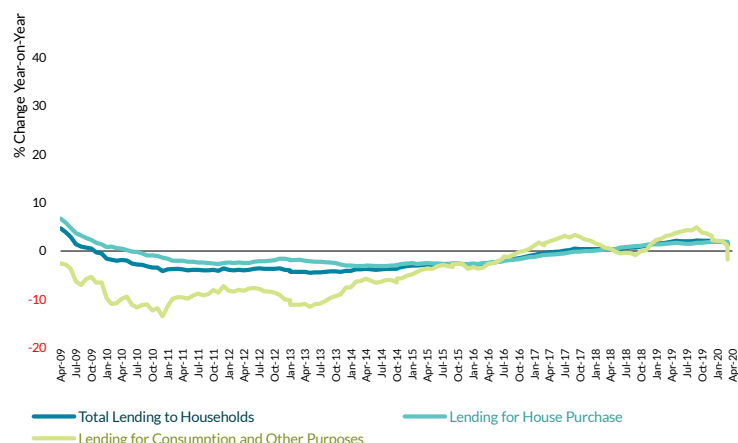




Chart 1: Lending to Irish Resident Households

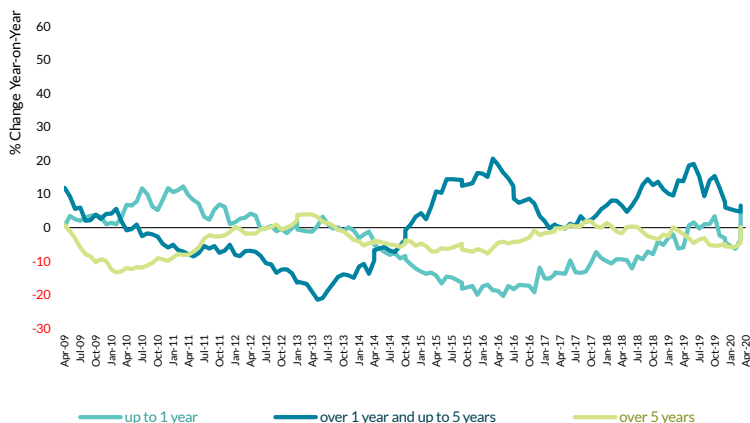


Definition: Lending to Irish households covers developments in lending for house purchase, and lending for consumption and other purposes by banks within Ireland.

Summary: The pace of expansion in lending to Irish households in the pre-crisis years was among the highest in the euro area. An extended period of negative growth began in 2009/10, however. Growth has been steadily recovering since reaching a low-point in 2012/13, with total lending to households turning positive in mid-2017. Initially, this growth was led by consumer lending, before this slowed over the past year. Growth in lending for house purchase continues to increase, having turned positive in 2017, and is now at the highest level since 2009.

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

Chart 2: Lending to Irish Resident Non-Financial Corporations



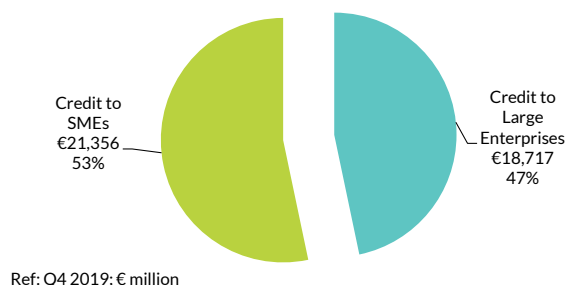
Definition: Lending to Irish non-financial corporations (NFCs) covers developments in lending to all non-financial enterprises by banks within Ireland.

Summary: The pace of expansion in lending to Irish NFCs in the pre-crisis years was among the highest in the euro area, mainly driven by property-related lending. The post-crisis decline in NFC lending was initially concentrated in medium- and long-term loans, with short-term lending continuing to record positive growth until 2012.

Growth in total NFC lending turned positive in 2018. This has been driven by strong growth in medium-term lending. Short-term lending has recorded negative growth since 2012, although the rate of decline has reduced over the past couple of years. Growth in long-term lending has also been weak, and recently turned negative again after a brief period of growth.

