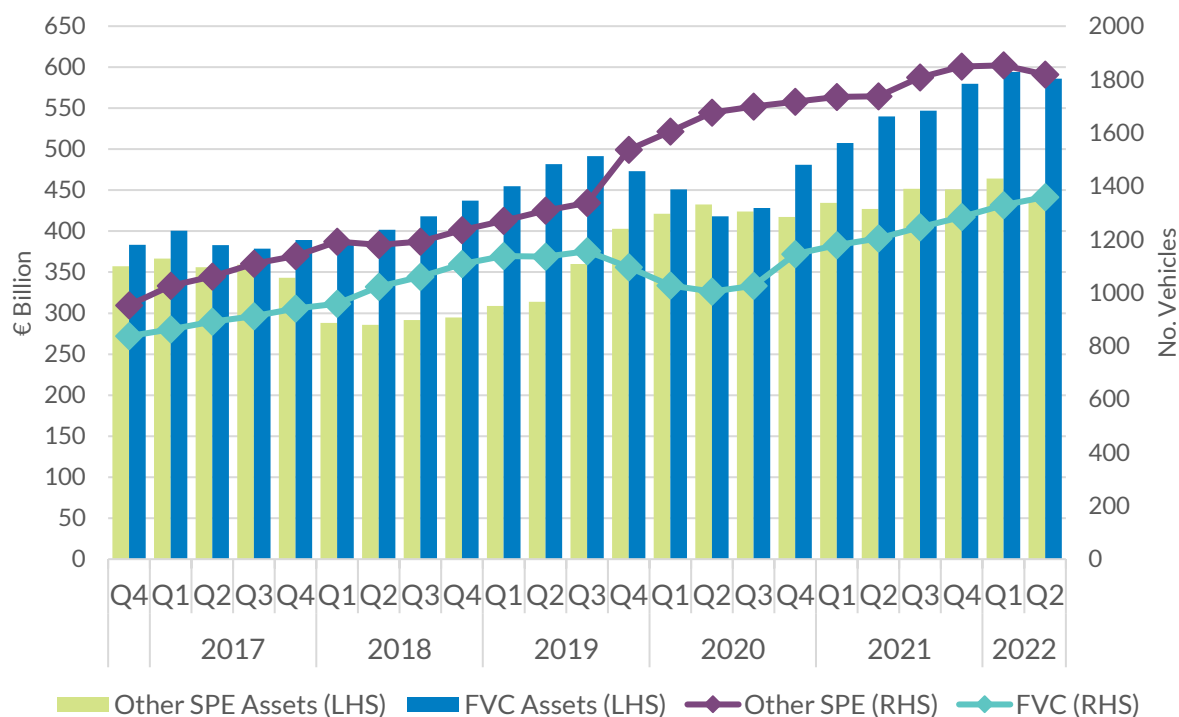




Chart 1: Total Assets and Number of SPEs



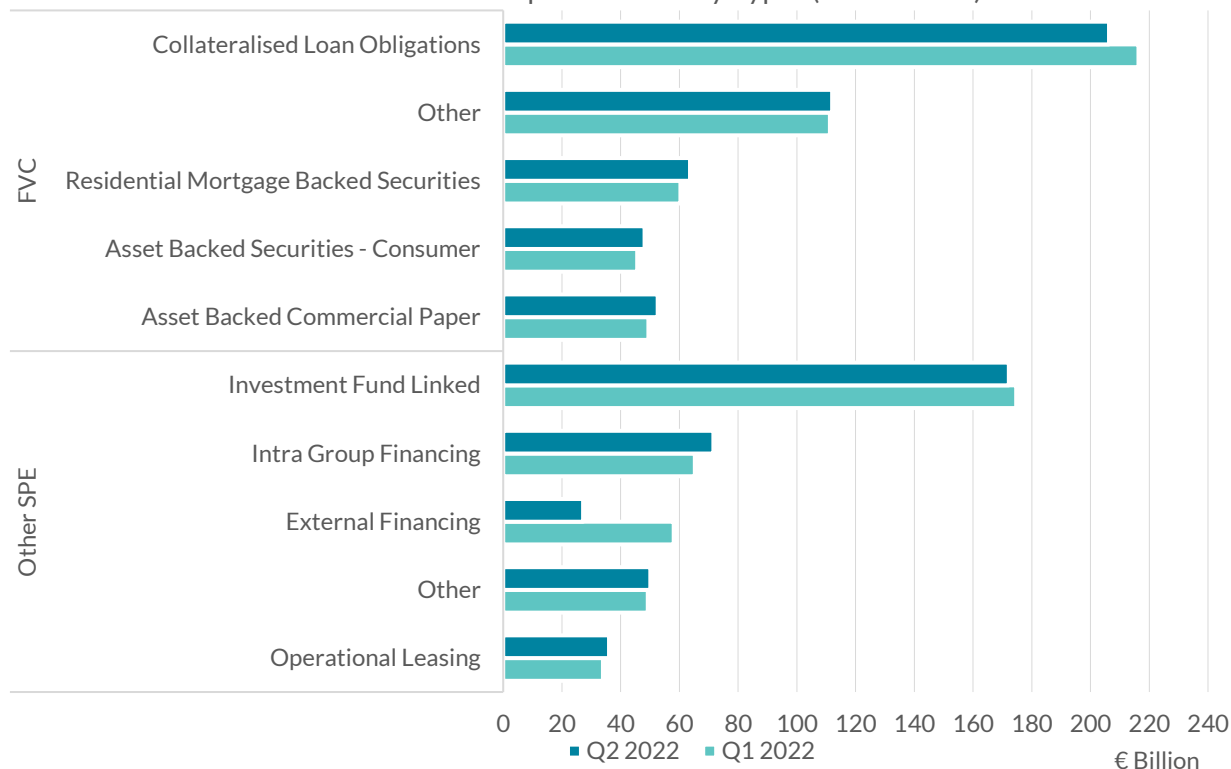
- Total assets of Irish-resident Special Purpose Entities (SPEs) fell by 3.1% to €1,026bn in Q2 2022.¹ The number of SPEs rose by 3 from 3,183 to 3,186.
- The total assets of Irish-resident securitisation SPEs, or Financial Vehicle Corporations (FVCs), decreased over the quarter by €8.1bn, to €586.1bn, primarily due to decreases in the assets held by trade receivables (21.1% decrease to €25.9bn) and collateralised loan obligations vehicles (4.64% decrease to €206.3bn).
- Other SPEs saw their total assets decrease by €24.3bn to €439.9. bn. This was mainly due to decreases in the assets of external financing vehicles (53.1% decrease to €27.2bn), due to non-reporting by Russian sponsored SPEs.²

