



### Results Summary<sup>1</sup>

#### Ireland

- Credit standards on loans to firms and firms' demand for loans were unchanged in Q4 2024.
- Banks expect an increase in firms' demand for loans across all categories next quarter.
- Irish banks tightened credit standards for mortgages but did not change credit standards for consumer loans in Q4 2024.
- Banks expect to make no change in credit standards on mortgages but to tighten credit standards on consumer loans in Q1 2025.
- Irish Banks reported that demand for mortgages and consumer loans did not change in Q4 2024.
- Looking forward, banks expect no change in demand for mortgages and consumer loans in Q1 2025.

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<sup>1</sup> The January Bank Lending Survey (BLS) was conducted between 6<sup>th</sup> December and 20<sup>th</sup> December and examined changes in credit market conditions during Q4 2024 as well as expected changes in credit standards and loan demand during Q1 2025.



### Credit supply – firms

**Irish banks did not make any changes to credit standards on loans to firms in Q4 2024. Looking forward to Q1 2025, banks expect to make no change in credit standards on loans to firms.**

**Overall terms and conditions were virtually unchanged in Q4 2024.** Banks reported a slight narrowing of margins on average loans for large firms due to competition from other banks and non-banks. **In addition, the share of firms' loans applications that were rejected remained constant.**

### Credit supply – households

**Banks tightened credit standards for mortgages slightly in Q4 2024.** They reported higher risk perception due to the general economic outlook as the main driver of the tightened credit standards for mortgages. **Banks expect to make no changes in credit standards for mortgages in Q1 2025.**

**Turning to consumer loans, banks reported no changes in their credit standards in Q4 2024. They expect to tighten credit standards on consumer loans in Q1 2025.**

**Banks reported no changes in their overall terms and conditions for mortgages and consumer loans in Q4 2024.** However, they reported interest rates and margins on both average and riskier mortgages tightened somewhat. Over the past three months, the share of rejected mortgage applications and consumer loans remained constant.

### Credit demand – firms

**Banks reported no changes in demand for loans across all categories in Q4 2024. Next quarter, banks expect an increase in demand for loans across all categories.**