[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

[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.

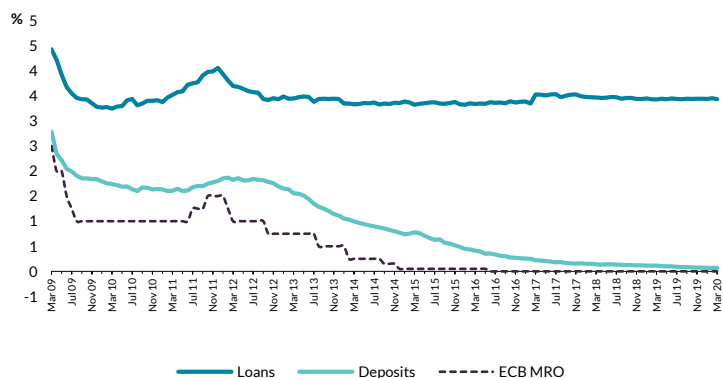
Summary: Since 2012, growth in deposits from Irish-resident private sector enterprises has been mostly positive. Deposits from Irish-resident non-financial corporations began to show positive growth from 2012, with growth reaching double-digits in some periods, before slowing down recently. Growth in Irish household deposits turned positive in 2014 and is now at the highest rate since 2009. The outstanding stock of Irish-resident private sector deposits has now surpassed the pre-crisis peak.

Apart from brief periods, growth in non-resident private-sector deposits has been mostly negative since late 2008. The outstanding stock of non-resident private sector deposits has declined significantly, with non-euro area deposits falling the most.

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.

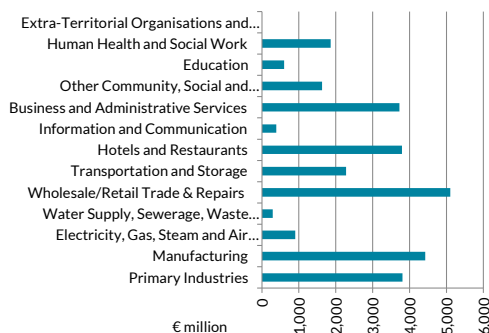
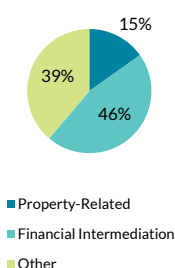
Summary: Interest rates on mortgage loans (which account for about 85 per cent of total outstanding loans to households) have typically reflected changes to the ECB's main refinancing rate, due to the high proportion of tracker and other variable rate products in the Irish market. However, over the last 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: €74 billion

Total excl. property-related and financial intermediation: €29 billion



Ref: Q4 2019

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.

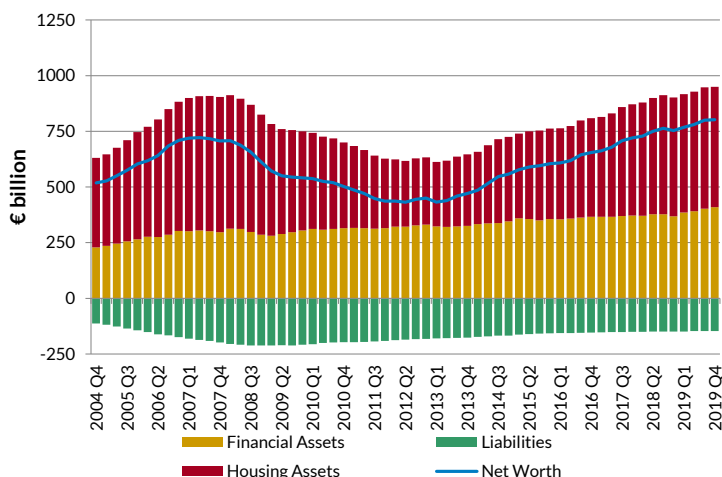
Summary: Financial Intermediation (including FVCs) and the property-related sectors of Real Estate and Construction activities account for 61 per cent of total credit advanced. Of the remaining 39 per cent, Wholesale/Retail Trade & Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants, Business & Administrative Services, Primary, 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



