

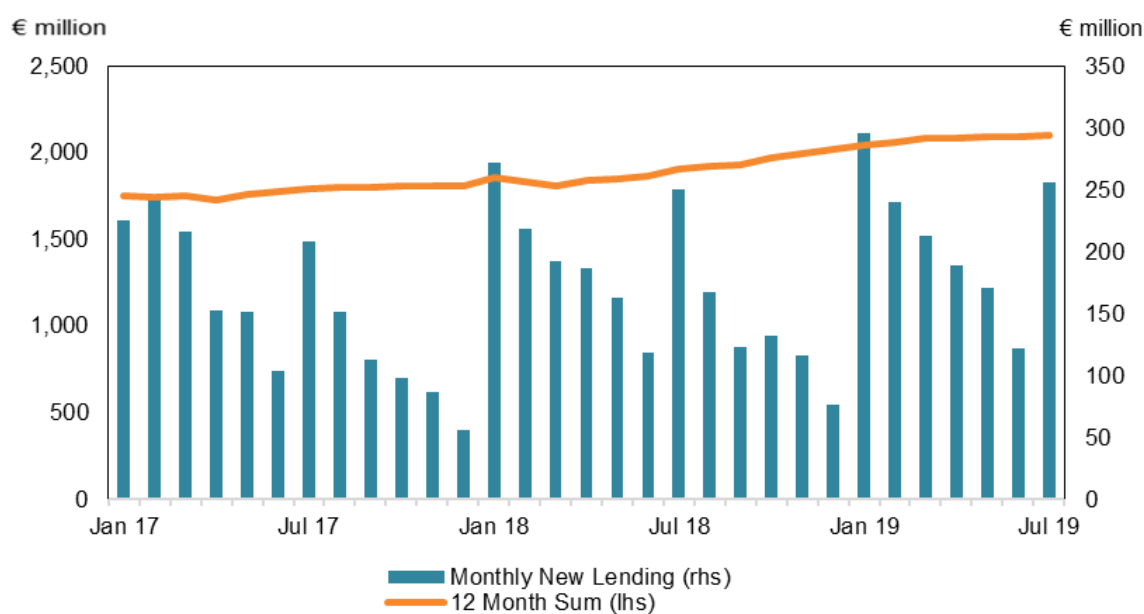


30 August 2019

Money and Banking Statistics¹ – July 2019

Gross new lending for car purchase reached €2.1 billion over the past twelve-month period. This represents the largest amount of new lending for car finance recorded since the series began in 2012. Non-PCP hire purchase agreements were the main driver of the increase.

Gross new lending for car purchase



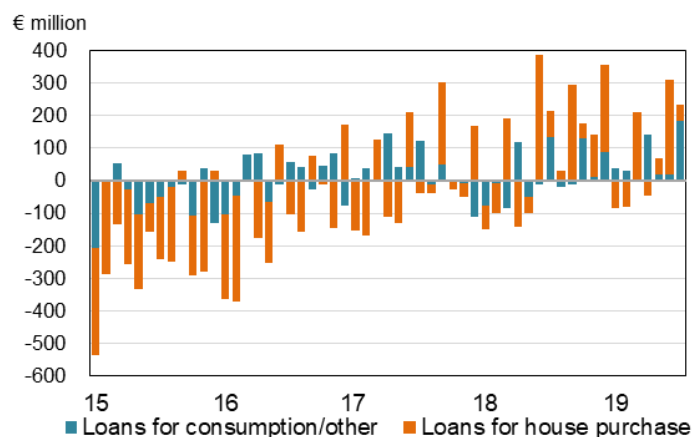
Source: Money and Banking [Table A.19](#)

¹ See note 1 on page 4.

