Banc Ceannais na hÉireann
Central Bank of Ireland
Eurosystem

Money and Banking Statistical Release

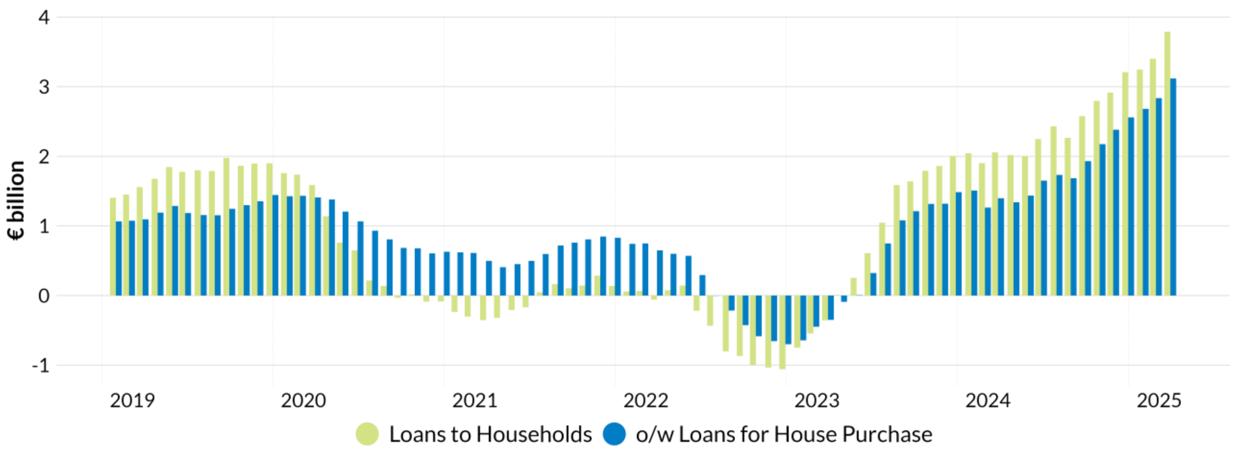
March 2025

30 April 2025

Money and Banking Statistics

Highlights in March 2025

Annual Flows of Household Lending



Source: Money and Banking Table A.1

- **Loans for house purchase** increased by €492 million in March 2025. This continued the positive trend seen since May 2024.
- Annually, **loans for house purchase** increased by €3.1 billion, or 3.7 per cent, in the year to end-March 2025. This was the largest annual increase in euro terms since September 2009 and continued the positive annual growth trend that has been seen since May 2023.
- **Consumer credit** increased by €99 million in March 2025, with an annual increase of €910 million. **Other loans to households** continued its downward trend with a decrease of €240 million in March 2025.

Section 1: Loans to Households by Lending Purpose (excluding securitised loans)

Chart 1a – monthly flows

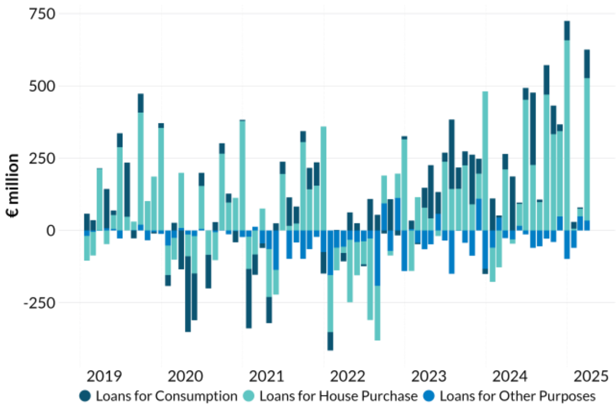
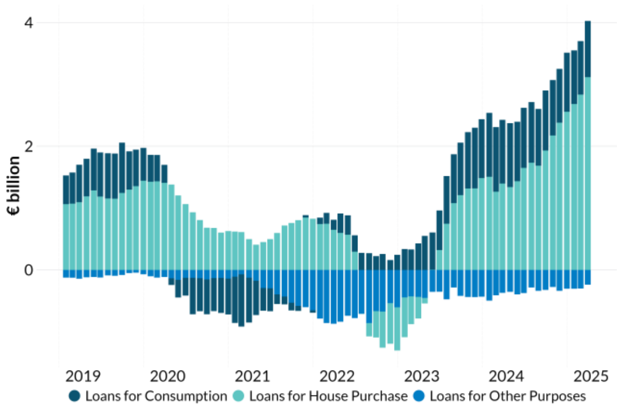


Chart 1b – annual flows



Source: Money and Banking Table A.1/Table A.5

Net lending to households was €625 million in March 2025, which is €546 million higher than the previous month (*Chart 1a*). **Loans for house purchase** were the main driver with a contribution of €492 million in the month. This comes after two months of lower monthly flows. Loans for consumption contributed with a €99 million flow in the March 2025 after remaining muted in the previous month.

