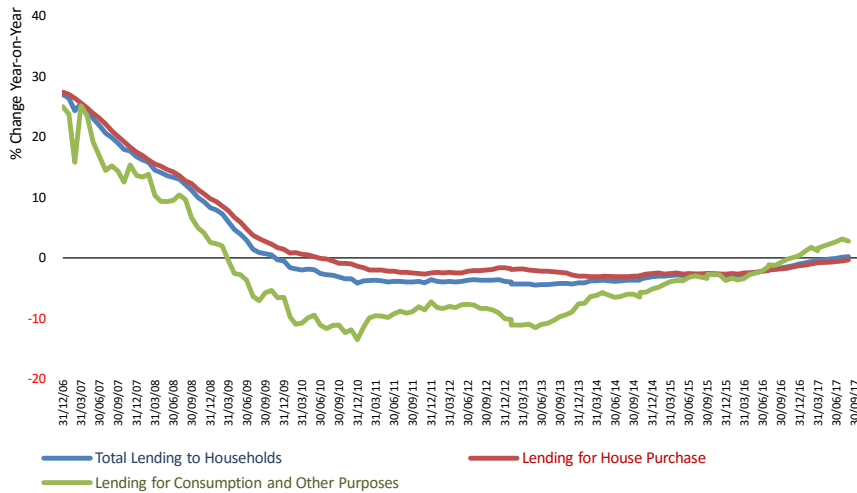


### Chart 1: Lending to Irish Resident Households

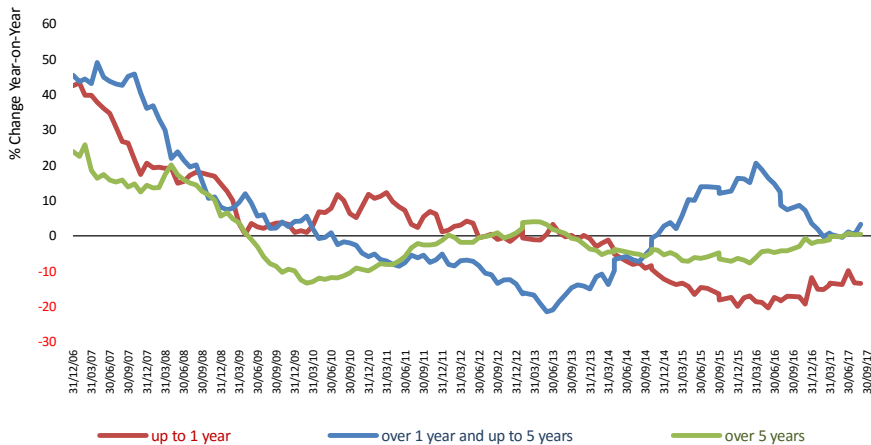


**Definition:** Lending to Irish households covers developments in lending for house purchase, and lending for consumption and other purposes by banks within Ireland.

**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

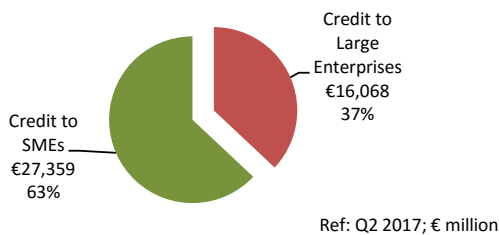


**Definition:** Lending to Irish non-financial corporations (NFCs) covers developments in lending to all non-financial enterprises by banks within Ireland.

**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, 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, however lending turned positive in late 2014 and has 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.

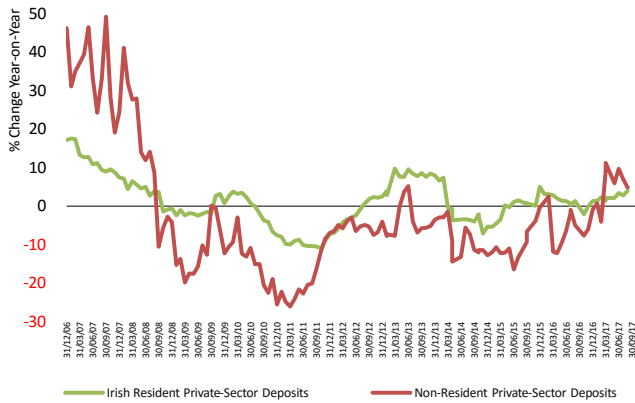
**Summary:** The majority of credit advanced to NFEs continues to be to SMEs. These enterprises are more likely to be indigenous and have a higher reliance on funding from the Irish resident banking system than larger and multinational enterprises.

