

Monetary Statistics

June
2006

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TABLE 1

Key interest rates

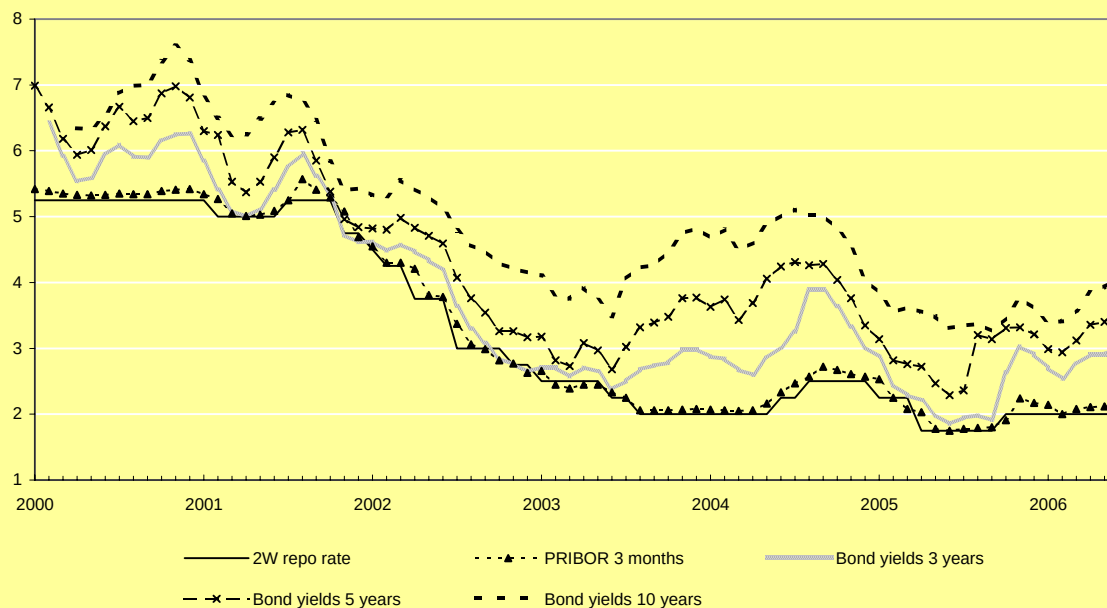
	CNB			ECB
	from 1 April 2005 onwards	from 29 April 2005 onwards	from 31 October 2005 onwards	from 15 June 2006 onwards
2W repo rate	2,00	1,75	2,00	2,75
Deposit facility	1,00	0,75	1,00	1,75
Marginal lending facility	3,00	2,75	3,00	3,75

TABLE 2

Financial markets interest rates

monthly average	2005				2006			
	June		April		May		June	
	CR	Euro	CR	Euro	CR	Euro	CR	Euro
Money market								
CZEONIA/ EONIA								
overnight	1,72	2,06	1,96	2,63	1,95	2,58	1,94	2,70
PRIBOR/ EURIBOR								
1 month	1,75	2,10	2,04	2,65	2,05	2,69	2,07	2,87
3 months	1,75	2,11	2,11	2,79	2,12	2,89	2,16	2,99
6 months	1,75	2,11	2,22	2,95	2,21	3,06	2,30	3,16
1 year	1,75	2,10	2,43	3,22	2,44	3,31	2,55	3,40
Capital market								
Bond yields								
3 years	1,85	2,24	2,91	3,49	2,91	3,52	3,01	3,59
5 years	2,29	2,58	3,36	3,71	3,40	3,74	3,58	3,78
10 years (Maastricht)	3,31	3,25	3,85	4,01	3,93	4,06	4,05	4,07

Interest rates



Commentary on key interest rates (Table 1) and financial market interest rates (Table 2): June 2006

Key interest rates

The ECB's key interest rate has been set at 2.75% since mid-June 2006. The CNB's 2W repo rate has been 2.0% since the end of October 2005. The differential between the key interest rates of the CNB and the ECB is thus 0.75 percentage point.

Financial market interest rates

Money market interest rates in the Czech Republic and the euro area increased in June, the growth rate being higher in the euro area (except for the one-year maturity). In June, the difference between reference rates on the interbank deposit market in the Czech Republic and the euro area thus widened slightly to around 0.83 percentage point at all maturities. The three-month PRIBOR reached 2.16%, while the three-month EURIBOR rose to 2.99%.

Yields on the capital market also increased in both the Czech Republic and the euro area. Unlike in the money market, however, the growth rate of bond yields was higher in the Czech Republic, in particular for the five-year and ten-year maturities. In the case of the ten-year maturity, bond yields grew to 4.05% in the Czech Republic (up by 0.12 percentage point on a month earlier) and reached 4.07% in the euro area (a minimal rise of 0.01 percentage point compared to May 2006).

TABLE 3

Key monetary indicators

CZK billions, unless otherwise indicated	2005			2006								
	June			April			May			June		
	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	1 076,5	-5,3	6,6	1 208,1	42,5	16,6	1 253,6	46,8	16,6	1 234,9	-20,1	15,3
M3 ¹⁾	1 720,0	6,6	7,0	1 909,4	52,3	13,7	1 909,6	2,9	12,3	1 926,9	14,8	12,7
Loans to private sector ²⁾	977,7	28,1	19,9	1 128,7	21,0	21,7	1 152,8	25,5	22,5	1 177,8	24,2	21,5
Net foreign assets ³⁾	1 101,0	110,0	17,7	1 048,7	10,0	15,0	1 019,6	-12,2	11,2	1 036,2	5,4	0,6