Annually, **net lending to households** increased by €3.8 billion, or 3.7 per cent, in the year to end-March 2025 (*Chart 1b*). This falls to 3.6 per cent after accounting for the impact of repayments on securitised loans. Similarly to monthly developments, **loans for house purchase** were the main driver, increasing by €3.1 billion, or 3.7 per cent, in the year to end-March 2025. Loans for consumption contributed with slightly under €1 billion in the period.

The annual change in loans for house purchase[1]**,** including both on-balance sheet and securitised loans, was 3.6 per cent in the year to end-March 2025 (see Table A.6).

[1] See Note 4

Section 2: Deposits from Irish Resident Households by Maturity

Chart 2a – monthly flows

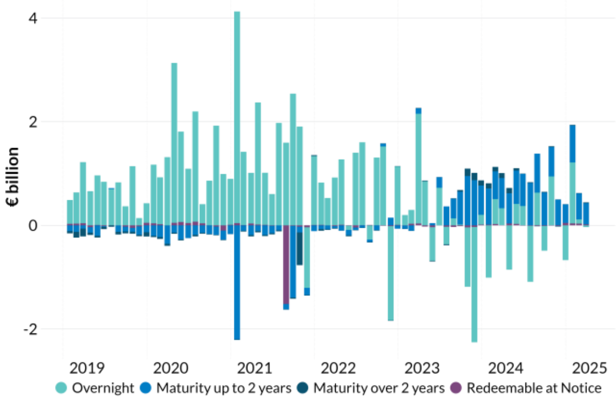
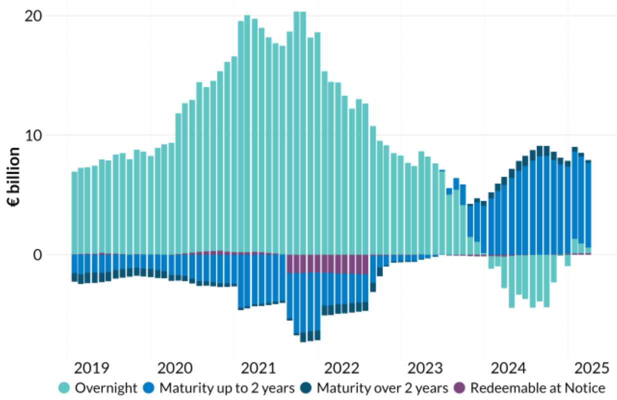


Chart 2b – annual flows



Source: Money and Banking Table A.11.1

Household deposits increased by €409 million in March 2025 (*Chart 2a*), which is €215 million less than in the previous month. Deposits stood at €162 billion at the end of the month. This was driven by term deposits, and in particular, by **deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years**, which contributed with a positive flow of €409 million in the month. **Overnight deposits**, on the other hand, remained muted and dropped slightly by €33 million in March 2025.

On an annual basis, **household deposits** increased by €7.9 billion, or 5.1 per cent, in the year to end-March 2025, driven by a €7.1 billion increase of **deposits with an agreed maturity up to 2 years** (*Chart 2b*). **Annual overnight deposits** flows remained positive at €468 million in the year to end-March 2025. However, this was the lowest annual flow in 2025 so far and represents a further slowdown of annual flows of overnight deposits in the year.

Section 3: Loans to Non-Financial Corporations (NFC) by Original Maturity

Chart 3a – monthly flows

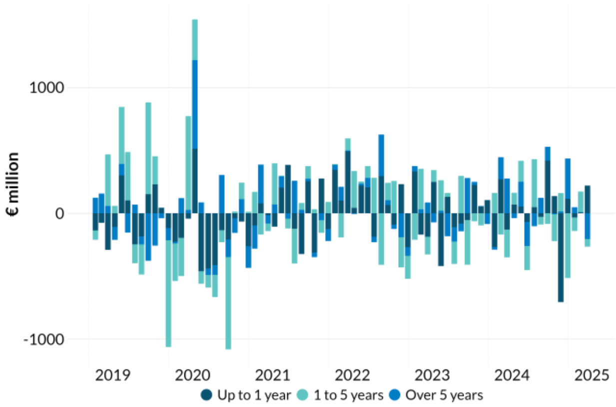
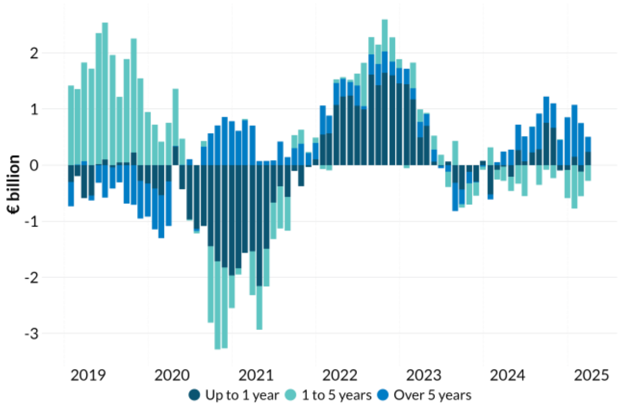


