

Monetary Statistics

May
2009

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1) A comma (,) represents a decimal point delimiter; a blank between figures represents a thousand group delimiter.

2) The information in Tables 3-14 are based on monetary statistics of CNB harmonized with monetary statistics of European System of Central Banks. The data are not seasonally adjusted and the last period data are always preliminary.

3) All the data quoted in this Publication are included in the ARAD time series system - www.cnb.cz/en/statistics/ (Time series database ARAD >> Money and financial statistics >> Monetary statistics >> Monetary Statistics Publication).

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND CODES

Codes

CNB	Czech National Bank
ECB	European Central Bank
ESA95	European System of Accounts
Eurozone	The European Union member states that have adopted the EUR
IF	investment funds excluding money market funds
MMF	money market funds
LTIR	yield of the 10-year bond
M1, M2, M3	monetary aggregates
MFI	monetary financial institutions
NFA	net foreign assets
NISH	non-profit institutions serving households
Non-MFI	all institutions excluding MFIs
OFI	other financial intermediaries
FCL	financial corporations engaged in lending

Institutional sectors and subsectors

S.11	non-financial corporations
S.121	central bank
S.122	other monetary financial institutions
S.123	other financial intermediaries
S.124	financial auxiliaries
S.125	insurance corporations and pension funds
S.13	general government
S.1311	central government
S.14	households
S.15	non-profit institutions serving households

TABLE 1

Key interest rates

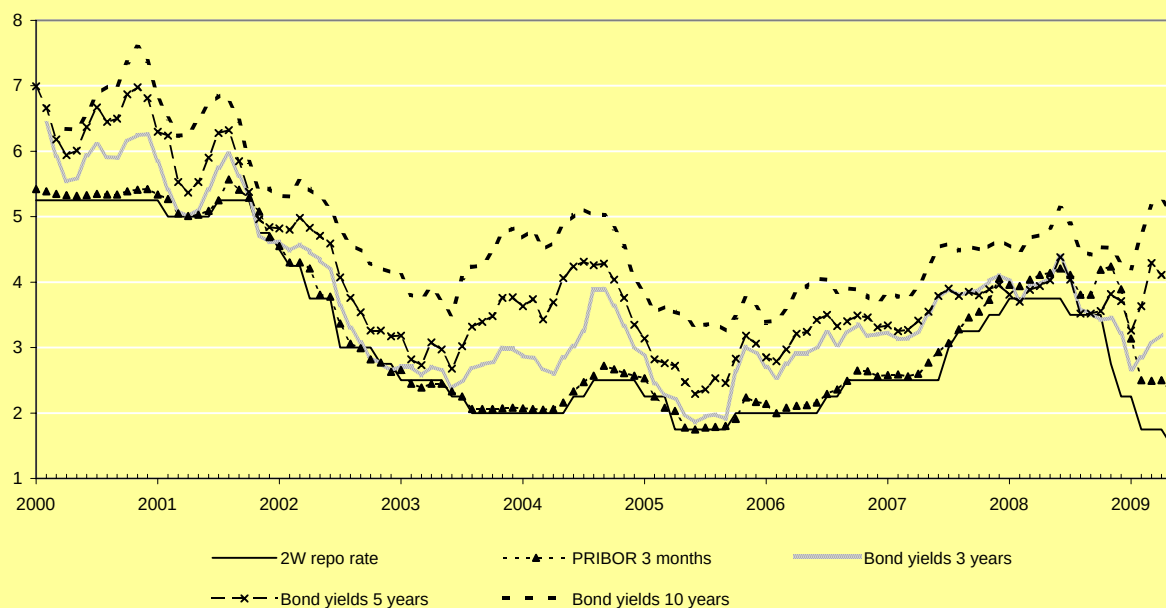
	CNB			ECB
	from 18 December 2008 onwards	from 6 February 2009 onwards	from 11 May 2009 onwards	from 13 May 2009 onwards
2W repo rate	2,25	1,75	1,50	1,00
Deposit facility	1,25	0,75	0,50	0,25
Marginal lending facility	3,25	2,75	2,50	1,75

TABLE 2

Financial markets interest rates

monthly average	2008		2009					
	May		March		April		May	
	CR	Euro area	CR	Euro area	CR	Euro area	CR	Euro area
Money market								
CZEONIA/ EONIA								
overnight	3,65	4,01	1,62	1,06	1,70	0,84	1,53	0,78
PRIBOR/ EURIBOR								
1 month	3,86	4,39	2,27	1,27	2,24	1,01	1,97	0,88
3 months	4,14	4,86	2,49	1,64	2,50	1,42	2,30	1,28
6 months	4,23	4,90	2,63	1,77	2,64	1,61	2,45	1,48
1 year	4,28	5,00	2,84	1,91	2,85	1,77	2,66	1,64
Capital market								
Bond yields								
3 years	4,06	4,14	3,06	2,24	3,20	2,20	-	2,11
5 years	4,03	4,20	4,29	3,00	4,11	2,99	3,89	3,00
10 years (Maastricht)	4,84	4,39	5,16	4,15	5,25	4,09	5,06	4,14

Financial markets interest rates in CR



Commentary on key interest rates (Table 1) and financial market interest rates (Table 2): May 2009

Key interest rates

The CNB's 2W repo rate has been set at 1.50% since 11 May 2009 and the ECB's key interest rate has been re-set at 1.00% since 13 May 2009. The difference between the CNB's and the ECB's key rates was thus 0.50 percentage point at the end of May.

Financial market interest rates

In May, interest rates on the Czech interbank deposit market decreased compared to the previous month, the 1M PRIBOR (by 27 pp) at most. In the euro area occurred a decline in all observed rates as well, with the highest decrease in the 3M EURIBOR (by 14 pp). The 3M PRIBOR reached 2.30% (2.50% in April) and the 3M EURIBOR stood at 1.28% (1.42% in April).

Bond yields on the Czech capital market recorded a month-on-month decrease in May (5Y bond by 22 pp). There were no data feed for calculation of the yield 3Y benchmark bond in May. In the euro area was only a slight correction of the original April. In April, the yield on the 10-year bond in the Czech Republic was 5.06% (5.25% in April), while the yield on the 10-year bond in the euro area reached 4.14% (4.09% in April).

TABLE 3

Key monetary indicators

CZK billions, unless otherwise indicated	2008			2009			2009			2009		
	May			March			April			May		
	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	1 564,3	24,1	9,6	1 692,2	10,3	7,8	1 686,3	-1,3	9,0	1 691,5	6,0	7,7
M3 ¹⁾	2 475,5	30,5	13,9	2 701,1	-19,5	10,9	2 719,3	24,8	10,1	2 737,3	19,2	9,5
Loans to private sector ²⁾	1 734,9	33,0	26,1	1 896,1	3,4	12,5	1 899,8	9,6	11,1	1 899,1	-0,5	8,9
Net foreign assets ³⁾	941,7	8,0	5,0	1 014,7	3,9	-1,1	1 018,5	24,9	-0,9	1 036,3	30,3	1,2

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 years.

