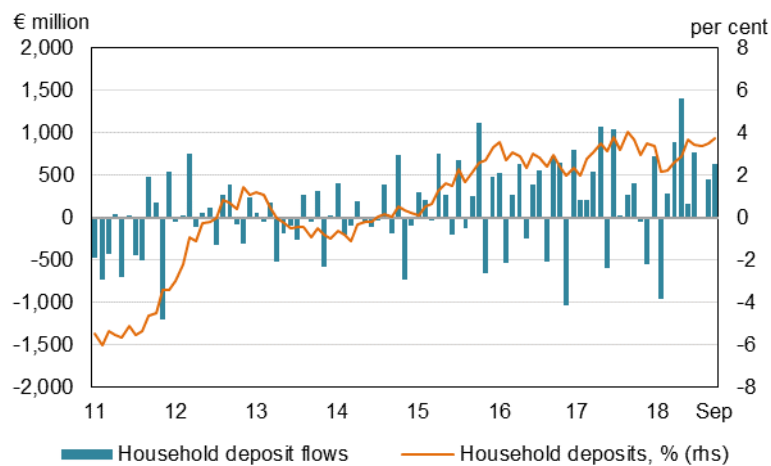




Money and Banking Statistics¹ – September 2018

Household deposits continued to grow in September, increasing by €633 million over the month. Household deposits with Irish banks are at an all-time high of over €103 billion.

Deposits from Households; developments in net flows, and annual rate of change



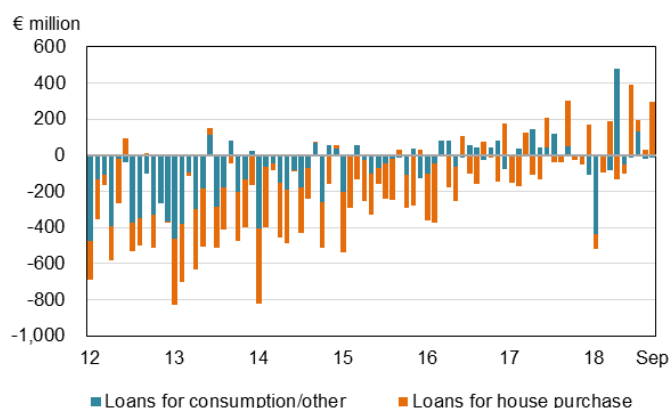
Source: Money and Banking [Table A.1](#)

¹ See note 1 on page 4.

Developments in Household credit and deposits

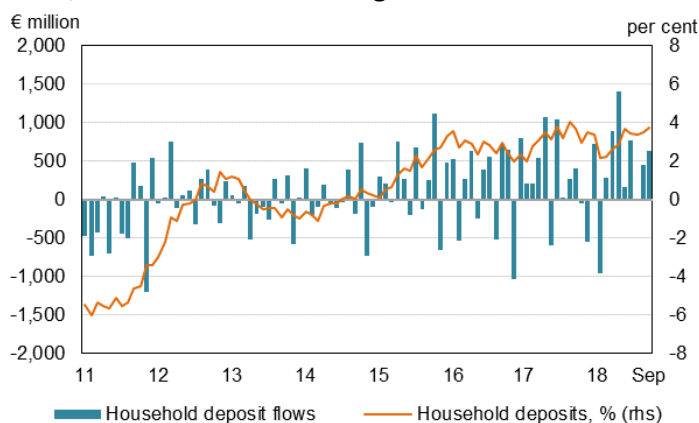
- **Loans to households, adjusted for loan sales and securitisations**, declined by 1.4 per cent in annual terms to end-September.²
- **Mortgage loans**, which account for 84 per cent of on-balance sheet household loans, increased in net terms by €295 million over the month. Seasonal effects influence the quarter-end monthly figures for mortgage loans, however (Chart 1).
- **On an annual basis, net mortgage lending** rose by €722 million or 1 per cent. This represents the eleventh consecutive month of positive annual growth.
- **Net consumer lending** declined by €17 million in September. Lending was marginally positive on an annual basis however, increasing by €9 million in the past year.
- **Net lending for other purposes** increased by €6 million in the month, but declined by €141 million or 5.9 per cent over the year. This lending category includes loans such as those to sole proprietors and loans for the purpose of education.
- **Deposits from households** increased in net terms by €633 million in September to stand at over €103 billion. In annual terms, household deposit lodgements were €3.7 billion higher than withdrawals, growing by 3.7 per cent (Chart 2). Overnight deposits drove both the monthly and annual increases, with declines seen across most other maturity categories.
- **Developments in loans and deposits mean that Irish households continued to be net funders of the Irish banking system.** Banks held €11.3 billion more in household deposits than loans at end-September, with the loan-to-deposit ratio standing at 0.89 (Chart 3).

