

Monetary Statistics

August
2005

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The information in Tables 3-12 are based on monetary statistics of CNB harmonized with monetary statistics of European System of Central Banks.

The data of Tables 3-12 are not seasonally adjusted and the last period data are always preliminary.

TABLE 1

Key interest rates

	CNB			ECB
	from 28 January 2005 onwards	from 1 April 2005 onwards	from 29 April 2005 onwards	from 6 June 2003 onwards
2W repo rate	2,25	2,00	1,75	2,00
Deposit facility	1,25	1,00	0,75	1,00
Marginal lending facility	3,25	3,00	2,75	3,00

TABLE 2

Financial markets interest rates

monthly average	2004 August		2005					
			June		July		August	
	CR	Euro	CR	Euro	CR	Euro	CR	Euro
Money market								
CZEONIA/ EONIA								
overnight	2,09	2,04	1,72	2,06	1,72	2,07	1,76	2,06
PRIBOR/ EURIBOR								
1 month	2,40	2,08	1,75	2,10	1,76	2,11	1,77	2,11
3 months	2,57	2,11	1,75	2,11	1,78	2,12	1,79	2,13
6 months	2,73	2,17	1,75	2,11	1,80	2,14	1,82	2,16
1 year	3,01	2,30	1,75	2,10	1,82	2,17	1,87	2,22
Capital market								
Bond yields								
3 years	3,89	2,83	1,85	2,25	1,95	2,34	1,98	2,40
5 years	4,26	3,33	2,29	2,58	2,36	2,66	3,20	2,70
10 years (Maastricht)	5,02	4,17	3,31	3,25	3,35	3,32	3,37	3,32

Interest rates

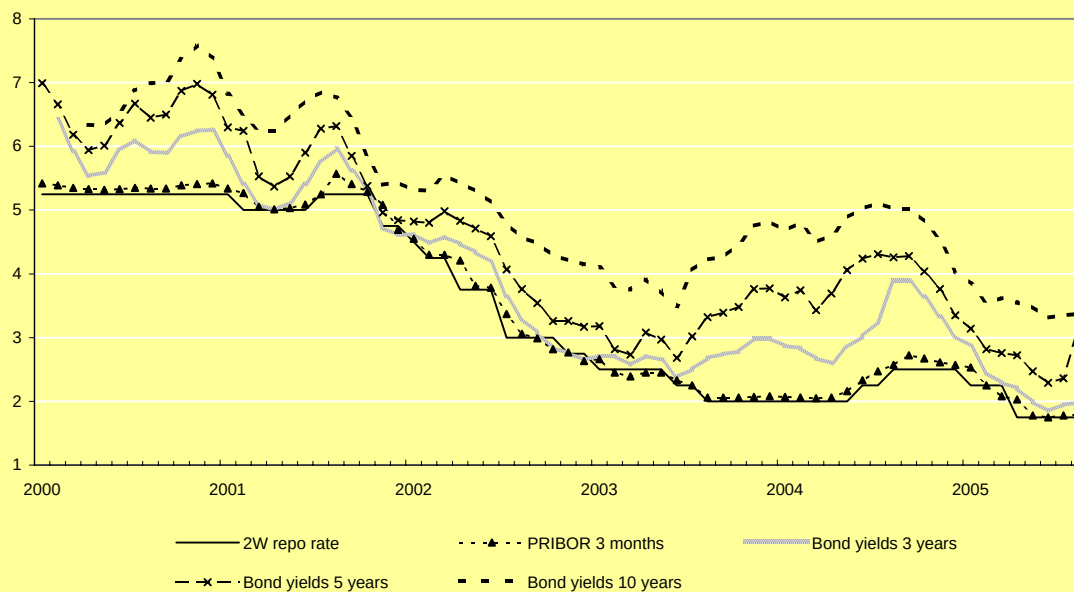


TABLE 3

Key monetary indicators

CZK billions, unless otherwise indicated	2004 August			2005								
				June			July			August		
	Outstanding amounts	Transa- ctions ⁴⁾	Annual growth rates (%)	Outstanding amounts	Transa- ctions ⁴⁾	Annual growth rates (%)	Outstanding amounts	Transa- ctions ⁴⁾	Annual growth rates (%)	Outstanding amounts	Transa- ctions ⁴⁾	Annual growth rates (%)
M1	1 038,7	28,9	15,6	1 076,5	-5,3	6,6	1 092,4	15,7	8,7	1 114,5	23,9	8,0
M3 ¹⁾	1 640,5	7,5	8,9	1 720,0	6,6	7,0	1 734,4	13,9	6,9	1 742,4	11,7	7,1
Loans to private sector ²⁾	842,8	10,4	13,6	977,7	28,1	19,9	985,3	7,5	19,6	1 008,0	24,8	21,1
Net foreign assets ³⁾	958,5	-10,0	11,8	1 101,0	110,0	17,7	1 100,5	-2,1	19,4	1 080,1	0,4	20,7

¹⁾ Monetary aggregates comprise monetary liabilities of MFIs vis-à-vis non-MFI Czech residents excluding central government. M1 is the sum of currency in circulation and overnight deposits; M2 is the sum of M1, deposits with an agreed maturity of up to two years and deposits redeemable at notice of up to three months; and M3 is the sum of M2, repurchase agreements, money market fund shares/units and debt securities up to two

²⁾ Including all sectors without general government (S.13) and MFIs sector (S.121 and S. 122).

³⁾ Net foreign assets (NFA) represent balance of financial claims and liabilities of the MFI sector vis-avis nonresidents

⁴⁾ Net value of flow data calculated by adjusting the difference between end-of-period levels for the effect of non-transactions-related factors.