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

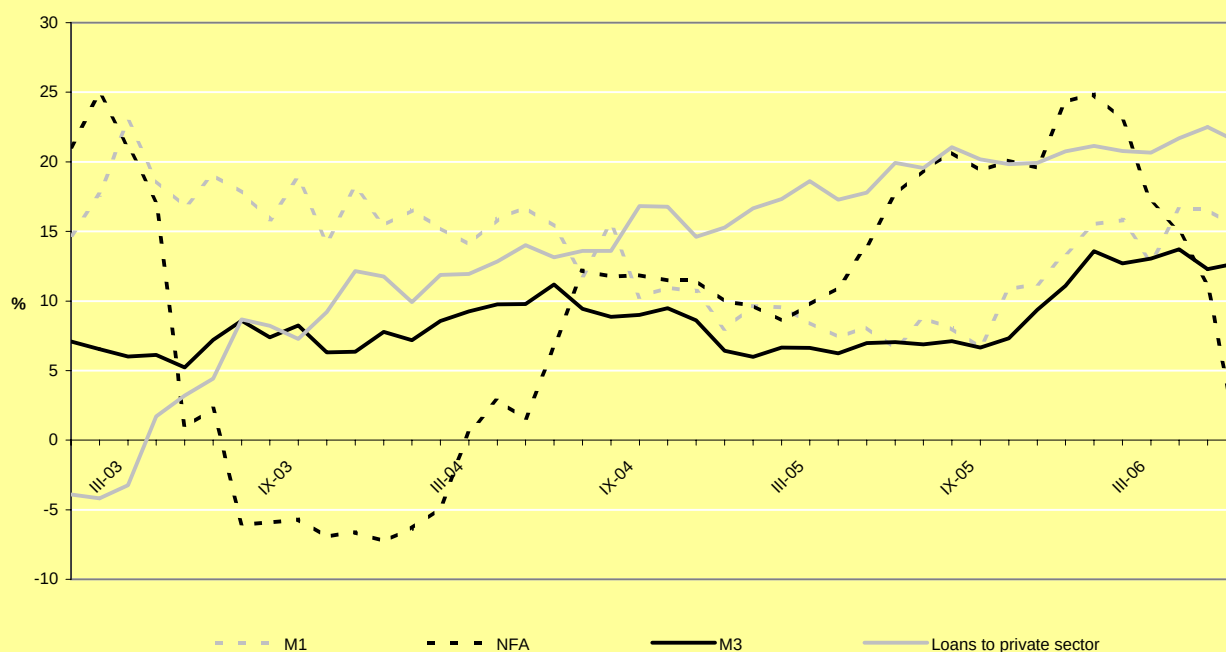


TABLE 4

Monetary aggregates and counterparts

CZK billions, unless otherwise indicated	2005			2006								
	June			April			May			June		
	Out-standing amounts	Transac-tions ¹⁾	Annual growth rates (%)	Out-standing amounts	Transac-tions ¹⁾	Annual growth rates (%)	Out-standing amounts	Transac-tions ¹⁾	Annual growth rates (%)	Out-standing amounts	Transac-tions ¹⁾	Annual growth rates (%)
COMPONENTS OF M3												
(1) M3 (= items 1.3, 1.6 and 1.11)	1 720,0	6,6	7,0	1 909,4	52,3	13,7	1 909,6	2,9	12,3	1 926,9	14,8	12,7
(1.1) Currency in circulation	253,2	4,4	7,8	272,7	5,4	10,9	273,3	0,6	9,9	279,9	6,7	10,6
(1.2) Overnight deposits	823,3	-9,8	6,2	935,5	37,1	18,3	980,3	46,2	18,6	955,0	-26,7	16,7
(1.3) M1 (items 1.1 and 1.2)	1 076,5	-5,3	6,6	1 208,1	42,5	16,6	1 253,6	46,8	16,6	1 234,9	-20,1	15,3
(1.4) Deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years	469,2	10,6	3,6	469,8	5,2	-0,1	426,4	-42,3	-5,6	458,3	30,9	-1,1
(1.5) Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months	110,8	0,8	37,2	156,3	4,5	43,1	156,5	0,3	42,6	160,9	4,3	45,4
(1.6) Other short term deposits (items 1.4 and 1.5)	580,0	11,4	8,7	626,1	9,7	8,0	582,9	-42,0	3,7	619,2	35,2	7,8
(1.7) M2 (items 1.3 and 1.6)	1 656,5	6,1	7,3	1 834,3	52,2	13,5	1 836,5	4,8	12,2	1 854,1	15,1	12,7
(1.8) Repurchase agreements	8,1	-1,4	-43,3	16,0	-0,2	66,0	14,8	-1,2	55,5	14,6	-0,2	80,5
(1.9) Money market fund shares/units	55,1	2,6	12,2	58,7	-0,1	11,6	58,7	0,0	11,6	57,6	-1,0	4,6
(1.10) Debt securities issued with maturity up to 2 years	0,3	-0,6	-	0,5	0,2	-	-0,3	-0,7	-	0,7	1,0	-
(1.11) Marketable instruments (items 1.8,1.9 and 1.10)	63,5	0,5	0,1	75,1	0,0	20,2	73,1	-2,0	16,1	72,9	-0,3	14,8
COUNTERPARTS OF M3												
MFI liabilities												
(2) Holdings deposits against central government	261,4	133,2	51,6	203,5	-27,5	64,1	225,2	21,9	78,0	242,8	17,3	-6,0
(3) Longer-term financial deposits against other residents (items 3.1 to 3.4)	605,7	4,1	7,7	592,3	2,5	8,1	562,8	-13,8	6,3	572,3	1,4	5,8
(3.1) Deposits with agreed maturity over 2 years	252,9	-2,1	5,1	252,5	7,6	-1,2	250,7	-1,7	-1,6	245,4	-5,3	-2,9
(3.2) Deposits redeemable at notice over 3 months	89,0	-0,8	-10,4	72,6	-0,8	-20,1	72,9	0,4	-18,8	72,6	-0,3	-18,4
(3.3) Debt securities issued with maturity over 2 years	41,2	-0,6	12,7	62,8	-0,2	61,3	59,1	-3,7	37,5	60,3	0,2	40,1
(3.4) Capital and reserves	222,6	7,7	18,5	204,5	-4,0	21,8	180,1	-8,8	20,1	194,0	6,8	20,4
MFI assets												
(4) Credit to residents (items 4.1 and 4.2)	1 473,9	43,3	4,6	1 600,5	29,4	13,2	1 623,9	25,1	14,3	1 650,6	27,1	12,8
(4.1) Credit to general government	464,7	13,9	-16,7	435,6	7,7	-4,1	436,4	1,1	-2,4	438,4	3,0	-4,6
of which: Loans	110,3	2,9	-29,9	85,6	0,7	-22,9	78,9	-6,6	-26,1	74,8	-4,2	-31,9
Securities other than shares	354,4	11,0	-11,5	350,0	7,0	2,0	357,5	7,8	5,1	363,5	7,2	3,9
(4.2) Credit to private sector	1 009,2	29,4	18,4	1 164,8	21,6	21,4	1 187,5	24,0	22,0	1 212,3	24,0	20,9
of which: Loans	977,7	28,1	19,9	1 128,7	21,0	21,7	1 152,8	25,5	22,5	1 177,8	24,2	21,5
Securities other than shares	20,2	1,4	-21,8	14,9	0,1	-32,7	13,8	-1,0	-38,0	13,7	-0,1	-42,9
Shares and other equities	11,3	-0,1	-1,3	21,3	0,4	85,6	20,8	-0,5	83,7	20,8	0,0	84,4
(5) Net foreign assets	1 101,0	110,0	17,7	1 048,7	10,0	15,0	1 019,6	-12,2	11,2	1 036,2	5,4	0,6
(6) Other counterparts of M3 (residual) (=M3+items 2,3 items 4,5)	12,3	-9,3	-188,5	56,1	-12,1	96,0	54,1	-2,0	150,7	55,1	1,0	348,2

