

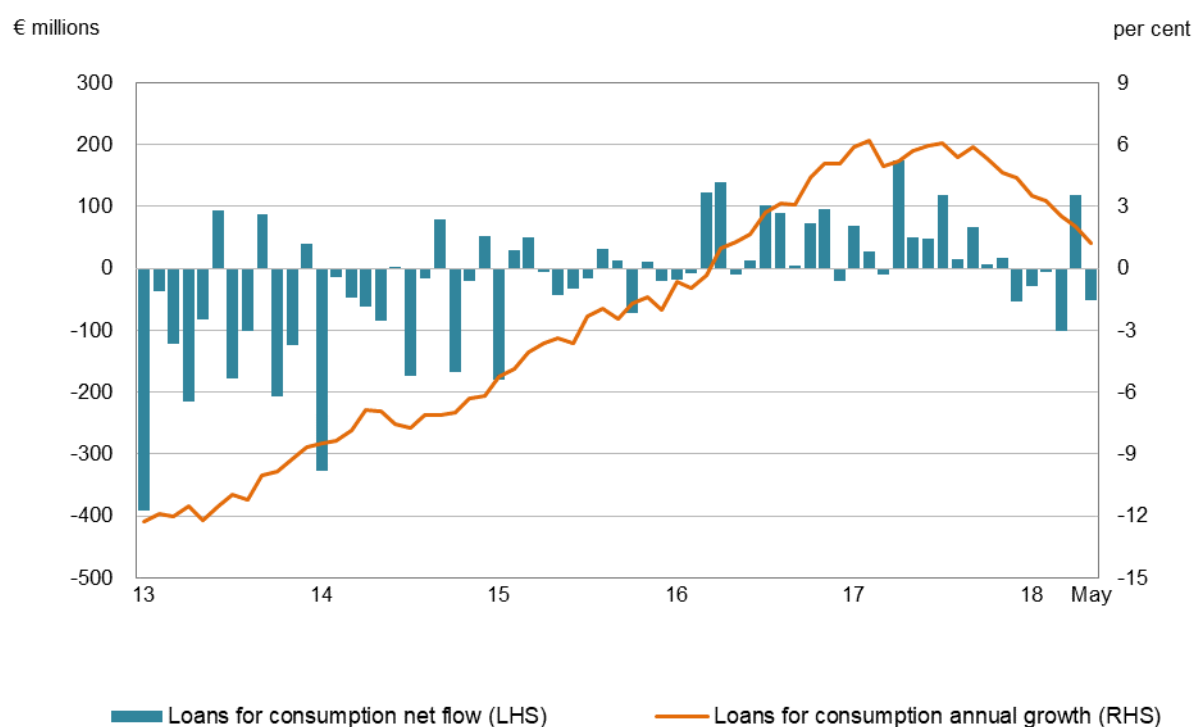


29 June 2018

Money and Banking Statistics¹ – May 2018

Loans to households for consumption purposes grew by 1.2 per cent in the year to end-May.

Consumption loans to Households; developments in net flows, annual rate of change



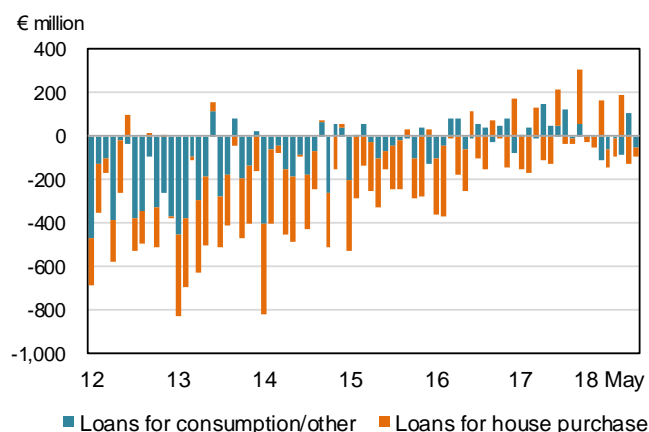
Source: Money and Banking [Table A.1](#)

¹ See note 1 on page 4.