Annual growth rates

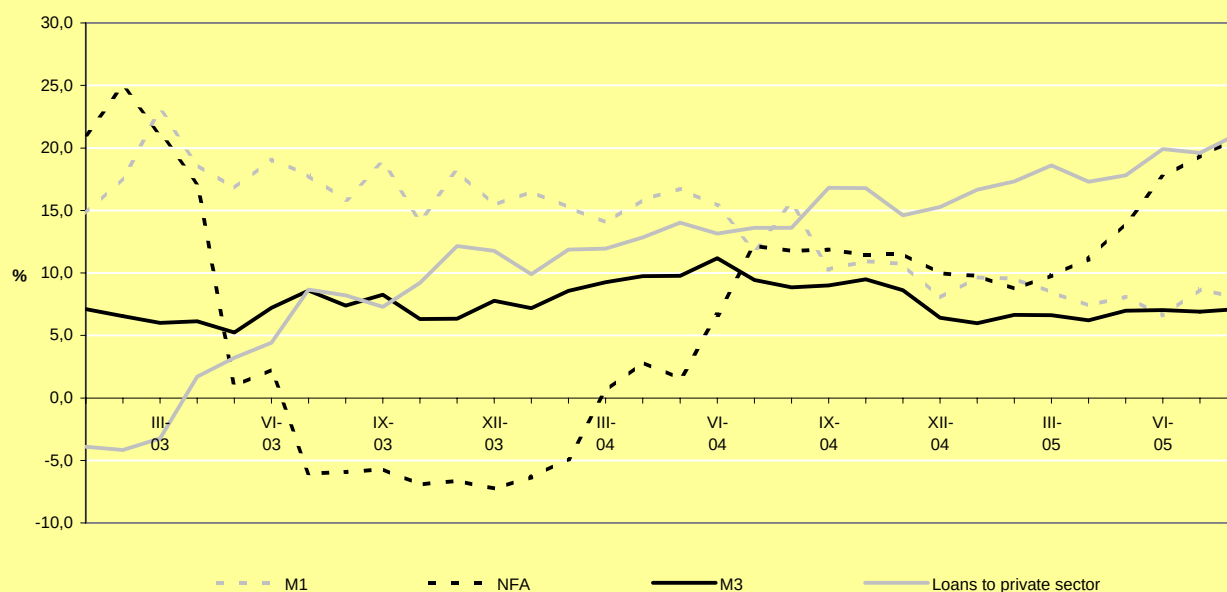


TABLE 4

Monetary aggregates and counterparts

CZK billions, unless otherwise indicated	2004 August			2005								
				June			July			August		
	Out- standing amounts	Transa- ctions ¹⁾	Annual growth rates (%)	Out- standing amounts	Transa- ctions ¹⁾	Annual growth rates (%)	Out- standing amounts	Transa- ctions ¹⁾	Annual growth rates (%)	Out- standing amounts	Transa- ctions ¹⁾	Annual growth rates (%)
COMPONENTS OF M3												
(1) M3 (= items 1.3, 1.6 and 1.11)	1 640,5	7,5	8,9	1 720,0	6,6	7,0	1 734,4	13,9	6,9	1 742,4	11,7	7,1
(1.1) Currency in circulation	233,7	0,6	7,1	253,2	4,4	7,8	253,0	-0,2	8,5	252,9	-0,1	8,2
(1.2) Overnight deposits	805,0	28,3	18,3	823,3	-9,8	6,2	839,4	15,9	8,8	861,6	24,0	8,0
(1.3) M1 (items 1.1 and 1.2)	1 038,7	28,9	15,6	1 076,5	-5,3	6,6	1 092,4	15,7	8,7	1 114,5	23,9	8,0
(1.4) Deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years	460,3	-15,9	-6,8	469,2	10,6	3,6	467,3	-2,1	-0,7	447,9	-17,6	-1,2
(1.5) Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months	82,3	0,9	16,1	110,8	0,8	37,2	111,5	0,7	37,1	112,3	0,9	36,8
(1.6) Other short term deposits (items 1.4 and 1.5)	542,6	-15,1	-3,9	580,0	11,4	8,7	578,8	-1,4	4,8	560,2	-16,8	4,6
(1.7) M2 (items 1.3 and 1.6)	1 581,3	13,8	8,0	1 656,5	6,1	7,3	1 671,2	14,3	7,4	1 674,7	7,1	6,9
(1.8) Repurchase agreements	10,8	-6,3	82,9	8,1	-1,4	-43,3	9,2	1,1	-46,1	13,7	4,5	27,0
(1.9) Money market fund shares/units	48,4	0,0	-	55,1	2,6	12,2	53,7	-1,4	9,3	53,8	0,1	9,5
(1.10) Debt securities issued with maturity up to 2 years	0,0	0,0	-	0,3	-0,6	-	0,3	0,0	-	0,3	0,0	-
(1.11) Marketable instruments (items 1.8,1.9 and 1.10)	59,2	-6,3	92,9	63,5	0,5	0,1	63,2	-0,3	-4,7	67,7	4,6	13,1
COUNTERPARTS OF M3												
MFI liabilities												
(2) Holdings deposits against central government	179,4	2,5	21,5	261,4	133,2	51,6	260,3	-1,3	47,7	256,2	-3,0	44,0
(3) Longer-term financial deposits against other residents (items 3.1 to 3.4)	602,4	-6,5	3,6	605,7	4,1	8,3	614,9	8,8	8,2	603,7	6,8	10,6
(3.1) Deposits with agreed maturity over 2 years	242,7	1,2	22,2	252,9	-2,1	5,1	252,5	-0,4	4,6	252,1	-0,3	3,9
(3.2) Deposits redeemable at notice over 3 months	97,6	-0,9	-12,2	89,0	-0,8	-10,4	88,2	-0,8	-10,5	87,3	-0,8	-10,5
(3.3) Debt securities issued with maturity over 2 years	29,0	-7,4	-13,1	41,2	-0,6	24,8	44,2	2,6	27,3	44,7	0,7	62,1
(3.4) Capital and reserves	233,0	0,6	-2,6	222,6	7,7	18,4	230,0	7,4	18,2	219,5	7,3	21,6
MFI assets												
(4) Credit to residents (items 4.1 and 4.2)	1 418,4	5,7	7,3	1 473,9	43,3	4,6	1 474,7	1,4	4,8	1 486,2	13,6	5,4
(4.1) Credit to general government (items 4.1 and 4.2)	538,7	-5,2	-1,7	464,7	13,9	-16,7	459,0	-5,0	-16,0	447,9	-11,1	-17,3
of which: Loans	149,0	-3,2	-18,2	110,3	2,9	-29,9	108,0	-2,3	-28,8	103,1	-4,8	-30,5
Securities other than shares	389,8	-2,0	7,8	354,4	11,0	-11,5	350,9	-2,8	-11,1	344,8	-6,3	-12,3
(4.2) Credit to private sector	879,7	10,9	13,4	1 009,2	29,4	18,4	1 015,7	6,4	18,0	1 038,3	24,7	19,3
of which: Loans	842,8	10,4	13,6	977,7	28,1	19,9	985,3	7,5	19,6	1 008,0	24,8	21,1
Securities other than shares	25,7	0,1	-2,6	20,2	1,4	-21,8	19,0	-1,1	-25,8	19,0	0,0	-26,1
Shares and other equities	11,3	0,4	30,7	11,3	-0,1	-1,3	11,3	0,1	0,0	11,2	-0,1	-4,7
(5) Net foreign assets	958,5	-10,0	11,8	1 101,0	110,0	17,7	1 100,5	-2,1	19,4	1 080,1	0,4	20,7
(6) Other counterparts of M3 (residual) (=M3+items 2,4 - items 4,5)	45,3	7,8	-19,3	12,3	-9,3	-196,5	34,4	22,1	-8,8	35,9	1,6	-21,0

¹⁾ Net value of flow data calculated by adjusting the difference between end-of-period levels for the effect of non-transactions-related factors.

