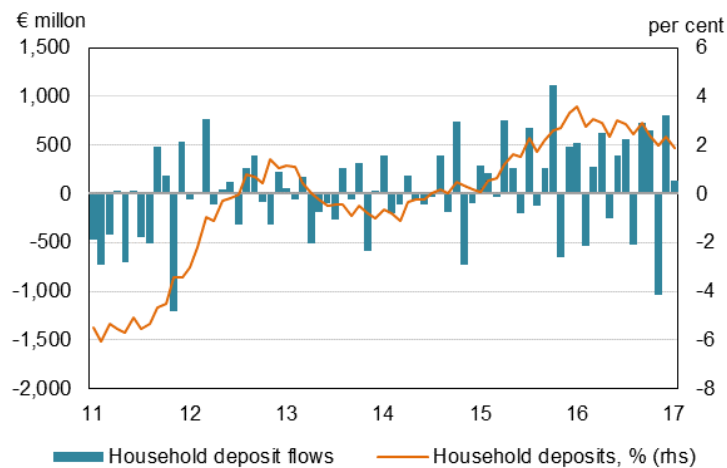


Money and Banking Statistics – January 2017

There was a net increase of €131 million in deposits from households in January 2017, following on from a €799 million increase in December 2016. The increases in these two months almost nullify the decrease of €1 billion recorded in November 2016.

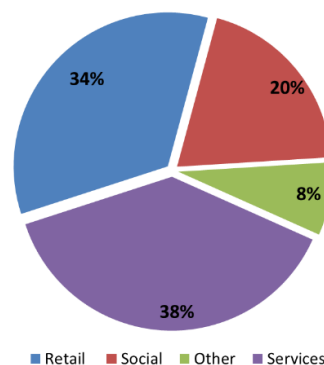
Loans for house purchase decreased by €153 million in net terms in January, a decrease of 1.2 per cent annually. Personal credit card expenditure in January 2017 was €78 million higher compared to the previous year. Increased spending on services, especially in the transport sector, led to services accounting for the largest share of expenditure.

Household Deposits - Net flows



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

New Spending on Personal Credit Cards – Sectoral Breakdown

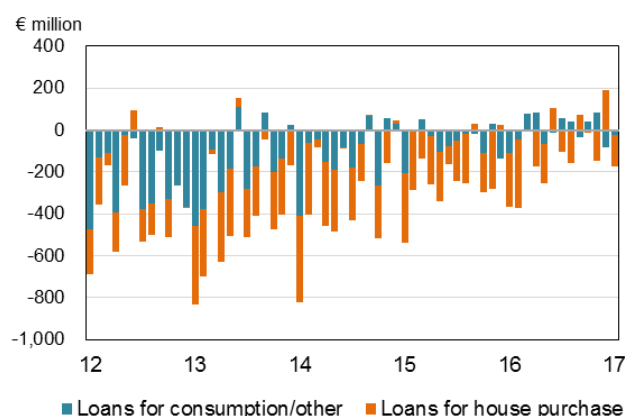


Source: Money and Banking [Table A.13](#)

Developments in Household credit and deposits

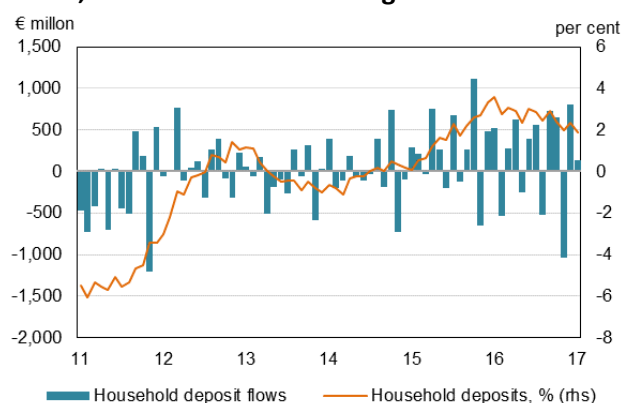
- **Loans to households adjusted for loans sales and securitisations** declined by 2.5 per cent in annual terms in January.¹
- **Mortgage loans**, which account for 83 per cent of on-balance sheet household loans, decreased in net terms by €153 million in January (Chart 1); this was in contrast to an increase of €191 million recorded in the previous month. In year-on-year terms, however, mortgage loans declined by 1.2 per cent.
- **Non-housing loans**, despite net repayments of €22 million in January, increased by 1 per cent in year-on-year terms. Consumer credit drawdowns were €601 million higher than repayments over the year, to January 2017, while the reverse was true for loans for other purposes which decreased in net terms by €476 million. New spending on credit cards reached €731 million in January 2017; this compares to €653 million in January 2016. For the first month since September 2016 expenditure on services was greater than retail expenditure, with the largest increases recorded in the transport and education sectors.
- **Deposits from households** increased in net terms by €131 million in January. In annual terms, household deposit lodgements were €1.8 billion higher than withdrawals, growing by 1.9 per cent over the year (Chart 2). This increase in January follows the pattern in December, continuing to offset the withdrawals which occurred in November.
- **Developments in loans and deposits mean that Irish households continued to be net funders of the Irish**

