

## Methodological sheet

# Client deposits

### I. Definition and content

**Deposits:** funds entrusted to the bank that constitute an obligation of the bank to the depositor to repayment thereof. They include the final balances of clients deposit accounts including any interest credited to them, i.e. the initial balances plus new deposits minus deposits withdrawn. Outstanding amounts of deposits include deposits of general government.

### II. Sources and collection methodology

#### DATA FILE

VST(CNB) 11-12: Monthly statement of deposits and loans from clients

**Characteristics:** A survey of the amounts and structure of total deposits and other loans accepted from clients (including general government), broken down by agreed duration of the deposit or maturity of the accepted loan, by economic characteristics of the client (economic sector and industry) and by type of deposit product.

The values of the deposits:

- are reported at nominal value,
- are reported monthly,
- are submitted on behalf of banks and foreign bank branches in the Czech Republic, excluding the Czech National Bank.

### III. Breakdown

#### 1. By economic sector

The European System of Accounts (ESA 2010) is an internationally compatible accounting framework for a systematic and detailed description of a total economy (that is, a region, country or group of countries), its components and its relations with other total economies.

ESA 2010 is based on the concepts of the 2008 SNA, which provides guidelines on national accounting for all countries throughout the world.

**REGULATION (EU) No 549/2013 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL  
of 21 May 2013**

**on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union**

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:174:0001:0727:EN:PDF>

### Sectors and subsectors

#### Non-financial corporations (S.11)

Public non-financial corporations (S.11001)

National private non-financial corporations (S.11002)

Foreign controlled non-financial corporations (S.11003)

## **Financial corporations (S.12)**

Monetary financial institutions (MFIs)

Central bank (S.121)

Other monetary financial institutions (OMFI)

Deposit-taking corporations except the central bank (S.122)

Money market funds (MMFs) (S.123)

Financial corporations except MFIs and Insurance corporations and pension funds (ICPFs)

Non-MMF investment funds (S.124)

Other financial intermediaries, except insurance corporations and pension funds (S.125);

Financial auxiliaries (S.126)

Captive financial institutions and money lenders (S.127)

ICPFs

Insurance corporations (S.128)

Pension funds (S.129).

## **General government (S.13)**

Central government (excluding social security funds) (S.1311)

State government (excluding social security funds) (S.1312)

Local government (excluding social security funds) (S.1313)

Social security funds (S.1314)

## **Households (S.14)**

Households – trades (S\_RZZIV - employers and own-account workers)

Households – individuals (S\_RZOBY – employees, recipients of property income, recipients of pensions, recipients of other transfers)

Other households – (SVJ - association of unit owners)

## **Non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)**

## **Rest of the world (S.2)**

### **2. By maturity**

- demand deposits (no maturity or notice period is specified; it is possible to dispose of the deposit at any time)
- short-term deposits with maturities (notice periods) of up to and including 1 year,
- medium-term deposits with maturities (notice periods) of up to and including 5 years
  - (up to and including 4 years until 2001)
- long-term deposits with maturities (notice periods) over 5 years
  - (over 4 years until 2001)

### **3. Classification of economic activities (CZ-NACE)**

- Classification of economic activities (CZ-NACE) replaces the Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (NACE).
- The classification of economic activities has been drawn up on the basis of the European NACE Revision 2 standard.
- The original sections, divisions, groups and classes have been extended in CZ-NACE in connection with the new classification. A section (the first coding level) is identified by an alphabetical code, while a division (the second coding level) is identified by a two-digit numerical code (detail collected).

**NACE Rev. 2 sections A–U, Description, NACE Rev. 2 divisions 01–99:**

- A – Agriculture, forestry and fishing 01-03
- B – Mining and quarrying 05-09
- C – Manufacturing 10-33
- D – Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply 35
- E – Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities 36-39
- F – Construction 41-43
- G – Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles 45-47
- H – Transportation and storage 49-53
- I – Accommodation and food service activities 55-56
- J – Information and communication 58-63
- K – Financial and insurance activities 64-66
- L – Real estate activities 68
- M – Professional, scientific and technical activities 69-75
- N – Administrative and support service activities 77-82
- O – Public administration and defence; compulsory social security 84
- P – Education 85
- Q – Human health and social work activities 86-88
- R – Arts, entertainment and recreation 90-93
- S – Other service activities 94-96
- T – Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use 97-98
- U – Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies 99

**4. By type**

**Demand deposits** (deposited financial resources of the clients to which the clients have free access without any notice period)

- Current accounts, accounts with overdraft facilities
- Special purpose demand deposits
- Other demand deposits
- Savings demand deposits (deposits in deposit books)
- Building savings demand deposits

**Term deposits** (deposited financial resources of the clients to which the clients do not have free access)

- Deposit certificates
- Term deposits with an agreed maturity
- Term deposits redeemable at notice
- Savings deposits with an agreed maturity
- Savings deposits redeemable at notice
- Building savings deposits with an agreed maturity
- Building savings deposits redeemable at notice
- Special purpose deposits with an agreed maturity
- Special purpose deposits redeemable at notice
- Subordinated deposits
- Subordinated loans (received)
- Loans from repo transactions (received)
- Other loans received

