Housing Finance in the Euro Area

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Outline

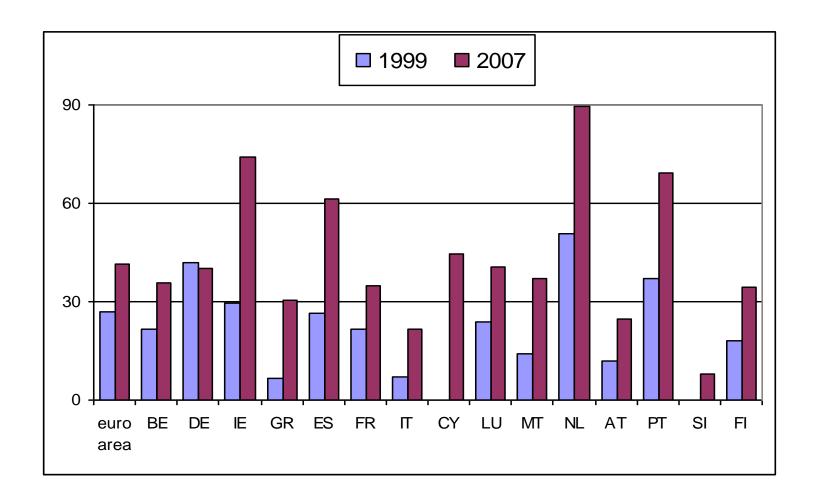
- I. Introduction
- II. Characteristics of mortgage loans
- III. Funding of mortgage loans
- IV. Mortgage markets in international perspective
- V. Implications for monetary policy
- VI. Conclusion

I. Introduction

- Eurosystem report
- Filling some data gaps
 - national sources
 - bank questionnaire
- Initiated spring 2008:

data in principle refer to 1999-2007

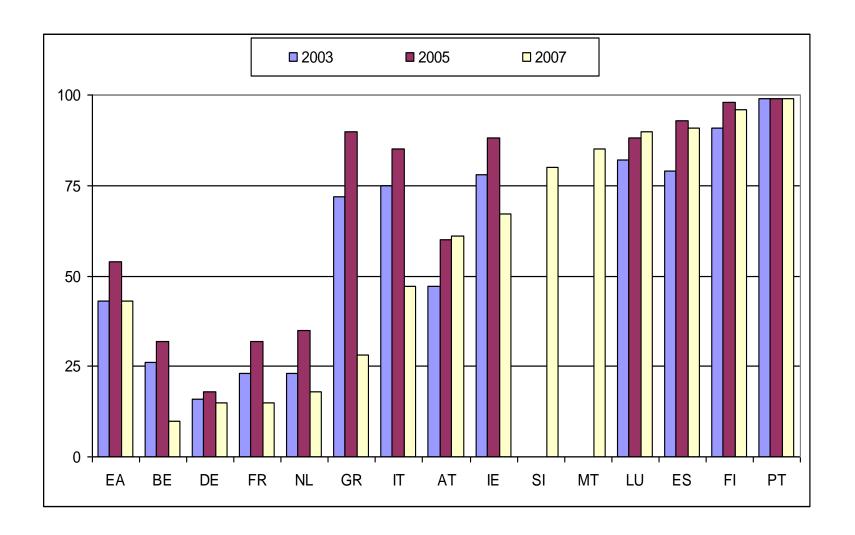
II. Mortgage characteristics: Housing debt (% GDP)



II. Mortgage characteristics

- Substantial cross-country divergences but some convergence over time
- Marked variation in share of variable-rate loans in total new loans

II. Mortgage characteristics: share of variable-rate loans in new housing loans



II. Mortgage characteristics: variable-rate loans

Differences in share of variable-rate loans:

- Demand: inflation history
- Supply: maturity of funding
- Institutional:
 Basle II
 national rules on early repayment