TABLE 5

Sector breakdown of components of M3¹⁾

CZK billions	2004		2005					
	August		June		July		August	
	Out-standing amounts	Transa-ctions ²⁾	Out-standing amounts	Transa-ctions ²⁾	Out-standing amounts	Transa-ctions ²⁾	Out-standing amounts	Transa-ctions ²⁾
(1) Overnight deposits	805,0	28,3	823,3	-9,8	839,4	15,9	861,6	24,0
(1.1) Other general government	72,8	-3,3	72,5	-2,1	88,2	15,7	86,4	-1,8
(1.2) Other financial intermediaries ³⁾	15,4	1,4	14,8	1,6	14,3	-0,6	15,3	1,0
(1.3) Insurance corporations and pension funds	14,6	7,1	7,6	-9,3	5,8	-1,8	12,9	7,1
(1.4) Non-financial corporations	281,3	17,7	282,2	-2,5	280,2	-2,3	292,2	13,2
(1.5) Households ⁴⁾	420,8	5,4	446,0	2,5	450,9	4,8	454,8	4,4
(2) M2 - M1 (other short- term deposits)	542,6	-15,1	580,0	11,4	578,8	-1,4	560,2	-16,8
(2.1) Other general government	23,3	-3,0	20,7	2,6	24,2	3,6	20,8	-3,4
(2.2) Other financial intermediaries ³⁾	14,9	0,3	12,1	-0,6	15,1	3,0	15,9	0,8
(2.3) Insurance corporations and pension funds	18,5	-4,0	32,5	9,4	34,7	2,2	23,9	-10,7
Non-financial corporations	185,3	-11,4	199,7	2,1	190,4	-9,3	186,6	-3,1
(2.5) Households ⁴⁾	300,6	3,0	315,1	-2,1	314,3	-0,9	313,0	-0,4
(3) Repurchase agreements (a part of M3 - M2)	10,8	-6,3	8,1	-1,4	9,2	1,1	13,7	4,5
(3.1) Other general government	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
(3.2) Other financial intermediaries ³⁾	0,7	0,0	1,3	-0,7	0,7	-0,5	1,9	1,2
(3.3) Insurance corporations and pension funds	10,0	-6,3	6,5	-0,8	8,2	1,7	11,5	3,2
(3.4) Non-financial corporations	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,3	0,1
(3.5) Households ⁴⁾	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

TABLE 6

Loans to private sector

CZK billions	2004		2005					
	August		June		July		August	
	Out-standing amounts	Transa-ctions ²⁾	Out-standing amounts	Transa-ctions ²⁾	Out-standing amounts	Transa-ctions ²⁾	Out-standing amounts	Transa-ctions ²⁾
(1) Loans to non-financial corporations	453,4	6,2	502,4	14,2	503,7	1,1	517,4	15,5
(1.1) up to 1 year	180,6	-2,1	208,3	13,9	208,0	-0,4	208,2	0,7
(1.2) over 1 year and up to 5 years	115,0	6,0	129,6	2,6	124,8	-4,9	131,2	6,8
(1.3) over 5 years	157,8	2,3	164,5	-2,3	170,9	6,3	178,0	8,0
(2) Loans to households⁴⁾	278,5	6,9	355,0	10,4	362,1	7,3	371,5	9,5
(2.1) Consumer credit	59,5	0,9	76,0	1,7	76,9	1,1	79,0	2,2
(2.2) Lending for house purchase	185,7	5,6	239,7	7,4	245,1	5,5	252,5	7,4
(2.3) Other lending	33,2	0,4	39,4	1,4	40,1	0,7	40,0	-0,1
(3) Loans to other financial intermediaries³⁾	108,4	-2,5	115,8	2,7	114,9	-0,9	114,8	0,1
(4) Loans to insurance corporations and pension funds	2,4	-0,3	4,6	0,8	4,7	0,1	4,3	-0,3

¹⁾ Table 5 doesn't include those components of M3 which can't be broken down by the sector so far, i.e. currency in circulation, money market fund shares/units and debt securities issued with maturity up to 2 years.

²⁾ Net value of flow data calculated by adjusting the difference between end-of-period levels for the effect of non-transactions-related factors.

³⁾ Including other financial intermediaries (S.123) without insurance corporations and pension funds (S.125) and financial auxiliaries

⁴⁾ Including households (S.14) and non-profit institutions serving households (S.15).

TABLE 7

Contributions to annual growth¹⁾ of M3

	2004 August	2005		
		June	July	August
	% points	% points	% points	% points
M1	9,4	4,1	5,4	5,1
of which: Currency	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2
Overnight deposits	8,3	3,0	4,2	3,9
M2 - M1 (= other short- term deposits)	-1,5	2,9	1,6	1,5
M3 - M2 (= short-term marketable instruments)	1,0	0,0	-0,2	0,5
M3	8,9	7,0	6,9	7,1

TABLE 8

Contributions to annual growth¹⁾ of loans to private sector

	2004 August	2005		
		June	July	August
	% points	% points	% points	% points
Non-financial corporations	3,3	8,2	7,7	8,7
Households ²⁾	9,3	11,1	11,1	11,3
Other financial intermediaries ³⁾	0,7	0,4	0,5	0,8
Insurance corporations and pension funds	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2
Loans to private sector ⁴⁾	13,6	19,9	19,6	21,1

¹⁾ Contributions to growth are the growth rates of M3 / lending weighted by the share in total M3 / lending to private sector.

²⁾ Including households (S.14) and non-profit institutions serving households (S.15).

³⁾ Including other financial intermediaries (S.123) without insurance corporations and pension funds (S.125) and financial auxiliaries (S.124).

⁴⁾ Including all sectors without general government (S.13) and MFIs sector (S.121 and S. 122).

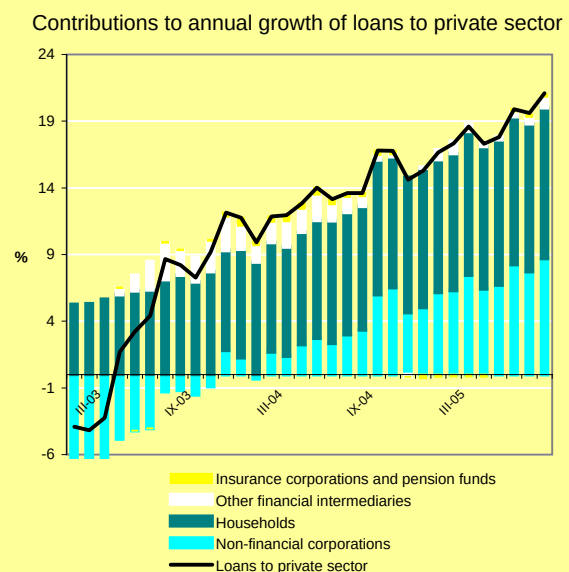
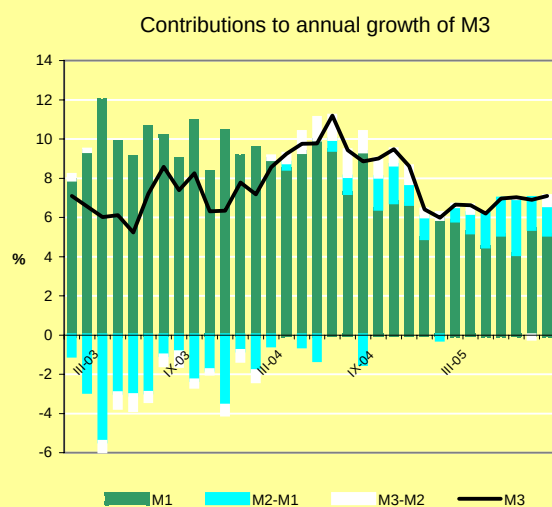
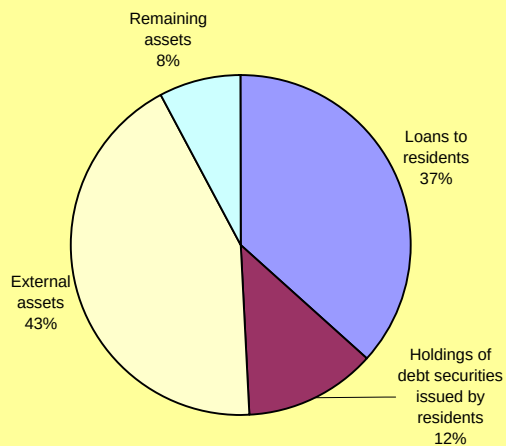