Developments in Household credit and deposits

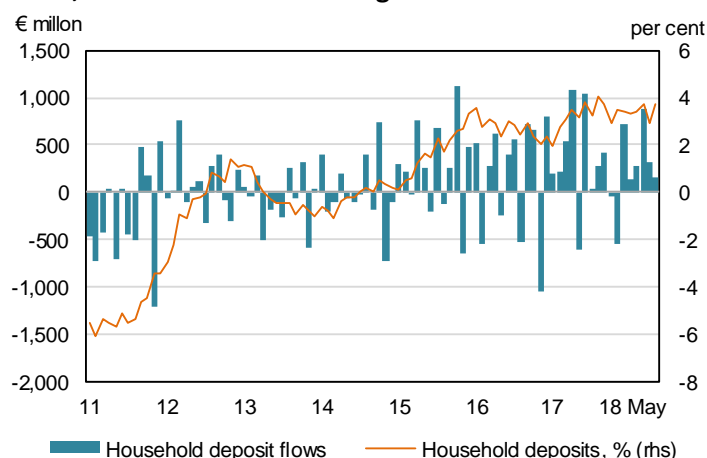
- **Loans to households, adjusted for loan sales and securitisations**, declined by 1.6 per cent in annual terms to end-May.²
- **Mortgage loans**, which account for 83 per cent of total on-balance sheet loans, decreased by €49 million in May (Chart 1). In year-on-year terms, net mortgage lending rose by €295 million or 0.4 per cent, a marginal increase on the previous month.
- **Non-housing loans** decreased by 0.1 per cent or €16 million in annual terms to end-May. However, Lending for consumption purposes, the largest component of non-housing loans, grew by 1.2 per cent or €152 million annually.
- **Deposits from households** increased by €157 million in May. This was the sixth consecutive month of household deposit growth, the longest sequence of positive monthly growth recorded since 2008. Annually, household deposit lodgements were €3.6 billion higher than withdrawals, resulting in growth of 3.7 per cent (Chart 2). The €101 billion outstanding amount of household deposits was an all-time high.
- **Developments in loans and deposits mean that Irish households continued to be net funders of the Irish banking system.** Banks held €12.5 billion more in household deposits than loans at end-May, with the loan-to-deposit ratio standing at 0.88 (Chart 3). This was a series low for this ratio.

Chart 1: Loans to Households; developments in net flows



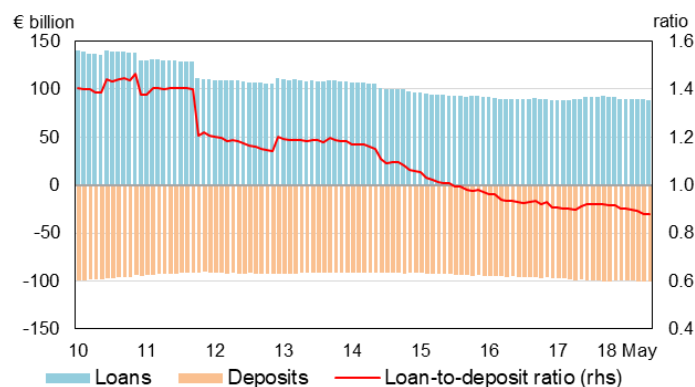
Source: Money and Banking [Table A.1](#)

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](#)

² See Note 2 on page 4.