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-a-vis 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

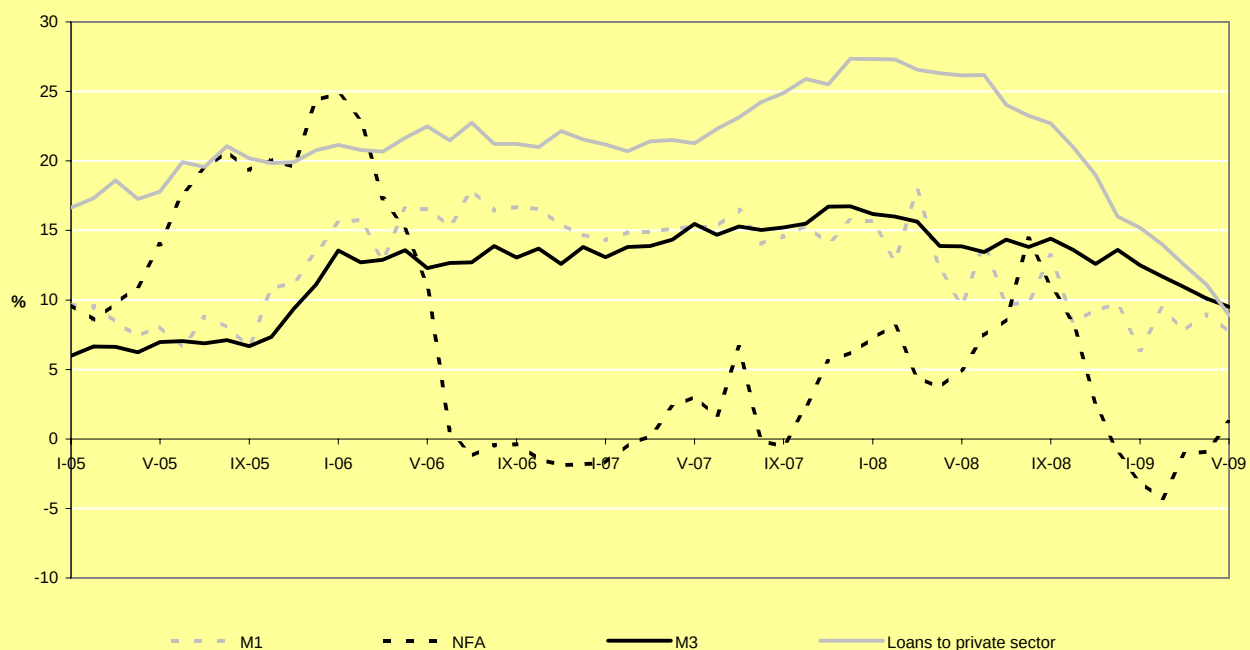


TABLE 4

Monetary aggregates and counterparts

CZK billions, unless otherwise indicated	2008			2009								
	May			March			April			May		
	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)	2 475,5	30,5	13,9	2 701,1	-19,5	10,9	2 719,3	24,8	10,1	2 737,3	19,2	9,5
(1.1) Currency in circulation	327,7	1,3	5,8	359,3	-4,5	11,4	360,3	1,1	10,4	358,8	-1,6	9,5
(1.2) Overnight deposits	1 236,6	22,8	10,7	1 332,9	14,8	6,9	1 326,0	-2,4	8,6	1 332,8	7,6	7,2
(1.3) M1 (items 1.1 and 1.2)	1 564,3	24,1	9,6	1 692,2	10,3	7,8	1 686,3	-1,3	9,0	1 691,5	6,0	7,7
(1.4) Deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years	558,6	1,8	17,4	529,0	-32,3	1,9	556,3	29,2	-1,7	576,8	21,0	1,7
(1.5) Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months	276,0	2,3	36,5	407,9	-0,3	54,0	411,6	3,8	50,3	408,6	-3,0	48,0
(1.6) Other short term deposits (items 1.4 and 1.5)	834,6	4,1	23,0	936,8	-32,6	19,6	967,9	33,0	15,3	985,4	18,0	16,9
(1.7) M2 (items 1.3 and 1.6)	2 398,9	28,2	13,9	2 629,0	-22,3	11,7	2 654,2	31,7	11,2	2 676,9	24,0	10,9
(1.8) Repurchase agreements	23,4	3,3	-	30,7	4,0	-	24,0	-6,7	-	18,6	-5,4	-
(1.9) Money market fund shares/units	52,6	0,0	-	40,6	-1,3	-	40,3	-0,3	-	40,8	0,5	-
(1.10) Debt securities issued with maturity up to 2 years	0,6	-0,9	-	0,7	0,0	-	0,8	0,0	-	0,9	0,1	-
(1.11) Marketable instruments (items 1.8,1.9 and 1.10)	76,5	2,3	11,7	72,1	2,7	-16,3	65,1	-6,9	-25,1	60,3	-4,8	-32,7
COUNTERPARTS OF M3												
MFI liabilities												
(2) Holdings deposits against central government	220,2	9,4	17,0	287,2	11,1	33,7	278,2	-8,9	30,7	326,9	48,4	46,9
(3) Longer-term financial deposits against other residents (items 3.1 to 3.4)	491,5	0,8	8,4	523,8	19,6	-12,6	531,6	27,6	-6,8	516,3	-4,3	-7,7
(3.1) Deposits with agreed maturity over 2 years	188,2	-1,8	-17,4	108,2	4,9	-42,1	114,0	5,8	-40,1	112,8	-1,1	-40,1
(3.2) Deposits redeemable at notice over 3 months	61,5	-0,8	-11,4	61,9	1,1	-2,1	68,7	6,9	10,3	71,6	2,8	16,3
(3.3) Debt securities issued with maturity over 2 years	100,8	1,0	33,7	77,8	2,6	-11,6	88,9	10,2	-0,4	88,0	-1,3	-2,9
(3.4) Capital and reserves	141,0	2,4	43,3	276,0	11,0	11,3	260,0	4,7	20,7	243,9	-4,6	16,7
MFI assets												
(4) Credit to residents (items 4.1 and 4.2)	2 212,7	40,8	18,2	2 438,5	-3,0	12,6	2 466,8	33,5	12,9	2 496,1	28,8	12,1
(4.1) Credit to general government	418,1	7,5	-9,2	487,1	-6,4	16,6	512,5	24,8	23,3	542,4	29,1	27,9
of which: Loans	59,5	6,3	-5,3	53,3	-1,0	-1,3	56,9	2,2	3,4	55,6	-1,3	-9,7
Securities other than shares	358,6	1,2	-9,8	433,7	-5,4	19,2	455,5	22,5	26,2	486,8	30,5	34,2
(4.2) Credit to private sector	1 794,6	33,3	27,1	1 951,4	3,4	11,7	1 954,3	8,7	10,4	1 953,7	-0,3	8,4
of which: Loans	1 734,9	33,0	26,1	1 896,1	3,4	12,5	1 899,8	9,6	11,1	1 899,1	-0,5	8,9
Securities other than shares	18,9	0,0	31,5	14,0	-0,1	-30,8	13,1	-0,9	-28,4	13,3	0,2	-27,2
Shares and other equities	40,8	0,3	81,6	41,3	0,2	1,3	41,3	0,0	2,1	41,3	-0,1	1,2
(5) Net foreign assets	941,7	8,0	5,0	1 014,7	3,9	-1,1	1 018,5	24,9	-0,9	1 036,3	30,3	1,2
(6) Other counterparts of M3 (residual) (=M3+items 2,3 - items 4,5)	32,7	-8,2	-20,7	58,8	10,3	37,8	43,9	-15,0	36,3	48,0	4,2	86,6