TABLE 9

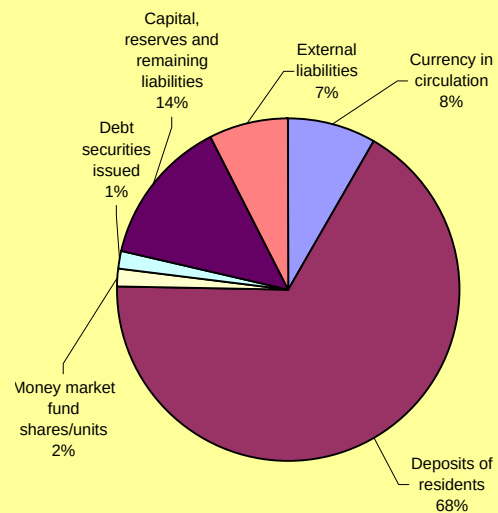
Balance sheets of MFIs by reporting institutions: August 2005

CZK billions	MFI			Consolidated balance sheet of MFIs
	CNB	Credit institutions	Money market fund	
(1) ASSETS TOTAL	828,3	2 874,4	74,7	3 027,8
(1.1) Loans to residents	44,3	1 700,6	12,6	1 111,1
MFI	0,8	633,0	12,6	-
General government	12,5	90,6	0,0	103,1
Other residents	31,0	977,0	0,0	1 008,0
(1.2) Holdings of securities other than shares issued by residents	0,0	403,2	21,9	363,9
MFI	0,0	60,3	0,9	-
General government	0,0	328,3	16,6	344,8
Other residents	0,0	14,6	4,4	19,0
(1.3) Money market fund shares/units	0,0	7,1	0,0	-
(1.4) Holdings of shares/other equity issued by residents	0,0	20,9	0,1	11,2
MFI	0,0	9,8	0,0	-
Other residents	0,0	11,2	0,1	11,2
(1.5) External assets	762,4	502,7	39,7	1 304,7
(1.6) Fixed assets	11,8	105,5	0,0	117,3
(1.7) Remaining assets	9,9	134,5	0,5	119,6
(2) LIABILITIES TOTAL	828,3	2 874,4	74,7	3 027,8
(2.1) Currency in circulation	278,1	-	-	252,9
(2.2) Deposits of residents	587,1	2 083,7	0,0	2 031,2
MFI	496,5	143,1	0,0	-
Central government	88,0	168,1	0,0	256,2
Other general government/other residents	2,6	1 772,4	0,0	1 775,0
(2.3) Money market fund shares/units	-	-	60,8	53,8
(2.4) Debt securities issued	0,0	106,3	0,0	45,0
(2.5) Capital and reserves	-76,7	293,4	12,5	219,5
(2.6) External liabilities	34,1	190,4	0,1	224,6
(2.7) Remaining liabilities	5,7	200,7	1,2	207,7
(2.8) Excess of inter MFI liabilities	-	-	-	-6,7

Consolidated balance sheet of MFIs - assets



Consolidated balance sheet of MFIs - liabilities



Comments on the monetary statistics ¹⁾ (Tables 3–9): August 2005

The annual rate of growth of M3 increased slightly in August 2005, to 7.1 % (compared to 6.9 % in July). Conversely, the month-on-month growth rate decreased slightly, from 0.8 % to 0.7 %. As a result of financial transactions, M3 grew by CZK 115.7 billion year on year (and by CZK 11.7 billion month on month), to CZK 1,742.4 billion.

Main components of M3

Monetary aggregate M1 remains the most important component of M3 and is the biggest contributor to M3 growth. The share of M1 in the annual rate of growth of M3 (see Table 7) declined from three-quarters in July to more than two-thirds in August.

The annual rate of growth of M1 dropped from 8.7 % in July to 8.0 % in August. The slowdown in M1 growth was due mainly to overnight deposits. Their annual growth rate fell to 8 %, from 8.8 % in the previous month, while their month-on-month growth rate rose by 1 percentage point. Within overnight deposits, the sole month-on-month decrease was recorded for deposits by other government (excluding central government), which fell by 2.1 % (a decline of CZK 1.8 billion due to financial transactions). By contrast, all other sectors saw rises. Deposits of non-financial corporations rose by CZK 13.2 billion, deposits of insurance corporations and pension funds by CZK 7.1 billion, deposits of households by CZK 4.4 billion and deposits of other financial intermediaries by CZK 1 billion.

Similarly, the annual rate of growth of currency in circulation decreased from 8.5 % in July to 8.2 % in August. In month-on-month terms, currency in circulation fell by 0.1 %, or CZK 0.1 billion.

Short-term deposits (excluding overnight deposits) decreased by CZK 16.8 billion (i.e. 2.9 %) month on month, due to financial transactions. In August 2005, the annual rate of growth of these deposits fell by 0.2 percentage point to 4.6 % (from 4.8 % in July). Deposits redeemable at notice of up to three months (the smaller component) have long been recording sharp annual growth. Their annual growth rate in August was 36.8 %. The annual rate of growth of deposits with maturities of up to two years, which are the dominant component of short-term deposits, decreased by 0.5 percentage point month on month. Marketable instruments, which consist of repos, money market fund shares/units and debt securities with maturities of up to two years, grew by CZK 4.6 billion due to financial transactions.

Main counterparts of M3

The annual rate of growth of credit to general government has fallen steadily over the last 16 months, reaching -30.5 % in August 2005. Purchased government bonds have followed a similar trend. Their annual rate of change has been negative in the last eleven months, reaching -12.3 % in August 2005. In absolute terms, total general government debt to MFIs fell from CZK 538.7 billion in August 2004 to CZK 447.9 billion in August 2005, of which credit decreased from CZK 149 billion to CZK 103.1 billion and MFIs' holdings of government securities from CZK 389.8 billion to CZK 344.8 billion.

The annual rate of growth of credit to the private sector increased from 19.6 % in July to 21.1 % in August 2005. This growth was mostly attributable to households. Loans to households accounted for almost three-fifths of the total annual growth in credit to the private sector (see Table 8). The annual growth rates of loans to households have long been high; in August 2005 the figure was 33.9 %. Another sector that contributes more than two-fifths to the annual rate of growth of credit to the private sector is non-financial corporations. Their annual rate of growth rose from 14.4 % to 16.3 %.

The annual growth rate of net external assets increased from 19.4 % in July to 20.7 % in August. The annual growth rate of longer-term financial liabilities grew from 8.2 % to 10.6 %. The annual growth rate of deposits by central government dropped from 47.7 % to 44 %.

¹⁾ All increases and decreases referred to in this commentary relate only to financial transactions adjusted for non-transaction effects.

