Banc Ceannais na hÉireann
Central Bank of Ireland
Eurosystem

Money and Banking Statistical Release

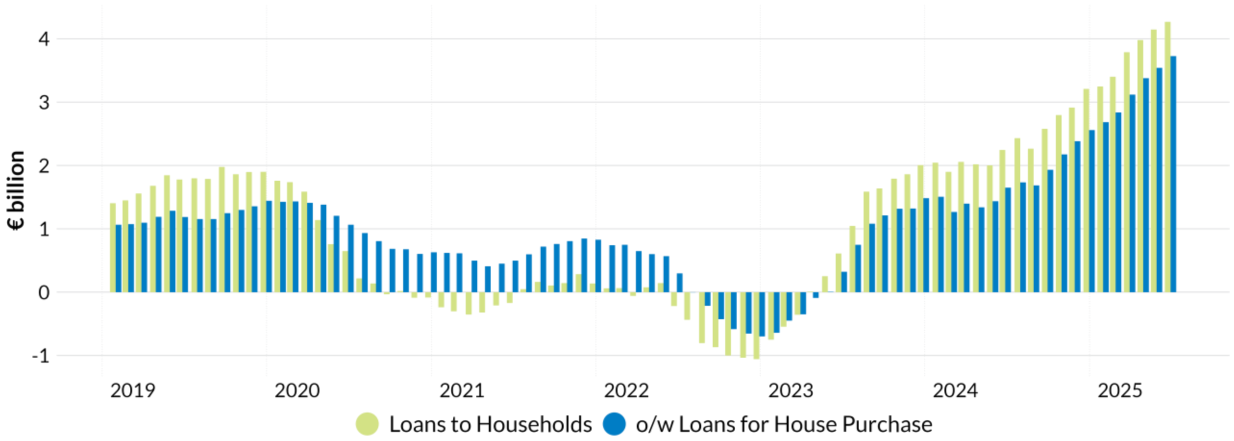
June 2025

31 July 2025

Money and Banking Statistics

Highlights in June 2025

Annual Flows of Household Lending



Source: Money and Banking Table A.1

- In annual terms, **lending to households** increased by €4.3 billion, or 4.2 per cent, in the year to end-June 2025. This is the largest annual increase since the year to end-June 2009.
- **Loans for house purchase** increased by €638 million in June 2025, continuing the positive trend observed seen since May 2024. This represents the highest value since December 2024's increase of €658 million, and is the second largest increase since €643 million in December 2008. **Loans for house purchase** increased by €638 million in June 2025, continuing the positive trend observed seen since May 2024.
- Annually, **loans for house purchase** increased by €3.7 billion, or 4.4 per cent, in the year to end-June 2025. This continues the positive annual growth trend observed since May 2023, which has been increasing for ten consecutive months.
- **Loans for house purchase** increases by 4.4 per cent in the year to end-June 2025, up from 4.2 per cent in the year to end-May 2025. This represents the 15th consecutive month of increase in the annual growth rate in **loans for house purchase.**

Section 1: Loans to Households by Lending Purpose (excluding securitised loans)

Chart 1a – monthly flows

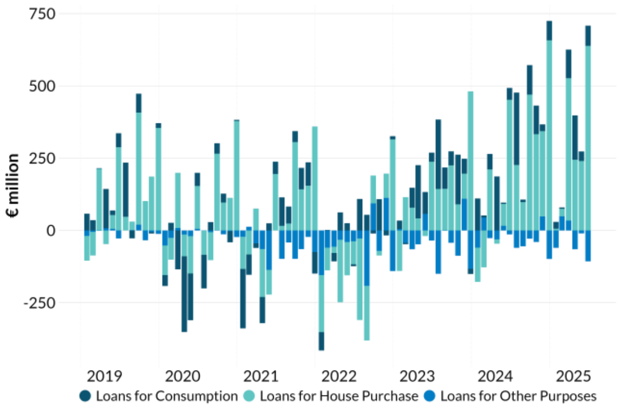
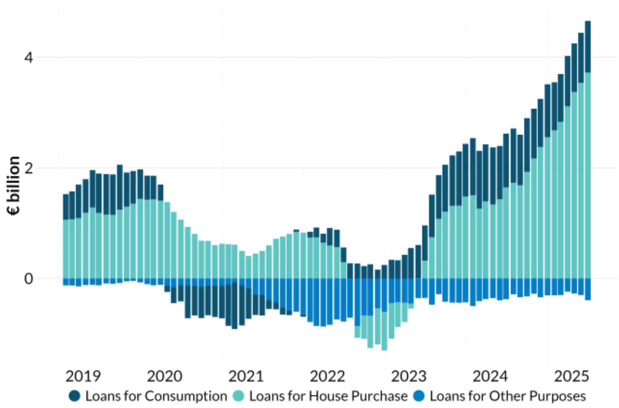


Chart 1b – annual flows



Source: Money and Banking Table A.1/Table A.5

Net lending to households was €601 million in June 2025, up from €263 million in the previous month (*Chart 1a*). This movement was mostly driven by **loans for house purchase**, with a €638 million flow in the month, representing the largest move since December 2024, and the 2nd largest since December 2008. **Loans for consumption** increased by €70 million, while flows of **loans for other purposes** remained negative, with lending in that category dropping by €107 million in the month.

