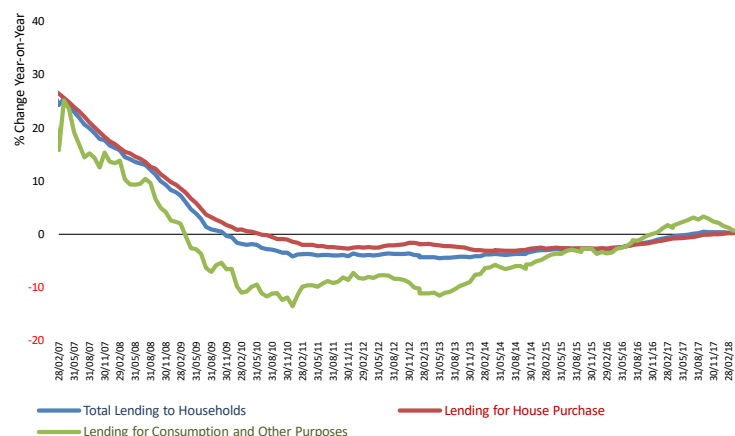




Chart 1: Lending to Irish Resident Households



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



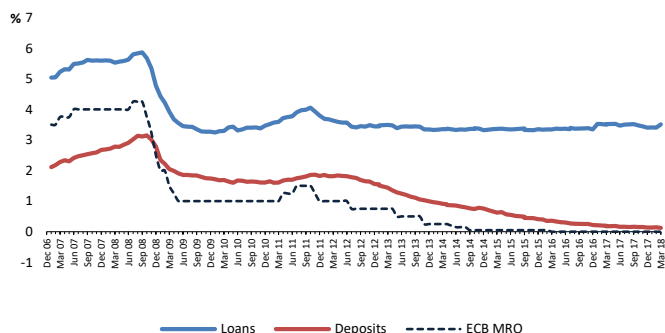
Definition: Deposits by the non-MFI private sector held in banks within Ireland.

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 but has seen declines in the most recent months.

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



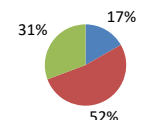
Definition: Weighted average interest rate between Irish resident banks and households on loans and deposits.

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

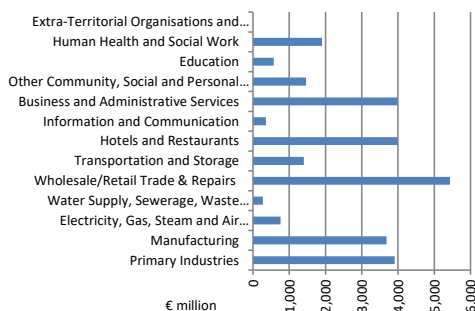
Total: €90 billion



■ Property-Related
■ Financial Intermediation
■ Other

Ref: Q4 2017

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

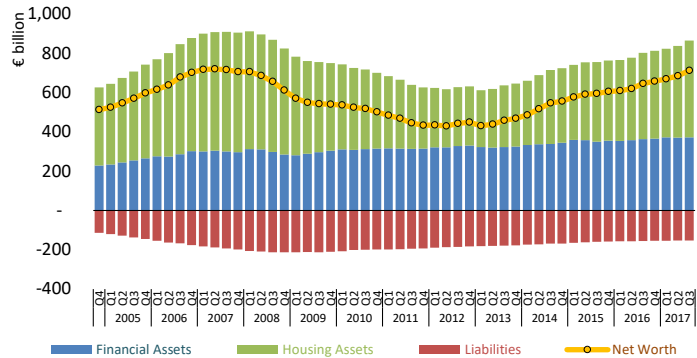
Summary: Financial Intermediation (including FVCs) and the property-related sectors of Real Estate and Construction activities account for approximately 70 per cent of total credit advanced. Of the remaining 30 per cent, Wholesale/Retail Trade & Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants, Business & Administrative 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



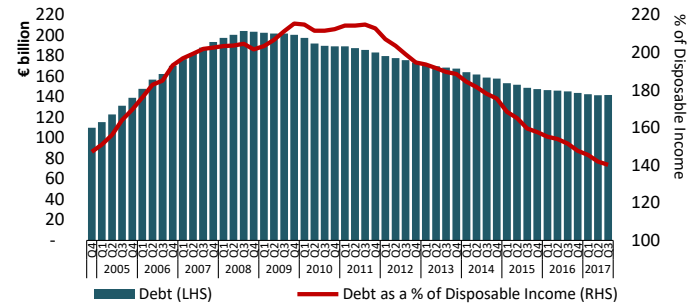
Definition: Household net worth is equal to the household sector's stock of financial and housing assets minus its stock of liabilities.