[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**



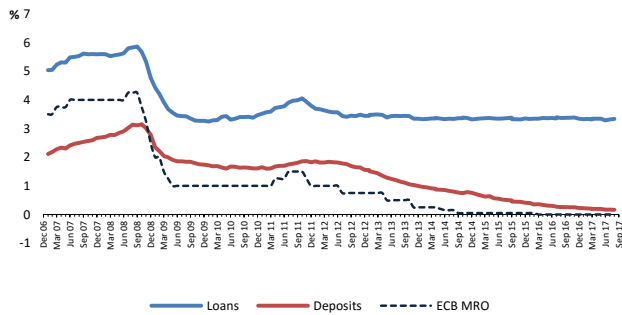
**Definition:** Deposits by the non-MFI private sector held in banks within Ireland.

**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 in Q1 2014. The first 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 early 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 website.

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

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

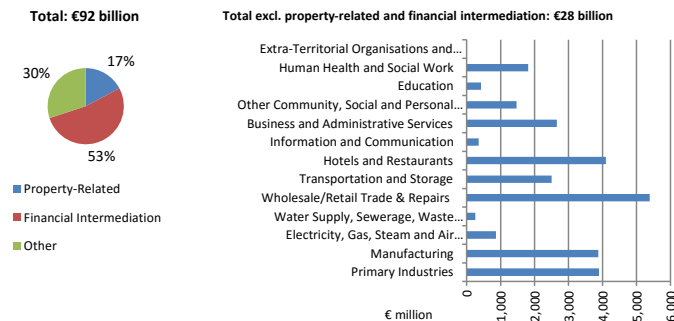


**Definition:** Weighted average interest rate between Irish resident banks and households on loans and deposits.

**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**



**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 \(See Table A.14\)](#)

Ref: Q2 2017

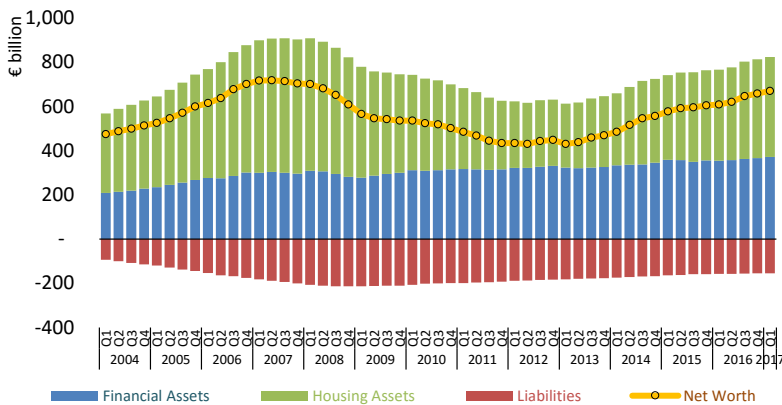


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# Financial Statistics

## 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.

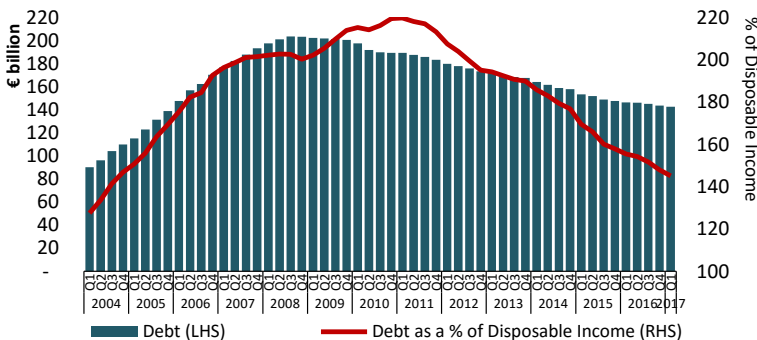
**Summary:** The expansion of net worth in the series was largely driven by the rapid growth in the value of housing assets. The subsequent decline in net worth was also significantly driven by this factor, but mitigated by the reduction in household liabilities. Since Q2 2012, net worth began to increase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