Chart 1: Loans to Households; developments in net flows



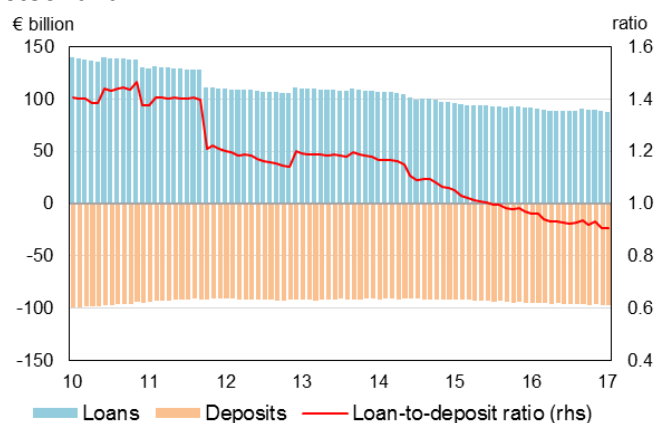
Source: Money and Banking [Table A.1](#)

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](#)

¹ See Note 2 on page 4.

banking system. Banks held €9.2 billion more household deposits than loans at end-January (Chart 3). By contrast, in early 2009 household loans exceeded deposits by €53.5 billion.

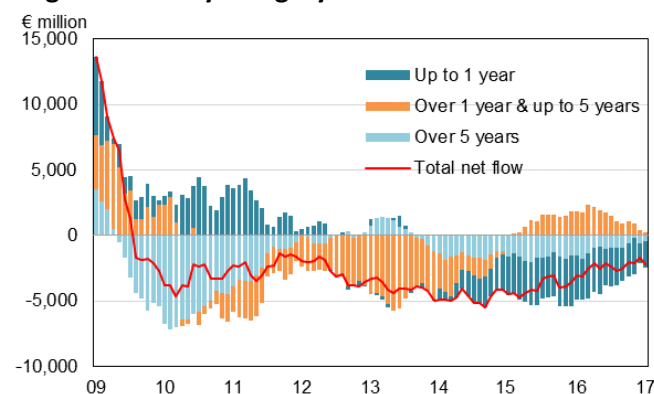
Developments in NFC credit and deposits

- **Net lending to NFCs** declined by €2.2 billion, or 4.9 per cent, in annual terms in January. This decline, however, masks divergent trends between short and medium-term maturities. As seen in Chart 4, medium-term maturities have remained positive since the beginning of 2015.
- In annual terms, medium-term net lending to NFCs grew by 1.6 per cent in January, with drawdowns exceeding repayments by €210 million. Short-term net lending declined by €2 billion over the past 12 months.
- **NFC deposits** decreased by €350 million in net terms in January in contrast to an increase of €1.2 billion in December (Chart 5). Overnight deposits were the largest contributor to this net decrease, while deposits with agreed maturity of up to two years grew by €292 million in the month; this was the first increase in this category since July 2016, contrasting sharply to a decline of €675 million in December.
- NFC deposits grew by 7.7 per cent annually in January, continuing the strong trend of corporate inflows into the Irish banking system at the beginning of 2017.

Developments in other counterparty sectors

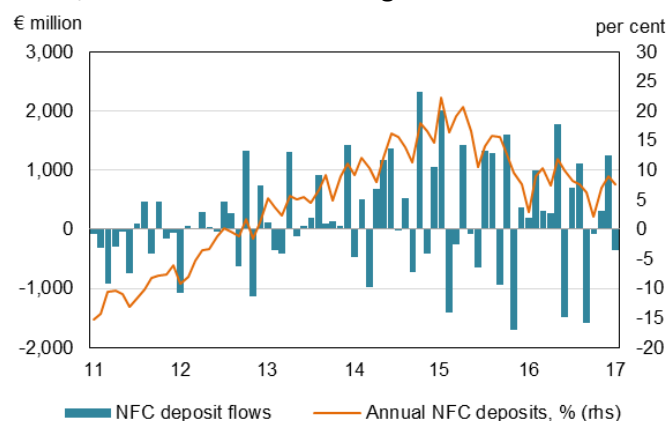
Lending to the private sector has been the main driver of net lending to Irish residents since early 2014 and accounted for 75 per cent of banks' loan books in January (Chart 6). In annual terms, outstanding loans to the Irish private sector declined by 2.8 per cent in

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



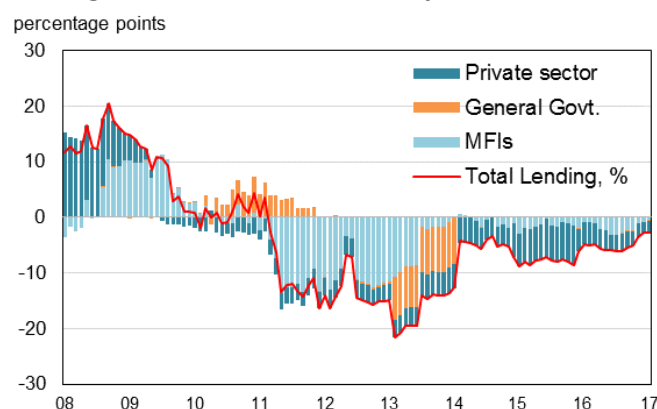
Source: Money and Banking [Table A.5](#)

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](#)

January.

- Credit institutions' holdings of Irish issued **debt and equity securities** declined by €192 million in January.
- **Irish banks' borrowings from the Central Bank as part of Eurosystem monetary policy operations decreased in January.** The outstanding stock of Central Bank borrowings was €7.3 billion, with the domestic market banks accounting for 95 per cent of this.

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, Repayments, Securitisations, PDH.