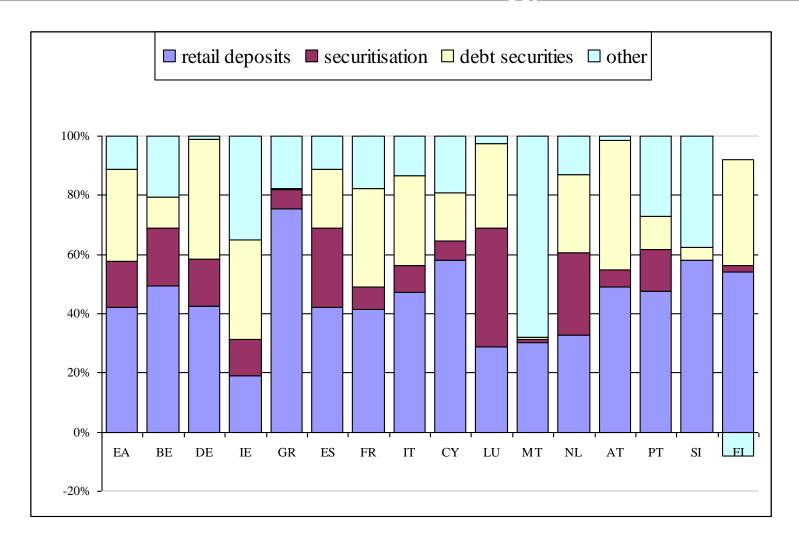
II. Mortgage characteristics: other key indicators, 2007

	Min.	Мах.	Avg.
'Typical' Loan-To-Value ratio	63%	101%	79%
'Mortgage equity withdrawal' (% of new loans)	< %	30%	5%
Interest rate caps (% of outstanding variable-rate loans)	0%	50%	19%
Early repayment (% of outstanding loans affected)	0%	9%	6%
Possibility for maturity extension (% of outstanding loans)	0%	90%	29%
Length foreclosure procedure (in months)	2	132	24

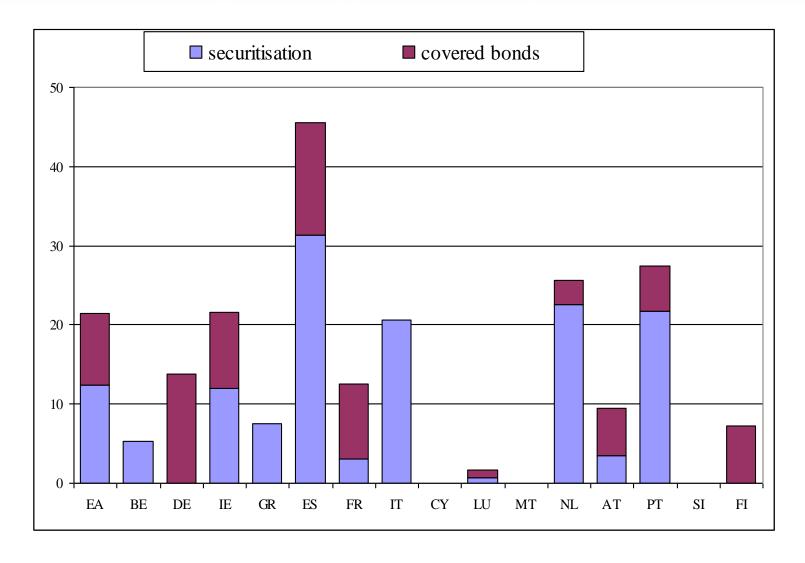
III. Mortgage loan funding

- Banks (MFIs) are main mortgage providers in the euro area
- Sharp rise in funding via covered bonds and securitisation of loans until 2007
- but retail deposits are still the main single funding source

III. Mortgage loan funding: sources as % of total funding, 2007



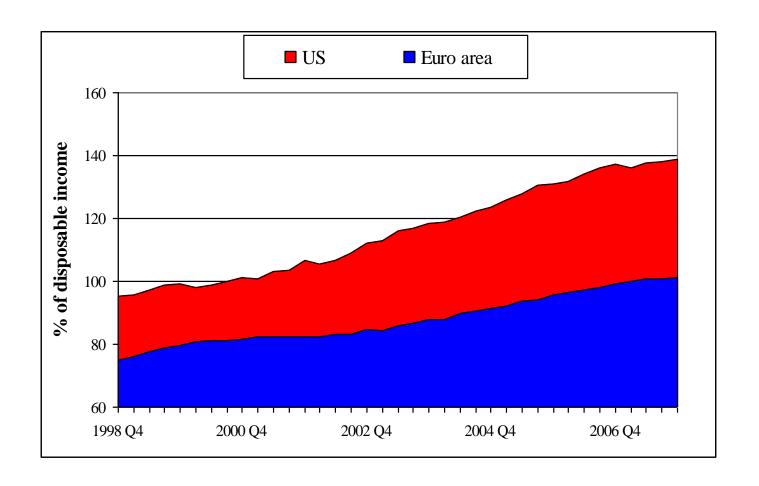
III. Mortgage loan funding: Securitisation and covered bonds (% of outstanding housing loans, 2007)



