STATISTICS

Monthly authorised deposit-taking institution statistics - highlights

July 2021 (released 31 August 2021)

Disclaimer and Copyright

While APRA endeavours to ensure the quality of this publication, it does not accept any responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or currency of the material included in this publication and will not be liable for any loss or damage arising out of any use of, or reliance on, this publication.

© Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA)

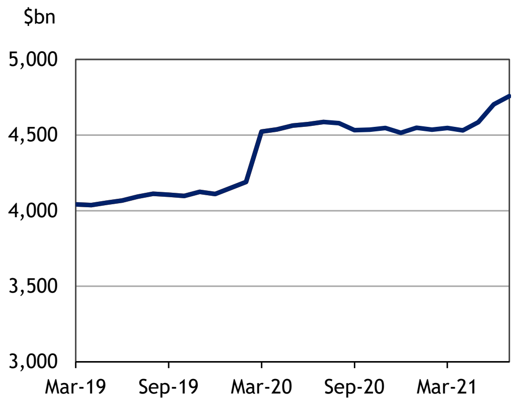
This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Australia Licence (CCBY 3.0). This licence allows you to copy, distribute and adapt this work, provided you attribute the work and do not suggest that APRA endorses you or your work. To view a full copy of the terms of this licence, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/

Highlights

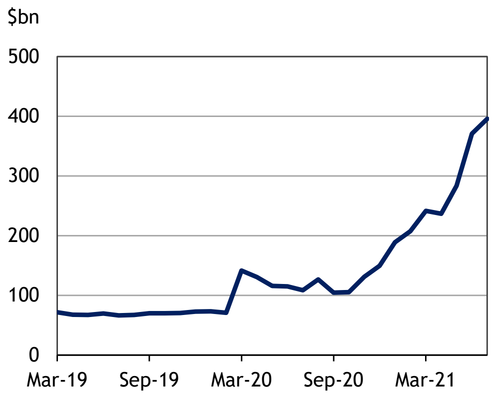
Assets on Australian books of ADIs

- Total residents assets increased by $58.8 billion or 1.3 per cent in July. Cash and deposits with financial institutions were the main driver of this movement, rising by $25.4 billion or 6.8 per cent over the month. This largely reflects increased ADI balances held with the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA). Total securitised assets on the balance sheet rose by $2.4 billion or 0.3 per cent over the month.

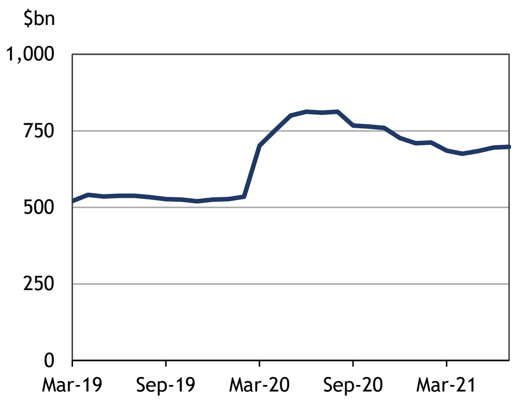
Total residents assets



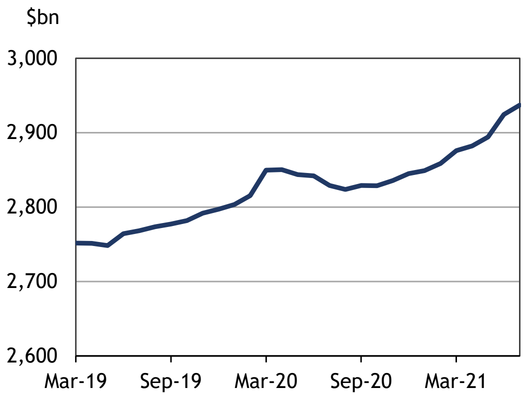
Cash and deposits with financial institutions



Total securitised *assets on the balance sheet*



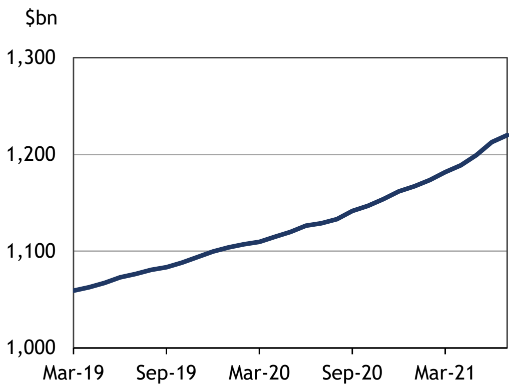
Total residents loans and finance leases



