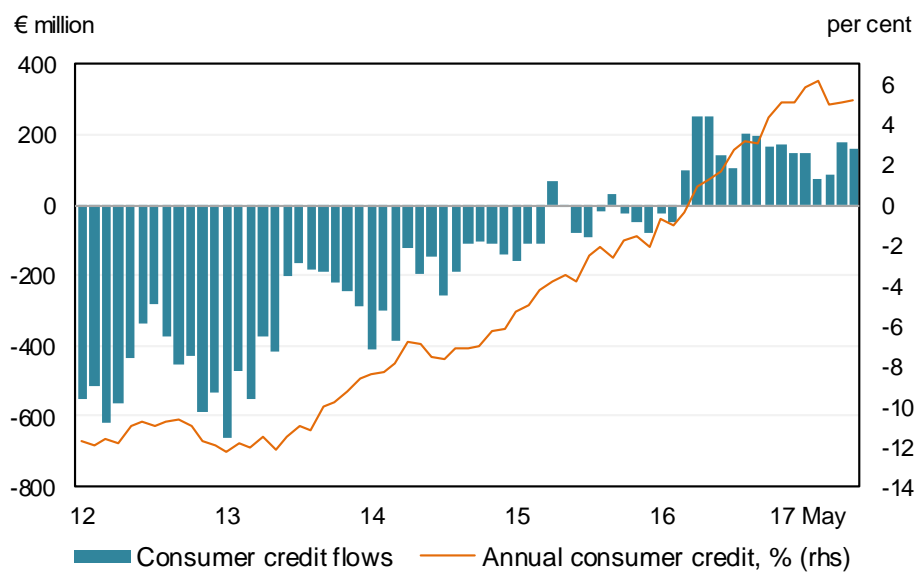


Money and Banking Statistics – May 2017

Consumer loans advanced by Irish banks exceeded repayments by €162 million in the three months to end-May 2017, continuing a trend evident since early-2016. These types of loans typically include car loans, furniture, domestic appliance and holiday loans; with overdrafts and credit cards also included. Credit card debt represented approximately 20 per cent of outstanding consumer bank credit in May.

Loans to Irish residents for consumption purposes, net flows (3-month sum), and annual rate of change.

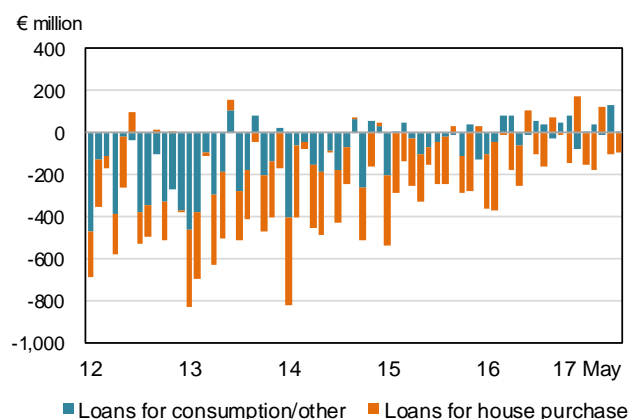


Source: Money and Banking [Table A.1](#)

Developments in Household credit and deposits

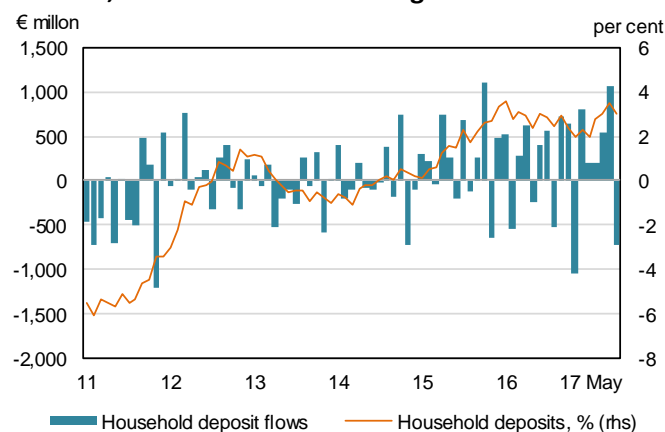
- **Loans to households, adjusted for loans sales and securitisations**, declined by 2 per cent in annual terms to end-May.¹
- **Mortgage loans**, which account for 83 per cent of total on-balance sheet loans, decreased in net terms by €96 million in May (Chart 1). This follows a decrease of €105 million in April. In year-on-year terms, net mortgage lending declined by €458 million, or 0.6 per cent.
- **Non-housing loans** increased by 1.9 per cent in annual terms to end-May, representing seven consecutive months of annual growth. Drawdowns on consumer loans exceeded repayments by €618 million in the year to end-May. The monthly net flow in May was €11 million, down from €161 million in April. Loans for other purposes continued to record negative net flows, with repayments over the 12 months to end-May exceeding drawdowns by €327 million.
- **Deposits from households** decreased in net terms by €730 million in May, reversing five months of net increases. In annual terms, household deposit lodgements were €2.9 billion higher than withdrawals, representing growth of 3 per cent over the year (Chart 2). Household deposits stood at €98.4 billion at the end of the month.
- **Developments in loans and deposits mean that Irish households continued to be net funders of the Irish banking system.** Banks held €8.8 billion more household deposits than loans at end-May (Chart 3). In contrast, household loans exceeded deposits by €72.6 billion in May 2008.