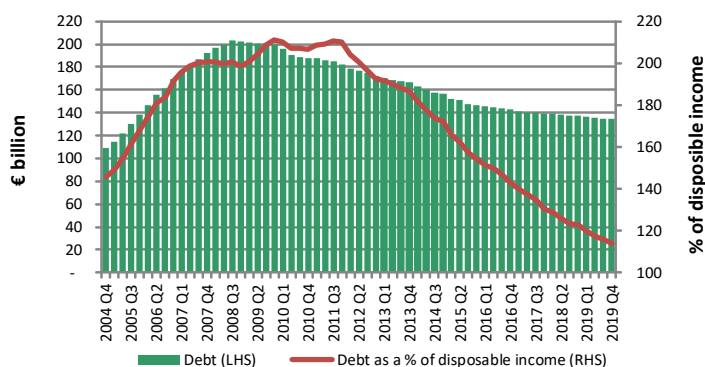
Definition: Household net worth is equal to the household sector's stock of financial and housing assets minus its stock of liabilities.

Summary: The expansion of net worth in the run up to the financial crisis 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 and exceeded its previous peak in Q4 2017.

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

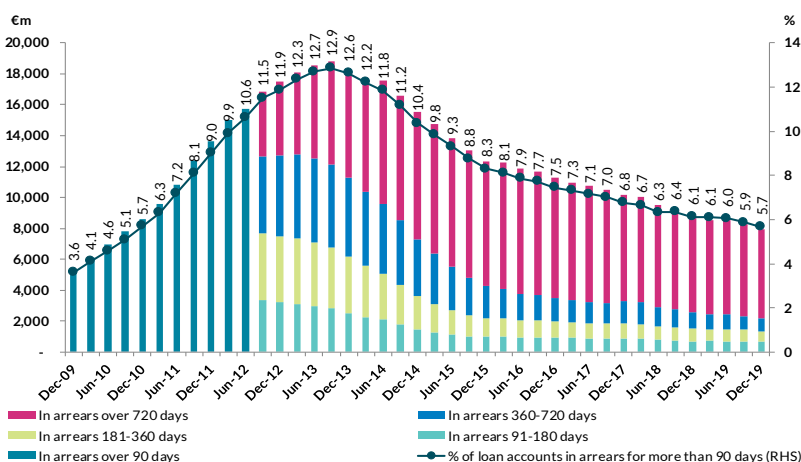


Definition: Household debt is represented by total household loans at the end of each quarter. Household indebtedness can be measured by total household loans as a percentage of disposable income measured by a four-sum moving average. The latter is sourced from the CSO's institutional accounts.

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.

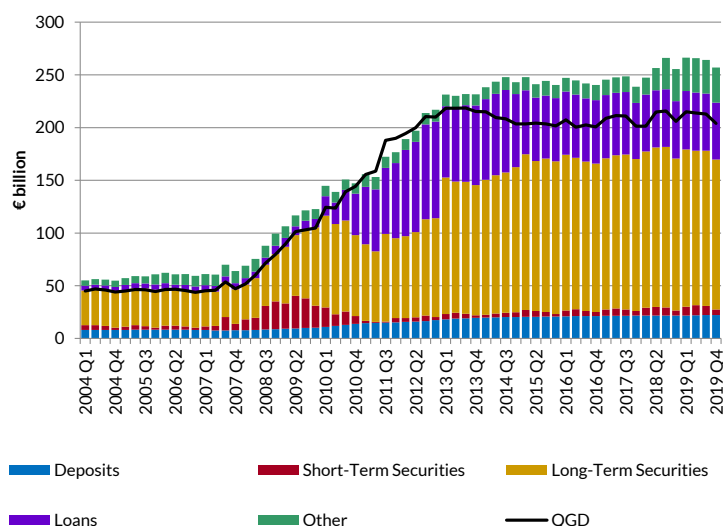
Summary: The number of PDH mortgage accounts in arrears over 90 days peaked at 12.9 per cent at end-Q3 2013. Since then, the number of accounts in arrears over 90 days has declined for twenty-four consecutive quarters, to stand at 5.7 per cent at end-Q4 2019 – the lowest percentage since Q4 2010.