Chart 3b – annual flows



Source: Money and Banking Table A.5

Net lending to non-financial corporations (NFCs) decreased by €44 million in March 2025 (*Chart 3a*). This was driven by **medium** and **long-term loans**, which recorded negative flows in the month worth €60 million and €204 million, respectively, offsetting a €220 million positive flow of **short-term loans**.

On an annual basis, **NFC lending** increased by €227 million, or 0.8 per cent, in the year to end-March 2025 (*Chart 3b*). This was mostly driven by short and long-term loans, which had a contribution of €236 million and €270 million, respectively, only partially offset by negative flows of medium-term loans worth €280 million in the period. **Revolving loans & overdrafts** decreased by €414 million, the largest decline since November 2024.

Section 4: Deposits from Non-Financial Corporations (NFC) by Maturity

Chart 4a – monthly flows

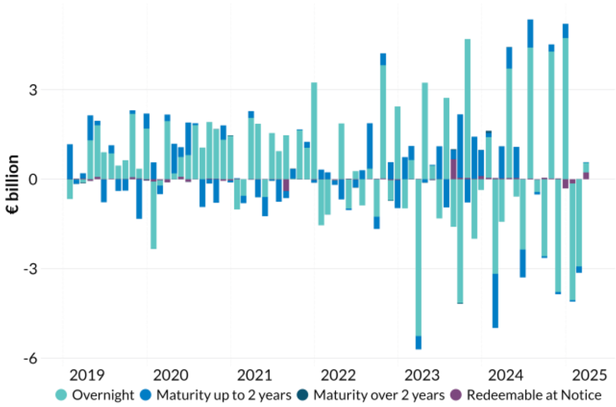
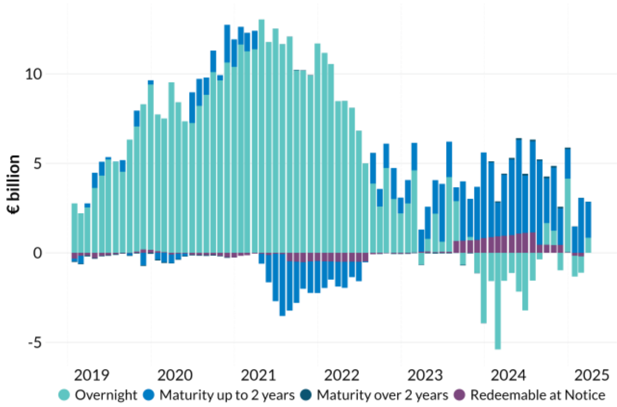


Chart 4b – annual flows



Source: Money and Banking Table A.11.1

NFC deposits increased for the first time in the year with a positive flow of €574 million in March 2025 and stood at just under €80 billion at the end of the month (*Chart 4a*). This movement was mainly driven by a €329 million increase of **overnight deposits**.

Annually, **NFC deposits** increased by €2.9 billion in the year to end-March 2025 (*Chart 4b*). This was primarily driven by a €2 billion contribution of **deposits with a maturity up to 2 years**, and to a lesser extent, by positive flows of **overnight deposits** worth €841 million in the year to end-March 2025.