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	2008		2009					
	May		March		April		May	
	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	1 236,6	22,8	1 332,9	14,8	1 326,0	-2,4	1 332,8	7,6
(1.1) Other general government	144,5	2,0	142,8	-12,0	153,4	10,6	153,3	-0,1
(1.2) Other financial intermediaries ³⁾	29,9	-1,0	32,1	7,9	25,1	-6,8	28,0	2,9
(1.3) Insurance corporations and pension funds	8,7	0,8	11,6	0,8	8,0	-3,6	7,8	-0,2
(1.4) Non-financial corporations	385,8	10,4	394,0	9,4	373,2	-17,1	373,0	0,2
(1.5) Households ⁴⁾	667,6	10,6	752,3	8,8	766,3	14,5	770,6	4,7
(2) M2 - M1 (other short- term deposits)	834,6	4,1	936,8	-32,6	967,9	33,0	985,4	18,0
(2.1) Other general government	31,0	-1,7	43,1	-1,0	45,2	2,1	48,0	2,8
(2.2) Other financial intermediaries ³⁾	17,6	-0,1	20,7	-4,0	23,5	2,8	19,9	-3,6
(2.3) Insurance corporations and pension funds	40,2	-2,9	38,7	-2,3	40,7	2,1	39,4	-1,3
(2.4) Non-financial corporations	236,8	5,0	204,8	-19,9	229,0	25,1	248,3	19,3
(2.5) Households ⁴⁾	508,9	3,8	629,5	-5,4	629,5	1,0	629,9	0,8
(3) Repurchase agreements (a part of M3 - M2)	23,4	3,3	30,7	4,0	24,0	-6,7	18,6	-5,4
(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⁾	0,9	-0,4	1,1	-1,1	1,0	0,0	1,1	0,0
(3.3) Insurance corporations and pension funds	10,3	2,5	16,1	6,6	12,1	-4,0	8,8	-3,3
(3.4) Non-financial corporations	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
(3.5) Households ⁴⁾	12,2	1,2	13,6	-1,4	10,9	-2,6	8,8	-2,1

TABLE 6

Loans to private sector

CZK billions	2008		2009					
	May		March		April		May	
	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	789,2	13,6	835,2	-5,1	825,3	-4,7	819,9	-5,4
(1.1) up to 1 year	329,0	6,1	303,9	-0,4	294,9	-8,0	288,0	-6,8
(1.2) over 1 year and up to 5 years	158,4	2,5	183,3	-3,6	183,9	1,5	183,6	-0,1
(1.3) over 5 years	301,8	5,0	348,0	-1,1	346,4	1,8	348,2	1,5
(2) Loans to households⁴⁾	783,9	13,7	906,4	10,2	915,7	9,5	922,6	7,2
(2.1) Consumer credit	151,7	3,8	174,7	3,3	176,3	1,8	178,4	2,3
(2.2) Lending for house purchase	553,1	8,3	633,1	6,1	639,7	6,7	645,0	5,3
(2.3) Other lending	79,1	1,6	98,7	0,8	99,7	1,0	99,3	-0,4
(3) Loans to other financial intermediaries³⁾	160,1	4,8	153,9	-2,0	158,6	5,2	155,8	-2,9
(4) Loans to insurance corporations and pension funds	1,8	0,9	0,6	0,2	0,3	-0,3	0,8	0,6

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 (without insurance corporations and pension funds) (S.123) and financial auxiliaries (S.124).

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

TABLE 7

Contributions to annual growth¹⁾ of M3

	2008	2009		
	May	March	April	May
	% points	% points	% points	% points
M1	6,3	5,1	5,7	4,9
of which: Currency	0,8	1,5	1,4	1,3
Overnight deposits	5,5	3,6	4,3	3,6
M2 - M1 (= other short- term deposits)	7,2	6,3	5,2	5,7
M3 - M2 (= short-term marketable instruments)	0,4	-0,5	-0,8	-1,1
M3	13,9	10,9	10,1	9,5

TABLE 8

Contributions to annual growth¹⁾ of loans to private sector

	2008	2009		
	May	March	April	May
	% points	% points	% points	% points
Non-financial corporations	9,6	3,4	2,3	1,2
Households ²⁾	13,3	9,1	8,6	8,1
Other financial intermediaries ³⁾	3,2	0,0	0,1	-0,3
Insurance corporations and pension funds	0,1	0,0	0,0	-0,1
Loans to private sector ⁴⁾	26,1	12,5	11,1	8,9

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 (without insurance corporations and pension funds) (S.123) and financial auxiliaries (S.124).

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

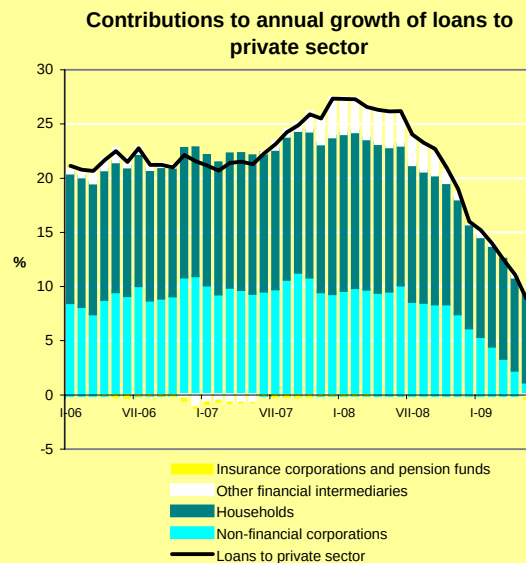
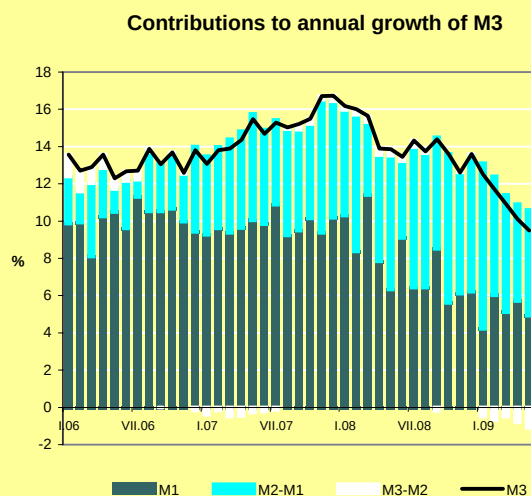
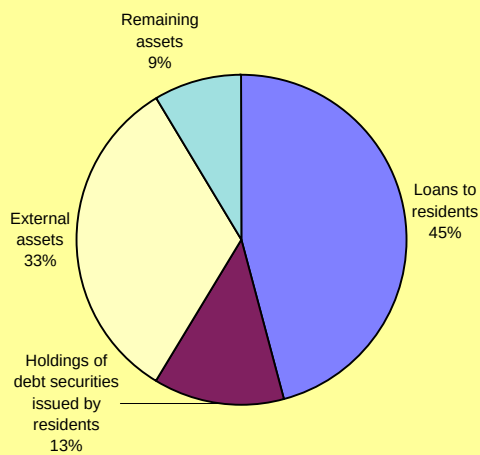