TABLE 10

MFI interest rates on new business¹⁾

monthly average rates and sum	2004		2005					
	August		June		July		August	
	Interest rate (% p.a.)	Volume (mld. CZK)	Interest rate (% p.a.)	Volume (mld. CZK)	Interest rate (% p.a.)	Volume (mld. CZK)	Interest rate (% p.a.)	Volume (mld. CZK)
(1) Deposits from households²⁾	0,85	611,4	0,75	657,2	0,75	659,9	0,75	666,5
(1.1) Overnight	0,50	392,8	0,38	420,5	0,38	425,0	0,38	428,5
(1.2) With agreed maturity	1,63	45,3	1,12	45,1	1,12	43,3	1,13	46,5
of which: Up to 2 years	1,63	45,2	1,11	44,9	1,12	43,2	1,13	46,3
(1.3) Redeemable at notice ³⁾	1,44	176,2	1,46	194,6	1,47	194,5	1,49	194,5
(1.3.1) Up to 3 months' notice	1,86	78,9	2,05	106,0	2,06	106,8	2,07	107,5
(1.3.2) Over 3 months' notice	1,11	97,3	0,76	88,6	0,75	87,8	0,77	87,0
(2) Deposits from non-financial corp.⁴⁾	1,26	393,6	0,99	428,9	0,95	402,2	0,95	410,2
(2.1) Overnight	0,73	223,8	0,53	222,7	0,52	221,2	0,53	227,7
(2.2) With agreed maturity	1,96	166,8	1,49	203,0	1,48	178,0	1,48	179,5
of which: Up to 2 years	1,96	166,8	1,49	203,0	1,48	178,0	1,48	179,4
(3) Loans to households²⁾	11,54	25,8	10,76	34,9	11,48	31,2	11,08	34,3
(3.1) Bank overdraft ⁵⁾	14,77	14,5	15,00	17,9	15,20	18,0	15,24	18,3
(3.2) Consumer credit	15,23	2,4	13,58	3,2	13,44	2,7	13,10	3,3
(3.3) Lending for house purchase	5,17	7,6	4,44	11,9	4,41	9,1	4,35	11,0
of which: Mortgage lending	5,04	4,4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saving for building purposes	5,40	3,3	5,11	4,6	5,09	3,5	5,08	3,9
(3.4) Other lending	5,82	1,3	5,49	1,8	5,69	1,3	5,77	1,7
(4) Loans to non-financial corporation	4,51	93,9	3,76	128,7	3,70	118,4	3,64	121,9
(4.1) Bank overdraft ⁵⁾	5,36	40,9	4,37	60,1	4,45	55,4	4,27	56,0
(4.2) Other loans up to CZK 30 million	4,91	12,8	4,27	18,1	4,32	14,9	4,17	16,1
of which: Up to 1 year initial rate fixation ⁶⁾	4,81	10,1	4,14	13,3	4,30	10,7	3,99	12,3
(4.3) Other loans over to CZK 30 million	3,51	40,2	2,85	50,5	2,64	48,1	2,76	49,8
of which: Up to 1 year initial rate fixation ⁶⁾	3,42	34,3	2,78	46,9	2,58	41,9	2,72	47,4
(5) APRC⁷⁾ on loans to households	8,24	10,0	6,83	15,1	6,87	11,8	6,81	14,3
(5.1) Consumer credit	17,02	2,4	14,73	3,2	14,57	2,7	14,24	3,3
(5.2) Lending for house purchase	5,49	7,6	4,70	11,9	4,62	9,1	4,56	11,0

¹⁾ The interest rates that are applied by resident credit institutions and other MFIs, excluding central banks and money market funds, to CZK-denominated deposits and loans vis-à-vis households and non-financial corporations resident in the Czech Republic. New business refers to any new agreement between the customer and the MFI within given period.

²⁾ Including households (S.14) and non-profit institutions serving households (S.15).

³⁾ Households deposits liabilities redeemable at notice include similar deposits of non-financial corporations of which volumes are negligible in this category

⁴⁾ Without deposit liabilities redeemable at notice included in item (1.3)

⁵⁾ Overdrafts, i.e. permitted or unpermitted debits

⁶⁾ The initial period of fixations is a predetermined period of time at the start of the contract during which the value of the interest rate cannot change. Period up to 1 year includes floating rates.

⁷⁾ Annual percentage rate of charge (APRC) covers total costs of the credit to the client including charges etc.

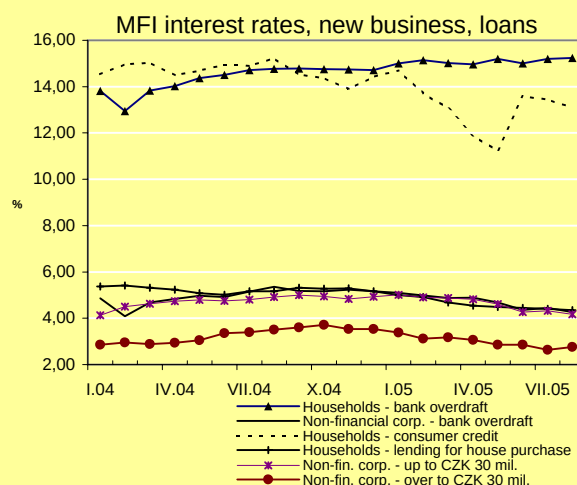
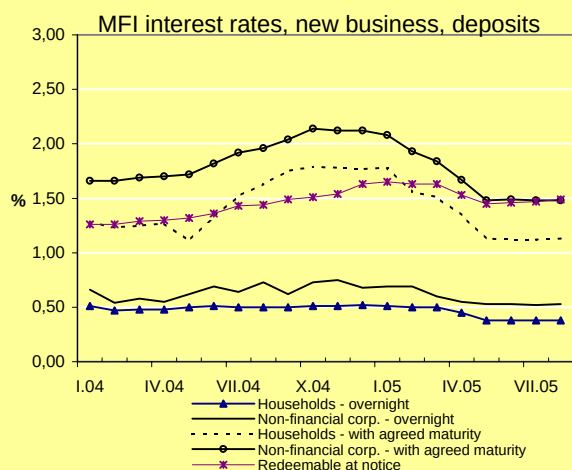