Summary: The expansion of net worth in the 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

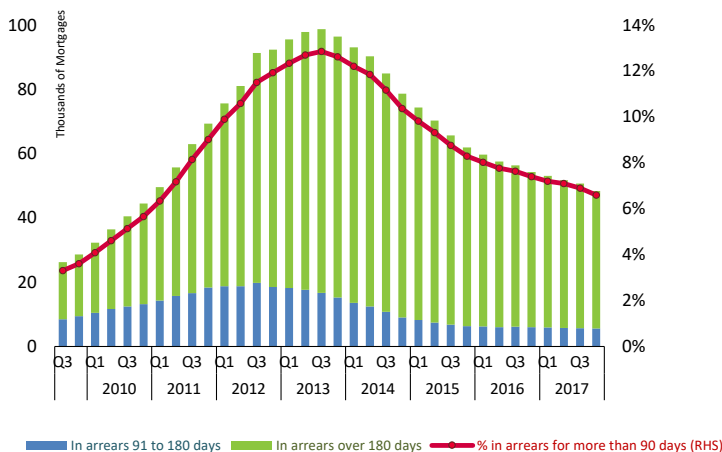


Definition: Household debt is represented by total household loans at the end of each quarter. Household indebtedness can be measured by total household loans as a percentage of disposable income measured by a four-sum moving average. The latter is sourced from the CSO's institutional accounts.

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.

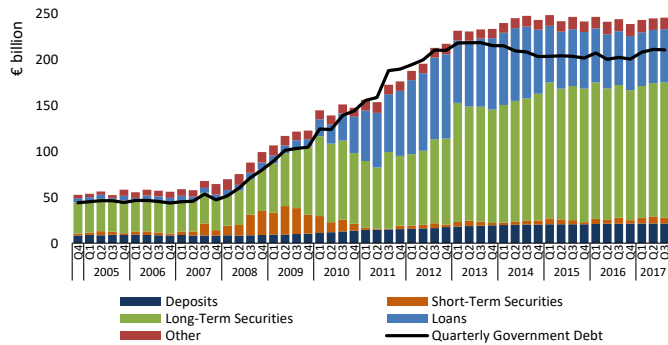
Summary: The number of mortgage accounts in arrears of over 90 days has increased significantly in recent years, from 3.3 per cent of all outstanding mortgages on PDH properties at end-Q3 2009 to a peak of 12.9 per cent at end-Q3 2013. The number of accounts in arrears over 90 days fell for the seventeenth consecutive quarter in Q4 2017, to 6.6 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.

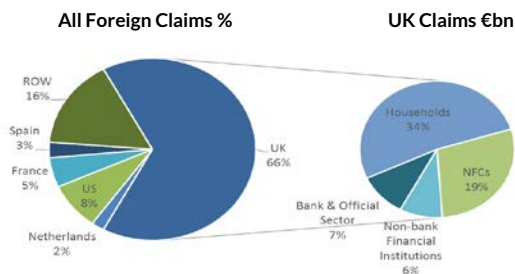
Summary: Government liabilities have grown substantially since 2008. The expansion has been largely driven by an increase in loans and securities. The promissory note issued to IBRC is classified as loans in financial accounts. The funding from the EU/IMF programme is also classified as loans.

[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



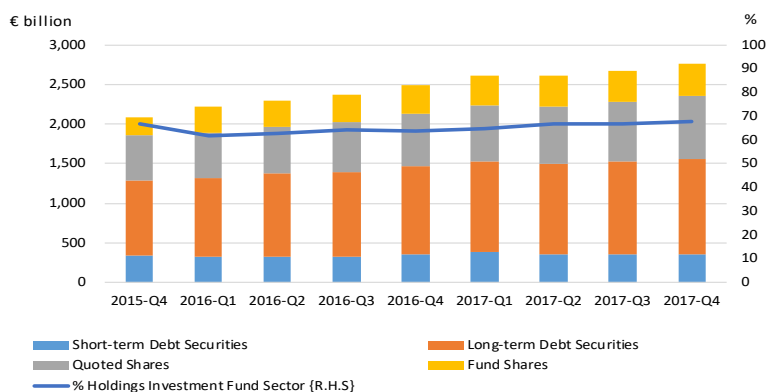
Ref: Q3 2017

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 €2,764 billion at end-Q4 2017, an increase of 3.5 per cent over the quarter.^[1] Holdings of debt securities stood at €1,565 billion at end-Q4 2017. Holdings of government issued securities was €622 billion (or 40 per cent) in Q4 2017, with UK Government debt accounting for €249 billion (or 40 per cent). The securities holdings of Irish-resident households with domestic custodians was €9,196 million in Q4 2017. This represents just 0.3 per cent of the total holdings of Irish residents.