TABLE 9

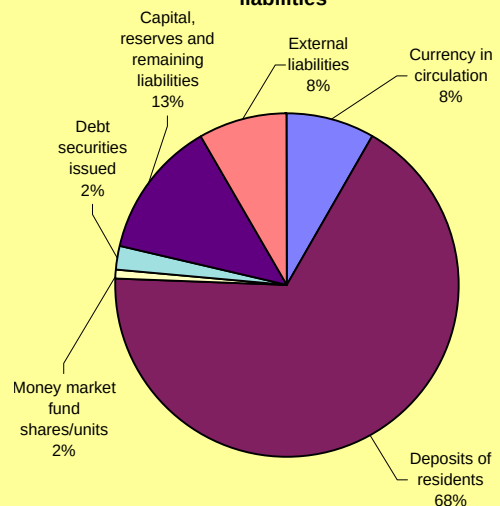
Balance sheets of monetary financial institutions by reporting institutions: May 2009

CZK billions	MFI			Consolidated balance sheet of MFIs
	CNB	Credit institutions	Money market funds	
(1) ASSETS TOTAL	763,1	4 238,3	44,0	4 254,2
(1.1) Loans to residents	8,5	2 488,0	9,9	1 954,7
MFI	0,0	541,8	9,9	-
General government	0,0	55,6	0,0	55,6
Other residents	8,5	1 890,6	0,0	1 899,1
(1.2) Holdings of securities other than shares issued by residents	0,0	680,1	9,0	500,1
MFI	0,0	186,5	2,5	-
General government	0,0	481,6	5,1	486,8
Other residents	0,0	11,9	1,4	13,3
(1.3) Money market fund shares/units	0,0	0,4	0,0	-
(1.4) Holdings of shares/other equity issued by residents	0,0	63,9	0,0	41,3
MFI	0,0	22,7	0,0	-
Other residents	0,0	41,3	0,0	41,3
(1.5) External assets	737,4	623,8	24,8	1 386,1
(1.6) Fixed assets	11,3	112,0	0,0	123,3
(1.7) Remaining assets	5,9	270,0	0,2	248,8
(2) LIABILITIES TOTAL	763,1	4 238,3	44,0	4 254,2
(2.1) Currency in circulation	386,2	-	-	358,8
(2.2) Deposits of residents	484,7	2 917,7	0,0	2 848,1
MFI	395,7	158,6	0,0	-
Central government	84,5	242,4	0,0	326,9
Other general government/other residents	4,5	2 516,7	0,0	2 521,2
(2.3) Money market fund shares/units	-	-	41,2	40,8
(2.4) Debt securities issued	0,0	277,9	0,0	88,9
(2.5) Capital and reserves	-132,0	398,6	0,0	243,9
(2.6) External liabilities	1,8	345,6	2,4	349,8
(2.7) Remaining liabilities	22,6	298,5	0,4	321,5
(2.8) Excess of inter MFI liabilities	-	-	-	2,5

Consolidated balance sheet of MFIs - assets



Consolidated balance sheet of MFIs - liabilities



Comments on monetary developments statistics¹⁾ (Tables 3-9): May 2009

The annual rate of growth of M3 declined from 10.1% in April to 9.5% in May. The month-on-month growth rate decreased from 0.9% to 0.7%. As a result of financial transactions, the monetary aggregate M3 grew by CZK 235.7 billion year on year (by CZK 19.2 billion month on month) to CZK 2,737.3 billion.

Main components of M3

The monetary aggregate M1 is the most important component of M3. Its contribution to M3 growth decreased compared to April, but still accounted for more than one-half of the annual M3 growth (Table 7).

The annual rate of growth of M1 decreased from 9.0% in April to 7.7% in May. Similarly, the annual rate of growth of overnight deposits fell from 8.6% in April to 7.2% in May. In month-on-month terms, overnight deposits grew by CZK 7.6 billion (i.e. 0.6%), owing to financial transactions. Within overnight deposits, increases were recorded for deposits of other financial intermediaries (of 11.6%, or CZK 2.9 billion), households (of 0.6 %, or CZK 4.7 billion) and non-financial corporations (of 0.1%, or CZK 0.2 billion). By contrast, deposits of insurance corporations and pension funds decreased by 2.2%, or CZK 0.2 billion, and other government deposits by 0.1%, or CZK 0.1 billion. The annual rate of growth of currency in circulation fell by 0.9%, from 10.4% in April to 9.5% in May. In month-on-month terms, currency in circulation was down by 0.4% (a decline of CZK 1.6 billion), due to financial transactions. Other short-term deposits (excluding overnight deposits) grew by CZK 18.0 billion (i.e. 1.9%) month on month, owing to financial transactions. The annual rate of growth of these deposits increased by 1.6 percentage points, to 16.9% (compared to 15.3% in April). The annual rate of growth of deposits with maturity of up to two years, which are the predominating component of short-term deposits, rose by 3.4 percentage point compared to the previous month, reaching 1.7%. Deposits redeemable at notice of up to three months (the smaller component) have long been recording a high annual growth. Their annual growth rate in May was 48.0%.

Within other short-term deposits, month-on-month increases were recorded for deposits of non-financial corporations (of 8.4%, or CZK 19.3 billion), other government (of 6.2%, or CZK 2.8 billion) and households (of 0.1%, or CZK 0.8 billion). By contrast, deposits of other financial intermediaries and deposits of insurance corporations and pension funds decreased (by 15.3%, or CZK 3.6 billion, and 3.1%, or CZK 1.3 billion, respectively).

Marketable instruments, which consist of repos, money market fund shares/units and debt securities with maturities of up to two years, fell by 7.4% month on month, to CZK 60.3 billion (compared to CZK 65.1 billion in April). The annual rate of growth of marketable instruments decreased by 7.6 percentage points to -32.7% (from - 25.1% in April).

Main counterparts of M3

The annual rate of growth of loans extended to the government sector fell to -9.7% in May (3.4% in April). The annual rate of growth of purchased government bonds increased to 34.2% in May from 26.2% in April.

The annual rate of growth of loans extended to the private sector fell to 8.9% in May (11.1% in April). This growth is mostly attributable to households, which accounted for more than three-quarters of it (Table 8). The annual rate of growth of loans to households declined by 1.2 percentage points compared to April (to 17.9 % in May). 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 decreased from 5.2% in April to 2.7% in May.

The annual rate of growth of net external assets increased from -0.9% in April to 1.2% in May. The annual rate of growth of longer-term financial liabilities decreased from -6.8% in April to -7.7% in May. The annual growth rate of deposits of central government rose from 30.7% to 46.9%.