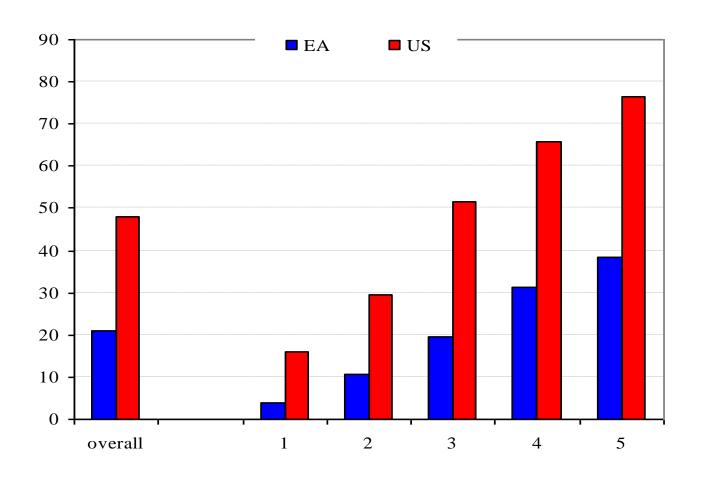
III. Mortgage loan funding: Impact of the crisis

- Impact of the financial crisis:
 - impediments to market finance
 - bond issuance revived after government guarantees
 - virtually stand still of securitisation market
 - covered bonds market not active
 - Increased reliance on bank deposits as source of funding
- Looking forward:
 - more caution in lending to households
 - simpler financing structures

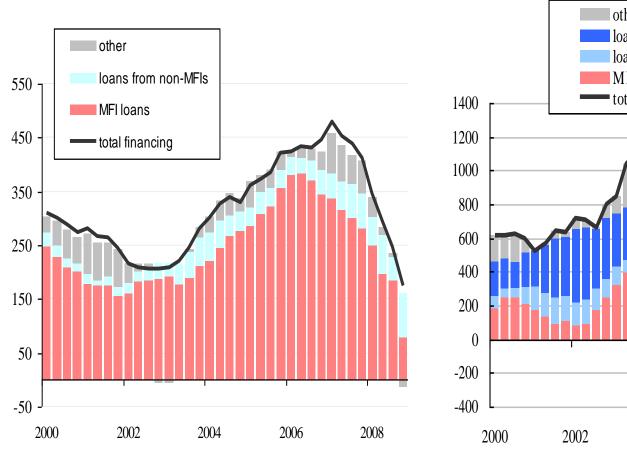
IV. International comparison: debt-to-income ratios

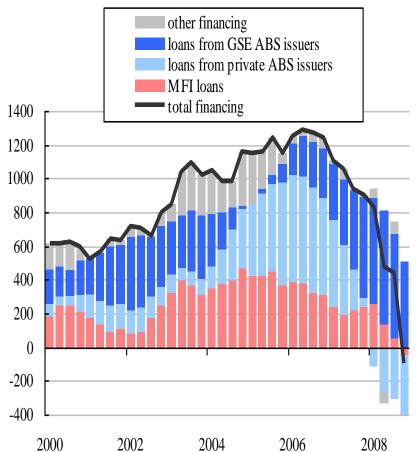


IV. International comparison: households with a mortgage by income percentile, 2005/2004



IV. Household funding – euro area & US





IV. International comparison

Mortgage supply in euro area less exposed to shocks via

- lower loan-to-value ratios
- less mortgage equity withdrawal
- more stringent bankruptcy and foreclosure procedures
- less dependent on market funding

V. Impact on monetary policy transmission

- Housing market is important for transmission given high housing debt of households and role of housing loans in banks' portfolios
- Some developments in housing finance point to faster/higher transmission:
 - Increased household indebtedness
 - Increased mortgage equity withdrawal

V. Impact on monetary policy transmission

- Other housing finance developments point to slower/lower transmission:
 - Increased role of securitisation
 - More flexibility in mortgage repayments schedules

Overall effect mixed

VI. Conclusions

- Convergence in some aspects of housing finance in the euro area but differences often still substantial, related to:
 - consumer preferences, history
 - differences in legislation
- Impact of current crisis on structural housing developments as yet unclear, especially regarding funding

VI. Conclusions

- Housing finance in the euro area seems less vulnerable to housing shocks than in the US
 - but not immune
- Impact of housing finance developments in last decade on strength of monetary policy transmission mixed

Thank you for your attention