¹ Definition of a SPE, a FVC, other SPEs and a sponsor can be found on page 4, in Notes.

² In light of sanctions brought against Russian individuals and businesses, many corporate service providers have ended their relationships with Russian clients who have contracted them to fulfil their statistical reporting for Irish SPEs to the Central Bank of Ireland. In the absence of another corporate service provider taking on these vehicles as clients, there is currently no designated party to submit data to the Central Bank of Ireland. This leads to the absence of roughly €30bn worth of assets that were present in Q1.



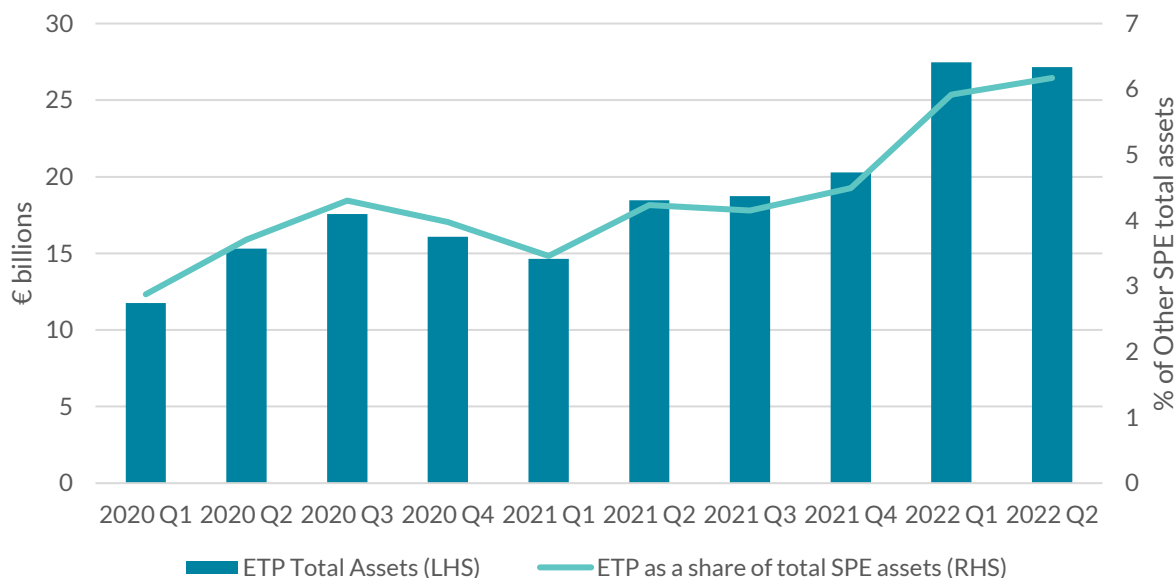
Chart 2: Top 5 SPE Activity Types (Total Assets)



