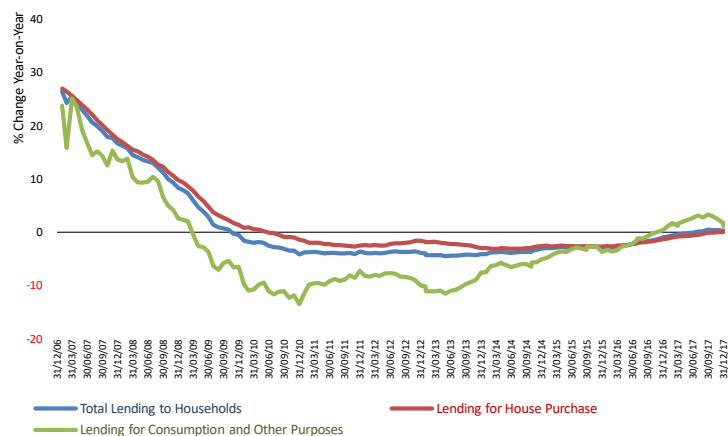




**Chart 1: Lending to Irish Resident Households**

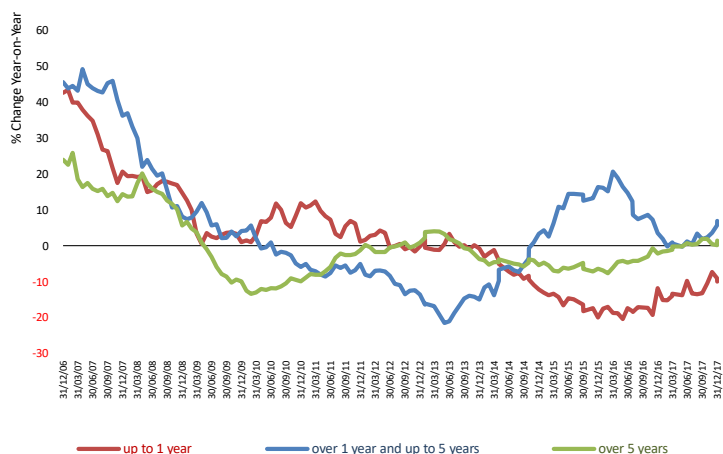


**Definition:** Lending to Irish households covers developments in lending for house purchase, and lending for consumption and other purposes by banks within Ireland.

**Summary:** The pace of expansion in lending to Irish households in the pre-crisis years was among the highest in the euro area. The subsequent decline was particularly large for consumer lending which started to show year-on-year declines in early 2009. However, this trend has reversed in recent years, with consumer lending now recording positive annual growth. Meanwhile, total lending, which had been contracting on an annual basis since late 2009, also recently began to show positive growth. The extent of the contraction in household lending in Ireland had been more pronounced than in the euro area as a whole.

[Full Data Set Available Here \(See Table A.1\)](#)

**Chart 2: Lending to Irish Resident Non-Financial Corporations**

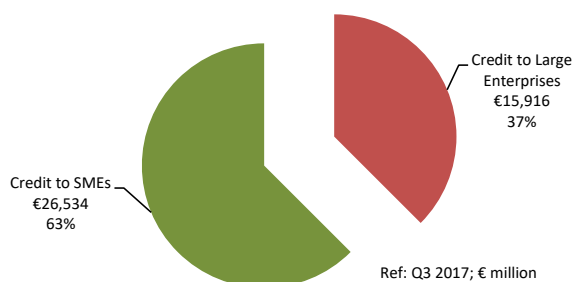


**Definition:** Lending to Irish non-financial corporations (NFCs) covers developments in lending to all non-financial enterprises by banks within Ireland.

**Summary:** The pace of expansion in lending to Irish NFCs in the pre-crisis years was among the highest in the euro area and mainly driven by property-related lending. The post-crisis decline in NFC lending was initially concentrated in longer-term loans, while short-term loans including the use of overdrafts continued to increase, albeit at a much slower pace, before turning negative in 2012. Longer-term NFC lending, which had been declining from Q3 2013, turned positive in mid-2017. From mid-2013 the pace of decline in medium-term loans slowed, with lending turning positive in late 2014. It has since generally continued to increase on an annual basis.

[Full Data Set Available Here \(See Table A.5\)](#)

**Chart 3: Lending to Irish Non-Financial Enterprises**



**Definition:** Credit to Irish non-financial enterprises (NFEs) covers all credit to non-financial businesses, irrespective of legal form, by banks within Ireland. Small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are identified based on standard EU definitions.