TABLE 11

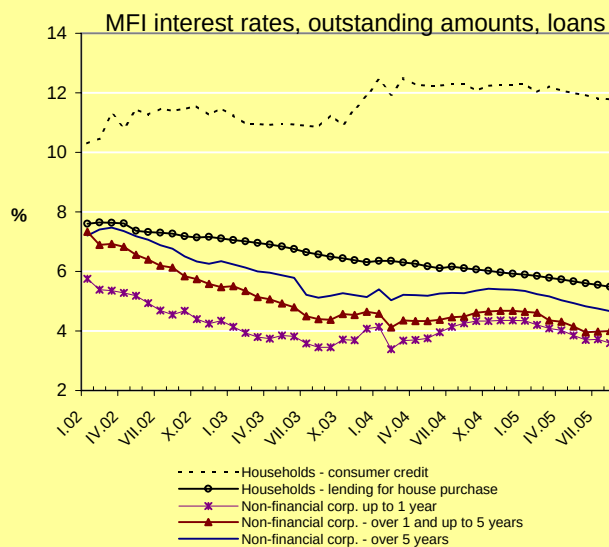
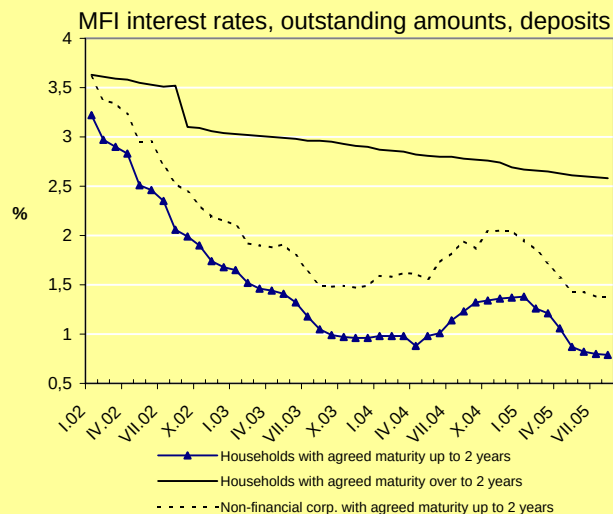
MFI interest rates on outstanding amounts¹⁾

outstanding amounts as end-of-month	2004 August		2005					
			June		July		August	
	Interest rate (% p.a.)	Volume (mld. CZK)	Interest rate (% p.a.)	Volume (mld. CZK)	Interest rate (% p.a.)	Volume (mld. CZK)	Interest rate (% p.a.)	Volume (mld. CZK)
(1) Deposits from households²⁾³⁾	1,35	977,5	1,19	1025,9	1,18	1027,9	1,18	1029,3
(1.1) With agreed maturity	2,12	410,7	1,88	412,5	1,87	410,1	1,87	408,1
(1.1.1) Up to 2 years	1,23	175,0	0,82	166,3	0,80	164,5	0,79	162,8
(1.1.2) Over 2 years	2,78	235,7	2,60	246,3	2,59	245,6	2,58	245,3
(2) Deposits from non-financial corp.³⁾	1,22	369,7	0,93	390,9	0,89	376,0	0,88	380,1
(2.2) With agreed maturity	1,97	145,9	1,46	168,0	1,41	154,7	1,41	152,2
(2.2.1) Up to 2 years	1,94	142,2	1,43	164,4	1,38	151,0	1,38	148,5
(2.2.2) Over 2 years	3,13	3,6	2,57	3,7	2,56	3,7	2,56	3,7
(3) Loans to households	8,07	277,4	7,56	353,6	7,48	360,7	7,41	370,1
Lending for house purchase	6,11	185,3	5,60	239,2	5,55	244,7	5,48	252,1
of which: Mortgage lending	6,07	102,9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saving for building purposes	6,40	73,9	5,98	92,0	5,95	91,2	5,91	93,6
(3.2) Consumer credit and other lending	12,30	92,0	11,92	114,3	11,81	116,0	11,79	118,0
(4) Loans to non-financial corp.	4,63	366,2	4,09	411,1	4,09	411,6	4,03	419,8
(4.1) Up to 1 year	4,26	160,1	3,70	185,8	3,72	185,4	3,59	185,4
(4.2) Over 1 and up to 5 years	4,48	94,7	3,96	107,2	3,98	103,5	4,00	105,4
(4.3) Over 5 years	5,27	111,4	4,83	118,1	4,75	122,7	4,67	129,0

¹⁾ The interest rates that are applied by resident credit institutions and other MFIs, excluding central banks and money market funds, to CZK-denominated deposits and loans vis-à-vis households and non-financial corporations resident in the Czech Republic. Interest rates on outstanding amounts refer to the stock of all deposits and all loans at a specific moment.

²⁾ Including households (S.14) and non-profit institutions serving households (S.15).

³⁾ Including overnight deposits and deposits with agreed maturity presented in Table 10. For this instrument category, new business and outstanding amounts coincide.



Comments on MFI interest rates (Tables 10 and 11): August 2005

Interest rates on new business

Interest rates on new deposits of both households and non-financial corporations have stabilised over the past few months. The average interest rates on overnight deposits of households and non-financial corporations were flat at 0.38% and 0.53% respectively. In August, the average rate on new deposits with agreed maturity was 1.13% for households and 1.48% (the same as in July) for non-financial corporations. The average rate on deposits redeemable at notice increased slightly in August, to 1.49% (from 1.47% in July).

The evolution of average interest rates on new business of households in August was consistent in particular with the usual rate fixation periods for the various types of loan products.

Overdraft rates saw a modest rise compared to July (from 15.20% to 15.24%). The average rates on new consumer credit to households fell to 13.10% (from 13.44%), thanks chiefly to a substantial decline (of 0.8 percentage point) in rates fixed for over one year and up to five years and rates fixed for over five years (a decline of 0.4 percentage point), whereas rates with a short-term fixation of up to one year remained almost unchanged. The average rate on housing loans fell from 4.41% to 4.35%. As in the case of consumer credit, this fall was mostly due to a decline in rates with longer fixations, but was far less significant. By contrast, rates with short-term fixations saw more marked growth (0.04 percentage point). A similar trend was recorded for rates on other loans to households, which, however, saw overall growth from 5.69% to 5.77% on average thanks to the large predominance of loans with short-term fixations.

The annual percentage rates of charge on consumer credit and housing loans recorded an almost identical decline to interest rates.

In August, new loans to non-financial corporations showed no clear link to the rate fixation period, as was the case for households.

The average overdraft rate fell from 4.45% in July to 4.27% in August and the rate on low-volume loans decreased from 4.32% to 4.17%. Conversely, the average rate on large-volume loans saw a modest rise (from 2.64% to 2.76%).

Interest rates on outstanding amounts

Like rates on new deposits, the average interest rates paid by banks on outstanding amounts of deposits and loans of households and non-financial corporations were stable in August compared to July.

In August, average interest rates on deposits with agreed maturity were the same as in July –1.87% for households and 1.41% for non-financial corporations.

Rates charged on outstanding loan amounts mostly recorded a modest decline on average in August. Average rates on housing loans for households dropped from 5.55% to 5.48%. The decline in rates on consumer credit and other loans was almost negligible (from 11.81% to 11.79%). For non-financial corporations, rates on short-term loans (up to one year) fell the most – from 3.72% to 3.59%. The decline in rates on long-term loans (over five years) was somewhat smaller (from 4.75% to 4.67%), while average rates on medium-term loans (over one year and up to five years) actually showed a very modest rise – from 3.98% to 4.00%.

Commentary on the quarterly aggregated balance sheet of collective investment funds (Table 12): June 2005

In 2005 Q2, the total assets of collective investment funds increased overall from CZK 53.04 billion as of 31 March 2005 to CZK 55.43 billion as of 30 June 2005, which represents a rise of 4.5%.

Bond funds and mixed funds are still the most popular among investors and the largest in terms of volume. The rise in total assets was attributable mainly to funds of funds (up from CZK 1.99 billion to CZK 3.26 billion), bond funds (up from CZK 23.95 billion to CZK 25.98 billion) and equity funds (up from CZK 5.44 billion to CZK 6.01 billion). Total assets of mixed funds dropped from CZK 21.65 billion to CZK 20.17 billion in 2005 Q2. It should be taken into account, however, that the number of such funds decreased by three in the period under review. Two of these were transferred to the funds of funds category.

