



Money and Banking Statistics¹ – April 2018

Household deposits continue to grow, increasing by €309 million in April to stand at an all-time high of over €101 billion. Overnight deposits have driven this increase in recent years.

Deposits from Households; developments in outstanding stocks, and annual rate of change



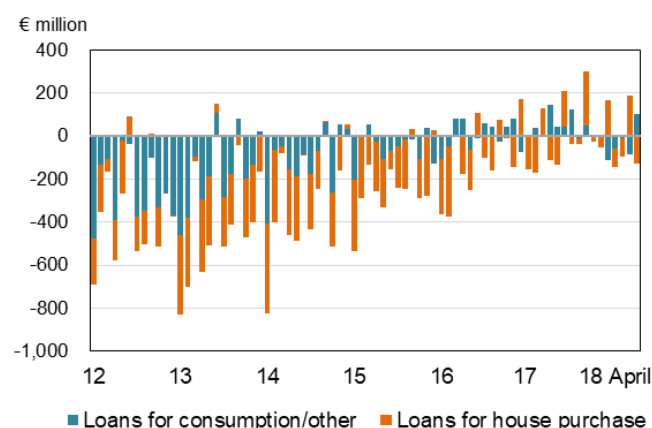
Source: Money and Banking [Table A.1](#)

¹ See note 1 on page 4.

Developments in Household credit and deposits

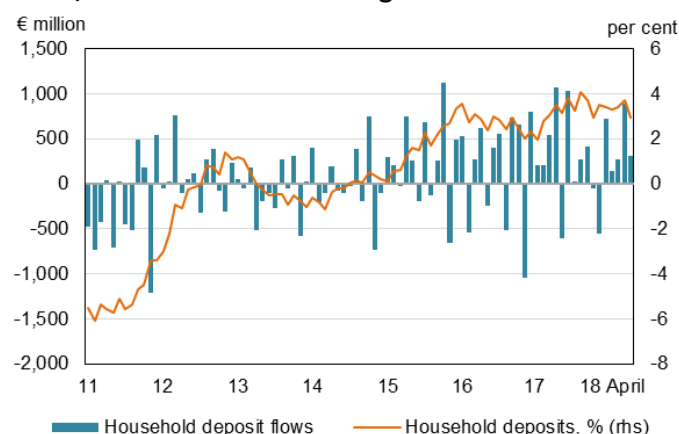
- **Loans to households, adjusted for loan sales and securitisations**, declined by 1.5 per cent in annual terms to end-April.²
- **Mortgage loans**, which account for 83 per cent of total on-balance sheet loans, decreased by €127 million in April (Chart 1). In year-on-year terms, net mortgage lending rose by €213 million or 0.3 per cent, the sixth consecutive month of annual growth.
- **Non-housing loans** increased by 0.5 per cent or €80 million in annual terms to end-April. Lending for consumption purposes grew by 2.1 per cent or €256 million annually. Loans for other purposes continued to record negative net flows, with repayments over the 12 months to end-April exceeding drawdowns by €178 million or 7.2 per cent.
- **Medium-term lending** drove the growth in consumer lending with loans for between one and five years rising by 6.8 per cent in the year to end-April. Lending for less than one year and for greater than five years continued to decline, falling by 1.2 and 7.3 per cent, respectively.
- **Deposits from households** increased by €309 million in April. Annually, household deposit lodgements were €2.9 billion higher than withdrawals, resulting in growth of 2.9 per cent. (Chart 2). Overnight deposits drove this trend, increasing by €5.8 billion over the year.
- **Developments in loans and deposits mean that Irish households continued to be net funders of the Irish banking system.** Banks held €12.1 billion more in household deposits than loans at end-April, with the loan-to-deposit ratio standing at 0.88 (Chart 3).

Chart 1: Loans to Households; developments in net flows



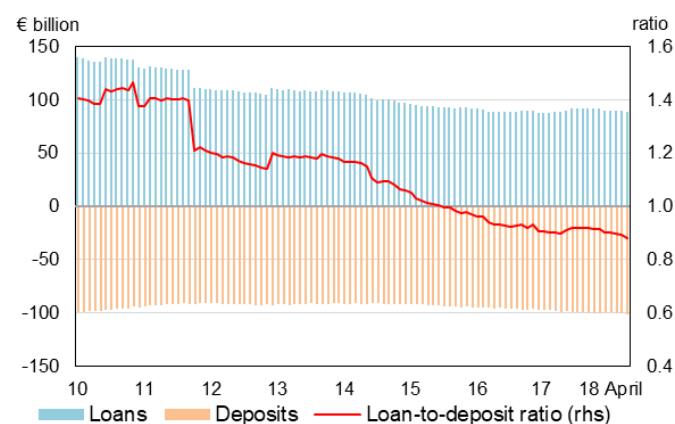
Source: Money and Banking [Table A.1](#)

Chart 2: Deposits from Households; developments in net flows, and annual rate of change



Source: Money and Banking [Table A.1](#)

Chart 3: Household loans and deposits; outstanding stock and LDR



Source: Money and Banking [Table A.1](#)

² See Note 2 on page 4.