In annual terms, **lending to households** increased by €4.3 billion, or 4.2 per cent, in the year to end-June 2025 (*Chart 1b*). This is the largest annual increase since the year to end-June 2009. This falls to 4.1 per cent after accounting for the impact of securitised loans. **Loans for house purchase** were the main driver, with an annual flow of €3.7 billion, or a 4.4 per cent increase, in the period. **Loans for consumption** contributed with €933 million, while **loans for other purposes** dropped by €393 million in the period.

The annual change in **loans for house purchase**[1]**,** including both on-balance sheet and securitised loans, was 4.3 per cent in the year to end-June 2025 (see Table A.6).

[1] See Note 4

Section 2: Deposits from Irish Resident Households by Maturity

Chart 2a – monthly flows

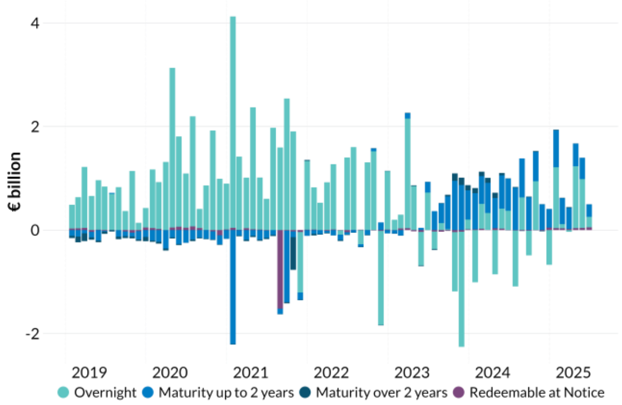
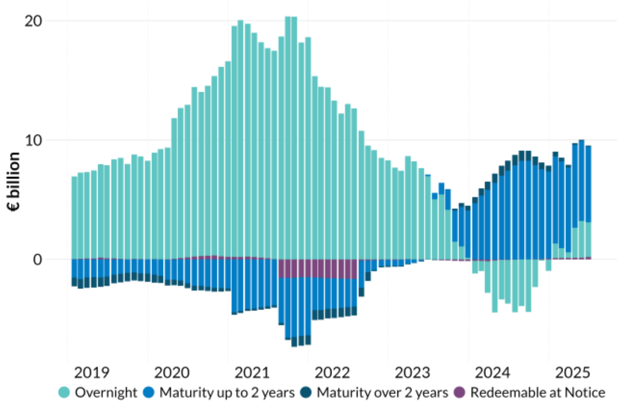


Chart 2b – annual flows



Source: Money and Banking Table A.11.1

Household deposits increased by €498 million in June 2025 (*Chart 2a*) and stood at €165.8 billion at the end of the month. Both **term and overnight deposits** had a positive contribution, recording flows in the month worth €243 million and €202 million, respectively.

On an annual basis, **household deposits** increased by €9.5 billion, or 6.1 per cent, in the year to end-June 2025, mostly driven by a €6.3 billion increase of **deposits with an agreed maturity up to 2 years** in the period (*Chart 2b*). **Annual overnight deposits** flows remained positive at €2.9 billion in the year to end-June 2025.

Section 3: Loans to Non-Financial Corporations (NFC) by Original Maturity

Chart 3a – monthly flows

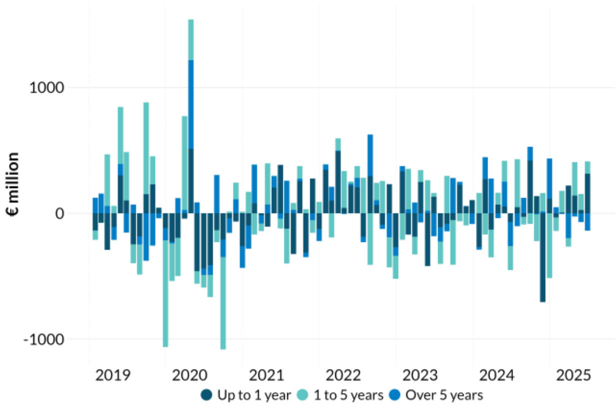
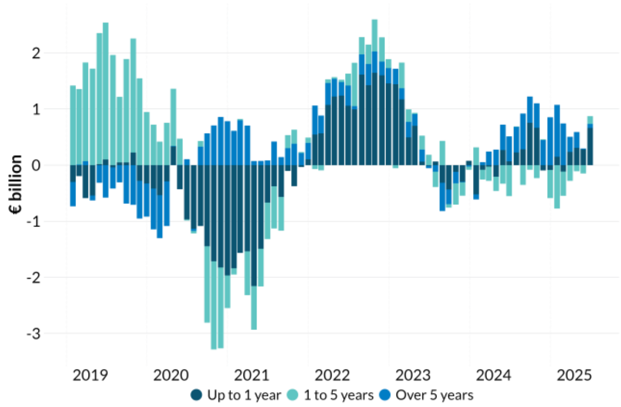