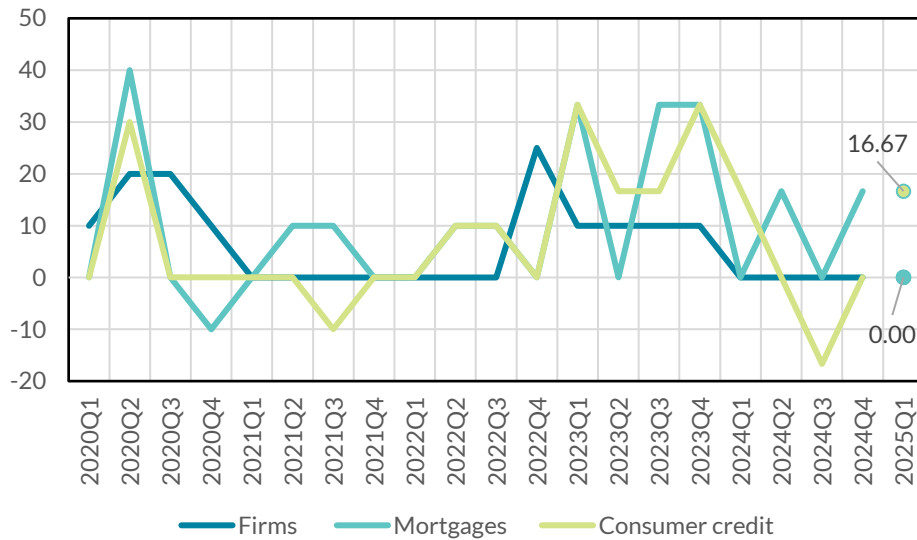
### Credit demand – households

**Banks reported no changes in demand for mortgages and consumer loans in Q4 2024.**

**Looking forward, banks expect demand for mortgages and consumer credit to be unchanged in Q1 2025.**

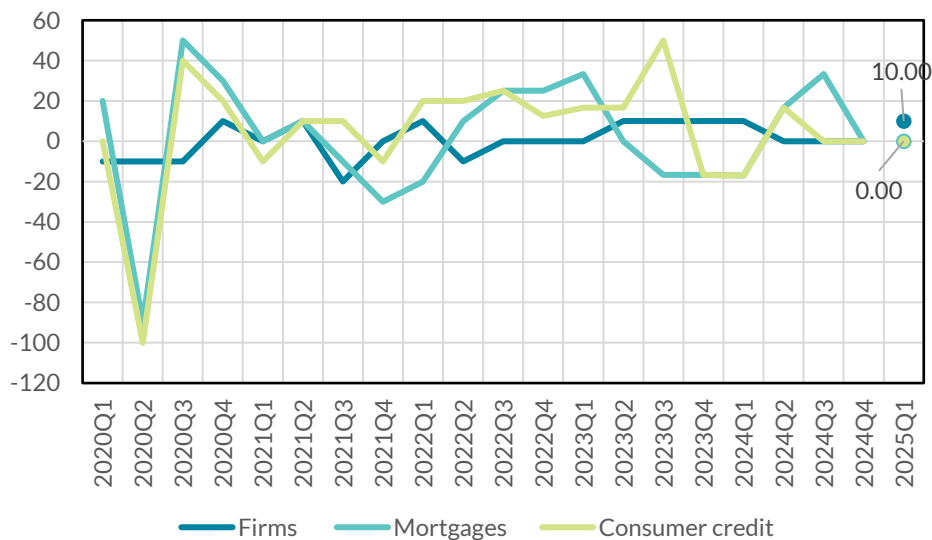


**Figure 1. Bank credit standards for firm and household lending, (Diffusion index).**



Lines refer to backward looking changes to credit standards, circles refer to expected change in credit standards next quarter. Firms and mortgages have the same forward looking value (0). Consumer credit has the forward looking value of 16.67. Values above zero refer to a net tightening of credit standards. The diffusion index gives responses which relate to “tighten (ease) credit standards somewhat” a lower weight than those which refer to a “tighten (ease) credit standards considerably”.

**Figure 2. Demand for firm and household lending, (Diffusion index).**



Lines refer to backward looking changes to demand, circles refer to expected change in demand next quarter. Mortgages and lending to consumer have a forward looking value of 0. Firm demand has a forward looking value of 10. Values above zero refer to an expansion in demand.



### Ad-hoc questions

The ad-hoc questions in this round related to:

- Access to retail and wholesale funding
- The impact of new regulatory and supervisory requirements
- The impact of non-performing loan ratios and other indicators of credit quality
- Bank lending conditions and loan demand across main economic sectors
- The impact of changes in banks' excess liquidity with the Eurosystem

**On aggregate, Irish banks reported no change in their access to funding in the past 3 months. Irish banks also do not expect any impact over the next 3 months.**

**On aggregate, Irish banks reported little impact of new regulatory or supervisory requirements in the past 12 months.** They reported that the requirements had led to a slight increase in risk-weighted assets on average loans.

**In the next 12 months, Irish banks expect a small impact of new regulatory or supervisory requirements.** Banks expect a moderate decrease in their liquid assets and their risk-weighted assets. They expect to tighten credit standards for both small and medium-sized and large enterprises moderately due to new regulatory and supervisory actions.

**Irish banks reported no impact of non-performing loans and other indicators of credit quality over the past 6 months. On aggregate, Irish banks do not expect any impact over the next 6 months.**

**On aggregate, Irish banks reported no change in credit standards and terms and conditions across the different sectors in the past 6 months. Irish banks reported a moderate increase in demand for loans from manufacturing sector over the past 6 months. They do not expect any change in credit standards, terms and conditions across the different sectors over the next 6 months on aggregate. They expect an increase in demand for loans from manufacturing sector over the next 6 months.**

**On aggregate, Irish banks did not report any impact of changes in excess liquidity on their lending conditions and loan volume over the last 6 months. They do not expect any impact over the next 6 months.**