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

TABLE 10

Interest rates of monetary financial institutions on new business¹⁾

monthly average rates and sum	2008		2009					
	May		March		April		May	
	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⁾	1,37	1035,8	1,26	1212,3	1,25	1233,8	1,24	1233,9
(1.1) Overnight	0,80	649,7	0,70	725,8	0,69	739,7	0,70	744,0
(1.2) With agreed maturity	3,09	59,8	1,74	44,5	1,70	43,4	1,60	41,3
of which: Up to 2 years	3,10	59,6	1,71	43,5	1,68	42,3	1,58	40,6
(1.3) Redeemable at notice ³⁾	2,18	332,5	2,14	463,8	2,12	474,4	2,11	473,5
(1.3.1) Up to 3 months' notice	2,42	271,8	2,31	402,7	2,31	406,3	2,30	402,6
(1.3.2) Over 3 months' notice	1,10	60,7	0,97	61,1	1,00	68,1	1,02	70,9
(2) Deposits from non-financial corporation⁴⁾	2,02	487,3	1,07	538,1	1,08	552,3	0,97	528,2
(2.1) Overnight	1,15	299,2	0,69	294,1	0,63	279,3	0,58	282,2
(2.2) With agreed maturity	3,44	183,5	1,50	229,5	1,50	256,8	1,38	228,8
of which: Up to 2 years	3,44	183,5	1,50	229,5	1,50	256,8	1,38	228,7
(3) Loans to households²⁾	12,15	59,4	13,32	57,5	13,65	56,9	14,28	55,2
(3.1) Bank overdrafts ⁵⁾	16,26	31,1	17,35	32,5	18,20	32,1	18,87	32,5
(3.2) Consumer credit	13,41	7,0	13,89	7,1	13,71	6,2	13,65	5,6
(3.3) Lending for house purchase	5,44	16,5	5,47	14,7	5,46	15,0	5,46	13,9
of which: Mortgage lending ⁶⁾	5,56	9,9	5,71	7,4	5,72	7,4	5,74	6,7
Saving for building purposes	4,97	4,8	5,00	5,5	5,00	5,8	5,01	5,4
(3.4) Other lending	6,91	4,9	7,13	3,2	6,81	3,5	6,96	3,1
(4) Loans to non-financial corporation	5,49	176,5	4,34	187,6	4,35	184,6	4,30	166,5
(4.1) Bank overdrafts ⁵⁾	5,74	112,2	4,67	119,6	4,69	115,1	4,64	110,9
(4.2) Other loans up to CZK 30 million	5,91	15,6	5,03	11,8	5,08	12,2	4,97	10,6
of which: Up to 1 year initial rate fixation ⁷⁾	5,98	13,4	5,00	10,2	5,05	10,6	4,93	9,4
(4.3) Other loans over to CZK 30 million	4,80	48,6	3,50	56,2	3,52	57,3	3,31	45,0
of which: Up to 1 year initial rate fixation ⁷⁾	4,79	46,8	3,45	49,6	3,44	51,9	3,30	42,9
(5) APRC⁸⁾ on loans to households	8,18	23,5	8,72	21,8	8,38	21,2	8,29	19,6
(5.1) Consumer credit	14,02	7,0	14,81	7,1	14,75	6,2	14,72	5,6
(5.2) Lending for house purchase	5,72	16,5	5,76	14,7	5,72	15,0	5,69	13,9

¹⁾ The interest rates that are applied by MFIs 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) according to the classification of the economic sectors ESA95.

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⁾ Bank overdrafts include provided bank overdrafts, debit balance on bank accounts and credit card credits.

⁶⁾ Since 2009, the amendment to Act No. 190/2004 Coll., on Bonds, as amended, has been fully applied, under which a mortgage loan is a loan whose redemption, including appurtenances (i.e. interest etc.), is secured by lien (right of pledge) over real estate (property), including property under construction, where the claim arising from the loan does not exceed twice the pledge value of the mortgaged property (Article 28(3)).

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

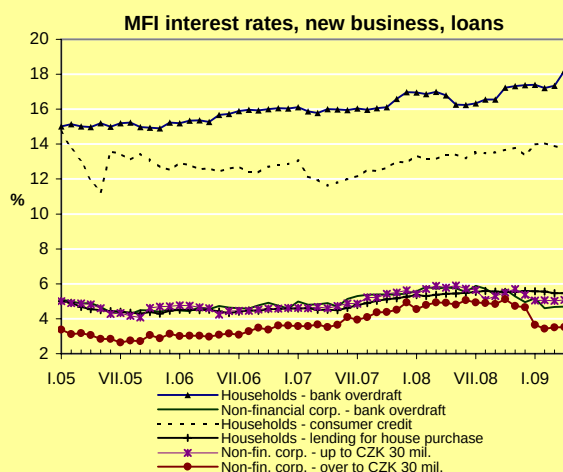
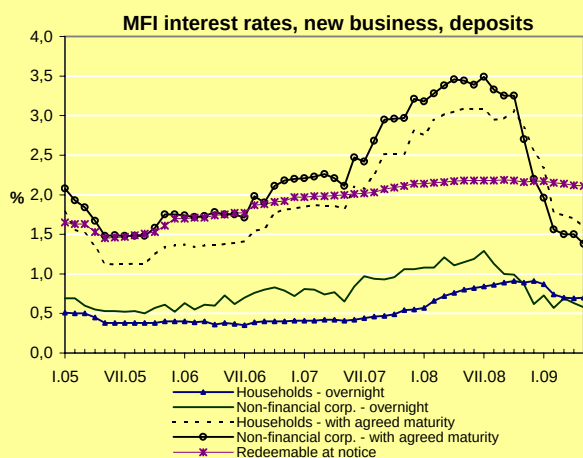


TABLE 11

Interest rates of monetary financial institutions on outstanding amounts¹⁾

outstanding amounts as end-of-month	2008		2009					
	May		March		April		May	
	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⁾	1,56	1371,5	1,43	1485,6	1,42	1511,3	1,41	1515,8
(1.1) With agreed maturity	2,26	382,7	2,08	298,2	2,09	303,6	2,09	307,8
(1.1.1) Up to 2 years	2,48	200,9	1,97	196,4	1,97	195,8	2,05	201,4
(1.1.2) Over 2 years	2,02	181,8	2,30	101,8	2,29	107,8	2,17	106,4
(2) Deposits from non-financial corp.³⁾	1,97	498,2	1,11	467,8	1,09	469,1	1,02	482,9
(2.2) With agreed maturity	3,24	194,4	1,79	159,1	1,73	173,7	1,61	183,5
(2.2.1) Up to 2 years	3,25	191,0	1,79	156,4	1,73	171,7	1,60	181,4
(2.2.2) Over 2 years	2,58	3,4	1,44	2,7	1,66	1,9	1,75	2,0
(3) Loans to households	6,77	782,8	6,95	905,2	6,95	914,5	7,01	921,5
(3.1) Lending for house purchase	5,02	552,7	5,20	632,7	5,20	639,3	5,21	644,6
of which: Mortgage lending ⁴⁾	4,98	362,7	5,19	485,0	5,20	489,5	5,21	492,7
Saving for building purposes	5,13	161,9	5,27	121,8	5,27	123,4	5,26	124,9
(3.2) Consumer credit and other lending ⁵⁾	11,14	230,1	11,16	272,5	11,11	275,2	11,38	276,8
(4) Loans to non-financial corporation	5,67	656,0	4,76	683,3	4,70	677,8	4,64	672,7
(4.1) Up to 1 year	5,59	281,4	4,50	263,8	4,46	256,5	4,43	248,9
(4.2) Over 1 and up to 5 years	5,77	130,7	4,89	147,1	4,79	148,8	4,67	150,0
(4.3) Over 5 years	5,71	243,9	4,95	272,4	4,87	272,5	4,81	273,8