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	2005		2006					
	June		April		May		June	
	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	823,3	-9,8	935,5	37,1	980,3	46,2	955,0	-26,7
(1.1) Other general government	72,5	-2,1	97,2	16,4	92,9	-4,3	93,9	1,0
(1.2) Other financial intermediaries ³⁾	14,8	1,6	17,0	0,4	17,1	0,2	16,3	-0,8
(1.3) Insurance corporations and pension funds	7,6	-9,3	6,2	-0,1	12,7	6,5	8,3	-4,4
(1.4) Non-financial corporations	282,2	-2,5	319,3	8,4	355,5	37,2	328,1	-28,5
(1.5) Households ⁴⁾	446,0	2,5	495,8	12,1	502,1	6,7	508,3	5,9
(2) M2 - M1 (other short- term deposits)	580,0	11,4	626,1	9,7	582,9	-42,0	619,2	35,2
(2.1) Other general government	20,7	2,6	25,7	-0,9	20,1	-5,6	19,3	-0,8
(2.2) Other financial intermediaries ³⁾	12,1	-0,6	16,9	-0,2	13,9	-3,0	15,6	1,7
(2.3) Insurance corporations and pension funds	32,5	9,4	23,4	-4,7	17,7	-5,6	24,3	6,6
(2.4) Non-financial corporations	199,7	2,1	208,3	8,8	180,7	-27,1	204,7	23,6
(2.5) Households ⁴⁾	315,1	-2,1	351,9	6,6	350,6	-0,6	355,2	4,0
(3) Repurchase agreements (a part of M3 - M2)	8,1	-1,4	16,0	-0,2	14,8	-1,2	14,6	-0,2
(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⁾	1,3	-0,7	1,1	-0,3	1,4	0,3	2,5	1,1
(3.3) Insurance corporations and pension funds	6,5	-0,8	14,3	0,2	12,4	-1,9	10,4	-2,0
(3.4) Non-financial corporations	0,3	0,1	0,5	-0,1	1,0	0,5	1,7	0,7
(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	2005		2006					
	June		April		May		June	
	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	502,4	14,2	561,0	14,1	571,2	11,2	585,6	13,4
(1.1) up to 1 year	208,3	13,9	223,3	5,3	228,3	5,4	228,3	-0,3
(1.2) over 1 year and up to 5 years	129,6	2,6	134,8	2,9	134,8	0,2	142,5	7,5
(1.3) over 5 years	164,5	-2,3	203,0	5,9	208,1	5,5	214,8	6,2
(2) Loans to households⁴⁾	355,0	10,4	445,4	7,5	456,3	11,1	468,6	12,4
(2.1) Consumer credit	76,0	1,7	92,8	1,0	95,1	2,5	97,1	2,1
(2.2) Lending for house purchase	239,7	7,4	304,0	5,7	311,7	7,7	320,8	9,1
(2.3) Other lending	39,4	1,4	48,6	0,8	49,5	0,9	50,7	1,2
(3) Loans to other financial intermediaries³⁾	115,8	2,7	120,9	0,7	124,0	3,2	122,2	-1,7
(4) Loans to insurance corporations and pension funds	4,6	0,8	1,3	-1,2	1,3	0,1	1,5	0,1

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

	2005	2006		
	June	April	May	June
	% points	% points	% points	% points
M1	4,1	10,2	10,5	9,6
of which: Currency	1,1	1,6	1,4	1,6
Overnight deposits	3,0	8,6	9,0	8,0
M2 - M1 (= other short-term deposits)	2,9	2,8	1,2	2,6
M3 - M2 (= short-term marketable instruments)	0,0	0,7	0,6	0,5
M3	7,0	13,7	12,3	12,7

TABLE 8

Contributions to annual growth¹⁾ of loans to private sector

	2005	2006		
	June	April	May	June
	% points	% points	% points	% points
Non-financial corporations	8,2	8,8	9,5	9,2
Households ²⁾	11,1	12,0	12,0	11,9
Other financial intermediaries ³⁾	0,4	0,9	1,2	0,7
Insurance corporations and pension funds	0,2	0,0	-0,3	-0,3
Loans to private sector ⁴⁾	19,9	21,7	22,5	21,5

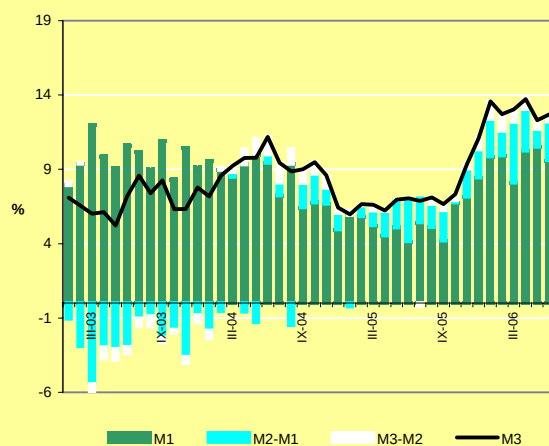
¹⁾ Contributions to growth are the growth rates of M3 / lending weighted by the share in total M3 / lending to private sector.