## 5. Bank groups breakdown

It is based on their total assets and additionally on aspects of their organisation and specialisation (foreign bank branches and building societies are monitored separately). The breakdown of banks into groups is revised at the end of each calendar year. Where necessary, the boundary values of the groups are also changed as of the same date (to maintain a sufficient number of institutions in each group). The bank groups were configured as follows in the period under review:

Period	Assets in CZK billions or % of the total banking sector's assets		
	Small	Medium-sized	Large
2002–2006	below 20	between 20 and 100	over 100
2007–2008	below 50	between 50 and 150	over 150
2009–2012	below 50	between 50 and 200	over 200
2013–2015	below 50	between 50 and 250	over 250
2016+	below 2 %	between 2 and 10 %	over 10 %

The classification of banks into groups is valid for the whole year regardless of their total assets. To minimise changes in structure, which have a fundamental effect on the evolution of indicators in the groups of banks, the length of time for which banks have exceeded the boundary values is also taken into account.

## IV. Methodological changes

- A new breakdown by sector according to ESA95 was introduced as from 1 January 2001.
- Term deposits with an agreed maturity and term deposits redeemable at notice have been reported separately since 1 January 2001.
- Konsolidační banka was excluded from the banking system as from 1 September 2001 (a break in the time series).
- Since 1 January 2002, outstanding amounts of deposits have included budgetary funds of general government.
- As from 30 September 2002, building savings deposits are classified by type and maturity as follows:
  1. Deposits with a saving period of up to and including 5 years are classified (regardless of any option of early withdrawal) as building savings deposits with a 5-year maturity (deposits under contracts concluded after 31 December 2003 with a saving period of up to 6 years are classified as building savings deposits with a maturity of over 5 years). Maturity corresponds to the time period stipulated in the terms and conditions for the payment of state support and the imposition of any sanction by the building society for early withdrawal, regardless of the three-month period of notice of termination usually stipulated in building savings agreements.
  2. In the event of the continuation of the building savings agreement after the lapse of five years of saving (or, in the case of agreements concluded after

31 December 2003, after the lapse of six years of saving) – usually with a continuing termination condition – the deposits are classified as building savings deposits with a notice period corresponding to the period of notice of termination stipulated in the agreement (usually three months). Any option to terminate the building savings contract by agreement in a shorter time (e. g. one month) is not taken into consideration. Any running time between the acceptance of the target amount (or the confirmation of interest in receiving the loan) and the termination of reservation of the target amount or the provision of the building savings loan which exceeds five years of saving (or six years of saving for contracts concluded after 31 December 2003) is not taken into consideration either.

3. Deposits made following the provision of the building savings loan (the conclusion of the credit contract) with a condition stipulating the redemption of the deposit prior to the drawing on the loan are classified as building savings demand deposits until the deposit has been redeemed.
  4. Deposits made following the provision of the building savings loan (the conclusion of the credit contract) without a condition stipulating the redemption of the deposit prior to the drawing on the loan are classified, in accordance with the conditions for their redemption, as building savings deposits redeemable at notice (usually of 3 months and with a continuing termination condition) or as building savings demand deposits (provided that they are redeemable without any other conditions) until the deposit has been redeemed.
- As at 1 January 2004, a new code (S.2009030) was introduced for the “International institutions” sector.
  - Starting from 2008, credit unions are no longer part of client relations. The credit unions sector has been transferred from client loans/deposits to relations to credit institutions. For the purposes of the banking statistics, credit institutions include commercial and central banks (banks of issue) and credit unions and international institutions (except for the International Monetary Fund), which keep accounts in account class 1.
  - The NACE Revision 2 classification of economic activities, referred to in the Czech Republic as CZ-NACE, was introduced in 2009.
  - Since 2010, the sectors of the economy 1450000 and 2004500 have been exclusively for owners' associations unit (they are not a part of the household individuals sector (S\_RZOBY, S\_NROBY), until the end of 2009, these associations were a part of the sectors S1500000 and 20050000 – non-profit institutions serving households).
  - On 1 January 2010 (applied on the data as from 30 June 2010) item 10 – Current account deposits and item 30 - Saving deposits redeemable on demand were specified within the framework of the BA0024 Code List – Types of deposits and loans received. The specification means that item 10 - Current account deposits does not include savings accounts without notice. Such savings products are included in item 30 - Saving deposits redeemable on demand.
  - A new breakdown by sector according to ESA 2010 was introduced in January 2014.
  - The terminology and breakdown of consumer credit do not follow the terminology used in Act No. 257/2016 Coll., on consumer credit; rather, they are based on the definitions in the BSI Regulation (ECB/2013/33).

## **V. Reporting entities**

The reporting entities are banks and foreign bank branches operating in the Czech Republic, excluding the CNB.

The time series are not retroactively adjusted for the extinct banks.