

5 November 2024

New Credit Flows statistics summary

Key points for September 2024

- There was \$12.0bn of new lending in September-24, up 2.3 percent from \$11.7bn in August-24. Compared to September-23, total new lending was up by 9.0 percent from \$11.0bn.
- The category with the largest monthly percentage change was other new lending, which rose by \$238m to \$527m in September-24, up 82.4 percent from \$289m in August-24.

Residential mortgage lending

- Total monthly new residential lending decreased to \$6.5bn in September-24, down 5.1 percent from \$6.8bn in August-24 (Figure 1). Compared to September-23, the total monthly new residential lending was up 11.8 percent from \$5.8bn.
- The share of total new residential lending on fixed interest rate terms decreased to 78.9 percent (Figure 2).
- New owner occupier lending decreased by 5.5 percent to \$4.6bn in September-24. 6-month fixed terms remained the most popular term of owner occupier lending, accounting for 33.4 percent of all new lending, down from 37.6 percent in August-24 (Figure 3).
- The share of owner occupier loans on 1-year fixed terms decreased by 0.9 percent to a 28.2 percent share. However, the share of 18-month terms increased by 3.6 percent to an 11.5 percent share of new owner occupier loans.
- The share of owner occupier lending on fixed terms greater than 18-month terms increased slightly for 2-year, 4-year and 5-year fixed term, to 3.9 percent, 0.4 percent and 0.5 percent, respectively.
- New residential investor mortgage lending remained at \$1.8bn in September-24. 6-month fixed terms were the most preferable at 35.1 percent of new lending, down from 43.8 percent in August-24 (Figure 4).
- The share of new residential investor lending increased on the 1-year, 18-month, 2-year and 4-year terms. The 3-year term decreased slightly, and the 5-year remained at the same level for the third month in a row.

Business, agriculture, and personal consumer lending

- Total new business lending (excluding agriculture) was \$3.8bn in September-24, up 16.0 percent from \$3.3bn in August-24. Compared to September-23, this is an increase of 27.9 percent from \$3.0bn.
- Within commercial property lending, residential property development decreased by \$37m (23.3 percent) to \$122m; investment property increased by 13.9 percent to \$1.0bn; and

commercial property development decreased by 3.7 percent to \$103m in September-24 (Figure 5).

- Other business new lending increased from \$2.2bn in August-24 to \$2.6bn in September-24. Year-on-year, other business rose by \$0.1bn (5.0 percent) from \$2.5bn in September-23.
- Total agriculture new lending was \$0.9bn in September-24, a decrease of 13.9 percent from \$1.0bn in August-24. Dairy farming new lending was \$538m in September-24, up \$17m (3.3 percent) from August-24. Horticulture decreased by \$112m (58.0 percent) to \$81m in September-24; and sheep, beef cattle and grain farming decreased by \$40m (14.9 percent) to \$229m (Figure 6).
- New consumer lending dropped by 0.5 percent to \$216m in September-24. Compared to September-23, new consumer lending was down by \$3m or 1.4 percent.

Fig-1 New lending by purpose

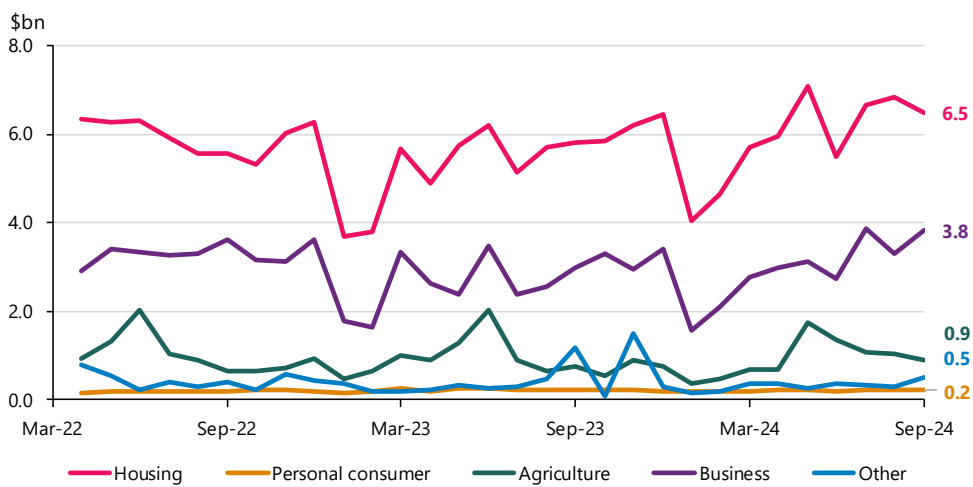


Fig-2 The share of new loans fully secured by residential mortgage on floating/fixed terms