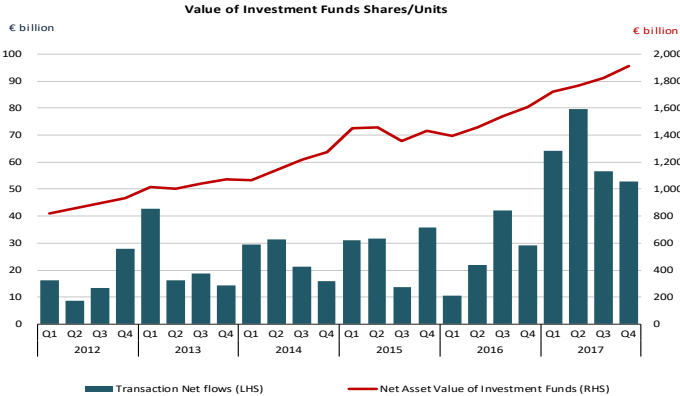
[1] Please note this figure now includes insurance corporations and special purpose vehicles. For more information see the securities holdings statistics explanatory notes <https://www.centralbank.ie/statistics/data-and-analysis/securities-statistics/securities-issues-and-holding-data>

[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 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.

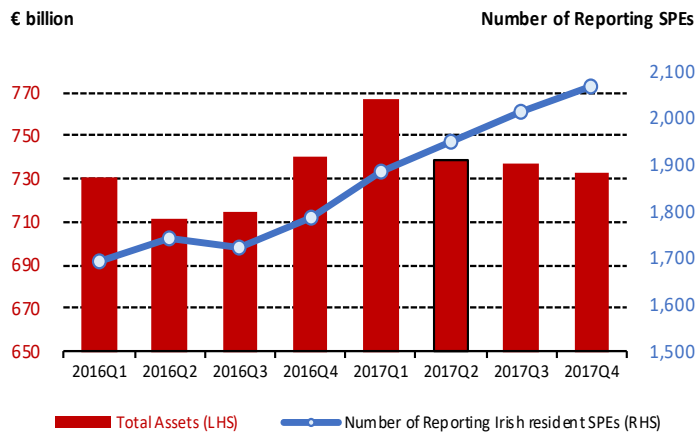
Summary: The net asset value (NAV) of investment funds (IFs) resident in Ireland increased by 4.6 per cent (€85bn) over Q4 2017, reaching €1,909bn. The total value of assets held by IFs increased by €65bn to €2,239bn.

Q4 2017 saw investor inflows of €53bn, taking the total investment for 2017 to €253bn. This is a record annual figure, with funds seeing more than twice the amount of net inflows seen in previous years.

The total amount of equity holdings of all funds amounted to €997bn at end-December, increasing by €45bn from Q3 2017. Purchases and revaluations were concentrated in non-financial corporation (NFC) shares, which saw purchases of €10bn and

[Full Data Set Available Here](#)

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



Source: Special Purpose Entity Statistics, Central Bank of Ireland

Definition: A Special Purpose Entity (SPE) is a legal entity created to fulfil narrow, specific or temporary objectives. 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: The total asset value of Irish-resident SPE vehicles decreased marginally by €4bn to €733bn. Financial Vehicle Corporations (FVCs) total assets increased by 3 per cent to €401bn in Q4 2017. This was counterbalanced by other Special Purpose Entities (SPEs), which decreased by 5 per cent to €332.5bn. The FVC increase was driven by new investment, whereas the SPE decrease was driven primarily by a reduction in securities lending activity and the wind-down of resolution vehicles.

The number of reporting SPEs continued to rise over the quarter to reach a new high of 2,066 vehicles. The number of other SPEs grew to 1,104 vehicles, up 19 vehicles since September 2017. The number of vehicles has increased each quarter since Q1 2016.

Vehicles engaging in Cash Collateralised Debt Obligations (CDO) experienced growth of 5% over the quarter. Cash CDOs vehicles are largest activity type for FVCs and have increased each quarter of 2017. Synthetic CDOs also experienced growth of 7%, though these form a smaller share of the Market. Other SPE types remained largely static or experienced small increases. A notable exception is

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