Developments in Household credit and deposits

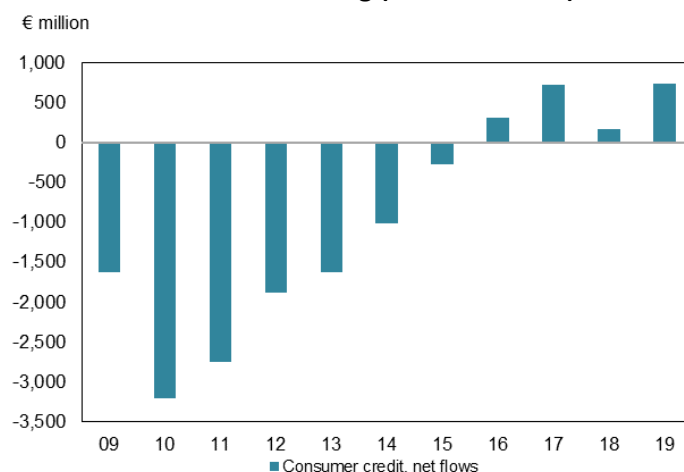
- The annual growth in bank **loans to households** was 2 per cent in the twelve months to end-July 2019. This was unchanged from June and amounted to a net increase in household lending of €1.8 billion in the twelve-month period. The rate has remained consecutively positive for 24 months.
- Loans for house purchase** remain positive, with new mortgage drawdowns exceeding repayments by €47 million in July (Chart 1). In annual terms, on-balance sheet mortgage lending increased by €1.1 billion, or 1.5 per cent.
- Consumer lending** increased by €187 million in July. For the twelve-month period to end-July, net consumer lending was €737 million, marking the largest annual increase since December 2008 (chart 2).
- Gross new lending for car purchase** was €2.1 billion over the past twelve months, the largest amount of new lending recorded since the series began. Non-PCP hire purchase agreements were the main driver of the increase in new lending.
- In monthly terms, gross new lending for car purchase** was €256 million in July, slightly higher when compared to the same period last year. The seasonality of the new car market can be seen with increases in lending in January and July in line with the new registration periods.
- Household deposits** recorded a monthly net inflow of €692 million into Irish banks over July. Overnight deposits, which include current accounts, were the main driver of the increase in household deposits, recording a net increase of €700 million (Chart 3). In annual terms, household deposits increased by €6.4 billion, recording an annual growth rate of 6.3 per cent.

Chart 1: Loans to Households; developments in net flows



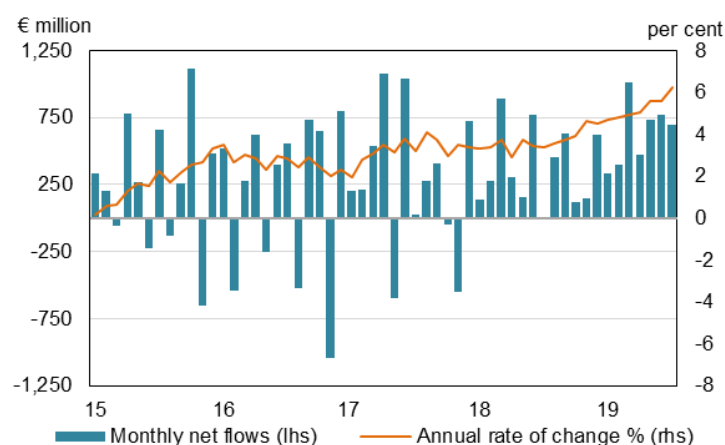
Source: Money and Banking [Table A.1](#)

Chart 2: Net consumer lending (12-month sum)



Source: Money and Banking [Table A.5.1](#)