In general, fund portfolios are dominated by bonds. In 2005 Q2, a total of 39.71% of investment funds' assets were placed in domestic bonds and 17.45 % in foreign bonds. Bonds thus accounted for 57.15% of total assets, up by 0.31 percentage point on Q1. The proportion of domestic units was 0.40% and that of foreign units 7.54%. Units thus accounted for 7.94% of total assets, up by 2.86 percentage points on Q1. Domestic shares accounted for 5.27% and foreign shares for 18.24%. Shares thus represented 23.51% of total assets, down by 1.47 percentage points from Q1. Money on bank accounts made up 10.14% of total assets; their share was thus down by 1.69 percentage points from Q1. Other assets remained flat at 1.25 % of total assets.

Sixty collective investment funds were active in the Czech Republic as of 30 June 2005, 59 of which were open-ended mutual funds and 1 was an investment fund. Compared to 2005 Q1, the number of funds was up by five as of the same date. There were ten equity funds (up by one – which had been previously classified as a mixed fund – due to a change in status), ten funds of funds (up by six – four newly established and two reclassified from mixed fund status), twelve bond funds (up by one newly established fund) and 28 mixed funds (only one newly established; two closed down and two changed status and were moved to the funds of funds category).

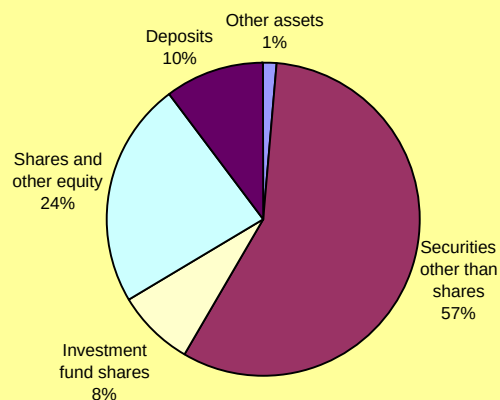
TABLE 12

Quarterly aggregated balance sheet of investment funds¹⁾

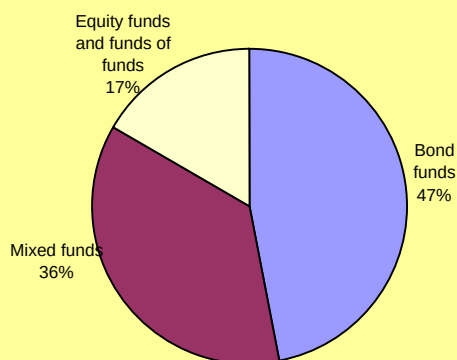
CZK billions; end of period	2004	2005			
	December	March	June	September	December
ASSETS					
Total	51,7	53,0	55,4		
(1.1) Deposits	6,1	6,3	5,6		
(1.2) Securities other than shares	29,4	30,1	31,7		
MFI	0,7	0,7	0,6		
General government	16,8	15,7	19,2		
Other residents	2,7	2,3	2,2		
Non-residents	9,2	11,4	9,7		
Up to 1 year	0,9	0,9	0,8		
Over 1 year	28,5	29,3	30,9		
(1.3) Shares and other equity	13,0	13,3	13,0		
MFI	0,4	0,4	0,4		
Other residents	2,8	2,6	2,5		
Non-residents	9,8	10,3	10,1		
(1.4) Investment fund shares	2,6	2,7	4,4		
Residents	0,2	0,2	0,2		
Non-residents	2,4	2,5	4,2		
(1.5) Other assets	0,5	0,7	0,7		
LIABILITIES					
Total	51,7	53,0	55,4		
(2.1) Loans accepted	0,0	0,0	0,0		
(2.2) Investment fund shares	44,9	44,5	45,0		
Residents	44,7	44,4	44,8		
Non-residents	0,2	0,2	0,2		
(2.3) Capital and reserves	6,4	7,4	8,6		
(2.4) Other liabilities	0,3	1,1	1,8		
BALANCE SHEET TOTAL - BREAKDOWN BY INVESTMENT POLICY					
TOTAL	51,7	53,0	55,4		
Equity funds and funds of funds	6,3	7,4	9,2		
Bond Funds	23,1	24,0	26,0		
Mixed Funds	22,3	21,6	20,2		

¹⁾ Investment Funds (IFs) represent Mutual Funds other than Money Market Funds and Incorporated Investment Funds which are residents in the Czech Republic.

Balance sheet total - breakdown by asset item



Balance sheet total - breakdown by investment policy



Glossary

Harmonisation of statistics: the Treaty establishing the European Community tasked the European Central Bank (ECB) with ensuring harmonised statistics according to Article 5 of the Statute of the European System of Central Banks. The national central banks of EC Member States therefore collect statistical information according to a uniform definition, from which the ECB then compiles aggregate data for euro area monetary policy. Although Council Regulation No 2533/98, which specifies the requirements for statistical data collection, only concerns euro area countries, the ECB also receives full data sets from the non-participating countries (e.g. the Czech Republic) in order to monitor their economic and financial development.

Monetary statistics: financial macrostatistics of sectors S.121, S.122 and S.123 based exclusively on the "host country" principle. According to this principle, a resident reporting unit is an institution resident in a given economic territory. The reporting population includes 1) institutions incorporated and located in the territory, including subsidiaries of parent companies located outside that territory, and 2) branches of institutions that have their head office outside that territory.

APRC: annual percentage rate of charge, i.e. the rate including interest expenses and all related costs of the credit to the client (fees etc.).

Collective investment funds: for the purposes of monetary and banking statistics, collective investment funds comprise unit trusts and investment funds other than money market funds which are resident in the Czech Republic. These are undertakings the sole object of which is collective investment, i.e. pooling investor funds and investing them under conditions stipulated in the Act on Collective Investment (No. 189/2004 Coll.). Such undertakings may be constituted under the Act either as unit trust managed by an investment company or as investment funds.

Consolidated balance sheet of the MFI sector: the basic statistical tool of monetary statistics. It is based on the residency principle and is obtained by netting out inter-MFI positions on their aggregated balance sheet.

Consumer credit: loans granted to households for personal use in the consumption of goods and services.

Contribution to annual growth rate: the growth rate of a selected component weighted by its share in the total growth rate.

Deposits redeemable at notice: deposits that can be withdrawn by clients only after the expiry of a period of notice agreed in advance, which starts at the moment of notification of the intention to withdraw the deposit.

Deposits with agreed maturity: deposits that cannot be withdrawn by clients before a predefined maturity.

Growth rate: the percentage change in the monitored variable over the reference period, calculated from the volumes of monthly financial transactions and the outstanding amounts at the beginning of each month.

Household sector: institutional units included in the sectors of households (S.14) and non-profit institutions serving households (S.15) under ESA 95.

Housing loans: Loans granted to households for the purpose of purchasing/investing in housing, including building and home improvements.

Interest rate fixation: a period of interest rate fixation, i.e. a period at the beginning of a contract for which the agreed interest rate cannot be changed. Period up to 1 year includes floating rates.