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).

Contributions to annual growth of M3



Contributions to annual growth of loans to private sector

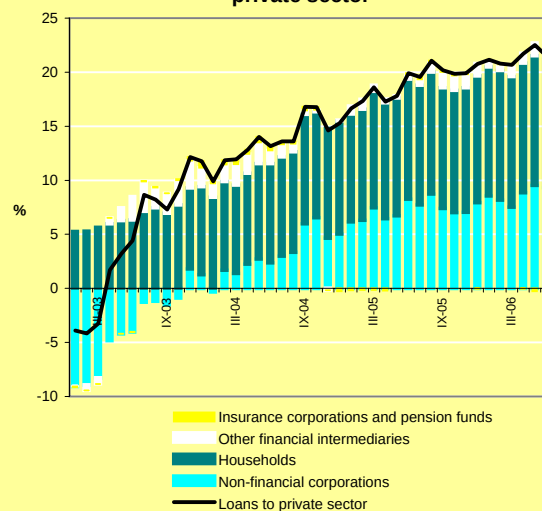
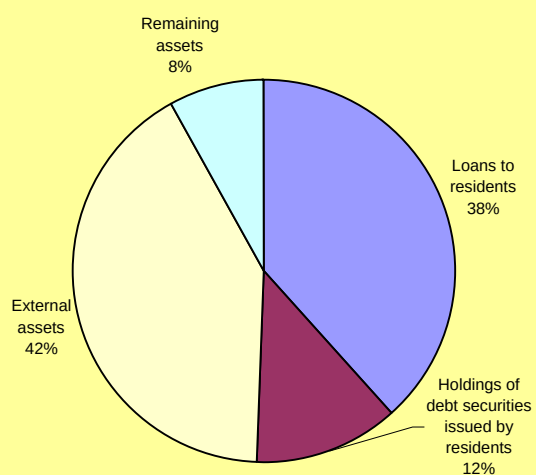


TABLE 9

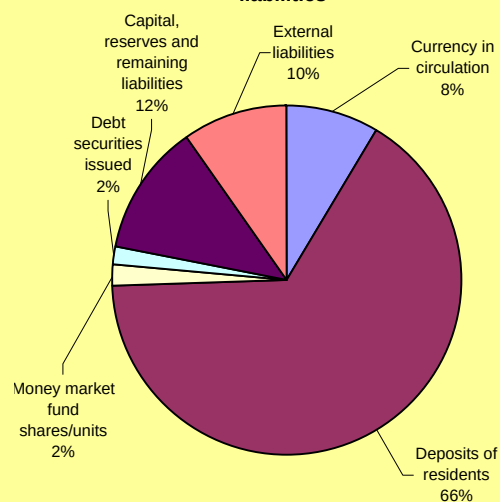
Balance sheets of MFIs by reporting institutions: June 2006

CZK billions	MFI			Consolidated balance sheet of MFIs
	CNB	Credit institutions	Money market fund	
(1) ASSETS TOTAL	827,8	3 068,7	78,8	3 214,6
(1.1) Loans to residents	29,0	1 821,7	16,4	1 232,1
MFI	1,4	617,3	16,4	-
General government	1,9	77,1	0,0	78,9
Other residents	25,8	1 127,4	0,0	1 153,1
(1.2) Holdings of securities other than shares issued by residents	0,0	438,9	19,9	371,3
MFI	0,0	86,6	0,9	-
General government	0,0	341,9	15,5	357,5
Other residents	0,0	10,4	3,5	13,8
(1.3) Money market fund shares/units	0,0	5,4	0,0	-
(1.4) Holdings of shares/other equity issued by residents	0,0	32,3	0,1	20,8
MFI	0,0	11,6	0,0	-
Other residents	0,0	20,7	0,1	20,8
(1.5) External assets	766,1	523,9	42,2	1 332,2
(1.6) Fixed assets	11,7	102,5	0,0	114,2
(1.7) Remaining assets	21,0	144,0	0,2	144,0
(2) LIABILITIES TOTAL	827,8	3 068,7	78,8	3 214,6
(2.1) Currency in circulation	294,5	-	-	273,3
(2.2) Deposits of residents	549,8	2 203,4	0,0	2 128,7
MFI	496,7	127,9	0,0	-
Central government	49,8	175,3	0,0	225,2
Other general government/other residents	3,2	1 900,2	0,0	1 903,5
(2.3) Money market fund shares/units	-	-	64,0	58,7
(2.4) Debt securities issued	0,0	146,3	0,0	58,8
(2.5) Capital and reserves	-119,2	297,0	13,9	180,1
(2.6) External liabilities	89,8	222,7	0,1	312,6
(2.7) Remaining liabilities	13,0	199,3	0,8	213,0
(2.8) Excess of inter MFI liabilities	-	-	-	-10,5

Consolidated balance sheet of MFIs - assets



Consolidated balance sheet of MFIs - liabilities



Commentary on the monetary statistics¹⁾ (Tables 3–9): June 2006

The annual rate of growth of M3 rose from 12.3% in May to 12.7% in June. The month-on-month growth rate increased from 0.2% to 0.8%. As a result of financial transactions, M3 grew by CZK 218.4 billion year on year (and by CZK 14.8 billion month on month), to CZK 1,926.9 billion.

Main components of M3

With the largest contribution to M3 growth, the monetary aggregate M1 remains the most important component of M3. M1 accounts for three-quarters of the annual growth rate of M3 (Table 7).

