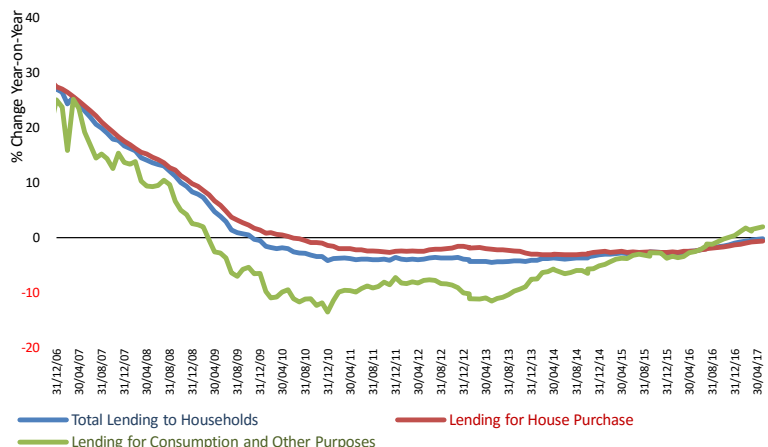


Financial Statistics

SUMMARY CHART PACK

18/07/2017

Chart 1: Lending to Irish Resident Households

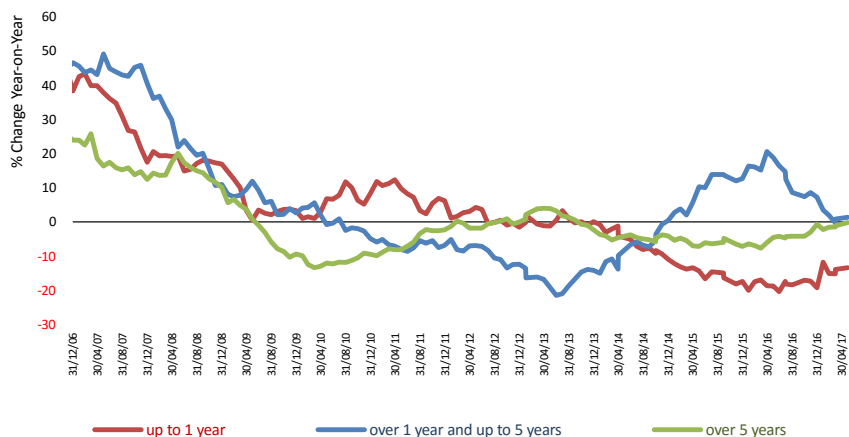


Definition: Lending to Irish households covers developments in lending for house purchase, and lending for consumption and other purposes by banks within Ireland.

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 over the past year with consumer lending recording positive annual growth. Meanwhile, both total and housing-related lending have been contracting on an annual basis since late 2009/early 2010. The extent of the contraction in household lending in Ireland has 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

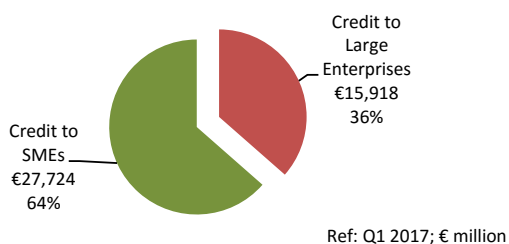


Definition: Lending to Irish non-financial corporations (NFCs) covers developments in lending to all non-financial enterprises by banks within Ireland.

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. Since Q3 2013 longer-term NFC lending has been declining, the fall in longer-term credit is of some concern as it indicates a declining investment focus in the NFC sector. Since mid-2013 the pace of decline in medium-term loans has slowed. Growth in medium-term loans turned positive in early 2015 and has 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.

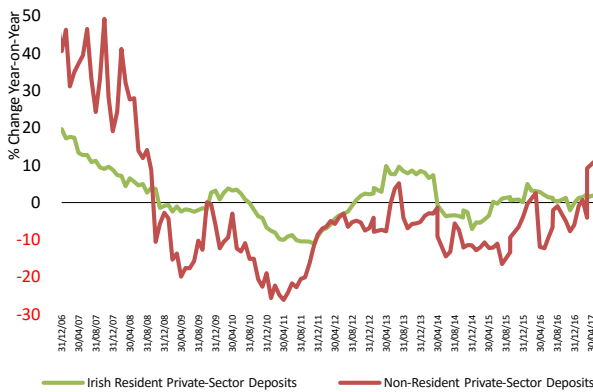
[Full Data Set Available Here \(See Table A.14 and Table A.14.1\)](#)