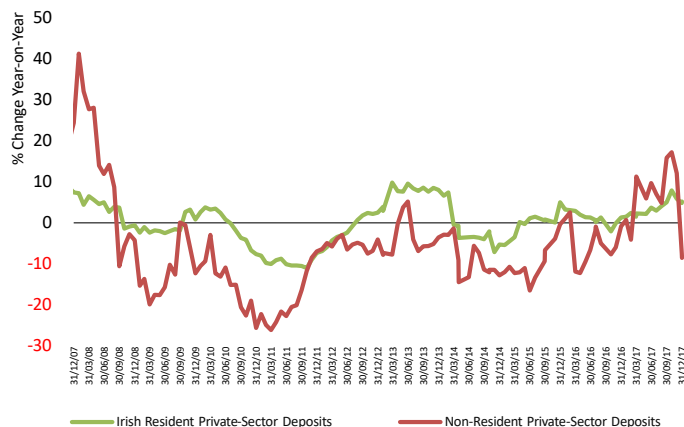
**Summary:** The majority of credit advanced to NFEs continues to be to SMEs. These enterprises are more likely to be indigenous and have a higher reliance on funding from the Irish resident banking system than larger and multinational enterprises.

[Full Data Set Available Here \(See Table A.14 and Table A.14.1\)](#)



## Financial Statistics Summary Chart Pack

**Chart 4: Irish Resident and Non-Resident Private-Sector Deposits**



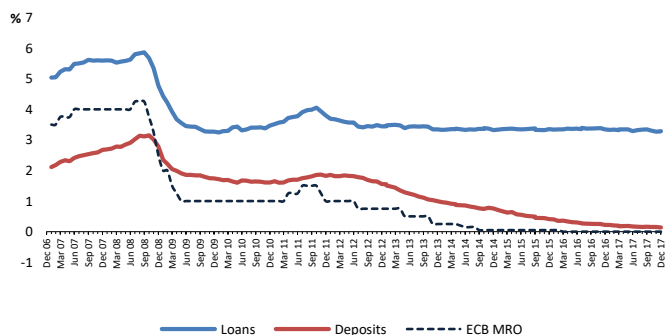
**Definition:** Deposits by the non-MFI private sector held in banks within Ireland.

**Summary:** Following a period of strong growth, inflows of deposits from the Irish resident and non-resident private sector declined sharply from early 2007 onwards. The annual rate of change in both series turned negative towards the end of 2008, and as deposit outflows continued to accelerate, the annual rate of decline in Irish resident private-sector deposits reached 11 per cent in late 2011, while the contraction in non-resident private-sector deposits was even more pronounced. The annual rate of change in Irish resident private-sector deposits turned negative again in Q1 2014, following a period of positive growth from 2012. Tentative signs of growth were observed in May 2015, and annual deposit flows have broadly remained positive since. Non-resident private-sector deposit growth turned positive in 2017.

**Note:** This series refers to deposits in all credit institutions, including those in the IFSC. Breakdowns of certain deposit categories by type of bank are available on the Central Bank

[Full Data Set Available Here \(See Table A.1 and Table A.12.2\)](#)

**Chart 5: Interest Rates on Household Loans and Deposits**



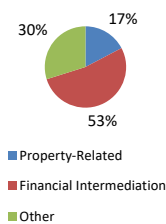
**Definition:** Weighted average interest rate between Irish resident banks and households on loans and deposits.

**Summary:** Interest rates on mortgage loans (which account for about 85 per cent of total outstanding loans to households) have typically reflected changes to the ECB's main refinancing rate, due to the high proportion of tracker and other variable rate products in the Irish market. However, over the last number of years, Irish rates have decoupled from their traditional correlation with the MRO benchmark. Irish rates remain higher than equivalent euro area interest rates.

[Full Data Set Available Here \(Table B.1.1 and Table B.1.2\)](#)

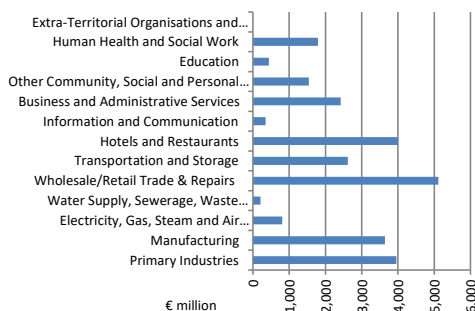
**Chart 6: Credit Advanced by Sector**

Total: €90 billion



Ref: Q3 2017

Total excl. property-related and financial intermediation: €27 billion



**Definition:** Credit to Irish enterprises covers all credit to businesses, irrespective of legal form, by credit institutions within Ireland. Sector classifications are based on NACE Rev.2.