Annual M1 growth fell from 16.6% in May to 15.3% in June; similarly, the annual growth of overnight deposits decreased from 18.6% in May to 16.7% in June. In month-on-month terms, overnight deposits declined by 2.7%. Deposits of non-financial corporations fell by 8% (CZK 28.5 billion), deposits of insurance corporations and pension funds by 34.8% (CZK 4.4 billion) and deposits of other financial intermediaries by 4.7% (CZK 0.8 billion). By contrast, household deposits and other government deposits recorded a slight increase of 1.2% (CZK 5.9 billion) and 1.1% (CZK 1 billion) respectively.

The annual rate of growth of currency in circulation increased from 9.9% in May to 10.6% in June. In month-on-month terms, currency in circulation rose by 2.4% (an increase of CZK 6.7 billion due to financial transactions).

Other short-term deposits (excluding overnight deposits) grew by CZK 35.2 billion (i.e. 6%) month on month, owing to financial transactions. In June, the annual rate of growth of these deposits increased by 4.1 percentage points to 7.8% (from 3.7% in May). Deposits redeemable at notice of up to three months (the smaller component) have long been recording strong annual growth. Their annual growth rate in June was 45.4%. The annual rate of growth of deposits with maturity of up to two years, which are the dominant component of short-term deposits, increased by 4.5 percentage points compared to the previous month, reaching -1.1%.

Within other short-term deposits, month-on-month increases were recorded for almost all sectors. Deposits of insurance corporations and pension funds were up by 37.4% (CZK 6.6 billion), deposits of non-financial corporations by 13.1% (CZK 23.6 billion), deposits of other financial intermediaries by 12.1% (CZK 1.7 billion) and household deposits by 1.2% (CZK 4 billion).

Marketable instruments, which consist of repos, money market fund shares/units and debt securities with maturities of up to two years, remained almost unchanged from May (i.e. roughly at CZK 73 billion). Their annual rate of growth dropped by 1.3 percentage points compared to the previous month, to 14.8% (16.1% in May).

Main counterparts of M3

The annual rate of growth of loans extended to general government has long been negative and was -31.9% in June (-26.1% in May). The annual rate of growth of purchased government bonds declined by 2.2 percentage points to 3.9% (5.1% in May). In absolute terms, total general government debt to MFIs fell from CZK 464.7 billion in June 2005 to CZK 438.4 billion in June 2006, of which loans decreased from CZK 110.3 billion to CZK 74.8 billion.

The annual rate of growth of credit to the private sector fell from 22.5% in May to 21.5% in June. This growth was mostly attributable to households, which account for more than one-half of the annual rate of growth of loans granted to the private sector (Table 8). The annual growth rates of loans to households have been high for a long time; in June 2006, the growth rate was 32.6%. Non-financial corporations are another sector accounting for a large proportion of the annual rate of growth of loans to the private sector. Their annual rate of growth fell from 18.6% to 17.9%.

The annual rate of growth of net external assets declined from 11.2% in May to 0.6% in June. The annual rate of growth of long-term financial liabilities fell slightly from 6.3% to 5.8%. The annual rate of growth of deposits by central government declined from 78% to -6%.

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	2005		2006					
	June		April		May		June	
	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⁾	0,75	657,2	0,84	741,0	0,85	745,6	0,85	756,5
(1.1) Overnight	0,38	420,5	0,36	471,7	0,38	477,9	0,37	484,6
(1.2) With agreed maturity	1,12	45,1	1,36	48,7	1,38	46,5	1,39	47,3
of which: Up to 2 years	1,11	44,9	1,37	47,8	1,38	46,1	1,40	46,9
(1.3) Redeemable at notice ³⁾	1,46	194,6	1,74	223,4	1,75	223,9	1,77	227,2
(1.3.1) Up to 3 months' notice	2,05	106,0	2,18	151,3	2,18	152,4	2,20	156,3
(1.3.2) Over 3 months' notice	0,76	88,6	0,81	72,0	0,83	71,5	0,82	70,9
(2) Deposits from non-financial corp.⁴⁾	0,99	428,9	1,17	486,9	1,20	506,4	1,15	497,5
(2.1) Overnight	0,53	222,7	0,60	250,2	0,73	271,2	0,62	260,5
(2.2) With agreed maturity	1,49	203,0	1,78	234,0	1,75	232,1	1,75	233,3
of which: Up to 2 years	1,49	203,0	1,78	233,9	1,75	232,1	1,75	233,3
(3) Loans to households²⁾	10,76	34,9	11,14	38,1	10,59	44,0	10,15	47,3
(3.1) Bank overdraft ⁵⁾	15,00	17,9	15,28	20,2	15,67	20,0	15,72	20,0
(3.2) Consumer credit	13,58	3,2	12,61	3,7	12,43	4,8	12,59	4,7
(3.3) Lending for house purchase	4,44	11,9	4,52	10,2	4,42	12,8	4,33	16,4
of which: Mortgage lending ⁶⁾	0,00	0,0	4,35	6,3	4,21	8,3	4,17	11,2
Saving for building purposes	5,11	4,6	4,90	2,9	4,90	3,6	4,86	3,7
(3.4) Other lending	5,49	1,8	5,75	4,1	5,75	6,4	5,68	6,2
(4) Loans to non-financial corporation	3,76	128,7	3,99	130,1	4,04	141,8	4,04	148,6
(4.1) Bank overdraft ⁵⁾	4,37	60,1	4,54	66,7	4,73	68,0	4,64	68,4
(4.2) Other loans up to CZK 30 million	4,27	18,1	4,60	17,0	4,23	21,3	4,44	22,4
of which: Up to 1 year initial rate fixation ⁷⁾	4,14	13,3	4,54	13,8	4,09	16,8	4,31	16,3
(4.3) Other loans over to CZK 30 million	2,85	50,5	2,97	46,4	3,08	52,5	3,16	57,8
of which: Up to 1 year initial rate fixation ⁷⁾	2,78	46,9	2,94	43,8	3,06	50,6	3,08	54,6
(5) APRC⁸⁾ on loans to households	6,83	15,1	7,20	13,9	7,18	17,6	6,63	21,1
(5.1) Consumer credit	14,73	3,2	14,00	3,7	13,95	4,8	13,91	4,7
(5.2) Lending for house purchase	4,70	11,9	4,70	10,2	4,64	12,8	4,53	16,4

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⁾ Including deposit liabilities redeemable at notice of non-financial corporations (which are also included in item 1.3).