Financial Statistics

SUMMARY CHART PACK

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



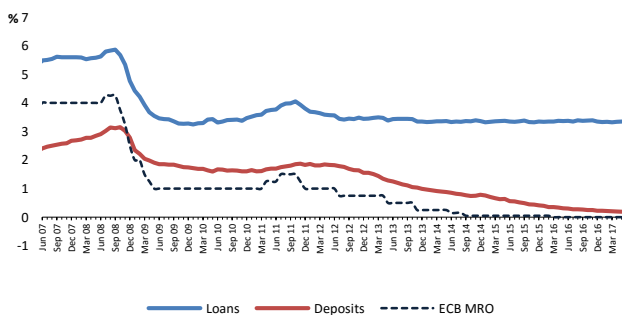
Definition: Deposits by the non-MFI private sector held in banks within Ireland.

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 in Q1 2014. The first tentative signs of growth were observed in May 2015 and annual deposit flows have broadly remained positive since.

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 website.

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

Chart 5: Interest Rates on Household Loans and Deposits



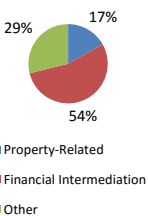
Definition: Weighted average interest rate between Irish resident banks and households on loans and deposits.

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.

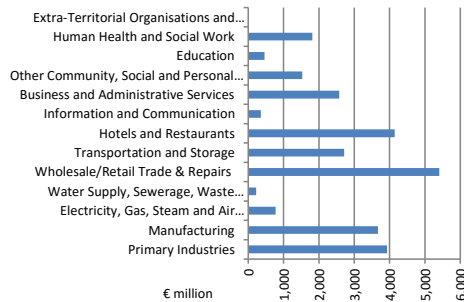
[Full Data Set Available Here \(Table B.1.1 and Table B.1.2\)](#)

Chart 6: Credit Advanced by Sector

Total: €96 billion



Total excl. property-related and financial intermediation: €28 billion



Ref: Q1 2017

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 71 per cent of total credit advanced. Of the remaining 29 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 \(See Table A.14\)](#)

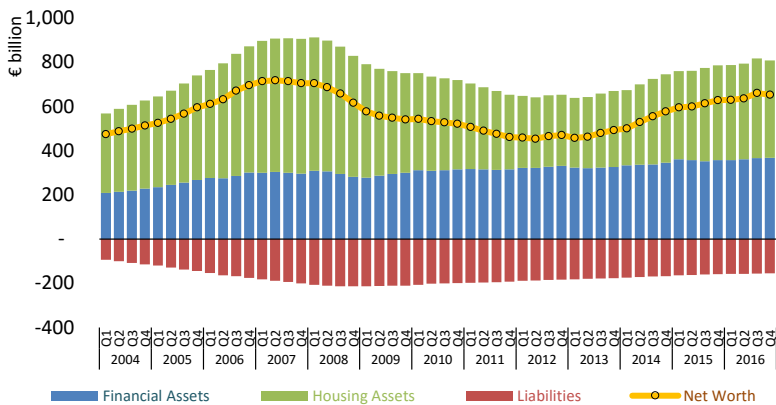


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Chart 7: Household Net Worth



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

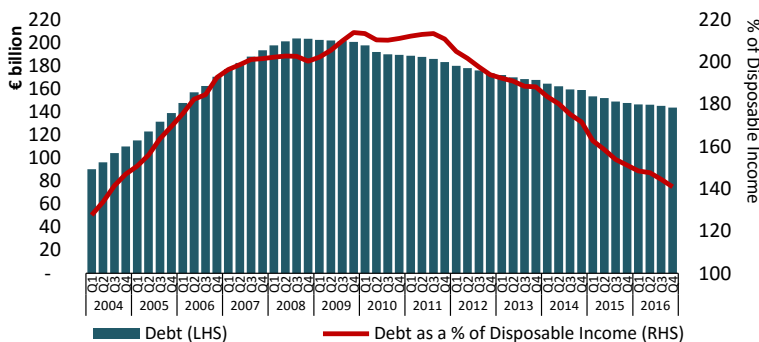
Summary: The expansion of net worth in the series was largely driven by the rapid growth in the value of housing assets. The subsequent decline in net worth was also significantly driven by this factor, but mitigated by the reduction in household liabilities. Since Q2 2012, net worth began to increase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

