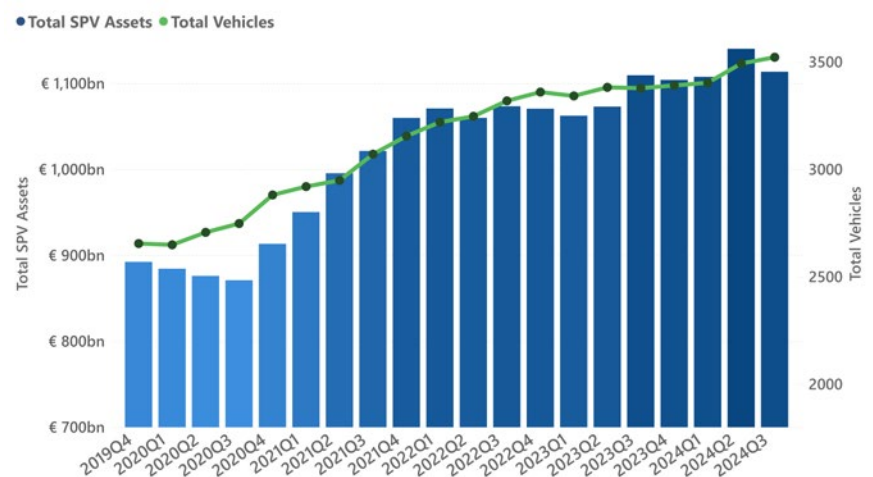


Qtr-on-Qtr	Q3-2024	Q2-2024
Active SPVs	3,522	3,493
Active SPVs QoQ	+29	
Quarter Change %	+0.8%	
SPV Assets*	€1,113.6bn	€1,140.3bn
SPV Assets QoQ	-€26.7bn	
Quarter Change %	-2.3%	

Year-on-Year	Q3-2024	Q3-2023
Active SPVs	3,522	3,378
Active SPVs YoY	+144	
Yearly Change %	+4.3%	
SPV Assets*	€1,113.6bn	€1,109.6bn
SPV Assets YoY	+€4.0bn	
Yearly Change %	+0.4%	

The Irish SPV sector reached another all-time high in vehicle numbers at the end of Q3-2024, ending the quarter at 3,522 SPVs.

Chart 1: Total Active Irish SPVs and Assets



Source: Central Bank of Ireland, European Central Bank, authors estimates

Contents

- » Vehicle Numbers
- » Total Assets
- » Asset Types
- » Liability Types
- » Geographic Exposure of Assets

Notes on Data

This report uses quarterly data from the Central Bank of Ireland and the European Central Bank. This differs from data used in other Atlantic Star Analytics publications such as the Irish SPV Tracker, where our real-time statistics are used. Vehicle numbers split between FVCs and Other SPEs is estimated using Central Bank/ECB sources.

*discrepancies may appear due to rounding.

The Irish Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) sector continues to demonstrate robust growth, setting a new record high in vehicle numbers and further strengthening Ireland's position as a leading global hub for SPVs.

The number of active vehicles climbed to 3,522 by the end of Q3-2024, up by 29 vehicles (+0.8%) from the previous quarter. Total active FVCs rose by 10 (+0.7%) during the quarter, while Other SPEs rose by 19 (+1.0%). This quarter included a historical revision to the FVC/Other SPE split which impacted numbers during the Q3-2023 and Q4-2023 periods.

Total assets held by Irish-resident SPVs ended the quarter at €1,113.6bn, reflecting a quarterly decrease of €26.7bn (-2.3%) but following a substantial increase in the prior quarter. This was mostly due to non-securitisation SPVs which tend to have more volatile asset movements. It is important to outline that assets are reported in EUR, and the USD dropped by 4.5% during Q3-2024 relative to EUR which correspondingly shows up as lower valuations of USD assets.

FVC assets fell by €3.8bn (-0.6%) to €657.6bn, in large part due to a quarterly decline in the assets held by asset-backed commercial paper (ABCP) vehicles while other categories remained stable. Meanwhile, Other SPEs, which include a diverse range of investment-linked, aircraft leasing and external financing activities, saw their assets fall by €23.0bn (-4.8%) to €456.0bn with moves seen across several categories.