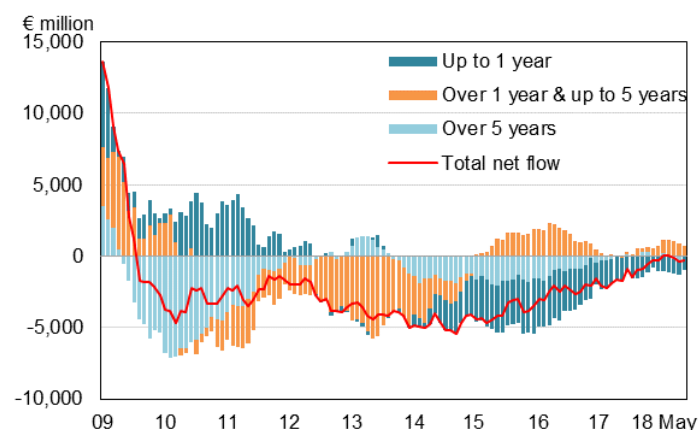
Developments in NFC credit and deposits

- **Net lending to non-financial corporations (NFCs)** decreased by €93 million in May. On an annual basis net lending declined by €287 million or 0.7 per cent.
- **Medium-term lending** to NFCs rose by 4.7 per cent in the year to end-May. Long-term lending increased by 0.3 per cent over the same period, while short-term lending continued to decline, falling by 9.7 per cent on an annual basis (Chart 4).
- **NFC deposits** increased by €1.2 billion in net terms in May (Chart 5). The increase was driven by a rise of €1 billion in overnight deposits and €224 million in deposits with an agreed maturity.
- **Total NFC deposits** grew by €4.1 billion or 8.6 per cent in the 12 months to end-May, continuing the trend of annual growth in corporate deposits observed since December 2012.

Developments in other counterparty sectors

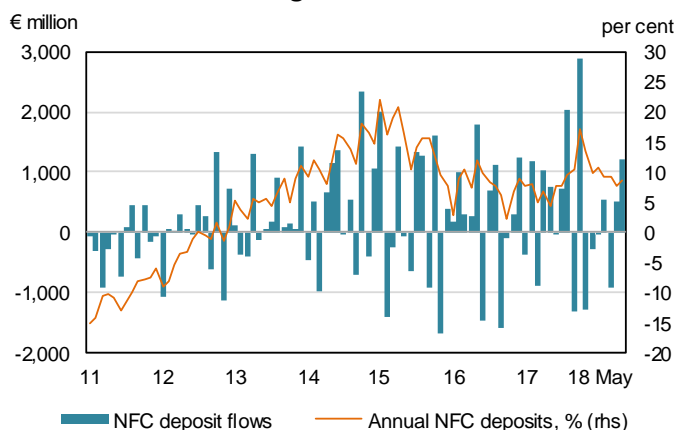
- **Total lending** decreased by 2.1 per cent in the year to end-May, driven by a 10.4 per cent fall in loans to Monetary Financial Institutions (MFIs) (Chart 6). Lending to the private sector, which accounts for 76 per cent of banks' loan books, increased by 0.8 per cent over the year.
- **Credit institutions' holdings of Irish-issued debt and equity securities** declined by €3.3 billion or 4.7 per cent in the year to end-May.
- **Irish-resident banks' borrowings from the Central Bank as part of Eurosystem monetary policy operations** remained unchanged at €7.5 billion in May, 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



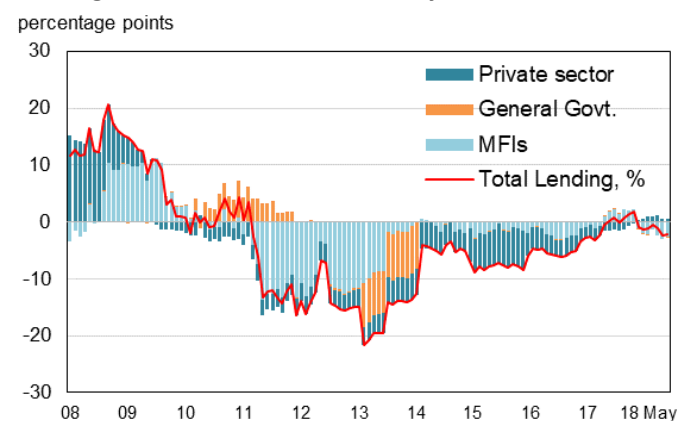
Source: Money and Banking [Table A.5](#)

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.