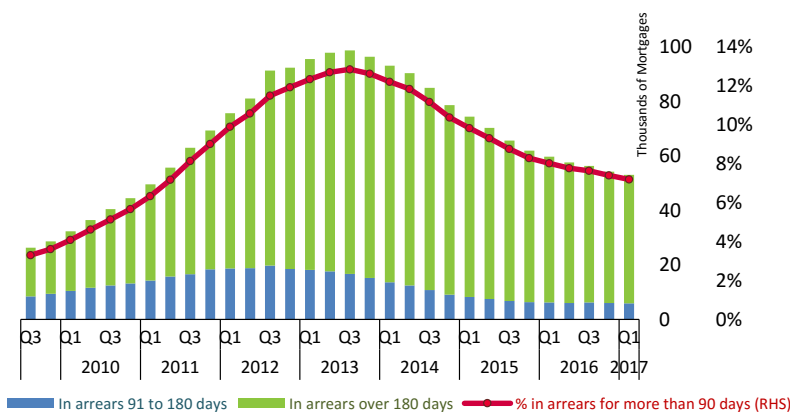
Summary: The chart shows the growth in household indebtedness over the series as households' loans grew strongly. Household loans peaked at Q3 2008.

[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.

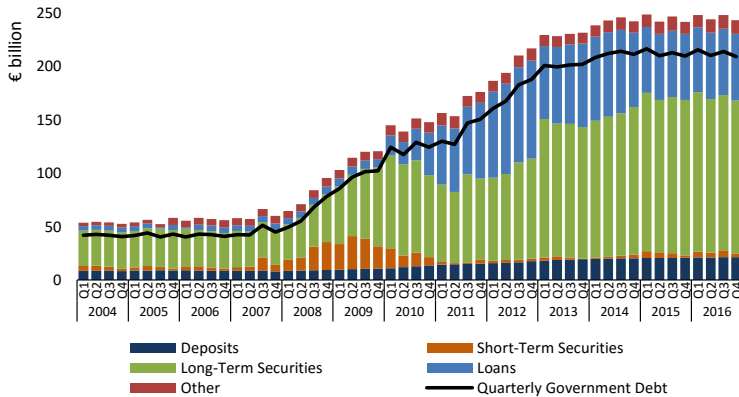
Summary: The number of mortgage accounts in arrears of over 90 days has increased significantly in recent years, from 3.3 per cent of all outstanding mortgages on PDH properties at end-Q3 2009 to a peak of 12.9 per cent at end-Q3 2013. The number of accounts in arrears over 90 days fell for the thirteenth consecutive quarter in Q4 2016, to 7.4 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.

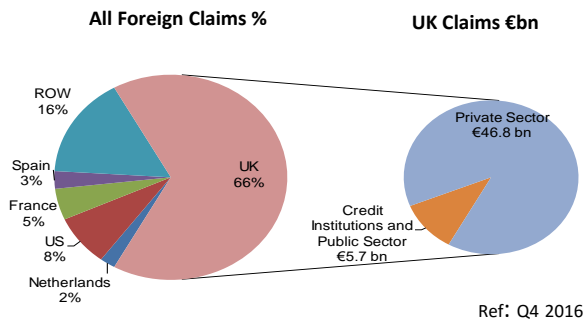
Summary: Government liabilities have grown substantially since 2008. The expansion has been largely driven by an increase in loans and securities. The promissory note issued to IBRC is classified as loans in financial accounts. The funding from the EU/IMF programme is also classified as loans.

[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

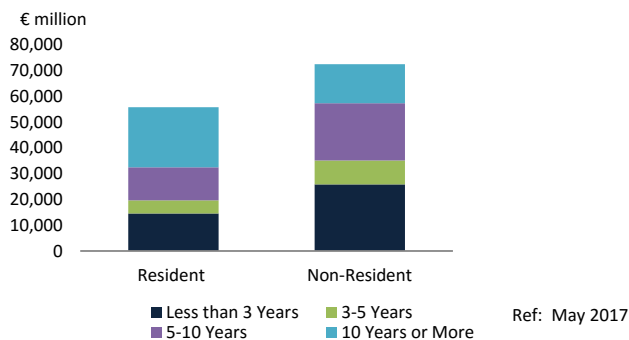


Definition: The consolidated banking statistics detail the claims of the domestic banks on non-residents, by counterpart country and sector on an ultimate risk basis i.e. according to the country and sector where the ultimate guarantor of the risk resides.