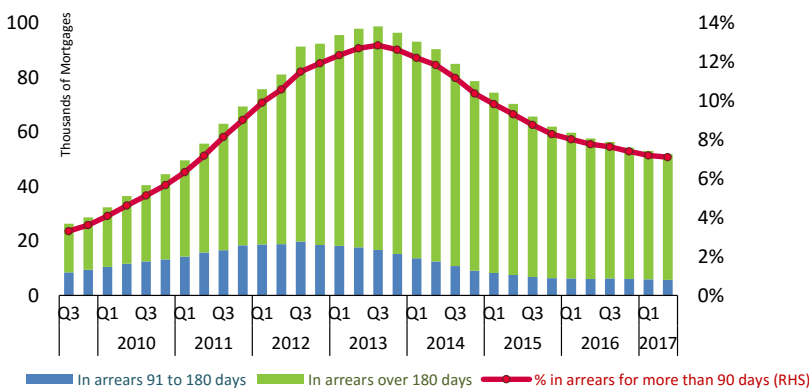
**Summary:** The chart shows the growth in household indebtedness over the series as households' loans grew strongly. Household loans peaked at Q3 2008.

[Full Data Set Available Here](#)

[Information Release Available Here](#)

**Note:** Disposable Income Available from [www.cso.ie](http://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.

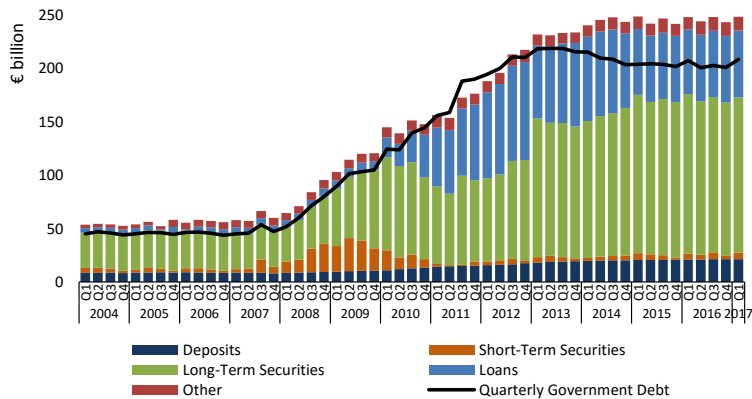
**Summary:** The number of mortgage accounts in arrears of over 90 days has increased significantly in recent years, from 3.3 per cent of all outstanding mortgages on PDH properties at end-Q3 2009 to a peak of 12.9 per cent at end-Q3 2013. The number of accounts in arrears over 90 days fell for the fifteenth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

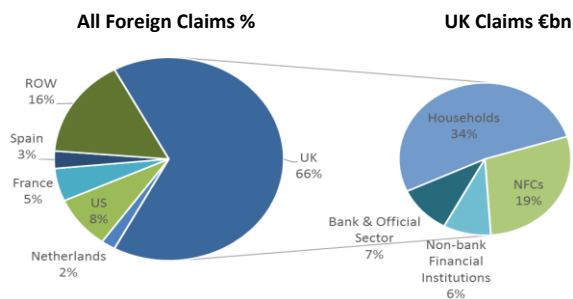
**Summary:** Government liabilities have grown substantially since 2008. The expansion has been largely driven by an increase in loans and securities. The promissory note issued to IBRC is classified as loans in financial accounts. The funding from the EU/IMF programme is also classified as loans.

[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**



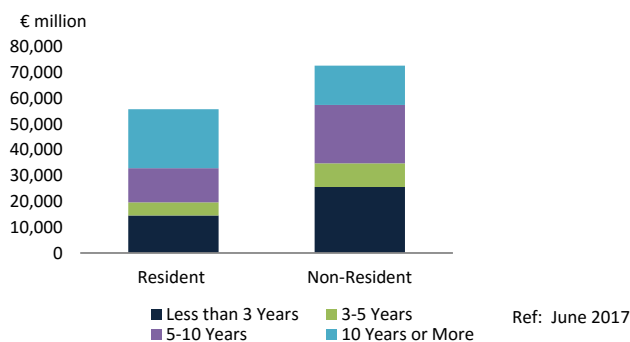
Ref: Q2 2017

**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 €51.8 billion at end-June 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: 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 increased by €242 million to €128,319 million in June 2017.