Irish SPV Report

We Want Your Opinion

Thank you for reading our quarterly **Irish SPV Report**. We appreciate you taking the time to engage with our analysis, and we hope your organisation finds this information useful.

To help us improve and better serve you, we would appreciate if you could take a few minutes to complete a short survey about your experience with Atlantic Star Analytics and the Irish SPV Report.

The survey is brief and should only take a few minutes of your time. Your input will be invaluable in helping us serve you better.

Thank you once again for your time and insights. We look forward to hearing your thoughts.



SURVEY LINK:

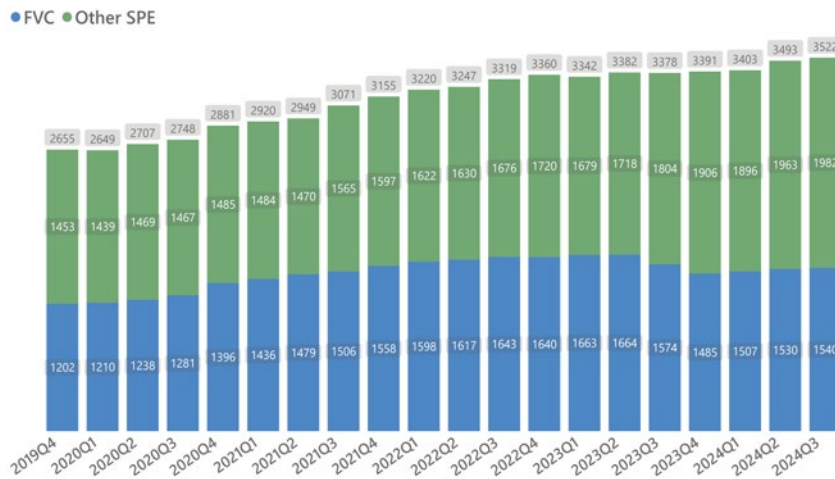
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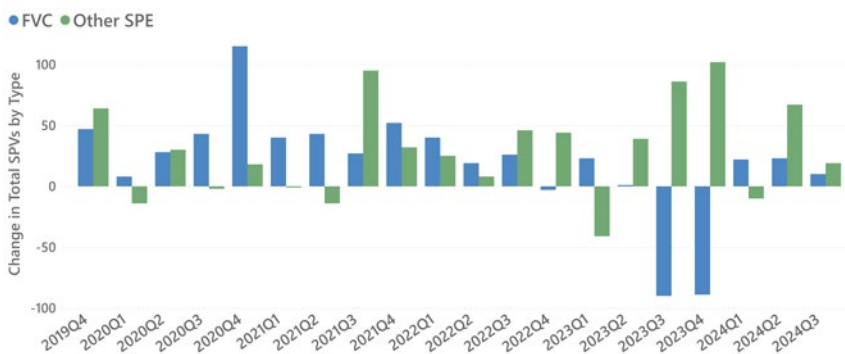
Vehicle Numbers

Chart 3: Total SPV Numbers, by SPV Type



Source: Central Bank of Ireland, European Central Bank, authors estimates

Chart 4: Quarterly Change in SPV Numbers, by SPV Type



Source: Central Bank of Ireland, European Central Bank, authors estimates

The total number of Irish SPVs reached a new all-time high in Q3-2024, with 3,522 SPVs now active, up 29 (+0.8%) from Q2-2024.

This continued growth underscores the sector's expansion, with consistent increases across both FVCs and Other SPEs. As of Q3-2024, FVCs comprised 1,540 vehicles, marking a quarterly increase of 10 (+0.7%). The Other SPE category also experienced a rise, adding 19 vehicles (+1.0%) to reach a total of 1,982 by quarter-end.

Note: prompted by updated data from the European Central Bank (ECB), an adjustment occurred in Q3-2023 and Q4-2023 where a group of FVCs were moved into the Other SPE category. Our latest figures reflect this adjustment; however, as the ECB revisions have only been applied from the two quarters onwards, data prior to Q3 2023 doesn't reflect the adjustment. This can be observed in the opposing quarterly changes over the Q3/Q4 -2023 period. While asset figures incorporate this adjustment consistently across the entire time series, the FVC/Other SPE split in vehicle numbers is estimated using ECB lists, unlike asset data where the breakdown is directly provided by the Central Bank of Ireland.