- Collateralised loan obligation (CLOs) total assets decreased to €206.3bn in Q2 2022. Revaluations of issued debt securities amounted to -€11.2bn over the quarter, bringing the value of outstanding debt issued down to €180bn. The number of CLOs rose by 15 to 583 by the end of Q2 2022.
- Investment fund linked vehicles, which account for 39% of other SPE assets, are mainly sponsored by US and UK entities. Total assets decreased between Q1 2022 to Q2 2022, falling by 1.4% to €172.1bn.



Chart 3: Exchange Traded Products - Total Assets



- A new category breakdown identifying Exchange Traded Products (ETPs) was added to the Central Bank SPE registration form in Q2 2022.³ This new category captures vehicles that issue securities through authorised participants which are listed on an exchange, and use the proceeds to invest in a portfolio of assets, or use them to enter derivative contracts to gain exposure to a portfolio of assets. This definition excludes exchange traded funds.
- SPE exchange traded products assets have been on a generally upward trend, growing from €11.8bn at end-Q1 2020 to €27.1bn at end-Q2 2022. The number of ETP vehicles has also increased from 5 in Q1 2020 to 8 in Q2 2022. This growth has been greater than the growth of the other SPE population overall, and resulted in their share of Other SPE assets grow to 6.2% from 2.9% over the same period.
- This growth largely reflects the fact that these ETPs are primarily investing in commodities, particularly metals, which have seen strong growth in prices over the period, especially in 2022.

³ This forms part of our effort to close data gaps on the categorisation of Special Purpose Entities.

Statistical Release – Special Purpose Entities Statistics

Appendix Notes

These data was collected under the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 24/2009 concerning statistics on the assets and liabilities of financial vehicle corporations engaged in securitisation transactions (ECB/2008/30), which was passed on 19 December 2008, obliging financial vehicle corporations to report quarterly balance sheets. Reporting is obligatory for all financial vehicle corporations resident in Ireland.

The full data series for Ireland is available on the Central Bank of Ireland website [here](#) and euro area statistics are available from the ECB website [here](#).

A Special Purpose Entity (SPE) is a legal entity created to fulfil narrow, specific or temporary objectives.

Financial vehicle corporations (FVCs) are undertakings which are constituted pursuant to National or Community Law and whose principal activity meets both of the following criteria:

- to carry out securitisation transactions which are insulated from the risk of bankruptcy or any other default of the originator;
- to issue securities, securitisation fund units, other debt instruments and/or financial derivatives, and/or to legally or economically own assets underlying the issue of securities, securitisation fund units, other debt instruments and/or financial derivatives that are offered for sale to the public or sold on the basis of private placements.

Securitisation refers to a transaction or scheme whereby: (i) an asset or pool of assets is transferred to an entity that is separate from the

originator and is created for or serves the purpose of the securitisation; and/or (ii) the credit risk of an asset or pool of assets, or part thereof, is transferred to the investors in the securities, securitisation fund units, other debt instruments and/or financial derivatives issued by an entity that is separate from the originator and is created for or serves the purpose of the securitisation.

Other Special Purpose Entities (Other SPEs) are vehicles not engaged in securitisation.

The Sponsor refers to the entity on whose behalf the SPE was established. This usually the ultimate beneficial owner. However, where an investment fund sets up a vehicle to hold assets, the investment manager would be considered the sponsor. In insurance-linked securitisations, the ceding reinsurer would be considered the sponsor. The term ‘Sponsor’ does not refer to a charitable trust that owns shares of the SPE in an orphan vehicle structure.

Further information

Queries to: Central Bank, Press Office at media@centralbank.ie or (01) 224 6299.