Chart 1: Loans to Households; developments in net flows



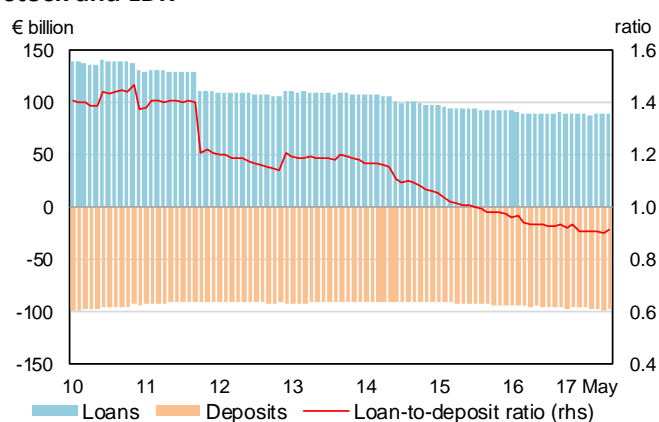
Source: Money and Banking [Table A.1](#)

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.

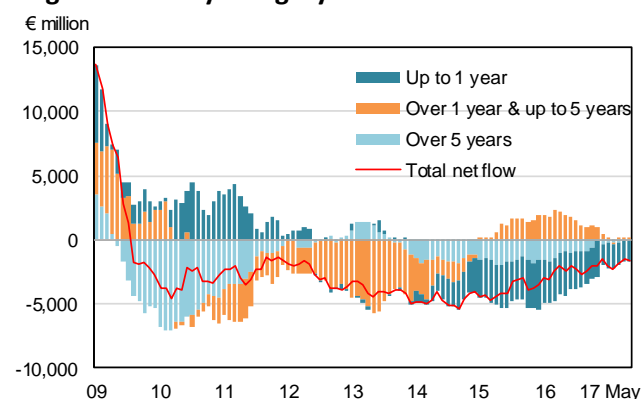
Developments in NFC credit and deposits

- **Net lending to NFCs** declined by €1.7 billion, or 3.7 per cent, in annual terms to end-May. There was a €182 million decrease in net NFC lending during May, which follows a revised increase of €357 million in April and marks the first month of decline since February.
- Medium-term loans remain the only category with positive annual flows since the beginning of 2015. Over the month, drawdowns in these medium-term loans exceeded repayments by €90 million, representing annual growth of 0.4 per cent in the year to end-May. This is the lowest annual increase in recent months.
- **NFC deposits** increased by €735 million in net terms in May, following an increase of €1.1 billion in April (Chart 5). This rise was predominantly driven by growth in overnight deposits.
- Total NFC deposits grew by 4.3 per cent annually to end-May, compared to growth of 6.9 per cent recorded in April.

Developments in other counterparty sectors

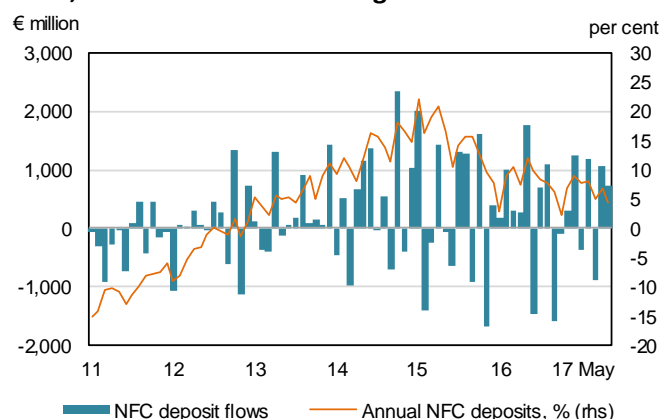
- **Lending to the private sector** has been the main driver of net lending to Irish residents since early 2014 and accounted for 74 per cent of banks' loan books in May (Chart 6). In annual terms, outstanding loans to the Irish private sector declined by 2 per cent in May.
- Credit institutions' holdings of Irish issued **debt and equity securities** decreased by €648 million in May.
- **Irish banks' borrowings from the Central Bank as part of Eurosystem monetary policy operations** decreased by €20 million in May. The outstanding stock of Central Bank borrowings was €8 billion, with the domestic market banks accounting for 95 per cent of this.

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



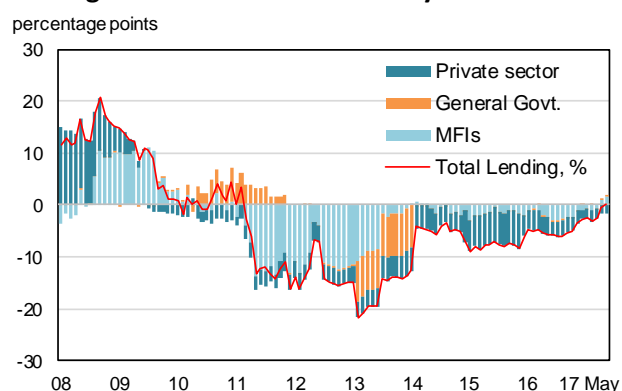
Source: Money and Banking [Table A.5](#)

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.