Summary: The chart shows that the majority of claims are on the UK, and gives the sectoral breakdown of these claims.

[Full Data Set Available Here](#)

Chart 12: Maturity Profile of Irish Long-Term Government Bonds



Definition: A breakdown of the maturity profile of Irish long-term government bonds.

Summary: The nominal value outstanding of government bonds decreased by €620 million to €128,077 million in May 2017.

Within the next 3 years, €40,370 million of government bonds will mature, of which non-residents hold 63.9 per cent.

[Full Data Set Available Here](#)

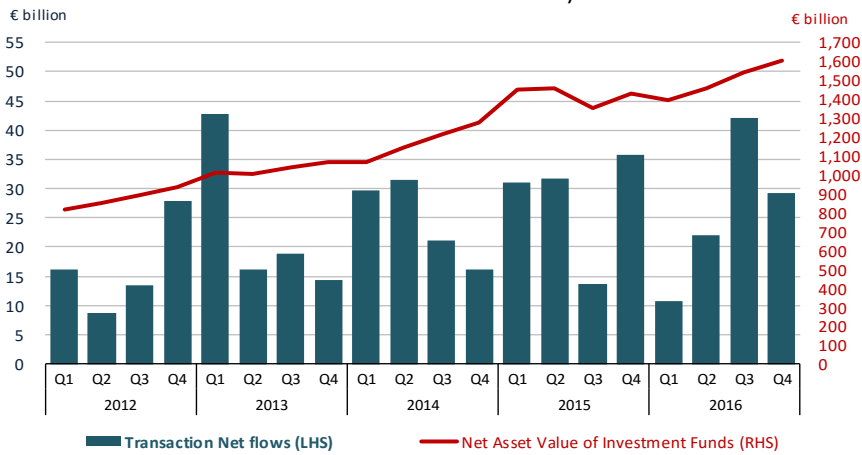


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Financial Statistics

SUMMARY CHART PACK

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



Source: Investment Funds Statistics, Central Bank of Ireland.

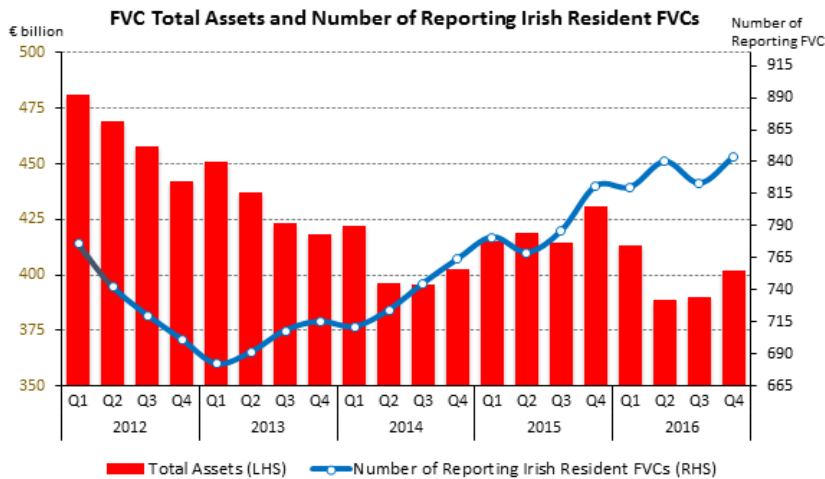
Note: In Q3 2015, there was a reclassification of funds from Bond to MoneyMarket funds resulting in a decrease of €30 billion in bond funds total assets

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 4.4 per cent (€68 billion) over Q4 2016, reaching €1,606 billion. The total value of assets held by IFs increased by €71 billion to €1,938 billion. Q4 2016 saw a reduction in net investor flows relative to Q3 2016, though inflows still amounted to €29 billion. Across fund types, bond funds were the primary driver accounting for 47 per cent of net inflows. The difference between the total assets of bond funds and equity funds narrowed to less than €20 million in Q4 2016.

[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 Irish FVC asset value stood at €402bn in Q4 2016, representing a decrease of 7 per cent from Q4 2015. The number of reporting Irish resident FVCs hit a historical high, reaching 844 vehicles in Q4 2016. Net transactions were positive in Q4 for the first time in 2016 and represented the third largest inflow since the series was first collected in Q4 2009.

[Full Data Set Available Here](#)