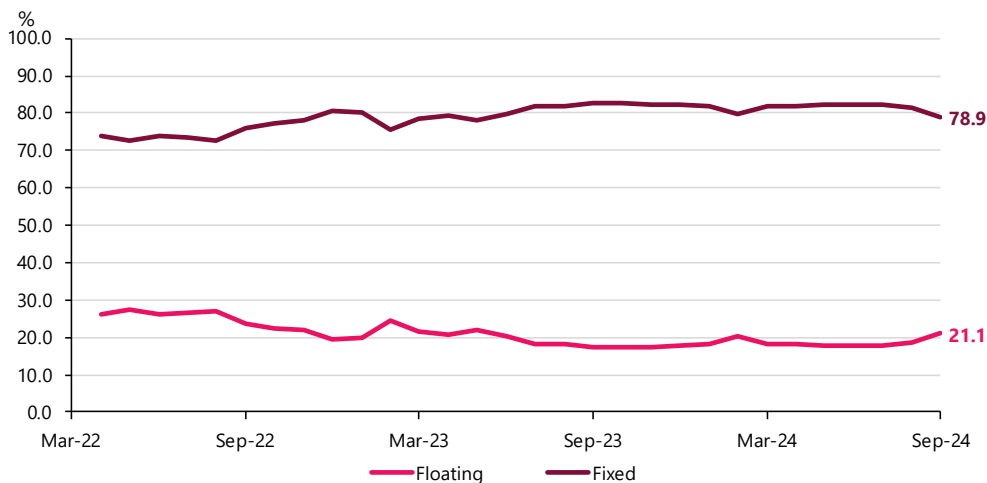


Fig-3 The share of owner occupier mortgage lending values for selected interest rate terms

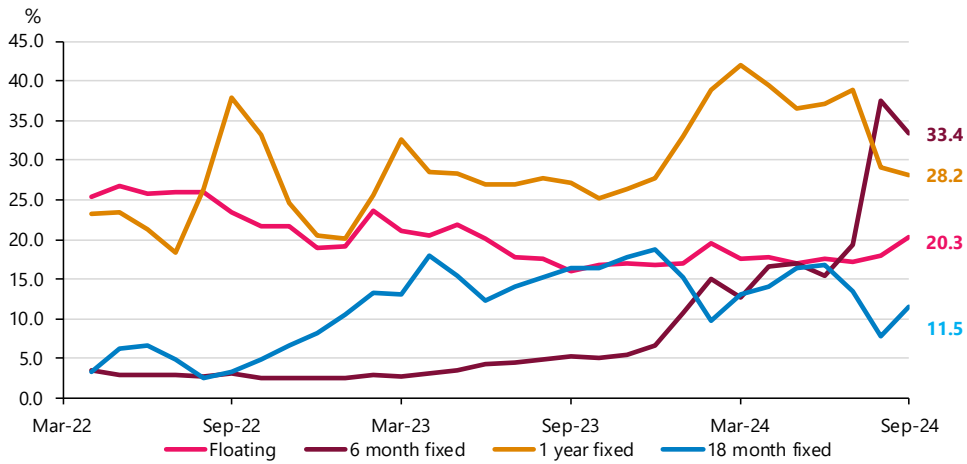


Fig-4 The share of residential investor mortgage lending values for selected interest rate terms

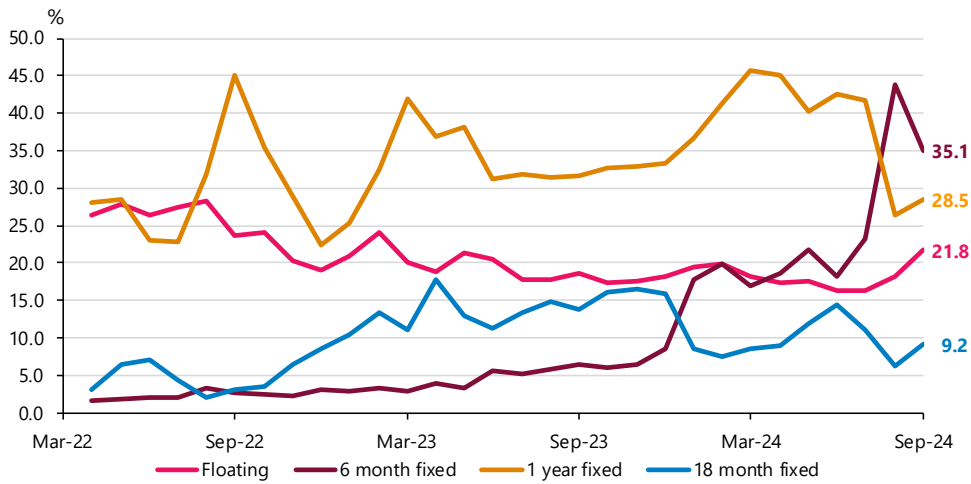


Fig-5 New commercial property lending



Fig-6 Agriculture new lending