[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.

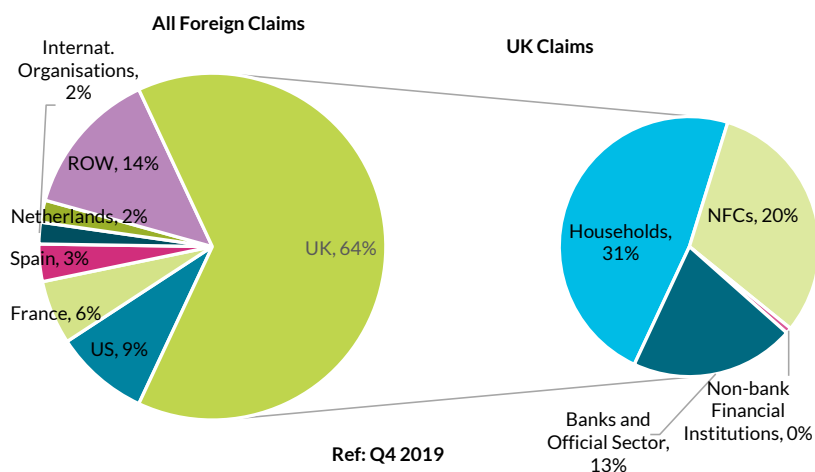
Summary: Government liabilities have grown substantially since 2008. The expansion has been largely driven by an increase in loans and securities. The promissory note issued to IBRC is classified as loans in financial accounts. The funding from the EU/IMF programme is also classified as loans.

[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

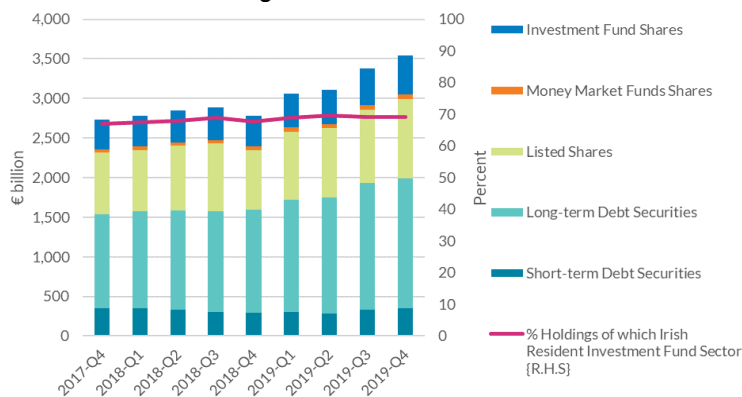


Definition: The consolidated banking statistics detail the claims of the domestic banks on non-residents, by counterpart country and sector on an ultimate risk basis i.e. according to the country and sector where the ultimate guarantor of the risk resides.

Summary: Domestic banks' largest foreign claims were on the United Kingdom (including Northern Ireland), with exposures of €55.7 billion at end-December 2019. These claims are predominantly vis-à-vis the household and NFC 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.

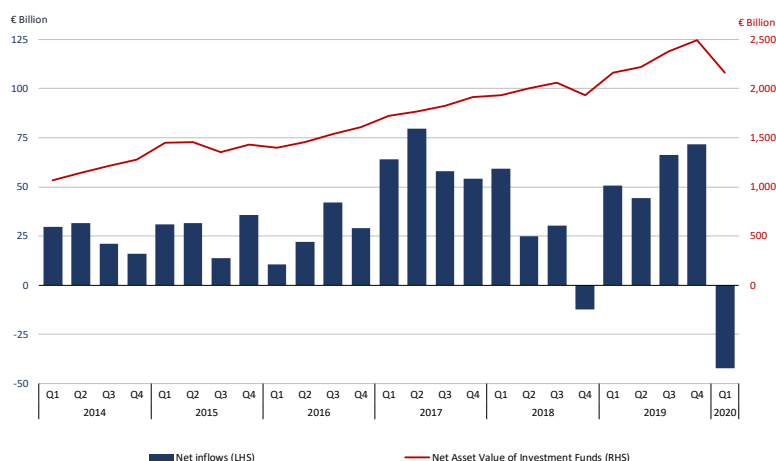
Summary: The market value of holdings of securities and shares by Irish residents stood at €3,359 billion at end-Q4 2019, an increase of 4.8 per cent over the quarter. Holdings of debt securities stood at €1,986 billion at end-Q4 2019. Holdings of government issued securities were €754 billion (or 38 per cent), with UK Government debt accounting for €313 billion (or 41 per cent). Irish resident households held €9,977 million of securities with domestic custodians at end-Q4 2019. This represents just 0.3 per cent of the total holdings of Irish residents.