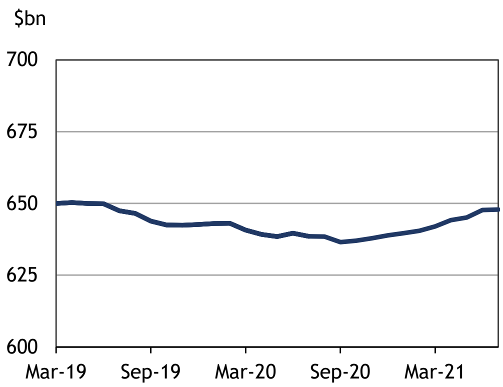
Loans and finance leases

- Total residents loans and finance leases increased by $14.6 billion or 0.5 per cent in July. This was led by a $8.5 billion or 0.7 per cent increase in owner-occupied housing lending. Investment housing lending increased marginally by $0.1 billion or 0.02 per cent. The sustained growth in housing lending continues to reflect strong borrower demand bolstered by low mortgage interest rates, and government measures supporting first home buyers and new home building.
- Credit card lending decreased significantly by $1.9 billion or 6.3 per cent in July, likely reflecting the longer-term structural decline in this form of lending and the impact of recent COVID-19-related lockdowns on consumption as consumer sentiment fell sharply in July. Other household lending (for example, fixed-term personal loans) decreased for a tenth-consecutive month, declining by $1.0 billion or 1.3 per cent.
- Non-financial business lending expanded by $4.1 billion or 0.5 per cent in July; however, the forward outlook is uncertain amid extended lockdowns and deteriorating business confidence in impacted regions. Loans to financial institutions and general government continued to increase in July, by $4.6 billion or 3.8 per cent and $0.3 billion or 1.5 per cent, respectively.

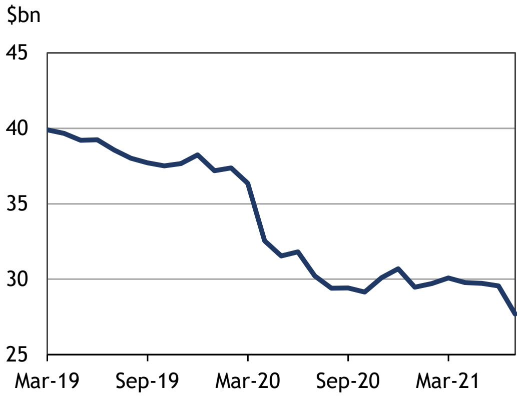
Owner-occupied housing



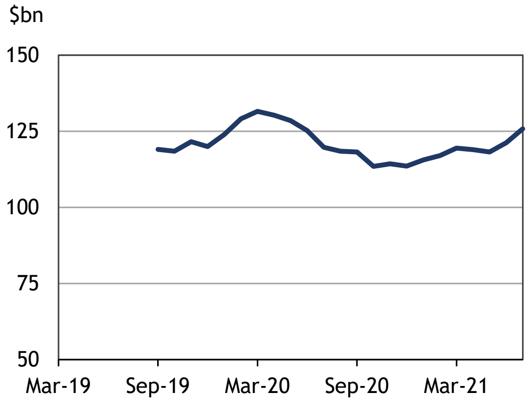
Investment housing



Credit cards

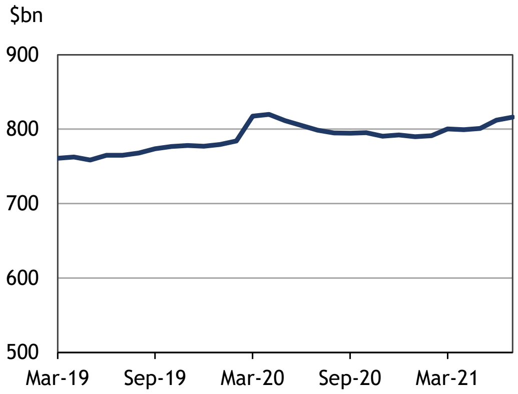


Financial institutions

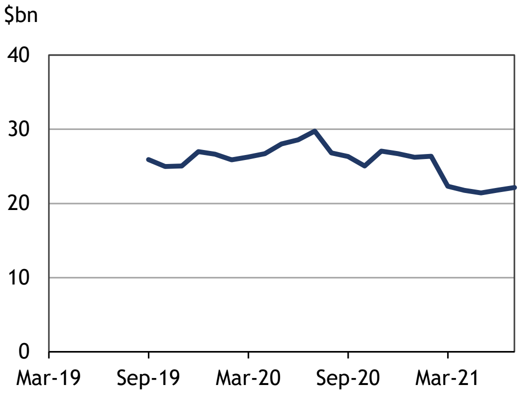


Note: Data prior to September 2019 has been removed due to a significant reclassification.