Chart 3b – annual flows



Source: Money and Banking [Table A.5]

Net lending to non-financial corporations (NFC) remained positive in June 2025, at €274 million, up from the €84 million flow recorded in May (*Chart 3a*). This was driven by **short-term loans**, which recorded a positive flow in the month worth €315 million, partially offset by negative flows of **long-term loans** worth €138 million, representing the fifth consecutive month of negative flows for this category.

In annual terms, **NFC lending** increased by €875 million, or 3 per cent, in the year to end-June 2025 to stand at €29.2 billion (*Chart 3b*). This was driven by increases in **short-term** loans of €663 million and in **medium term loans** €138 million, which now stand at €4.5 billion and €12 billion respectively. **Long-term loans** slightly increased by €72 million to in the year to end-June 2025, to stand at €12.8 billion.

Section 4: Deposits from Non-Financial Corporations (NFC) by Maturity

Chart 4a – monthly flows

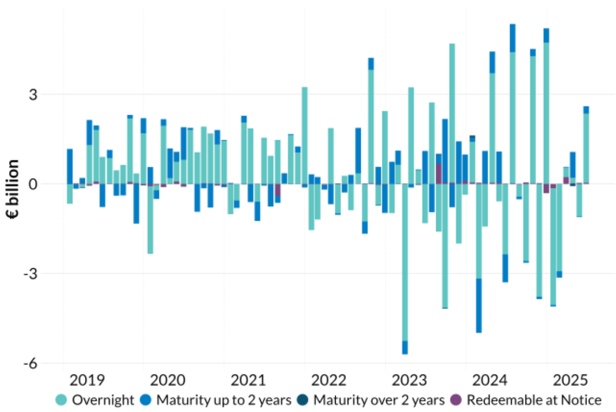
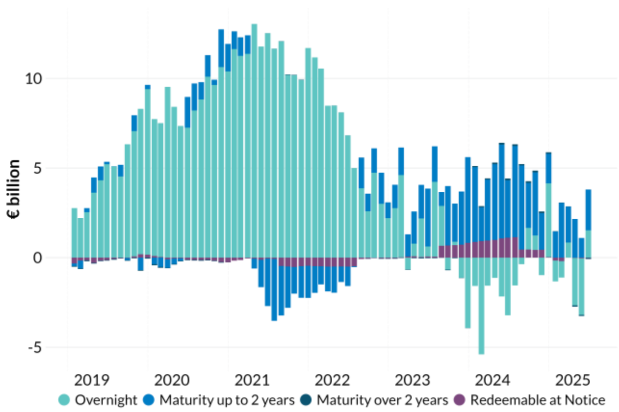


Chart 4b – annual flows



Source: Money and Banking Table A.11.1

NFC deposits increased by €2.6 billion in June 2025, after recording a €1.1 billion decrease in May, and stood at €81.7 billion at the end of the month (*Chart 4a*). This movement was mostly driven by a €2.3 billion increase in **overnight deposits**, with an additional €244 million positive flow coming from **deposits with a maturity up to 2 years**.

In annual terms, **NFC deposits** increased by €3.7 billion in the year to end-June 2025 (*Chart 4b*), turning positive after two months of negative annual flows. This was mainly driven by **deposits with a maturity up to 2 years**, which increased by €2.3 billion in the year to end-June 2025, and by **overnight deposits**, with positive flows worth €1.5 billion in the same period.