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

⁶⁾ The data on interest rates of mortgage loans were not published by the CNB from 31 March 2005 to 31 December 2005 because of uncertainty in the interpretation of the definition of mortgage loans.

⁷⁾ 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.

⁸⁾ Annual percentage rate of charge (APRC) covers total costs of the credit to the client including charges etc.

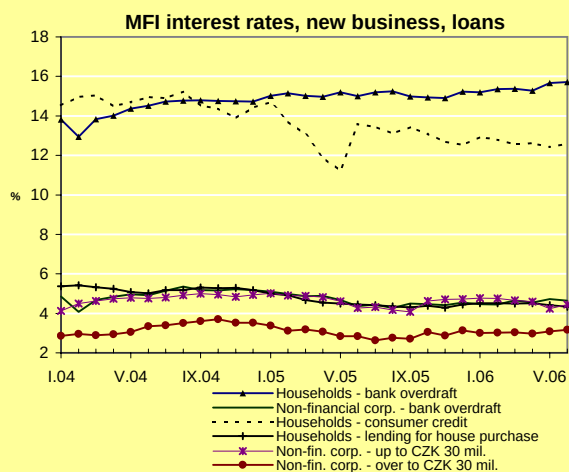
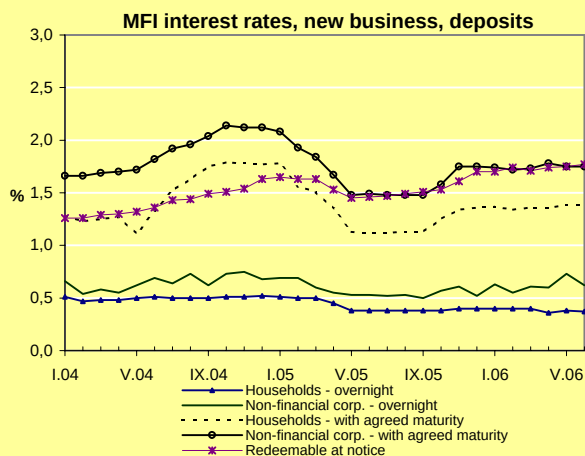


TABLE 11

MFI interest rates on outstanding amounts¹⁾

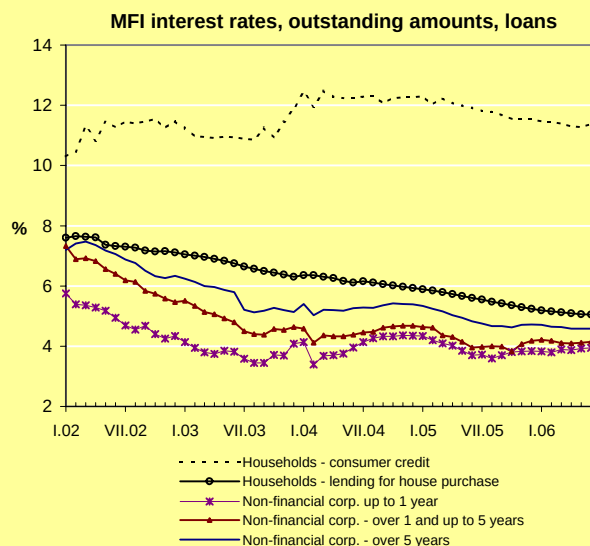
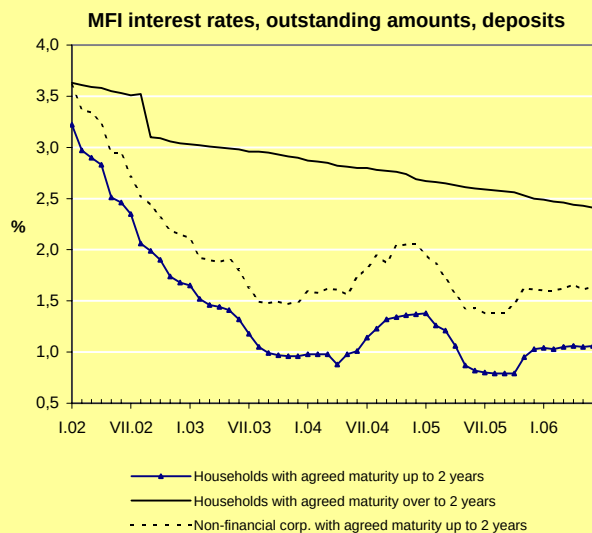
outstanding amounts as end-of-month	2005		2006					
	June		April		May		June	
	Interest rate (% p.a.)	Volume (mld. CZK)	Interest rate (% p.a.)	Volume (mld. CZK)	Interest rate (% p.a.)	Volume (mld. CZK)	Interest rate (% p.a.)	Volume (mld. CZK)
(1) Deposits from households²⁾³⁾	1,19	1025,9	1,21	1097,4	1,20	1101,6	1,19	1106,9
(1.1) With agreed maturity	1,88	412,5	1,90	402,9	1,89	400,4	1,87	395,6
(1.1.1) Up to 2 years	0,82	166,3	1,06	158,0	1,05	157,3	1,06	157,7
(1.1.2) Over 2 years	2,60	246,3	2,44	244,8	2,43	243,1	2,41	237,9
(2) Deposits from non-financial corp.³⁾	0,93	390,9	1,04	422,1	1,05	418,3	1,02	423,7
(2.2) With agreed maturity	1,46	168,0	1,68	171,6	1,64	146,3	1,66	161,9
(2.2.1) Up to 2 years	1,43	164,4	1,66	167,2	1,61	141,9	1,64	157,5
(2.2.2) Over 2 years	2,57	3,7	2,45	4,4	2,45	4,4	2,44	4,4
(3) Loans to households	7,56	353,6	6,98	444,2	6,95	455,1	6,95	467,2
(3.1) Lending for house purchase	5,60	239,2	5,09	303,7	5,06	311,4	5,05	320,5
of which: Mortgage lending ⁴⁾	0,00	136,8	4,85	191,5	4,82	197,4	4,83	201,7
Saving for building purposes	5,98	92,0	5,68	98,8	5,65	100,5	5,61	102,5
(3.2) Consumer credit and other lending	11,92	114,3	11,30	140,5	11,28	143,7	11,37	146,8
(4) Loans to non-financial corp.	4,09	411,1	4,16	457,7	4,19	466,3	4,20	476,2
(4.1) Up to 1 year	3,70	185,8	3,87	195,9	3,92	201,6	3,94	199,4
(4.2) Over 1 and up to 5 years	3,96	107,2	4,09	110,8	4,12	110,2	4,15	116,3
(4.3) Over 5 years	4,83	118,1	4,58	150,9	4,58	154,4	4,58	160,5