MFI longer-term financial liabilities: comprise deposits with an agreed maturity of over two years, deposits redeemable at a period of notice of over three months, debt securities issued with an original maturity of more than two years and the capital and reserves of the Czech MFI sector.

Monetary aggregates: comprise the monetary liabilities of monetary financial institutions to non-MFI Czech residents except central government. The narrow monetary aggregate M1 includes currency in circulation (excluding cash at banks' cash desks) and overnight deposits. The intermediate monetary aggregate M2 comprises M1, deposits redeemable at a period of notice of up to and including three months and deposits with a maturity of up to and including two years. The broad monetary aggregate M3 comprises M2, money market fund shares/units, debt securities with a maturity of up to two years and repurchase agreements.

Glossary (cont'd)

Monetary financial institutions (MFIs): financial institutions forming the money-issuing sector. Under Community law, these include the central bank, resident credit institutions, and all other resident financial institutions whose business is to receive deposits and/or close substitutes for deposits from entities other than MFIs and, for their own account (at least in economic terms), to grant credit and/or invest in securities. In the Czech Republic, MFIs include the central bank, banks, money market funds and credit unions.

Money-holding sector: all institutional units except central government (S.1311) and monetary financial institutions (S.121 and S.122) under ESA 95.

Money-issuing sector: all institutional units included in the sectors of the central bank (S.121) and other monetary financial institutions (S.122) under ESA 95.

Money-neutral sector: an institutional sector comprising the central government sector (S.1311) under ESA 95.

Money market funds: MMFs are defined as those collective investment funds of which the units are, in terms of liquidity, close substitutes for deposits and which primarily invest in money market instruments and/or in MMF shares/units and/or in other transferable debt instruments with a residual maturity of up to and including one year, and/or in bank deposits, and/or which pursue a rate of return that approaches the interest rates of money market instruments. The criteria applied in order to identify MMFs shall be derived from the public prospectus as well as fund rules, instruments of incorporation, established statutes or by-laws, subscription documents or investment contracts, marketing documents, or any other statement with similar effects, of the collective investment undertaking.

Net external assets: comprise external assets of Czech MFIs (such as monetary gold, non-koruna banknotes, securities issued by non-residents and loans granted to non-residents) minus external liabilities of the Czech MFI sector (such as non-residents' holdings of deposits, repurchase agreements, money market fund shares and units, and debt securities with a maturity of up to and including two years issued by MFIs and held by non-residents).

Non-MFIs: all resident sectors excluding MFIs, i.e. general government (S.13), non-financial corporations (S.11), financial institutions other than MFIs (S.123 and S.124) and households and non-profit institutions serving households (S.14 and S.15) under ESA 95.

Other financial intermediaries (OFIs): entities included in the sectors of other financial intermediaries except insurance corporations and pension funds (S. 123), financial auxiliaries (S.124) and insurance corporations and pensions funds (S.125) under ESA 95.

Private sector: a sector comprising all institutional sectors except general government (S.13) and monetary financial institutions (S.121 and S.122) under ESA 95.

Rates on new business: interest rates agreed by the bank and the client for all agreements negotiated during the reference period.

Rates on outstanding amounts: interest rates applied to end-of-period balances.

Reclassifications: comprise any changes in the MFI balance sheet resulting from changes in the reporting population, corporate restructuring, reclassifications of assets and liabilities, and corrections of reported errors.

Residents: all domestic and foreign legal entities and natural persons, including branches of foreign banks and foreign owners of buildings and land, whose centre of economic interest is in the given territory. Foreign legal entities and natural persons are considered residents after at least one year of economic activity in the territory, with the exception of foreign bank branches and owners of buildings and land, who become residents at the moment they perform a valid legal act (in the case of foreign owners of buildings and land, this only applies in connection with transactions relating to the building or land in question).

Transaction (flow) data: values related to the whole period which are calculated as the difference between the balances at the end of the current and the previous period adjusted for non-transaction effects, i.e. effects connected with reclassifications, valuation changes and exchange rate variations over the period. These factors result in breaks in time series, thereby affecting the comparability of end-of-period balances. Transaction (flow) data only reflect those changes that arise from transactions, i.e. from accepting financial assets or providing

Glossary (cont'd)

Unit trusts other than money market funds:

1. *equity funds and funds of funds* – funds that constantly invest 66% or more of their assets on the equity market (i.e. in shares and instruments bearing equity risk) and/or funds that constantly invest 66% or more of their assets in the units and shares of other unit trusts/investment funds. Equity funds also include index funds and guaranteed funds linked to stock indices.
2. *bond funds* – funds that constantly invest on the bond market. Additional investment in equities is allowed, but the share of equities must not exceed 10% of the fund's assets. Bond funds also include index funds and guaranteed funds linked to bond indices.
3. *mixed funds* – funds that invest in various assets (equities and bonds) on various markets and do not have limits on the share of equities or bonds.

Technical Notes

A. Calculation of growth rates

The growth rate for the reference period is calculated from the volumes of monthly financial transactions and the outstanding amounts at the beginning of each month. Monthly transactions are calculated from differences in outstanding amounts adjusted for reclassifications, other revaluations, exchange rate variations and other changes which do not arise from transactions. This data thus reflects only those changes that arise from accepting financial assets or providing financial liabilities. Reclassifications and other non-transaction corrections are introduced into the transaction statistics to preserve the comparability of the gradual monitoring results, thereby enabling calculation of the indices of expected outstanding balances of the monitored variables and determination of their growth rates.

Method of calculation

1. The month-on-month percentage change a_t^M for month t is calculated as:

$$(a) \quad a_t^M = \left(\frac{F_t^M}{L_{t-1}} \right) \times 100$$

2. The annual growth rate for month t , i.e. the change for the last 12 months ending with month t , is calculated as the product of the twelve coefficients for each previous month. The calculation of the annual growth rate from the month-on-month growth rates thus enables transaction changes and non-transaction effects in the individual months to be taken into account.

$$(b) \quad a_t = \left[\prod_{i=0}^{11} \left(1 + \frac{F_{t-i}^M}{L_{t-1-i}} \right) - 1 \right] \times 100$$

where

F_t^M - transactions in month t

$F_t^M = (L_t - L_{t-1}) - C_t^M - E_t^M - V_t^M$

and

L_t - outstanding amount at the end of month t

C_t^M - reclassifications in month t

E_t^M - exchange rate variations in month t

V_t^M - valuation changes in month t

Growth rates for other reference periods are derived from formula (b).

B. Calculation of the contribution to the annual growth rate of a monitored variable (e.g. M3)

If $a_t(M3)$ represents the annual growth rate of M3 for the year ending with month t , and $F_{t-i}(M1)$, $F_{t-i}(M2-M1)$, $F_{t-i}(M3-M2)$ are the monthly transactions of the components M1, M2-M1 and M3-M2 in month $t-i$, the contribution of M1 to the annual growth rate of M3, for example, is calculated as:

$$\frac{\sum_{i=0}^{11} F_{t-i}(M1)}{\sum_{i=0}^{11} [F_{t-i}(M1) + F_{t-i}(M2-M1) + F_{t-i}(M3-M2)]} \times a_t(M3)$$