Total Assets

Assets held by Irish SPVs fell by €26.8bn (-2.3%) during Q3-2024, reaching a total of €1,113.6bn by quarter-end.

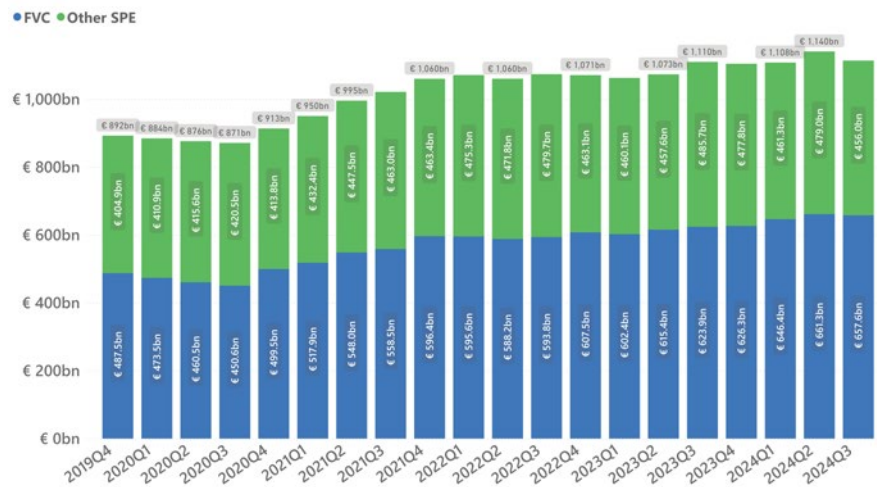
Irish SPVs collectively held €1,113.6bn in assets at the end of Q3-2024. SPV assets at the end of the first quarter were split between FVCs (€657.6bn) and Other SPEs (€456.0bn).

FVC assets fell by €3.8bn (-0.6%) to €657.6bn, in large part due to a quarterly decline in the assets held by asset-backed commercial paper (ABCP) vehicles while other categories remained stable. Other SPEs saw their assets fall by €23.0bn (-4.8%) to €456.0bn during the quarter, mostly due to decreases in external financing, intra-group financing and investment holding structures.

Assets of Other SPEs have been volatile over the past year, as indicated by the large increase of almost €28bn in Q3-2023, followed by two quarters of decreases. Many of the underlying transactions in this category have more asset volatility than FVCs, such as holdings of equities and derivatives on behalf of investment funds, and intra-group financing structures that have back to back related party loans.

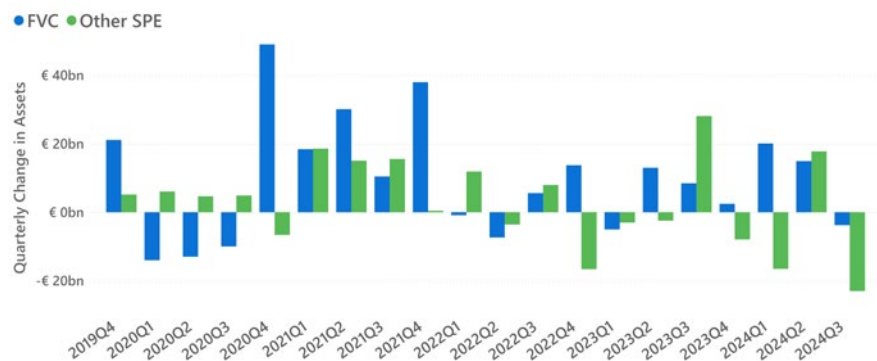
Asset levels in general tend to be more volatile than vehicle numbers, and can be strongly influenced by once-off or isolated effects. For example, Q4-2020 saw a redomiciling of approximately 80 CLOs from the Netherlands to Ireland.

