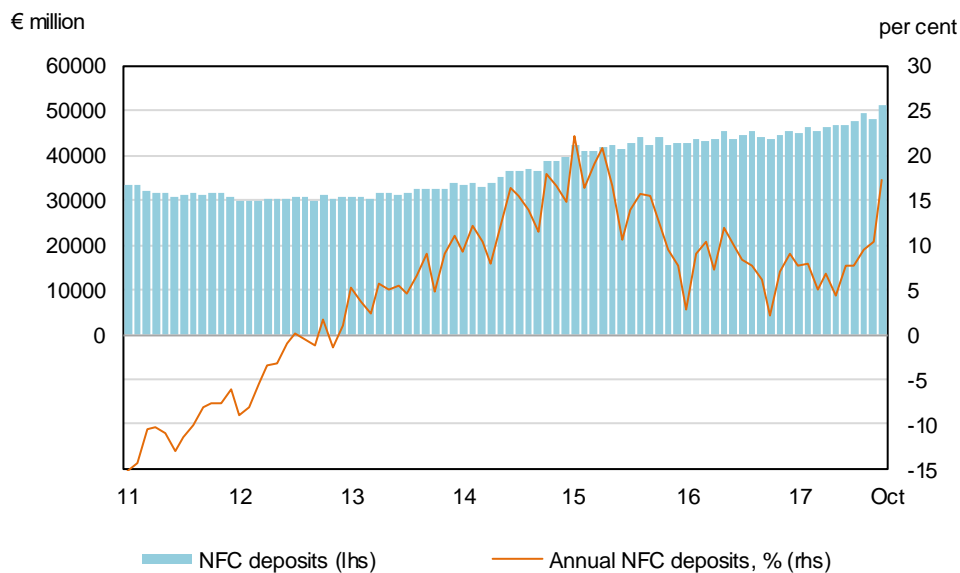


### Money and Banking Statistics<sup>1</sup> – October 2017

NFC deposits in October 2017 surpassed €50 billion for the first time. Annual deposit growth was 17.3 per cent, driven by overnight deposits.

#### Deposits from NFCs; outstanding stock and annual rate of change



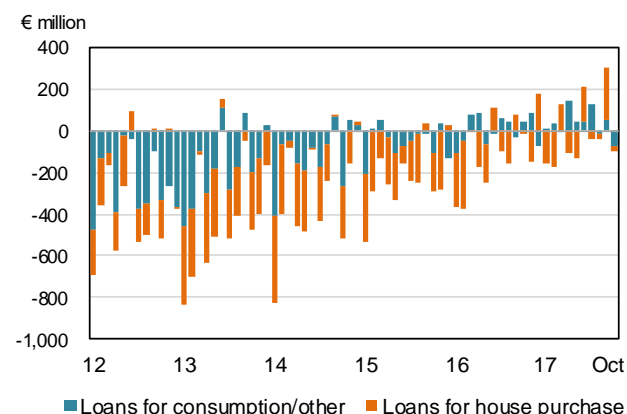
Source: Money and Banking [Table A.1](#)

<sup>1</sup> See note 1 on page 4.

### Developments in Household credit and deposits

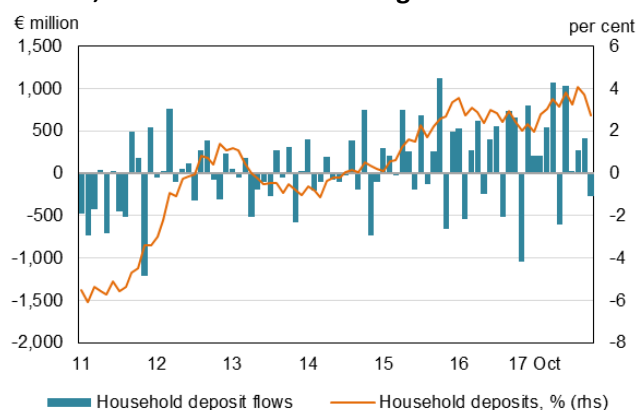
- **Loans to households, adjusted for loans sales and securitisations**, declined by 1.6 per cent in annual terms to end-October.<sup>2</sup>
- **Mortgage loans**, which account for 83 per cent of total on-balance sheet loans, decreased by €25 million in the month (Chart 1). In year-on-year terms, net mortgage lending fell by €83 million (minus 0.1 per cent).
- **Non-housing loans** increased by 2.5 per cent in annual terms to end-October, marking twelve consecutive months of annual growth. Drawdowns on loans for consumption exceeded repayments by €575 million in the year to end-October. In October, €61 million more was repaid than was drawn down. Loans for other purposes recorded a negative net flow of €9 million in October, with repayments over the 12 months to end-October exceeding drawdowns by €200 million.
- **Deposits from households** decreased in net terms by €276 million in October. In annual terms, household deposit lodgements were €2.7 billion higher than withdrawals, representing growth of 2.7 per cent over the year (Chart 2). This was driven by growth in overnight deposits offsetting continued declines in term deposits. Household deposits stood at €100.4 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 €8.5 billion more household deposits than loans at end-October (Chart 3). In contrast, household loans exceeded deposits by €72.6 billion in May 2008.