Chart 1: Loans to Households; developments in net flows



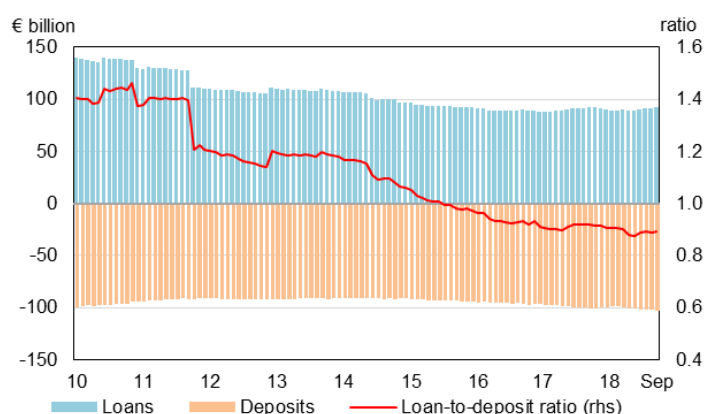
Source: Money and Banking [Table A.1](#)

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.

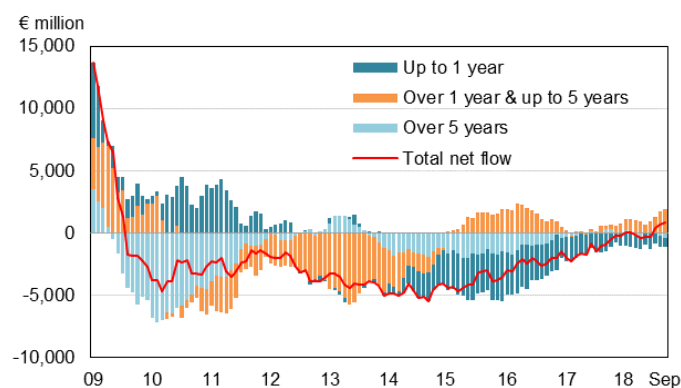
Developments in NFC credit and deposits

- **Net lending to non-financial corporations (NFCs)** increased by €209 million in September. In annual terms, net lending increased by €818 million or 2.1 per cent, representing the highest annual increase since July 2009.
- **Net NFC lending of all maturities** increased over the month, however medium-term loans remain the only category with positive annual flows. Short-term and long-term lending decreased by €668 million and €446 million respectively over the past twelve months (Chart 4).
- **NFC deposits** decreased by €772 million in net terms in September (Chart 5). Overnight NFC deposits fell by more than any other deposit type during the month.
- **Net NFC deposits** increased by €3 billion or 6.2 per cent annually. This continues the trend of strong annual growth in corporate deposits observed since December 2012.

Developments in other counterparty sectors

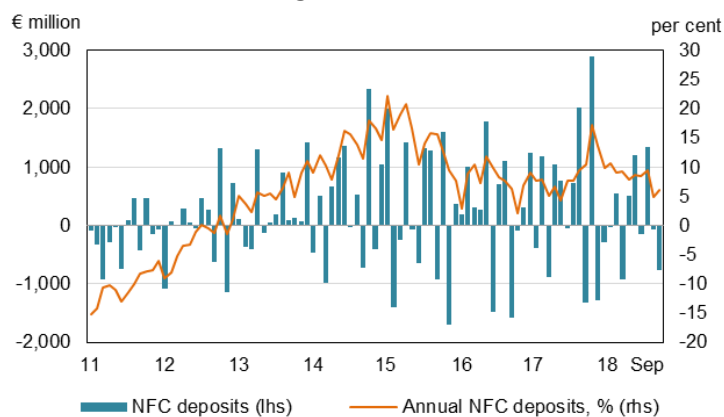
- **Total lending** declined by 0.9 per cent in the year to end-September, driven by a 9.5 per cent fall in loans to Monetary Financial Institutions (MFIs) (Chart 6). Lending to the private sector, which accounts for 76 per cent of banks' loan books, increased by 2.0 per cent over the year.
- **Credit institutions' holdings of Irish-issued debt and equity securities** declined by €3.9 billion or 5.8 per cent in the year to end-September.
- **Irish-resident banks' borrowings from the Central Bank as part of Eurosystem monetary policy operations** declined to €3.3 billion in September, with the domestic market group of banks accounting for 99 per cent of this. This is the lowest level of borrowings from the Central Bank recorded since the series began in 2003, and is down from a peak of €138.2 billion in 2010.

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



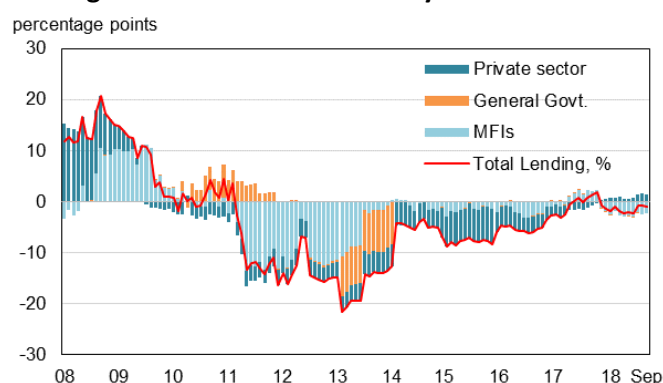
Source: Money and Banking [Table A.5](#)

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.