Chart 5: Total SPV Assets*, by SPV Type



Source: Central Bank of Ireland, European Central Bank

Chart 6: Quarterly Change in Total SPV Assets*, by SPV Type

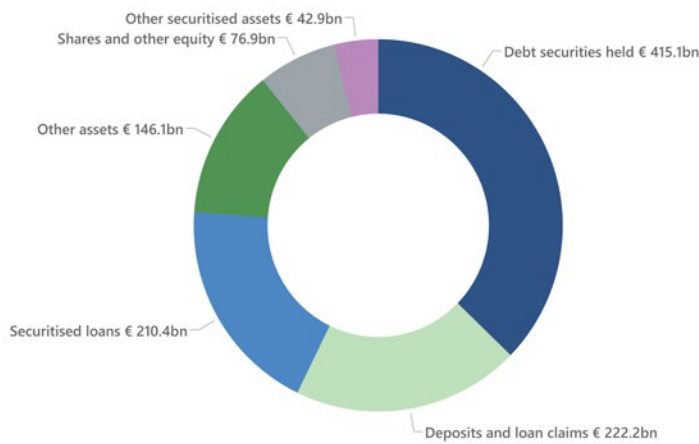


Source: Central Bank of Ireland, European Central Bank

*discrepancies may appear due to rounding. An error was identified in Central Bank data tables whereby sum of components for the debt securities held asset category did not add up to the total for this category. We have adjusted this manually and added the balance to the 'all other countries' segment.

Asset Types

Chart 7: SPV Assets by Instrument Type (Q3-2024)



Source: Central Bank of Ireland, European Central Bank

Assets held by Irish SPVs primarily consist of three categories:

- Debt securities (37.3%)
- Deposit and loan claims (20.0%)
- Securitised loans (18.9%)

These categories can be broadly segmented into the types of vehicles which commonly hold these instruments:

Debt securities - CLOs, CDOs, Repacks.

Securitised loans - RMBS, CMBS, ABS.

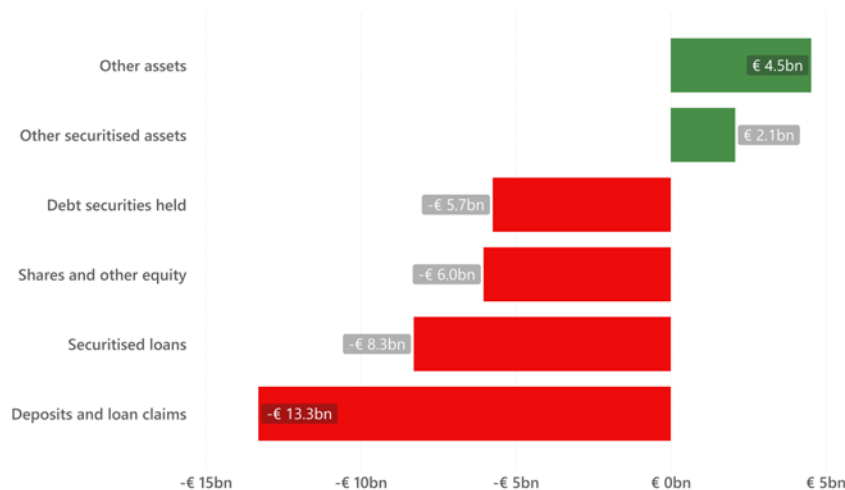
Deposit and loan claims - Multi-vehicle structures, cash holdings of all SPVs, LPNs.

The decline in assets during Q3-2024 was broad across most asset categories, but more pronounced in deposits and loan claims.

The deposits and loan claims segment fell by €13.3bn (-5.6%), which immediately followed a similar rise in the prior quarter. This could be due to several factors, including intra-group loans or loans to related parties.

Other assets, which tend to be volatile and linked to interest accruals and mark-to-market derivatives, rose by €4.5bn (+3.2%) during the quarter.

Chart 8: Quarterly Change in SPV Assets by Instrument Type (Q3-2024)



Source: Central Bank of Ireland, European Central Bank

Liability Types

Liabilities issued by Irish SPVs primarily consist of three categories:

- Debt securities issued (61.9%)
- Deposits and loans received (22.4%)
- Other liabilities (11.9%)

These categories can be broadly segmented into the types of vehicles which commonly issue these instruments:

Debt securities issued - Most FVCs, some Other SPEs such as external financing. Includes PPNs, LPNs, structured notes, etc.

Deposit and loans received - Most Other SPEs including vehicles funded by PPLs.