[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

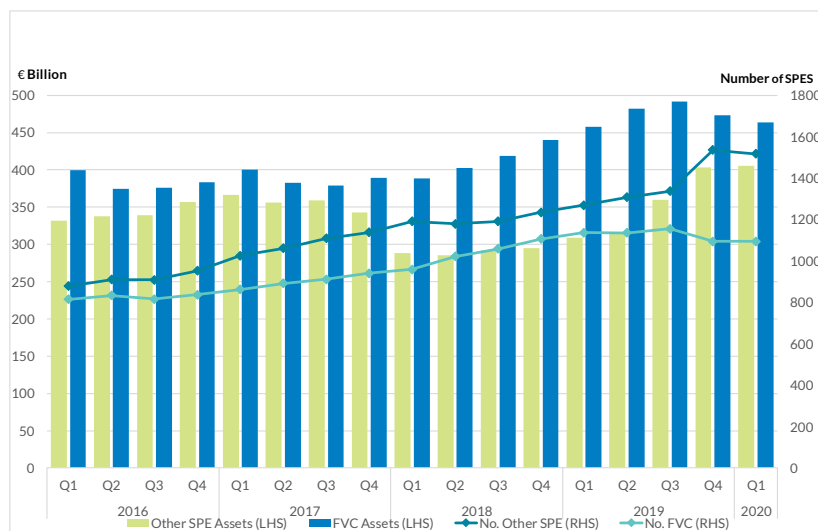
Definition: The value of Irish resident investment funds and inflows from investors.

Summary: Total assets of Irish resident investment funds decreased to € 2,696 billion during Q1 2020. The decrease was due to revaluations, at €270 billion, with transaction increases of €40 billion. All fund types showed decline during the quarter.

The net asset value of investment funds decreased to €2,161 billion in the quarter, a decline of 13.2 per cent. Holdings of debt securities by investment funds decreased by €84 billion, with the largest decrease in US Dollar-denominated securities, at €43 billion. US Dollar-denominated debt securities are still the largest holdings, at €416 billion in Q1 2020.

[Full Data Set Available Here](#)

Chart 14: Total Assets and Number of Reporting Irish Resident SPEs



Definition: A Special Purpose Entity (SPE) is a legal entity created to fulfil narrow, specific or temporary objectives. Financial Vehicle Corporations (FVCs) are SPEs that are set up for the purpose of carrying out securitisation activities, where these vehicles transfer the credit risk of an asset. Other Special Purpose Entities (other SPEs) are vehicles not engaged in securitisation.

Summary: Total assets of Irish-resident Special Purpose Entities (SPEs) fell by €7bn to €869bn in Q1 2020. This decrease in activity during the quarter is reflected in a fall in the number of SPEs by 18 to 2,613. This is the first quarter to experience a decrease in the number of registered vehicles since Q3 2016.

Within Irish-resident Securitisation SPEs, or Financial Vehicle Corporations (FVCs), total assets decreased by €9.5bn, to €463bn in Q1 2020. This change was primarily due to a decrease in total assets (€5.5bn) of UK sponsored vehicles in the reporting population

Other SPEs experienced a modest increase of €2.5bn in total assets, bringing the total to €405bn in Q1 2020. There was a slight increase experienced across most vehicle types and sponsor countries, offsetting a fall in total assets of €4.3bn in UK sponsored entities.

[Full Data Set Available Here](#)

For queries contact: statistics@centralbank.ie