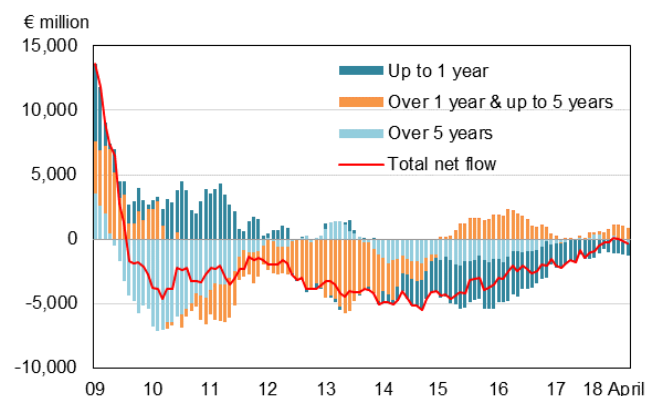
Developments in NFC credit and deposits

- **Net lending to non-financial corporations (NFCs)** decreased by €1 million in April, which follows an increase of €97 million in March. On an annual basis net lending declined by 0.9 per cent.
- **Medium-term lending** to NFCs rose by 6.6 per cent in the year to end-April. Long-term lending declined by 1.7 per cent, the second consecutive month of annual decline. Short-term lending also continued to decline, falling by 9.4 per cent on an annual basis (Chart 4).
- **NFC deposits** increased by €508 million in net terms in April, in contrast to a decrease of €927 million recorded in March (Chart 5). The increase was driven by a rise of €219 million in overnight deposits and €195 million in deposits with an agreed maturity.
- **Total NFC deposits** grew by 7.8 per cent annually to end-April, continuing the trend of annual growth in corporate deposits observed since December 2012.

Developments in other counterparty sectors

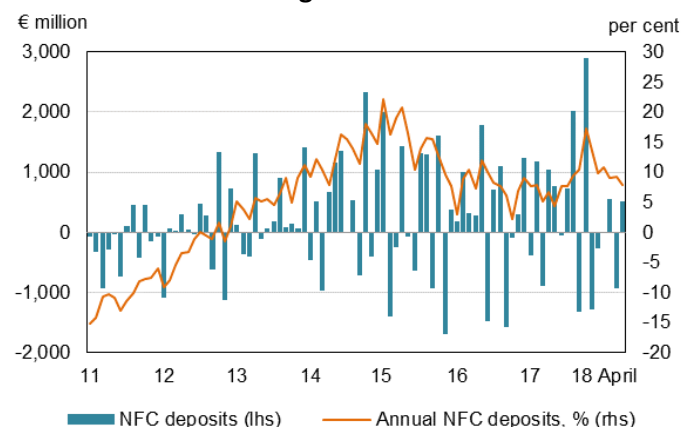
- **Total lending** decreased by 2.9 per cent in the year to end-April, driven by an 11.6 per cent fall in loans to monetary financial institutions (MFIs) (Chart 6). Lending to the private sector, which accounts for 76 per cent of banks' loan books, was flat over the year.
- **Credit institutions' holdings of Irish-issued debt and equity securities** declined by €4.6 billion or 6.5 per cent in the year to end-April.
- **Irish-resident banks' borrowings from the Central Bank as part of Eurosystem monetary policy operations** remained unchanged at €7.5 billion in April, with the domestic market group of banks accounting for 99 per cent of this.

Chart 4: Loans to NFCs; net flows (12-month sum) by original maturity category



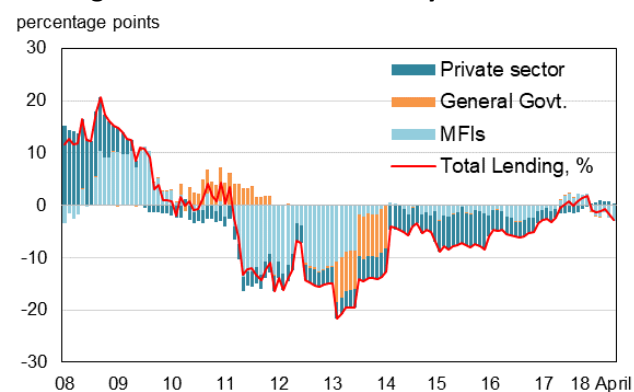
Source: Money and Banking [Table A.5](#)

Chart 5: Deposits from NFCs; developments in net flows, and annual rate of change



Source: Money and Banking [Table A.11.1](#)

Chart 6: Contributions of Irish resident counterparts to annual growth in loans advanced by Irish banks



Source: Money and Banking [Table A.4](#)

Note 1:

Money and Banking statistics cover all credit institutions resident in Ireland. This includes licensed banks, building societies and, since January 2009, credit unions. A resident office means an office or branch of the reporting institution which is located in the Republic of Ireland. Data are reported in respect of resident office business only. Recent data are often provisional and may be subject to revision. For further detail please see the [Money and Banking](#) webpage for:

- An extensive set of [Money and Banking Tables](#);
- A list of [Irish Resident Credit Institutions](#);
- [Money and Banking statistics Explanatory Note](#).

Note 2:

This measure of lending includes repayments on serviced loans which no longer appear on the balance sheet due to derecognition and transfer. See [Table A.6](#).

Keywords:

Money and Banking Statistics, Irish Financial Statistics, Loans, Deposits, Household Debt, Mortgage, Consumer, Repayments, Securitisations.