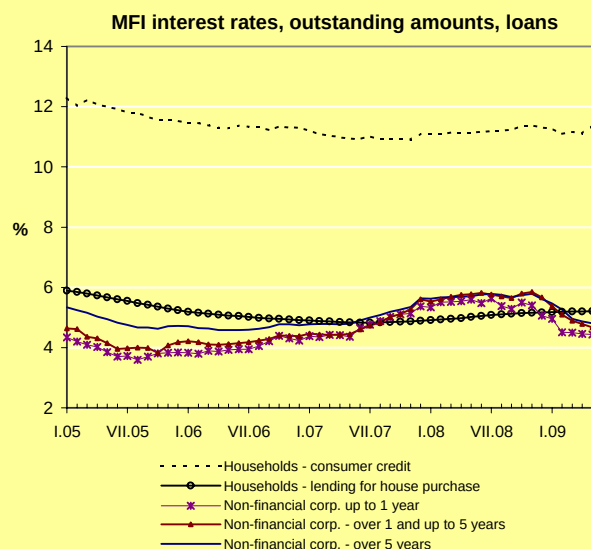
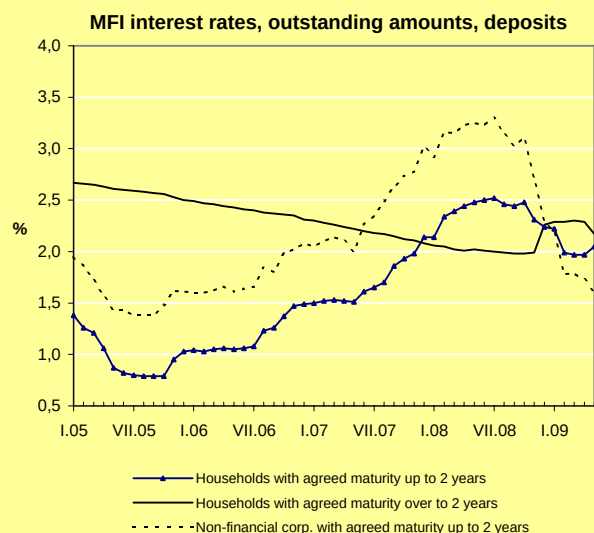
¹⁾ The interest rates that are applied by MFIs to CZK-denominated deposits and loans vis-à-vis households and non-financial corporations resident in the Czech Republic. Interest rates on outstanding amounts refer to the stock of all deposits and all loans at a specific moment.

²⁾ Including households (S.14) and non-profit institutions serving households (S.15) according to the classification of the economic sectors ESA95.

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

⁴⁾ Since 2009, the amendment to Act No. 190/2004 Coll., on Bonds, as amended, has been fully applied, under which a mortgage loan is a loan whose redemption, including appurtenances (i.e. interest etc.), is secured by lien (right of pledge) over real estate (property), including property under construction, where the claim arising from the loan does not exceed twice the pledge value of the mortgaged property (Article 28(3)).

⁵⁾ Consumer credit and other lending include bank overdrafts presented in Table 10.



Commentary on interest rates of monetary financial institutions (Tables 10 and 11): May 2009

Interest rates on new business

Interest rates on **new deposits** of households remained almost at the April level and interest rates on new deposits of non-financial corporations recorded a decline.

The average interest rate on total new deposits of **households** showed only a modest decrease, to 1.24%. Similarly, the rate on overnight deposits saw no major changes and remained almost at the previous month's level (0.70%). The rate on deposits with agreed maturity fell by 0.10 percentage point to 1.60%. The interest rate on deposits redeemable at notice was almost unchanged, standing at 2.11%.

The overall interest rate on new deposits of **non-financial corporations** decreased by 0.11 percentage point to 0.97%. The rate on overnight deposits fell by 0.05 percentage point to 0.58% and the rate on deposits with agreed maturity of up to two years (these deposits usually account for 100% of all deposits with agreed maturity in this sector) decreased by 0.12 percentage point to 1.38%.

The interest rate on **new loans** to households recorded a more pronounced increase in May, whereas that on new loans to non-financial corporations fell slightly.

The overall interest rate on new loans to **households** rose more markedly by 0.63 percentage point to 14.28%, due to an increase in the interest rate on bank overdrafts of 0.67 percentage point, to 18.87%. The rate on consumer credit was 13.65%, down by 0.06 percentage point, whereas the rate on loans for house purchase saw almost no changes compared to the previous month and stood at 5.46%. However, the rate on other loans increased by 0.15 percentage point to 6.96%.

The interest rate on total loans to **non-financial corporations** declined slightly by 0.05 percentage point to 4.30%. Similarly, the rate on bank overdrafts fell by 0.05 percentage point to 4.64%. The rate on other loans of up to CZK 30 million recorded a decline of 0.11 percentage point to 4.97%. The rate on other loans of over CZK 30 million was 0.21 percentage point lower, standing at 3.31%.

The overall annual percentage rate of charge on loans to households fell more slightly by 0.09 percentage point to 8.29%, as a result of a modest decline in the APRC on consumer credit (of 0.03 percentage point) to 14.72% and the APRC on loans for house purchase (of 0.03 percentage point) to 5.69%.

Interest rates on outstanding amounts

The average interest rate on **outstanding amounts of deposits** of households and non-financial corporations recorded only a modest decrease in May.

The interest rate on total deposits of **households** remained almost at the previous month's level (1.41%). Similarly, the interest rate on deposits redeemable at notice remained unchanged, standing at 2.11% and that on overnight deposits stood at 0.70%. The interest rate on deposits with agreed maturity remained also unchanged at 2.09%.

The interest rate on total deposits of **non-financial corporations** fell modestly by 0.07 percentage point to 1.02%. The rate on overnight deposits saw a decrease of 0.05 percentage point to 0.58%. The overall interest rate on deposits with agreed maturity dropped by 0.12 percentage point to 1.61%.

The average interest rate on **outstanding amounts of loans** to households rose slightly, whereas in the case of non-financial corporations showed a slight decrease.

The overall interest rate on loans to **households** recorded only a moderate increase of 0.06 percentage point to 7.01%. The rate on loans for house purchase did not change either and stood at 5.21%. The interest rate on consumer credit and other loans rose more significantly, by 0.27 percentage point to 11.38%.

The average interest rate on outstanding amounts of loans to **non-financial corporations** decreased slightly (by 0.06 percentage point) to 4.64%. The rate on loans to non-financial corporations dropped at all maturities, down by 0.03 percentage point to 4.43 % for maturities of up to one year, by 0.12 percentage point to 4.67 % for maturities of over one year up to five years and by 0.06 percentage point to 4.81% for maturities of over five years.

TABLE 12

Aggregated balance sheet of investment funds ¹⁾

CZK billions; end of period	2008	2009			
	December	January	February	March	April
ASSETS					
Total	90,3	89,3	84,9	84,4	86,7
(1.1) Deposits	10,3	9,8	9,2	10,9	10,4
(1.2) Securities other than shares	44,2	43,4	41,9	39,7	40,9
Residents	23,1	22,3	21,3	19,5	20,9
MFI	1,0	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9
General government	20,4	19,9	19,0	17,3	18,6
Other residents	1,7	1,5	1,5	1,3	1,3
Non-residents	21,1	21,1	20,6	20,1	20,0
(1.3) Shares and other equity	14,4	14,3	12,9	13,7	15,5
Residents	4,3	4,2	3,9	4,1	4,0
MFI	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4
Other residents	4,0	3,8	3,7	3,8	3,6
Non-residents	10,0	10,1	9,0	9,7	11,6
(1.4) Investment fund shares	16,8	16,8	15,7	15,1	15,3
Residents	4,3	4,1	3,8	3,7	3,7
Non-residents	12,5	12,7	11,9	11,4	11,6
(1.5) Other assets	4,6	5,0	5,2	5,0	4,6
LIABILITIES					
Total	90,3	89,3	84,9	84,4	86,7
(2.1) Loans accepted	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,2
(2.2) Investment fund shares	87,9	86,5	82,4	82,2	84,1
Residents	86,9	85,4	81,5	81,2	83,0
Non-residents	1,0	1,0	0,9	1,0	1,1
(2.4) Other liabilities	2,1	2,6	2,4	1,9	2,5

BALANCE SHEET TOTAL - BREAKDOWN BY INVESTMENT POLICY

TOTAL	90,3	89,3	84,9	84,4	86,7
Equity funds	9,6	9,6	8,8	9,5	10,9
Bond Funds	36,5	36,0	34,3	33,3	33,5
Mixed Funds	37,2	36,8	35,2	34,8	35,7
Real estate funds	7,0	7,0	6,7	6,8	6,7

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

- funds of funds and funds of qualified investors are classified under the category of assets or funds in which they primarily invest.