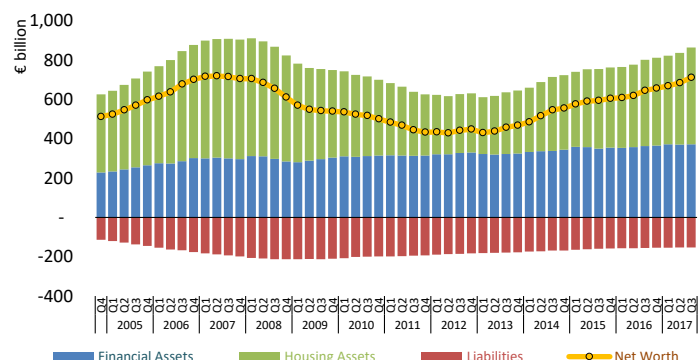
**Summary:** Financial Intermediation (including FVCs) and the property-related sectors of Real Estate and Construction activities account for approximately 70 per cent of total credit advanced. Of the remaining 30 per cent, Wholesale/Retail Trade & Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants, Primary, and Manufacturing industries are the main sectors accessing credit from Irish resident credit institutions.

[Full Data Set Available Here \(See Table A.14\)](#)



## Financial Statistics Summary Chart Pack

Chart 7: Household Net Worth



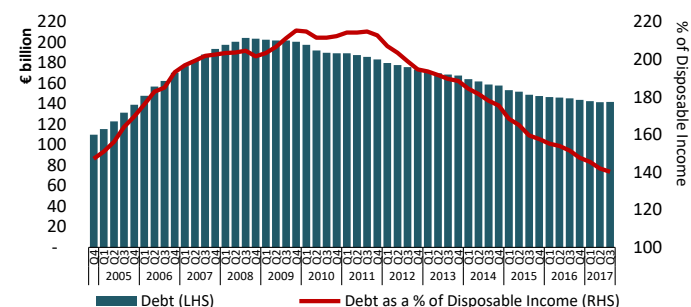
**Definition:** Household net worth is equal to the household sector's stock of financial and housing assets minus its stock of liabilities.

**Summary:** The expansion of net worth in the series was largely driven by the rapid growth in the value of housing assets. The subsequent decline in net worth was also significantly driven by this factor, but mitigated by the reduction in household liabilities. Since Q2 2012, net worth began to increase once more.

**Note:** Housing Assets based on internal Central Bank of Ireland estimates (available upon request).

[Full Data Set Available Here](#)  
[Information Release Available Here](#)

Chart 8: Household Debt

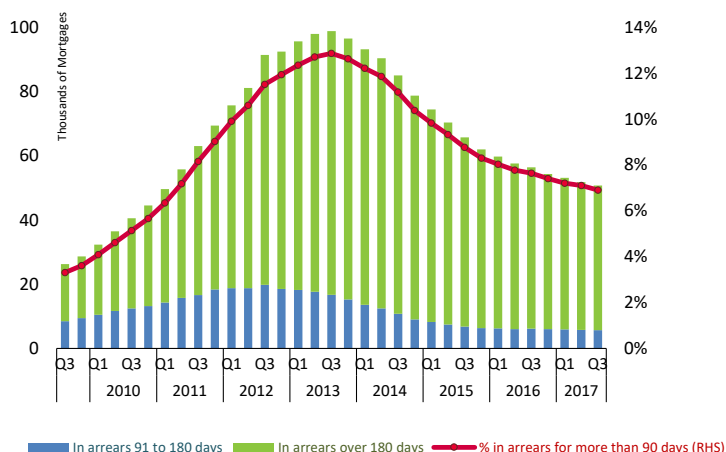


**Definition:** Household debt is represented by total household loans at the end of each quarter. Household indebtedness can be measured by total household loans as a percentage of disposable income measured by a four-sum moving average. The latter is sourced from the CSO's institutional accounts.

**Summary:** The chart shows the growth in household indebtedness over the series as households' loans grew strongly. Household loans peaked at Q3 2008.