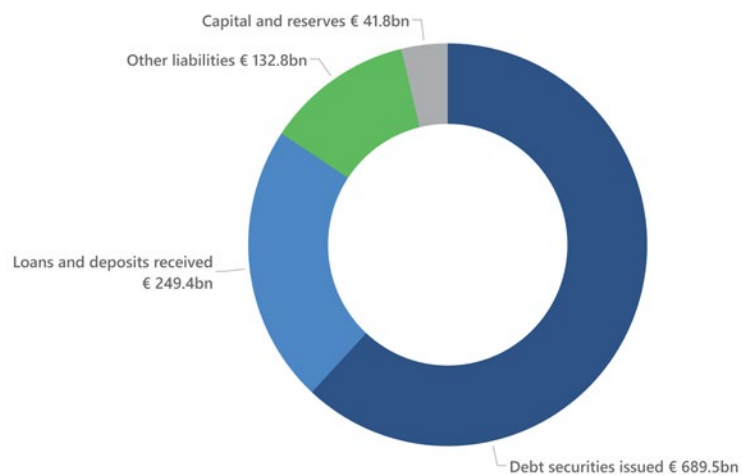
Other liabilities - Includes derivative liabilities, interest accruals, valuation adjustment for securitised loans (market value below par).

During Q3-2024, there was a broad decrease across all liability types as measured by instrument category, following the prior quarter when there was a corresponding increase.

Debt securities issued fell by €4.2bn (-0.6%) during Q3-2024. This category has increased every quarter since Q2-2022, with the exception of Q1-2024 where there was a slight decrease. This is likely due to the lower USD exchange rate mentioned earlier.

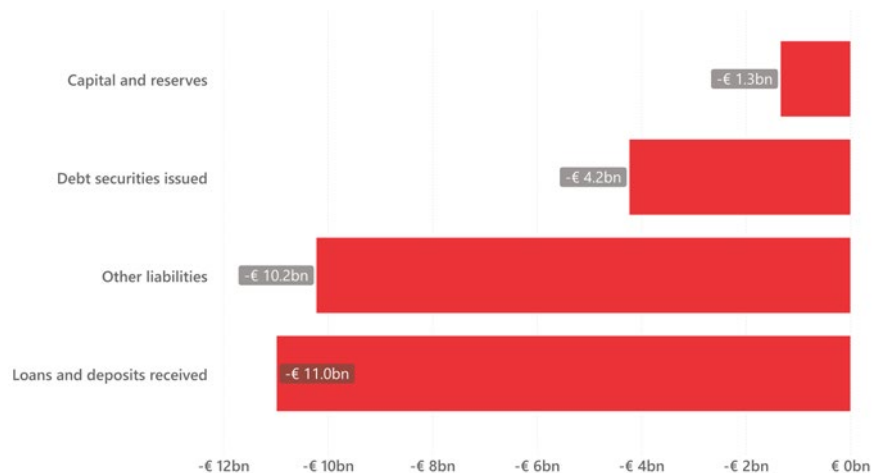
Loans and deposits received fell by €11.0bn (-4.2%) during the quarter, following an increase in the prior quarter. This figure may be influenced by multi-vehicle structures decreasing, or from warehouse facilities being paid back as part of CLO launches.

Chart 9: SPV Liabilities by Instrument Type (Q3-2024)



Source: Central Bank of Ireland, European Central Bank

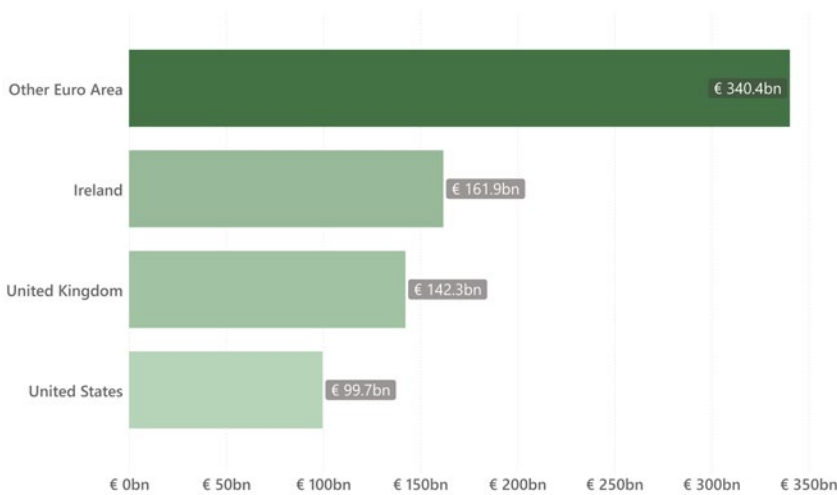
Chart 10: Quarterly Change in SPV Liabilities by Instrument Type (Q3-2024)



Source: Central Bank of Ireland, European Central Bank

Geographic Exposure of Assets

Chart 11: SPV Assets by Country Exposure (Q3-2024)



Source: Central Bank of Ireland, European Central Bank; not shown: €369.3bn in assets where no geographic information is available.