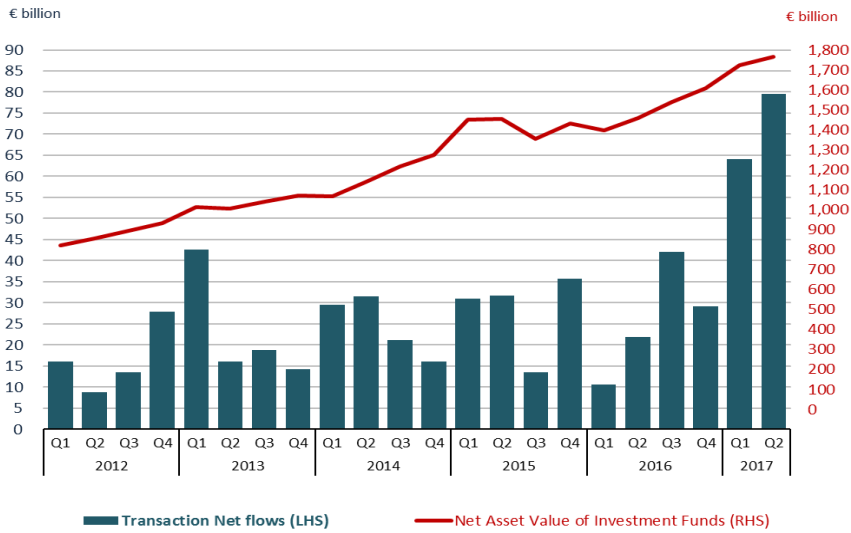
Within the next 3 years, €40,062 million of government bonds will mature, of which non-residents hold 63.8 per cent.

[Full Data Set Available Here](#)



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



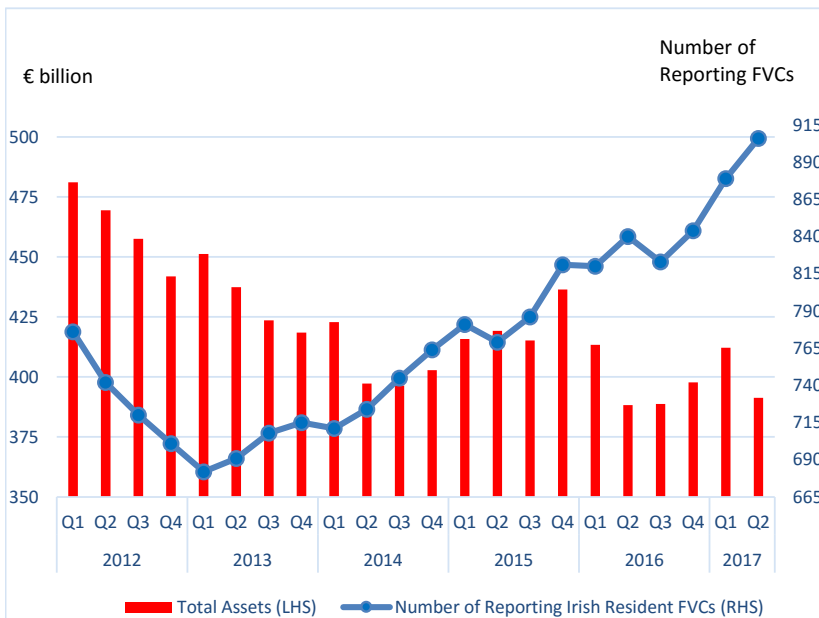
Source: Investment Funds Statistics, Central Bank of Ireland.  
Note: In Q3 2015, there was a reclassification of funds from Bond to Money Market funds resulting in a decrease of €30 billion in bond funds total assets

**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 2.6 per cent (€44.3 billion) over Q2 2017, reaching €1,765.8 billion. The total value of assets held by IFs increased by €43.1 billion to €2,138.8 billion. Q2 2017 saw inflows of €79.5 billion, a 24.2 per cent increase relative to the previous quarter. Bond funds registered the largest net investor inflows, amounting to €40.1 billion. Total assets experienced a negative revaluation of €39.6 billion, the first negative revaluation since Q2 2016. Much of this is accounted for by dollar devaluation of 6.6 per cent relative to euro over the quarter, as €905.4 billion of total assets, or 42 per cent, are denominated in dollars.

[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 5 per cent to €391 billion in Q2 2017, largely due to euro appreciation. The number of FVCs hit a historical high, reaching 906 vehicles in Q2 2017, an addition of 27 vehicles from Q1 2017. Mortgage backed securitisation (MBS) and resolution vehicles continued to decline in line with longer-term trends in Q2 2017. Cash Collateralised Debt Obligations (CDO) was the only securitisation type to record an increase in total assets.

[Full Data Set Available Here](#)