- data are published by the 15th calendar day of the second month following the reference period

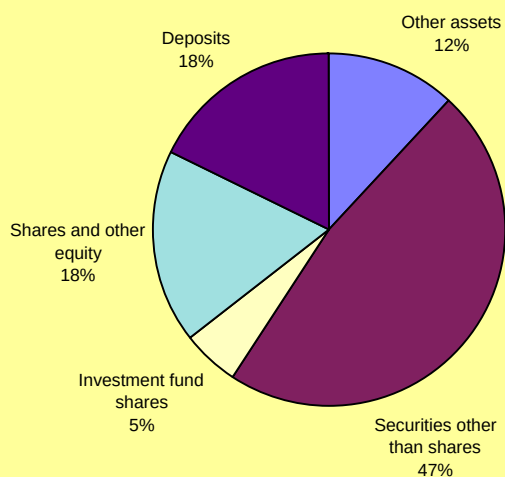
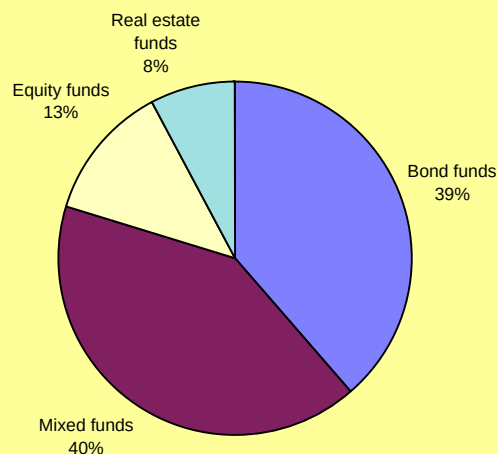
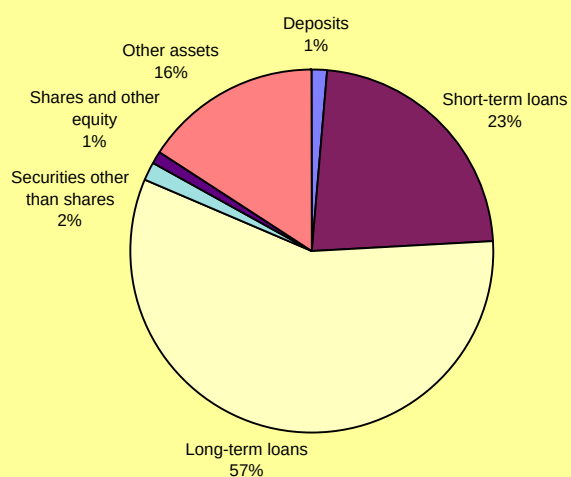
Balance sheet total - breakdown by asset items**Balance sheet total - breakdown by investment policy**

TABLE 13
Quarterly aggregated balance sheet of financial corporations engaged in lending ¹⁾

CZK billions; end of period	2008				2009
	March	June	September	December	March
Assets					
Total	414,4	425,7	435,7	448,9	440,7
(1.1) Deposits	7,2	6,4	6,6	7,7	7,4
(1.2) Loans provided	326,8	337,9	346,8	357,7	352,1
Residents	321,5	332,6	342,5	352,8	345,3
Up to 1 year	95,3	98,3	100,4	103,7	97,7
Over 1 year	226,2	234,4	242,1	249,1	247,6
Non-residents	5,3	5,3	4,4	4,8	6,8
(1.3) Securities other than shares	7,7	7,6	7,3	7,8	6,0
Up to 1 year	4,6	5,6	5,4	5,9	4,0
Over 1 year	3,1	2,1	2,0	1,9	2,0
(1.4) Shares and equity	5,1	4,9	5,0	5,8	8,1
Mutual fund shares/units (including MMFs)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other shares and equity	5,1	4,9	5,0	5,8	8,1
(1.5) Other assets	67,5	68,8	70,0	69,8	67,2
LIABILITIES					
Total	414,4	425,7	435,7	448,9	440,7
(2.1) Loans taken	263,2	272,3	275,0	274,9	265,5
Residents	187,6	196,4	196,4	194,3	187,5
Non-residents	75,6	75,9	78,6	80,6	78,1
(2.2) Securities other than shares issued	29,1	29,6	29,5	28,7	24,6
Up to 1 year	11,0	11,5	11,5	10,7	10,7
Over 1 year	18,1	18,1	18,0	18,0	13,9
(2.3) Own funds	84,5	87,5	88,5	99,4	104,0
(2.5) Other liabilities	37,6	36,3	42,7	45,8	46,6
BALANCE SHEET TOTAL BREAKDOWN BY TYPE OF INTERMEDIARIES					
TOTAL	414,4	425,7	435,7	448,9	440,7
Financial leasing companies	284,3	291,6	297,2	309,5	304,8
Other lending companies	104,1	107,1	111,6	114,4	113,2
Factoring and forfaiting companies	26,0	27,0	26,9	25,0	22,7

¹⁾ Financial corporations engaged in lending - corporations classified within sector S.123 other financial intermediaries which are predominantly engaged in granting credit or loans or entering into agreements of similar nature, for example financial leasing, factoring, consumer credit, hire purchase, etc. (see Decree No. 307/2004 Coll.). Data are published by the last working day of the second month following the reference period.

Balance sheet total - breakdown by asset items



Balance sheet total - breakdown by type of intermediaries

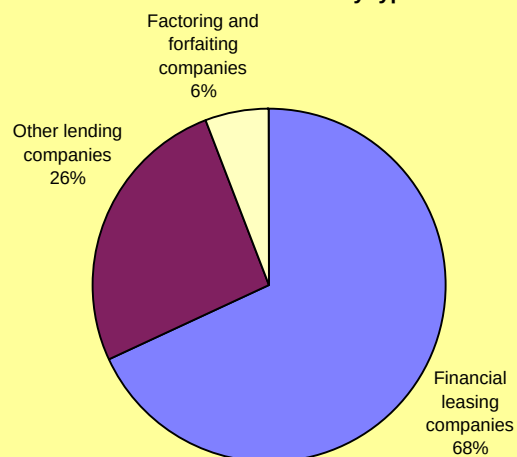


TABLE 14

Summary of loans provided by financial corporations engaged in lending ¹⁾ to residents

CZK billions; end of period	2008				2009
	March	June	September	December	March
LOANS					
(1) Non-financial corporations	178,0	182,1	191,3	195,7	192,6
Up to 1 year	52,1	53,3	55,2	56,0	51,0
Over 1 year up to 5 years	109,2	111,5	116,1	113,0	112,4
Over 5 years	16,7	17,3	20,0	26,7	29,2
(2) Financial corporations	1,0	1,0	1,3	1,7	2,8
Up to 1 year	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,2
Over 1 year up to 5 years	0,5	0,4	0,9	1,3	2,6
Over 5 years	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
(3) Government	1,1	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0
Up to 1 year	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5
Over 1 year up to 5 years	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,5
Over 5 years	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
(4) Households	141,2	148,5	148,8	154,3	148,7
Up to 1 year	42,2	44,0	44,4	46,9	45,9
Over 1 year up to 5 years	86,8	90,4	89,4	91,8	86,3
Over 5 years	12,3	14,1	14,9	15,6	16,5
(5) NPISHs	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1
Up to 1 year	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0
Over 1 year up to 5 years	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Over 5 years	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