Non-financial businesses



General government



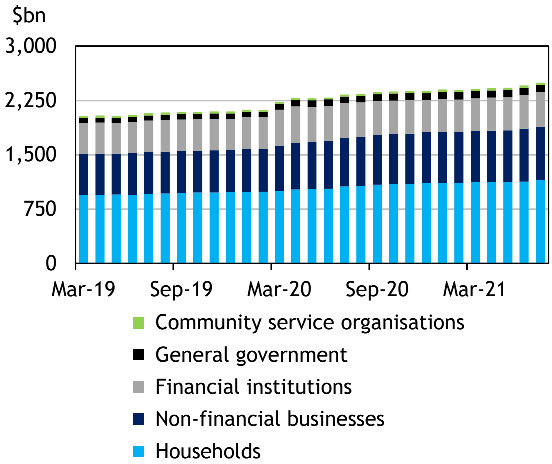
Note: Data prior to September 2019 has been removed due to a significant reclassification.

Liabilities on Australian books of ADIs

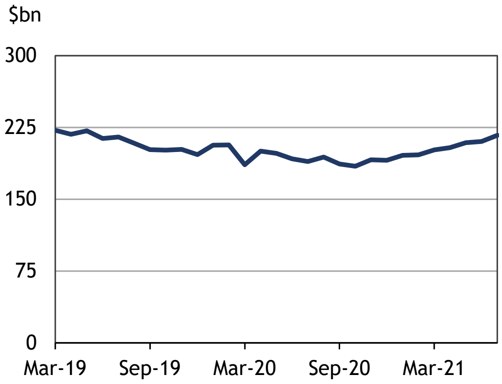
- Total residents deposits increased across all counterparties by $40.0 billion or 1.6 per cent in July. Deposits from households were the largest contributor, rising by $25.4 billion or 2.2 per cent over the month. Tax refunds, reduced spending due to increased conservatism and government support payments associated with the COVID-19 lockdowns are supporting increased household deposit balances. Deposits from non-financial businesses and financial institutions increased at a slower pace compared to June, growing by $3.3 billion or 0.5 per cent and $7.6 billion or 1.6 per cent, respectively.

- Short-term borrowings increased by $13.7 billion or 4.4 per cent in July, with Australian-issued negotiable certificates of deposit rising by $6.5 billion or 3.1 per cent, reflecting a continuation of favourable conditions in short-term wholesale funding markets. Long-term borrowings decreased by $2.8 billion or 0.6 per cent in July following a rebound in June.

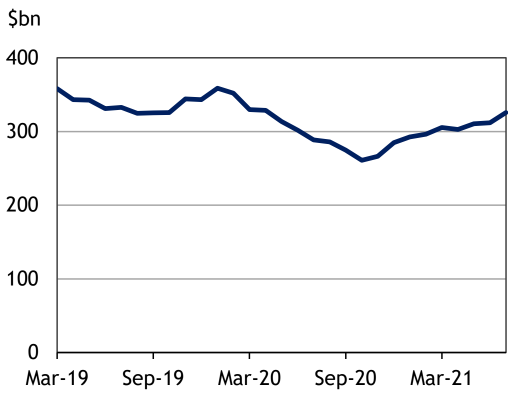
Total residents deposits



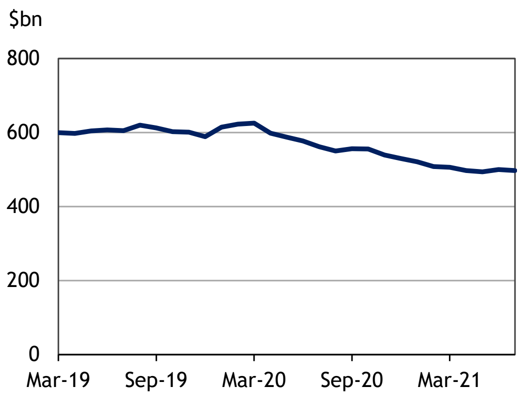
Negotiable certificates of deposit



Total short-term borrowings



Total long-term borrowings



APRA