[Full Data Set Available Here](#)  
[Information Release Available Here](#)  
[Note: Disposable Income Available from www.cso.ie](#)

Chart 9: Mortgage Arrears



**Definition:** The number of mortgage accounts on principal dwelling homes (PDH) that are in arrears equivalent to at least 90 days past due.

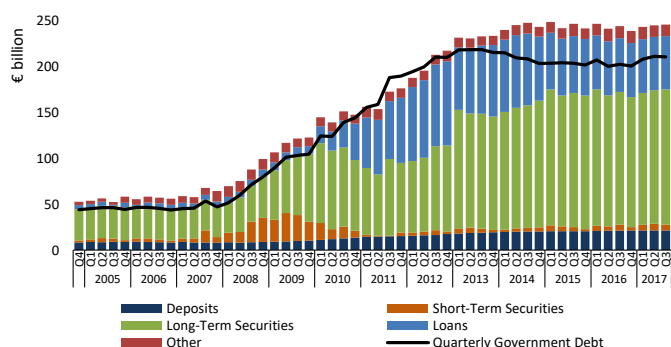
**Summary:** The number of mortgage accounts in arrears of over 90 days has increased significantly in recent years, from 3.3 per cent of all outstanding mortgages on PDH properties at end-Q3 2009 to a peak of 12.9 per cent at end-Q3 2013. The number of accounts in arrears over 90 days fell for the sixteenth consecutive quarter in Q3 2017, to just under 7 per cent of outstanding PDH mortgages – the lowest share since Q2 2011.

[Full Data Set Available Here](#)



## Financial Statistics Summary Chart Pack

**Chart 10: Government Liabilities**



**Definition:** Government liabilities differ from the Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP) measure of debt as it is calculated on a non-consolidated basis, and is measured at a market value. The chart also shows Quarterly Government Debt (QGD), which is the standard quarterly measure of debt consistent with EDP methodology.

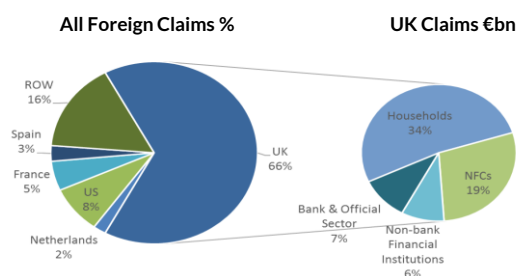
**Summary:** Government liabilities have grown substantially since 2008. The expansion has been largely driven by an increase in loans and securities. The promissory note issued to IBRC is classified as loans in financial accounts. The funding from the EU/IMF programme is also classified as loans.

[Full Data Set Available Here](#)

[Information Release Available Here](#)

**Note:** QGD available from: <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/>

**Chart 11: Foreign Claims of Irish-Owned Banks**



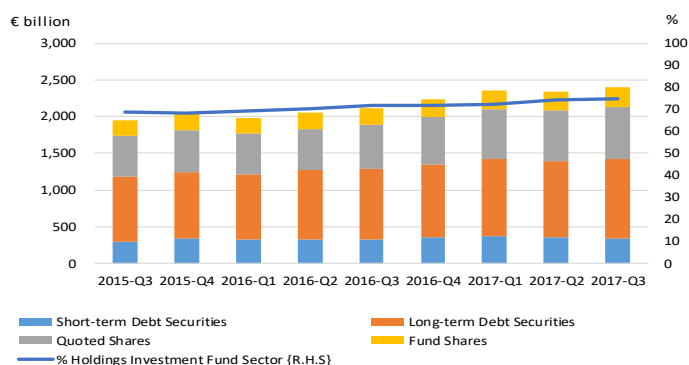
Ref: Q3 2017

**Definition:** The consolidated banking statistics detail the claims of the domestic banks on non-residents, by counterpart country and sector on an ultimate risk basis i.e. according to the country and sector where the ultimate guarantor of the risk resides.

**Summary:** Domestic banks' largest foreign claims were on the United Kingdom (including Northern Ireland), with exposures of €51.5 billion at end-Sept 2017. These claims are predominantly vis-à-vis the NFC and household sectors, while exposures to banks and the official sector are relatively small in comparison.

[Full Data Set Available Here](#)

**Chart 12: Securities Holdings Statistics**



**Definition:** Statistics on holdings of securities across resident institutional sectors are published by the Central Bank of Ireland on a quarterly basis. These statistics show the trends in the market value of holdings (stock) at each quarter-end and cover debt securities, quoted shares and investment fund shares/units.