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.

⁴⁾ The data on interest rates of mortgage loans were not published by the CNB from 31 March 2005 to 31 December 2005 because of uncertainty in the interpretation of the definition of mortgage loans.



Commentary on MFI interest rates (Tables 10 and 11): June 2006

Interest rates on new business

The overall interest rate on **new deposits** by households saw no changes compared to the previous month, whereas that on new deposits by non-financial corporations recorded a modest decline.

Household deposits were remunerated by banks at an average rate of 0.85% again in June. The rate on overnight deposits also remained comparable with that in May 2006 (0.37%). The rates on deposits with an agreed maturity of up to two years and on deposits redeemable at notice of up to 3 months saw a negligible rise (to 1.40% and 2.20% respectively).

The modest decline in the overall average interest rate on new deposits by **non-financial corporations** (of 0.05 percentage point) to 1.15% was due to a decrease of 0.11 percentage point in the rate on overnight deposits, to 0.62%. Deposits with an agreed maturity of up to two years (which as a rule account for 100% of all deposits with agreed maturity in the case of non-financial corporations) were remunerated at a rate of 1.75%, which means no change from May 2006.

As in the previous month, the average interest rate on **new loans** to households fell significantly in June. The overall average interest rate on loans to non-financial corporations was the same as in May.

Rates on new loans to **households** fell by almost 0.5 percentage point to 10.15% in June. The rate on bank overdrafts increased slightly (to 15.72%), as did the rate on consumer credit (to 12.59%). The latter increase was due to consumer credit with an initial rate fixation of over five years. By contrast, loans for house purchase and other loans saw a fall in rates in June (of less than 0.1 percentage point).

The overall average interest rate on new loans to **non-financial corporations** remained the same as in the previous month, at 4.04%. Bank overdrafts were remunerated at 4.64%, a decrease of almost 0.1 percentage point compared to the previous period. Nonetheless, this slight decline was offset by a rise in the average rates on other loans, both on loans of over CZK 30 million (up by 0.21 percentage point to 4.44%) and loans of below CZK 30 million (up by 0.08 percentage point to 3.16%).

The overall annual percentage rate of charge on loans to households decreased significantly, falling by more than 0.5 percentage point to 6.63%, which is comparable with the September 2005 level. The APRC on consumer credit declined slightly to 13.91%, while the APRC on loans for house purchase recorded a more marked decrease to 4.53%.

Interest rates on outstanding amounts

The average interest rates on **outstanding amounts** of deposits of households and non-financial corporations are comparable with the previous month's level, having recorded only slight falls of not more than 0.03 percentage point.

Deposits of **household** were remunerated at an overall average rate of 1.19%. The interest rate on outstanding amounts of deposits with an agreed maturity decreased slightly (by 0.02 percentage point) to 1.87%, owing to a reduction in the rate on deposits with an agreed maturity of over two years. By contrast, the interest rate on deposits redeemable at notice saw a slight increase to 1.77%.

The overall average interest rate on deposits of **non-financial corporations** decreased negligibly to 1.02%. This overall decline was a result of a decrease in the rate on overnight deposits (to 0.62%). Conversely, the rates on deposits with an agreed maturity recorded a small increase (to 1.66%).

In June, the average interest rate on **outstanding amounts** of loans to households and non-financial corporations was the same as in the previous month.

The overall interest rate on loans to **households** was again 6.95%. Loans for house purchase were remunerated at a rate of 5.05% (i.e. down by just 0.1 percentage point from the previous month). By contrast, consumer credit and other loans were somewhat more expensive (by 0.1 percentage point) and the average interest rate rose to 11.37%.

For **non-financial corporations** the situation was the same. The rate charged by banks on outstanding amounts of loans provided to this sector was almost the same as in May 2006, rising by just 0.01 percentage point owing to a small increase in the rate on loans with a maturity of up to five years.