Section 5: Bank Lending to the Irish Private Sector by Counterparty

Chart 5a – monthly flows

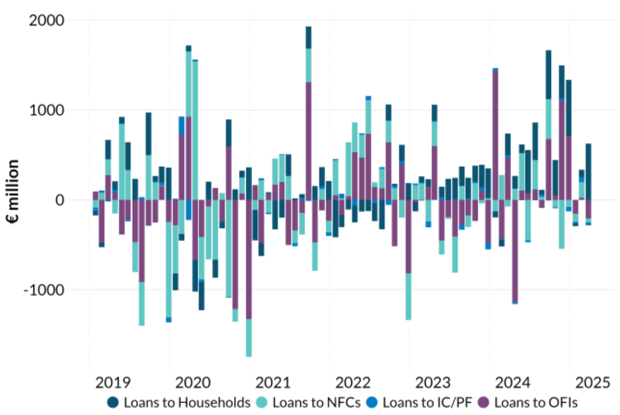
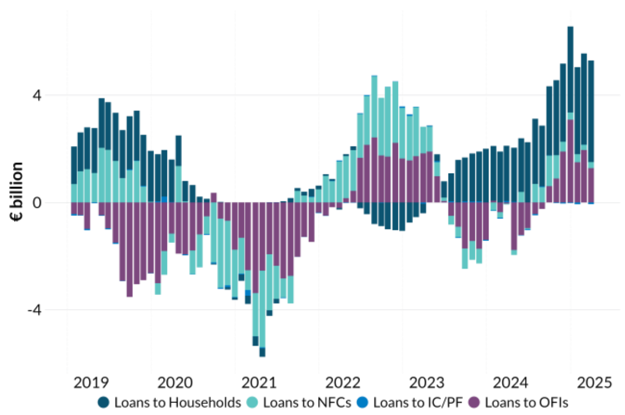


Chart 5b – annual flows



Source: Money and Banking Table A.5

Total bank lending to the Irish private sector increased by €343 million in March 2025 (*Chart 5a*), and the stock stood at €151.8 billion at the end of the month. **Loans to households** recorded the only positive movement, with a contribution of €625 million in the month. **Loans to non-financial corporations (NFC)** and **loans to insurance companies and pension funds (IC/PF)** recorded negative flows worth €44 million and €33 million, respectively, while **loans to other financial intermediaries (OFI)**[2] recorded the largest outflow, worth €206 million in the month.

Annually, **total bank lending** to the Irish private sector increased by €5.2 billion, or 3.6 per cent, in the year to end-March 2025 (*Chart 5b*). **Loans to households** accounted for the majority of the movement, with a positive annual flow of €3.8 billion, while **loans to NFCs** positively contributed with €226 million. Positive contributions were partially offset by **loans to OFIs**, which recorded a negative flow worth €1.3 billion on the same period.

[2] A definition of OFI and other counterparty institutional sectors can be found in the *Money and Banking statistics Explanatory Note,* linked in Note 1

Further information

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.

Note 2:

A number of lenders have agreed payment breaks with their customers since the onset of the COVID-19 crisis. These breaks are likely to significantly affect the Money and Banking lending data in this period, predominantly by keeping outstanding loan balances higher than they would be, had repayments followed their initial schedule. As well as this, end-quarter months' data is affected by quarterly interest capitalisation, which increases balances in on-quarter months.

Note 3:

Convenience credit debt is defined as the credit granted at an interest rate of 0 per cent in the period between payment transaction(s) undertaken with the card during one billing cycle and the date at which debit balances from the specific billing cycle becomes due. Extended credit debt is defined as the credit granted after the due date(s) of the previous billing cycle(s) has/have passed, for which an interest rate is charged.

Note 4:

Treatment of securitised loans

As a result of an update to the ECB Regulation '*on the statistical reporting of balance sheet items of credit institutions and of the monetary financial institutions sector (recast) (ECB/2021/2)*', there have been changes to how certain securitised loans are required to be classified for the purposes of statistical reporting. The below treatment, allowed under the previous Regulation, is no longer permitted under the updated Regulation:

'MFIs (….) may be allowed by their NCB to exclude from the stocks (…) any loans disposed of by means of a securitisation in accordance with national practice (…)'

The removal of this clause means that banks are now required to report all previously excluded securitised balances within their on-balance sheet stocks of outstanding loans.

This has resulted in an increase in the on-balance sheet stock of house purchase loans in tables such as Table A.1 and Table A.4.

These securitised loans were already captured in Table A.6, which combined on-balance sheet and securitised loans since the series began in January 2003. This change does not impact on published transactions and growth rates for January 2022. As a result of this change, we will be discontinuing publication of confidential series within table A.6 in the future.

Note 5:

In March 2023 the outstanding amounts and transactions of domestic household deposits increased following the entry of a credit institution into the Irish market. Without this addition the household deposit growth in the year would have been lower still.

Statistical classification of sole proprietors

In line with their treatment in ESA 2010, the Central Bank is harmonising the treatment of sole proprietors by reporting agents across various datasets. This has resulted in a reclassification of loans and deposits from the NFC to the Household sector. These amendments have been made with respect to January 2022 reference data, with revisions to historical data to follow. Specifically, these changes mean an increase in loan and deposit balances reported against the household sector, and a decline in balances reported against the NFC sector. This change does not impact on published transactions and growth rates for January 2022.