BREAKDOWN OF LOANS PROVIDED TO HOUSEHOLDS

(1) Total	141,2	148,5	134,5	154,3	148,7
(1.1) Consumer credit	123,1	129,6	131,0	137,1	132,3
Up to 1 year	41,2	42,9	43,2	45,7	44,8
Over 1 year up to 5 years	70,9	74,2	74,4	77,3	72,6
Over 5 years	11,0	12,5	13,5	14,0	14,9
(1.2) Lending for house purchase	1,2	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5
Up to 1 year	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Over 1 year up to 5 years	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
Over 5 years	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1
(1.3) Other loans	16,9	17,6	16,3	15,6	14,9
Up to 1 year	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1
Over 1 year up to 5 years	15,4	15,8	14,7	14,1	13,4
Over 5 years	0,5	0,7	0,5	0,4	0,4

BREAKDOWN OF SELECTED LOANS BY TYPE OF INTERMEDIARIES

TOTAL	321,5	332,6	342,5	352,8	345,3
Financial leasing companies	221,9	228,5	235,0	242,9	239,0
Other lending companies	79,3	82,5	86,0	90,8	89,0
Factoring and forfaiting companies	20,4	21,5	21,4	19,1	17,2
of which Non-financial corporations	178,0	182,1	191,3	195,7	192,6
Financial leasing companies	152,3	155,6	164,6	170,9	169,7
Other lending companies	5,3	4,9	5,2	5,8	5,6
Factoring and forfaiting companies	20,4	21,5	21,4	19,1	17,2
of which Households	141,2	148,5	134,5	154,3	148,7
Financial leasing companies	68,0	71,5	69,0	70,7	65,7
Other lending companies	73,2	76,9	79,7	83,6	83,0
Factoring and forfaiting companies	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

¹⁾ Financial corporations engaged in lending - corporations classified within sector S.123 other financial intermediaries which are predominantly engaged in granting credit or loans or entering into agreements of similar nature, for example financial leasing, factoring, consumer credit, hire purchase, etc. (see Decree No. 307/2004 Coll.). Data are published by the last working day of the second month following the reference period.

Commentary on the aggregated balance sheet of collective investment funds (Table 12): April 2009

At the end of April 2009, collective investment funds (CIFs) administered assets worth CZK 84.1 billion. For the first time this year, the value of assets increased. The value of assets in funds rose by CZK 1.86 billion compared to March, which represents an increase of 2.26%.

In April 2009, the largest increase was recorded by equity funds, whose assets rose from CZK 9.2 billion to CZK 10.7 billion, up by 16% month on month. Mixed funds also recorded a rise in the value of assets (from CZK 34.2 billion to CZK 35 billion). By contrast, bond funds saw a decline. The value of their assets decreased from CZK 35.5 billion to CZK 33.9 billion month on month, i.e. a decline of 2.33%.

Collective investment funds invested most in debt securities. The total volume of purchased debt securities grew by CZK 1.20 billion month on month, to CZK 40.9 billion (a rise of 3.02%). Compared to March this year, the share of debt securities in funds' own capital increased slightly, from 48.26% to 48.62% (up by 0.36 percentage point). In April, funds were increasing also the share of equity in their portfolios. The volume of equity securities rose by CZK 1.99 billion month on month, to CZK 30.9 billion (up by 6.88%).

As of the end of April, 139 resident collective investment funds were active in the Czech Republic. Of this total, 27 were equity funds, 26 bond funds, 57 mixed funds, 28 real estate funds and one other fund.

Commentary on the quarterly aggregated balance sheet of financial corporations engaged in lending¹⁾ (Tables 13 and 14): March 2009

As of 31 March 2009, financial corporations engaged in lending had total assets of CZK 440.7 billion. Total assets decreased by CZK 8.2 billion (1.82%) compared to the previous quarter. In year-on-year terms, total assets increased by CZK 26.3 billion, i.e. 6.34%. This was mostly due to corporations providing financial leasing, which also account for the largest share of total assets (CZK 304.8 billion). Other lending companies accounted for CZK 113.2 billion of total assets and companies engaged in factoring and forfaiting for CZK 22.7 billion.

The largest asset item was loans which amounted to CZK 352.1 billion. Loans recorded a decline of CZK 5.6 billion in Q1 2009, down by 1.57% compared to the previous period. In year-on-year comparison, loans increased by CZK 25.2 billion, i.e. by 7.71%. Most of this amount, i.e. 98.07% of loans, was provided to residents. Short-term loans stood at CZK 100.1 billion at the end of Q1, accounting for 22.71% of total assets. Long-term loans amounted to CZK 252 billion, i.e. 57.18% of total assets.

The largest part of loans provided to residents consisted of loans to non-financial corporations, which amounted to CZK 192.6 billion, i.e. 55.81% of loans to residents. Loans provided to non-financial corporations fell by CZK 3.1 billion compared to the previous quarter, which means a decrease of 1.56%. In year-on-year terms, loans provided to non-financial corporations were up by CZK 14.6 billion, i.e. 8.20%. Financial leasing companies provided CZK 169.7 billion, other lending companies CZK 5.6 billion and factoring and forfaiting companies provided CZK 17.2 billion. These loans are made up predominantly of loans with an original maturity of one to five years, which amounted to CZK 112.4 billion.

The second largest group of loans provided to residents consists of loans to households amounting to CZK 148.7 billion, which fell by CZK 5.6 billion compared to the previous quarter, i.e. by 3.62%. Consumer credit amounting to CZK 132.3 billion, i.e. 88.97% of total loans provided to households, represented the largest part of loans to households. In year-on-year terms, loans provided to non-financial corporations were up by CZK 7.4 billion, i.e. 5.27%. Loans provided to households account for 43.06% of loans granted to residents. CZK 65.7 billion was provided by financial leasing companies and CZK 83 billion by other lending companies. Loans with an original maturity of one to five years amounted to CZK 86.3 billion, giving them the largest share in loans to households.

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.

Financial corporations engaged in lending (FCLs):

Definition: FCLs mean corporations classified within sector S.123 other financial intermediaries which are predominantly engaged in granting credit or loans or entering into agreements of similar nature, for example financial leasing, factoring, consumer credit, hire purchase, etc. (see Decree No. 307/2004 Coll.)

Type of services:

1. Financial leasing - It is financial service, when lessee acquires the right to use good in exchange for rental payment over predetermined term. All risk and rewards of ownership are transferred from lessor to lessee. After lapse of predetermined term ownership of good is transferred from lessor to lessee.
2. Factoring - It is financial service consisting in purchase of short-term receivables (with maturity 30-90 days) before their maturity date. Receivables are transferred on factoring company – factor- by supplier of goods or services.
3. Other lending - This category encompasses granting credit or loans or agreements of similar nature different from financial leasing and factoring. It deals especially with consumer credit, hire purchase, consumption loans, etc.

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.

Glossary (cont'd)

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.

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.

Glossary (cont'd)

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 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:

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

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