Chart 1: Loans to Households; developments in net flows



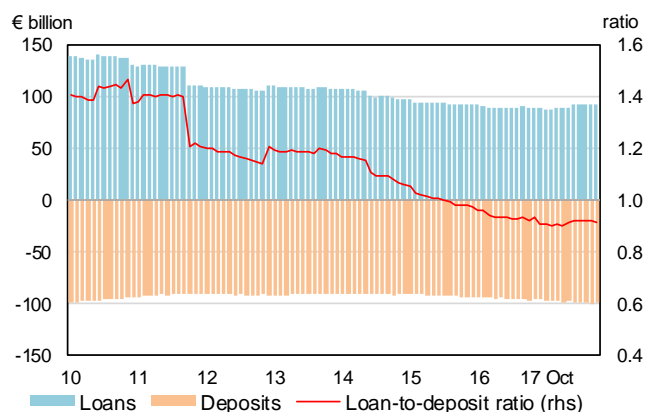
Source: Money and Banking [Table A.1](#)

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](#)

<sup>2</sup> See Note 2 on page 4.

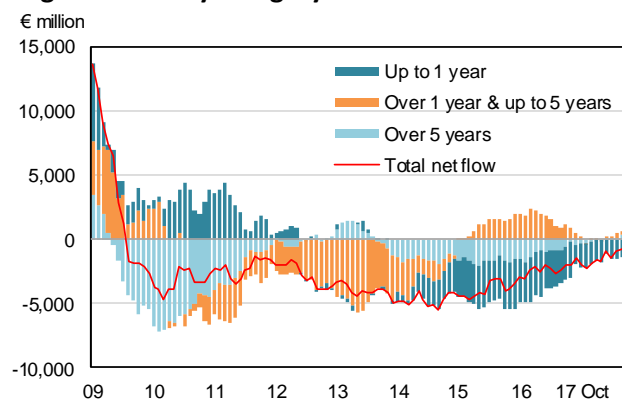
### Developments in NFC credit and deposits

- **Net lending to NFCs** declined by €502 million, or 1.2 per cent, in annual terms to end-October, the slowest rate of decline since October 2009. There was a €173 million increase in net lending in the month, following an increase of €73 million in September.
- Long-term NFC lending grew on an annual basis for the fifth consecutive month, rising by 1.9 per cent in the year to end-October. Medium-term lending also increased on an annual basis for the fifth consecutive month, growing by 2.3 per cent. In contrast, short-term lending decreased by 10.5 per cent annually (Chart 4).
- **NFC deposits** increased by €2.9 billion in net terms in October (Chart 5), driven by increases of €2.5 billion in overnight deposits. At end-October, NFC deposits stood at €51.2 billion, representing a series high.
- Total NFC deposits grew by 17.3 per cent annually to end-October, continuing the growth in corporate deposits observed since 2013.

### Developments in other counterparty sectors

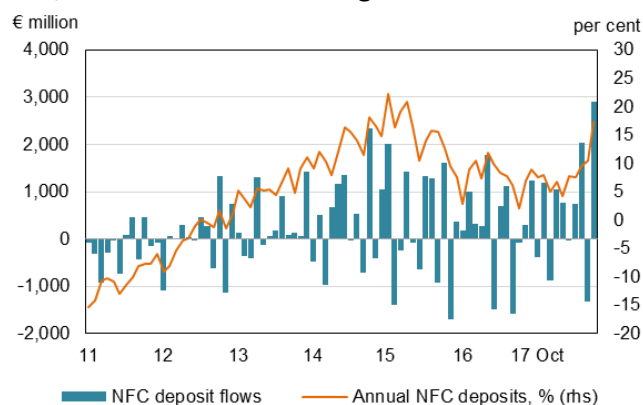
- **Total lending** increased by 1.7 per cent in the year to end-October (Chart 6). Strong increases in lending to monetary financial institutions (MFIs) have driven the rise in total lending in recent months. However, lending to the private sector, which accounts for 74 per cent of banks' loan books, decreased by 0.4 per cent annually.
- Credit institutions' holdings of Irish-issued **debt and equity securities** declined by €2.2 billion in October.
- **Irish-resident banks' borrowings from the Central Bank as part of Eurosystem monetary policy operations** fell by €10 million in October. The outstanding stock of Central Bank borrowings was €7.5 billion, with domestic market banks accounting for 99 per cent of this.

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



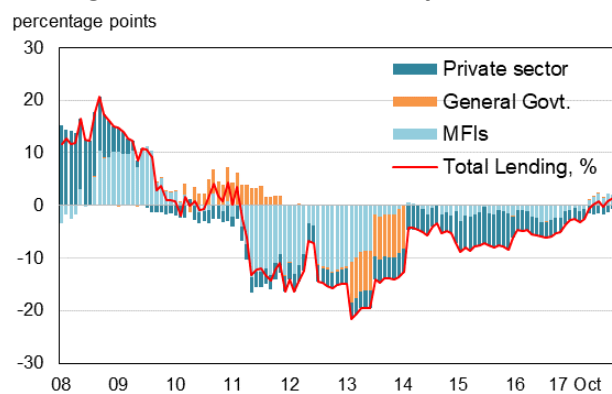
Source: Money and Banking [Table A.5](#)

**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.