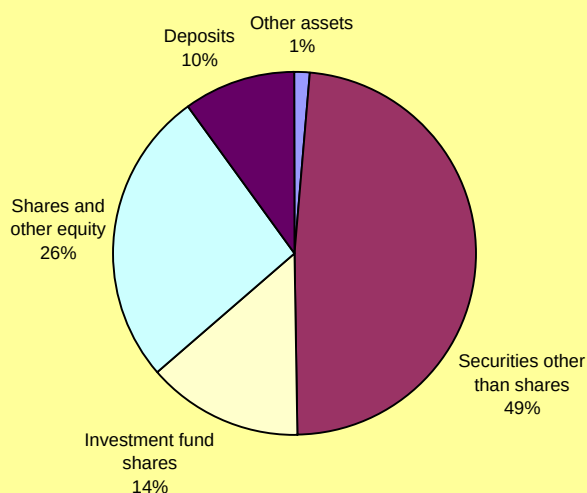
TABLE 12

Quarterly aggregated balance sheet of investment funds ¹⁾

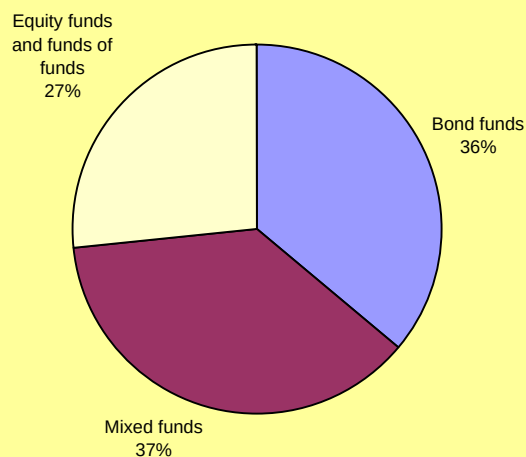
CZK billions; end of period	2005				2006
	March	June	September	December	March
ASSETS					
Total	53,0	55,4	62,7	65,4	73,4
(1.1) Deposits	6,3	5,6	6,6	6,0	7,4
(1.2) Securities other than shares	30,1	31,7	34,1	34,6	35,5
MFI	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,6
General government	15,7	19,2	19,7	20,1	19,7
Other residents	2,3	2,2	2,2	2,1	2,2
Non-residents	11,4	9,7	11,6	11,8	12,9
Up to 1 year	0,9	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,5
Over 1 year	29,3	30,9	33,4	33,9	34,9
(1.3) Shares and other equity	13,3	13,0	16,1	17,4	19,3
MFI	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,6
Other residents	2,6	2,5	3,0	3,0	3,6
Non-residents	10,3	10,1	12,6	13,9	15,2
(1.4) Investment fund shares	2,7	4,4	5,2	6,9	10,2
Residents	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,5	1,6
Non-residents	2,5	4,2	4,8	6,4	8,7
(1.5) Other assets	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,6	1,0
LIABILITIES					
Total	53,0	55,4	62,7	65,4	73,4
(2.1) Loans accepted	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0
(2.2) Investment fund shares	44,5	45,0	48,8	52,5	58,5
Residents	44,4	44,8	48,5	52,2	58,2
Non-residents	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3
(2.3) Capital and reserves	7,4	8,6	11,2	11,5	12,8
(2.4) Other liabilities	1,1	1,8	2,8	1,4	2,1
BALANCE SHEET TOTAL - BREAKDOWN BY INVESTMENT POLICY					
TOTAL	53,0	55,4	62,7	65,4	73,4
Equity funds and funds of funds	7,4	9,3	11,5	14,4	19,5
Bond Funds	24,0	26,0	28,0	26,9	27,4
Mixed Funds	21,7	20,2	23,2	24,1	26,5

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



Commentary on the quarterly aggregated balance sheet of investment funds (Table 12): March 2006

The total assets of investment funds increased significantly in 2006 Q1, from CZK 65.4 billion to CZK 73.4 billion, which represents a rise of 12.2%.

The largest growth in total assets was shown by funds of funds (a quarterly rise from CZK 7.01 billion to CZK 10.37 billion), followed by mixed funds (a quarterly rise from CZK 24.11 billion to CZK 26.52 billion) and equity funds (a quarterly rise from CZK 7.88 billion to CZK 9.1 billion). A slight increase in total assets was also recorded by bond funds (a quarterly rise from CZK 26.95 billion to CZK 27.4 billion).

The asset side increase recorded by funds of funds was due mainly to investment fund shares, which increased by CZK 3 billion. Non-resident investment fund shares rose by a significant CZK 2.09 billion and resident investment fund shares increased by almost CZK 1 billion (CZK 0.94 billion). The liability side increase was attributable mainly to investment fund shares, which also rose by CZK 3 billion. The asset side increase recorded by equity funds was due to share holdings, which rose by CZK 1.4 billion, and particularly to non-resident shares, which rose by CZK 1.33 billion, while residents' shares increased by only CZK 0.07 billion. The liability side increase was attributable mainly to investment fund shares, which increased by CZK 1.4 billion. The asset side increase recorded by mixed funds was due to bank deposits, which rose by CZK 1.3 billion, and securities other than shares, which rose by CZK 0.36 billion (those of residents going up by CZK 0.43 billion and those of non-residents falling by CZK 0.08 billion). Shares also increased by CZK 0.49 billion (resident shares rising by CZK 0.5 billion and non-resident shares falling by CZK 0.01 billion). Investment fund share holdings of mixed funds also recorded a moderate increase of CZK 0.06 billion (those of residents rising by CZK 0.09 billion and those of non-residents falling by CZK 0.03 billion). The increase on the liabilities side was due mainly to investment fund shares, which rose by CZK 1.27 billion. The asset side increase recorded by bond funds was supported to a smaller extent by securities other than shares (a rise of CZK 0.15 billion) and investment fund shares (an increase of CZK 0.26 billion). The liability side increase was attributable mainly to investment fund shares, which rose by CZK 0.37 billion.

Holdings of securities other than shares accounted for 48.3% of total assets at the end of Q1. The share of domestic securities other than shares was 30.69% and that of foreign securities other than shares 17.61%. Share holdings accounted for 26.31% of total assets. The share of domestic shares amounted to only 5.59% of total assets and that of foreign shares to 20.72%. The share of investment fund share holdings was 13.93% (domestic investment fund shares 2.12% and foreign investment fund shares 11.82%). Bank deposits stood at 10.07%. Other assets accounted for 1.39% of total assets. Investment fund shares were up by CZK 6.05 billion at the end of Q1. Investment fund share holdings of residents increased by CZK 5.95 billion and those of non-residents rose by CZK 0.09 billion.

At the end of 2006 Q1, 56 resident investment funds were active in the Czech Republic. In all, 15 funds of funds, 20 mixed funds, 12 bond funds and 9 equity funds were registered.

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).

Glossary (cont'd)

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 financial liabilities.

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:

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

List of Annex

December 2005

Long-term interest rates (LTIR) in the context of the assessment of convergence

Leden 2006

Incomplete data collection in the balance-sheet statistics of the monetary financial institutions sector

April 2006

Interest rate statistics (MIR)