Section 5: Bank Lending to the Irish Private Sector by Counterparty

Chart 5a – monthly flows

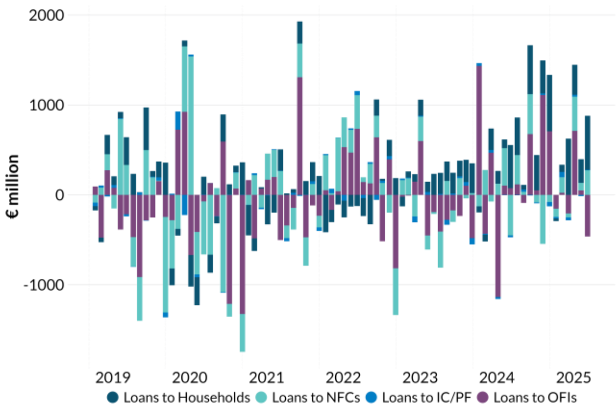
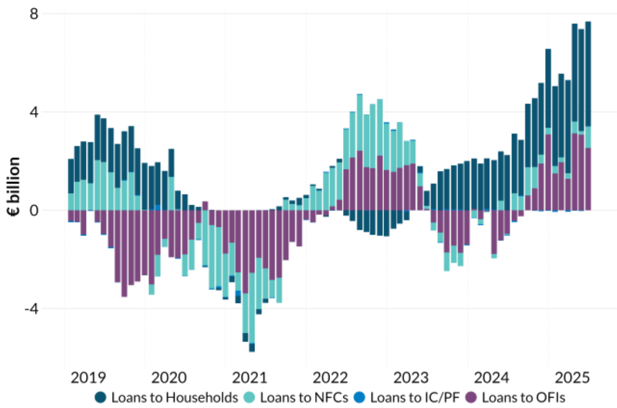


Chart 5b – annual flows



Source: Money and Banking [Table A.5]

Total bank lending to the Irish private sector increased by €417 million in June 2025 (*Chart 5a*), and the stock stood at €157.5 billion at the end of the month. All sectors but **loans to other financial intermediaries (OFI)** recorded positive flows in June 2025, with **loans to households** as the main driver, contributing €601 million in the month. **Loans to non-financial corporations (NFC)** reported positive flows worth €274 million in the month, while **loans to insurance companies and pension funds** turned positive in the month with a €5 million increase. These increases were partially offset by a negative flow of €463 million in **loans to OFIs** in the month.

In annual terms, **total bank lending** to the Irish private sector increased by €7.7 billion, or 5.2 per cent, in the year to end-June 2025 (Chart 5b). **Loans to households** and **loans to OFIs** remained the main drivers, with positive annual flows in the period worth €4.3 billion and €2.5 billion, respectively. **Loans to NFCs** increased by €875 million in the year to end-June, while **loans to IC/PFs** remained muted, only recording a slight decline of €3 million in the period.

Further information

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*.

Irish-headquartered banks refers to institutions whose ultimate parent entity is resident in Ireland.

Note 2:

A number of lenders have agreed payment breaks with their customers since the onset of the COVID-19 crisis. These breaks are likely to significantly affect the Money and Banking lending data in this period, predominantly by keeping outstanding loan balances higher than they would be, had repayments followed their initial schedule. As well as this, end-quarter months' data is affected by quarterly interest capitalisation, which increases balances in on-quarter months.

Note 3:

Convenience credit debt is defined as the credit granted at an interest rate of 0 per cent in the period between payment transaction(s) undertaken with the card during one billing cycle and the date at which debit balances from the specific billing cycle becomes due. Extended credit debt is defined as the credit granted after the due date(s) of the previous billing cycle(s) has/have passed, for which an interest rate is charged.

Note 4:

Treatment of securitised loans

As a result of an update to the ECB Regulation '*on the statistical reporting of balance sheet items of credit institutions and of the monetary financial institutions sector (recast) (ECB/2021/2)*', there have been changes to how certain securitised loans are required to be classified for the purposes of statistical reporting. The below treatment, allowed under the previous Regulation, is no longer permitted under the updated Regulation:

'MFIs (….) may be allowed by their NCB to exclude from the stocks (…) any loans disposed of by means of a securitisation in accordance with national practice (…)'

The removal of this clause means that banks are now required to report all previously excluded securitised balances within their on-balance sheet stocks of outstanding loans.

This has resulted in an increase in the on-balance sheet stock of house purchase loans in tables such as Table A.1 and Table A.4.

These securitised loans were already captured in Table A.6, which combined on-balance sheet and securitised loans since the series began in January 2003. This change does not impact on published transactions and growth rates for January 2022. As a result of this change, we will be discontinuing publication of confidential series within table A.6 in the future.

Note 5:

In March 2023 the outstanding amounts and transactions of domestic household deposits increased following the entry of a credit institution into the Irish market. Without this addition the household deposit growth in the year would have been lower still.

Statistical classification of sole proprietors

In line with their treatment in ESA 2010, the Central Bank is harmonising the treatment of sole proprietors by reporting agents across various datasets. This has resulted in a reclassification of loans and deposits from the NFC to the Household sector. These amendments have been made with respect to January 2022 reference data, with revisions to historical data to follow. Specifically, these changes mean an increase in loan and deposit balances reported against the household sector, and a decline in balances reported against the NFC sector. This change does not impact on published transactions and growth rates for January 2022.