Asset exposures to Irish counterparties fell by most during Q3-2024, dropping by €8.7bn (-5.1%).

Information relating to the geographic exposure of SPV assets is presented for loan and deposit claims, securitised loans, and debt securities held.

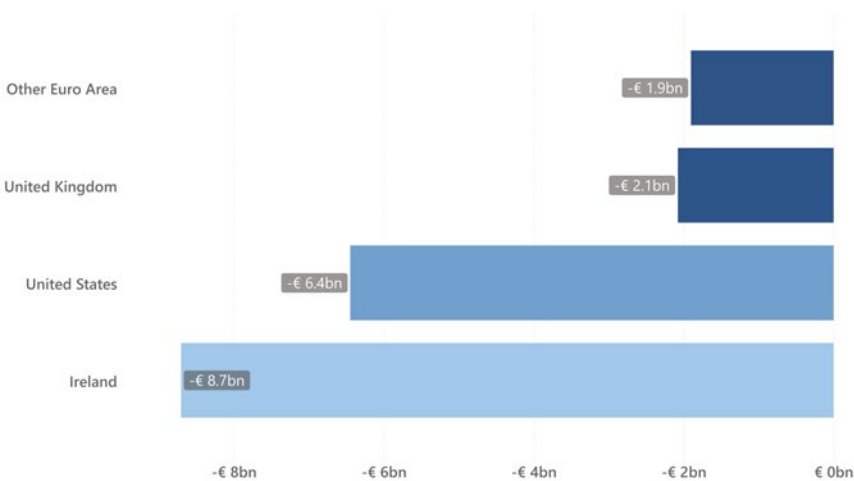
Within these segments, the largest geographic exposure is to entities located elsewhere in the euro area (€340.4bn), which fell by €1.9bn (-0.6%).

63.7% of these other euro area exposures relate to debt securities, and much of this relates to the holdings of European CLO vehicles domiciled in Ireland. This proportion has been rising in recent years as CLO numbers have expanded.

Ireland accounts for the next largest geographic exposure with €161.9bn, falling by €8.7bn (-5.1%) during the quarter. Holdings of US assets decreased by €6.4bn (-6.0%) during Q3-2024, likely in large part due to USD currency movements.

No geographic information is currently available for equities held by Irish SPVs, or for certain other categories such as other securitised assets and other assets.

Chart 12: Quarterly Change in SPV Assets by Country Exposure (Q3-2024)



Source: Central Bank of Ireland, European Central Bank; not shown: €7.6bn in asset decreases where no geographic information is available. This would appear to be mostly related to equities and other assets, which do not have a geographic breakdown.

Acknowledgements

Special thanks to Gary Palmer of the Irish Debt Securities Association for his valuable contribution towards the creation of this report.

Background

The Irish SPV Report is a quarterly publication by Atlantic Star Analytics that aims to provide a summary of the latest data available from the Central Bank of Ireland on the Irish SPV sector. The report provides a broad macro analysis of the SPV sector in Ireland, detailing the size, scope and composition of the sector along with trend analysis to examine how the sector is changing over time. The report primarily uses data published by the Central Bank of Ireland and the European Central Bank.

Reference Population

In this report, SPV is taken to mean a corporate entity domiciled in Ireland that is either part of the ECB's Financial Vehicle Corporation (FVC) population, or the Central Bank of Ireland's Other Special Purpose Entities population (Other SPE). The definition of an FVC is contained within Regulation ECB/2013/40, and while there is some nuance to this definition, the simple answer is that an FVC is an entity which engages in securitisation activities. Other SPEs are entities which avail of Section 110 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997, but do not form part of the FVC population. Section 110 defines several categories of 'qualifying assets' that a company must hold in order to elect into the tax regime, with the vast majority of FVCs using Section 110 alongside many Other SPEs

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