies and, since January 2009, credit unions. A resident office means an office or branch of the reporting institution which is located in the Republic of Ireland. Data are reported in respect of resident office business only. Recent data are often provisional and may be subject to revision. For further detail please see the [Money and Banking](#) webpage for:

- An extensive set of [Money and Banking Tables](#);
- A list of [Irish Resident Credit Institutions](#);
- [Money and Banking statistics Explanatory Note](#).

**Note 2:**

This measure of lending includes repayments on serviced loans which no longer appear on the balance sheet due to derecognition and transfer. See [Table A.6](#).

**Keywords:**

Money and Banking Statistics, Irish Financial Statistics, Loans, Deposits, Household Debt, Mortgage, Consumer, Repayments, Securitisations.