Chart 3: Deposits from Households



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

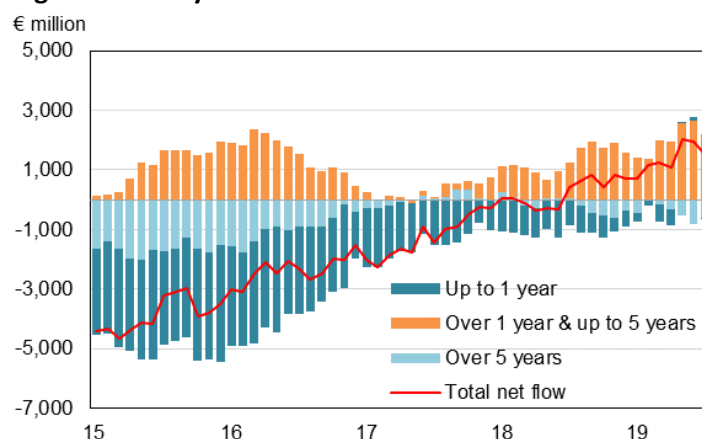
Developments in NFC credit and deposits

- **Lending to non-financial corporations (NFCs)** declined during July, falling by €328 million. On an annual basis however, new drawdowns exceeded repayments by €1.5 billion, or 3.8 per cent.
- **Medium-term lending** to NFCs contributed the largest share of the annual increase, rising by €2.2 billion in the year to end-July, or 15.3 per cent. Both short-term and long-term lending contracted in the month to weigh on total NFC lending growth, declining by 0.3 per cent and 3.5 per cent, respectively (Chart 4).
- **NFC deposits** grew by €1.3 billion in July. The increase is driven by growth of over €1 billion in overnight deposits and by €274 million in the agreed maturity of up to two year category.
- **The annual growth rate in total NFC deposits** slowed in July to 9.7 per cent, however when compared with the same period last year a slight increase is evident (Chart 5). NFC deposits have now seen consistent annual increases since 2012.

Developments in other counterparty sectors

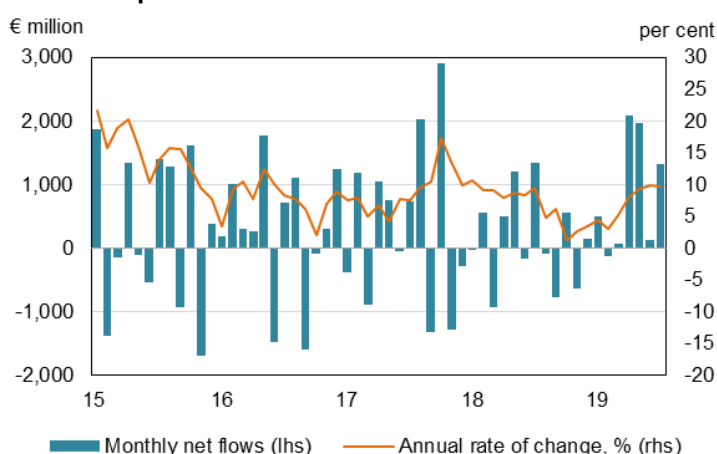
- **Annual growth in total bank lending** slowed in the month to 0.2 per cent. There has been a continued decline in lending to monetary financial institutions (MFIs), driven by a decline in bank lending to their affiliates. This decrease was largely offset by an increase in lending to the private sector (Chart 6).
- **Credit institutions' holdings of Irish-issued debt and equity securities** decreased in net terms by €1.1 billion in July, contributing to a negative annual growth.

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



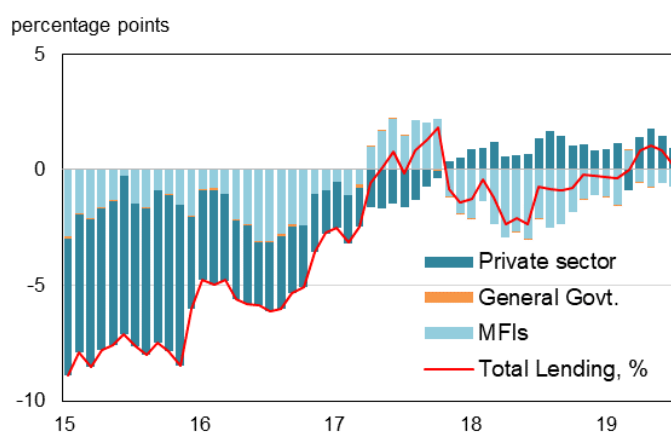
Source: Money and Banking [Table A.5](#)

Chart 5: Deposits from NFCs



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](#).

Irish-headquartered banks refers to institutions whose ultimate parent entity is resident in Ireland.

Keywords:

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