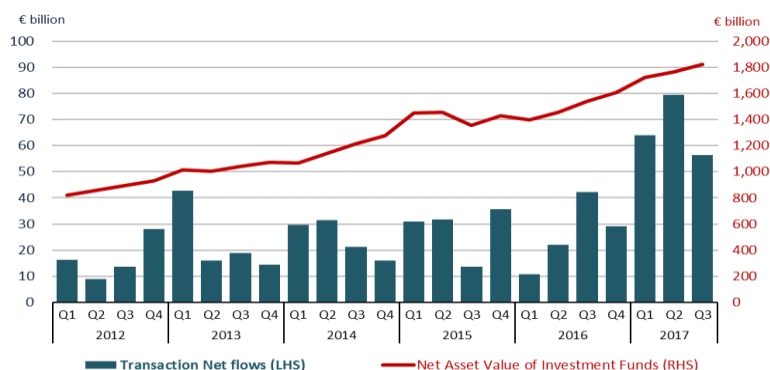
**Summary:** The market value of holdings of securities by Irish residents stood at €2,395 billion at end-Q3 2017, an increase of 2 per cent over the quarter. The securities holdings of Irish-resident households with domestic custodians was €9,062 million in Q3 2017.

[Full Data Set Available Here](#)



## Financial Statistics Summary Chart Pack

**Chart 13: Value of Irish Resident Investment Fund Shares/Units**



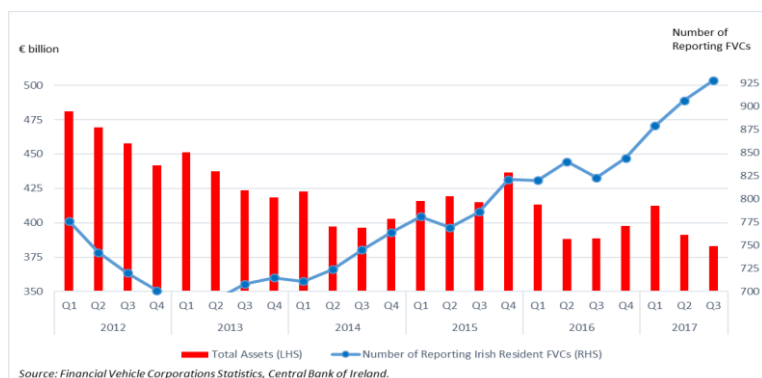
Source: Investment Funds Statistics, Central Bank of Ireland.  
Note: In Q3 2015, there was a reclassification of funds from Bond to Money Market funds resulting in a decrease of €30 billion in bond funds total assets

**Definition:** The value of Irish resident investment funds and inflows from investors.

**Summary:** The net asset value (NAV) of investment funds (IFs) resident in Ireland increased by 3 per cent (€59bn) over Q3 2017, reaching €1,825bn. The total value of assets held by IFs increased by €35bn to €2,174bn. Q3 2017 saw investor inflows of €57bn, continuing the trend of high net issuances over 2017. Bond funds registered the largest net investor inflows, amounting to €32bn. Equity holdings of all funds amounted to €952bn at end-September, increasing by €25bn from Q2 2017. This was mainly explained by €17bn in purchases of US shares.

[Full Data Set Available Here](#)

**Chart 14: Total Assets and Number of Reporting Irish Resident FVCs**



Source: Financial Vehicle Corporations Statistics, Central Bank of Ireland.

**Definition:** FVCs are entities that are set up for the purpose of carrying out securitisation activities, where these vehicles take on the credit risk of an asset.

**Summary:** The total asset value of Irish-resident securitisation vehicles, or Financial Vehicle Corporations (FVCs), declined by 2 per cent to €382.9bn in Q3 2017, as euro appreciation caused negative revaluation of non-euro assets. The number of FVCs hit a historical high, reaching 928 vehicles in Q3 2017, an addition of 21 vehicles from Q2 2017. Mortgage backed securitisation (MBS) continued to decline in line with its longer-term trend in Q3 2017. Commercial MBS registered the most significant decrease of all securitisation types, of 8 per cent. Cash Collateralised Debt Obligations (CDO) were the only securitisation type to record an increase in total assets with growth of 1.5 per cent from Q2 2017.

[Full Data Set Available Here](#)