

Monetary Statistics

March
2010

CONTENT

Table 1: Key interest rates (p.4)

Table 2: Financial market interest rates (p.4)

Notes to tables 1-2 (p.5)

Monetary developments

Table 3: Key monetary indicators (p.6)

Table 4: Monetary aggregates and counterparts (p.7)

Table 5: Sector breakdown of components of M3 (p.8)

Table 6: Loans to private sector (p.8)

Table 7: Contributions to annual growth of M3 (p.9)

Table 8: Contributions to annual growth of loans to private sector (p.9)

Table 9: Balance sheets of MFIs by reporting institutions (p.10)

Notes to tables 3-9 (p.11)

Monetary financial institutions interest rates

Table 10: MFI interest rates on new business (p.12)

Table 11: MFI interest rates on outstanding amounts (p.13)

Notes to tables 10-11 (p.14)

Investment funds except money market funds

Table 12: Aggregated balance sheet of investment funds (p.15)

Financial corporations engaged in lending

Table 13: Quarterly aggregated balance sheet of FCLs (p.16)

Table 14: Summary of loans provided by FCLs to residents (p.17)

Notes to tables 12-14 (p.18)

Glossary (p.19)

Technical notes (p.22)

List of Annexes

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. When processing data of monetary and banking statistics as of 31 March 2010, the revision was realized for the period from 31 January 2008 until 28 February 2010.

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

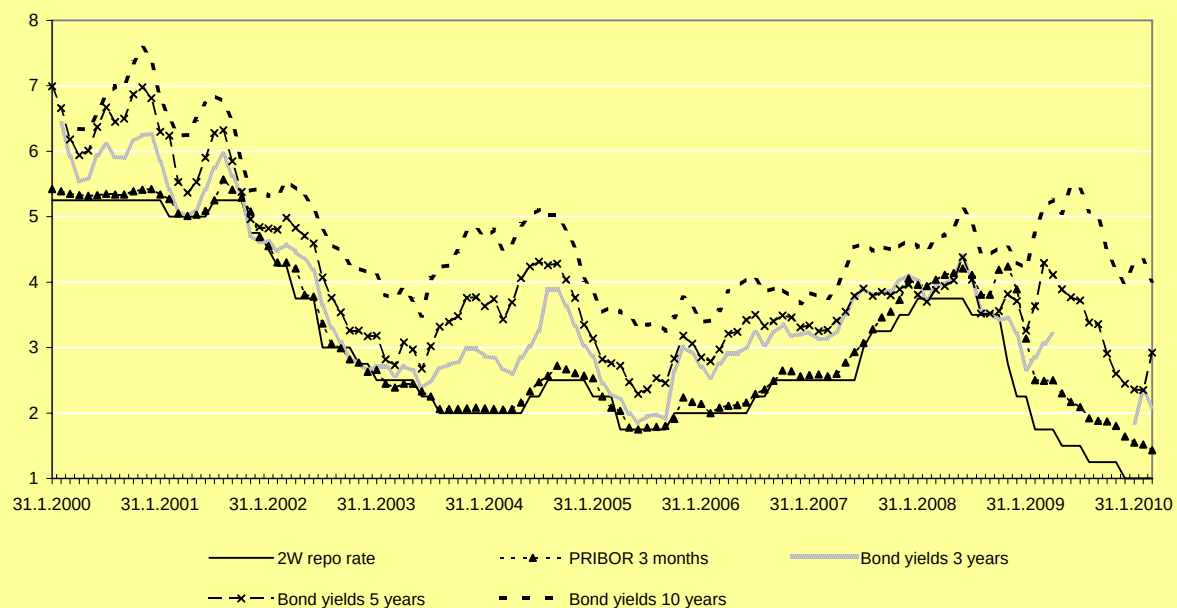
	CNB			ECB
	from 11 May 2009 onwards	from 7 August 2009 onwards	from 17 December 2009 onwards	from 13 May 2009 onwards
2W repo rate	1,50	1,25	1,00	1,00
Deposit facility	0,50	0,25	0,25	0,25
Marginal lending facility	2,50	2,25	2,00	1,75

TABLE 2

Financial markets interest rates

monthly average	2009		2010					
	March		January		February		March	
	CR	Euro area	CR	Euro area	CR	Euro area	CR	Euro area
Money market								
CZEONIA/ EONIA								
overnight	1,62	1,06	0,95	0,34	0,94	0,34	0,93	0,35
PRIBOR/ EURIBOR								
1 month	2,27	1,27	1,26	0,44	1,25	0,42	1,22	0,41
3 months	2,49	1,64	1,55	0,68	1,52	0,66	1,43	0,64
6 months	2,63	1,77	1,80	0,98	1,75	0,96	1,68	0,95
1 year	2,84	1,91	2,10	1,23	2,03	1,23	1,94	1,21
Capital market								
Bond yields								
3 years	3,06	2,24	-	2,01	2,35	2,02	2,09	1,81
5 years	4,29	3,00	2,36	2,72	2,35	2,74	2,92	2,60
10 years (Maastricht)	5,16	4,15	4,28	4,10	4,33	4,11	4,02	3,98

Financial markets interest rates in CR



Commentary on key interest rates (Table 1) and financial market interest rates (Table 2): March 2010

Key interest rates

The CNB's 2W repo rate has been re-set at 1.00% since 17 December 2009. Therefore the CNB's key interest rate is on the same level as the ECB's key rate from this moment.

Financial market interest rates

In March, interest rates on the Czech interbank deposit market decreased, the most changes were reached by the 1M PRIBOR and 1Y PRIBOR (the same decrease by 0.09 pp). The interest rates on the euro area interbank deposit market recorded the correction of February figures. The 3M PRIBOR reached 1.43% (1.52% in February) and the 3M EURIBOR stood at 0.64% (0.66% in February).

Bond yields on the Czech capital market recorded a month-on-month increase in March on the 5Y bond by 0.57 pp. On the other hand 3Y and 10Y decreased (approximately by 0.30 pp). In the euro area the all monitored yields recorded month-on-month decrease in March (3Y by 0.21 pp at most). The yield on the the 10Y bond in the Czech Republic was 4.02% (4.33% in February), while the yield on the 10-year bond in the euro area reached 3.98% (4.11% in February).

TABLE 3

Key monetary indicators

CZK billions, unless otherwise indicated	2009			2010			2010			2010		
	March			January			February			March		
	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	1 692,9	11,0	7,9	1 765,0	-6,3	6,7	1 775,6	11,3	6,1	1 803,9	30,8	7,3
M3 ¹⁾	2 702,8	-18,4	11,0	2 671,6	-36,9	-0,9	2 666,7	-3,8	-1,5	2 680,8	17,8	-0,2
Loans to private sector ²⁾	1 896,1	3,4	12,5	1 903,7	0,0	1,4	1 896,7	-4,5	1,2	1 894,3	1,5	1,1
Net foreign assets ³⁾	1 015,2	3,1	-1,1	1 015,8	10,1	1,0	1 023,6	6,3	1,5	1 024,1	17,0	2,8

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

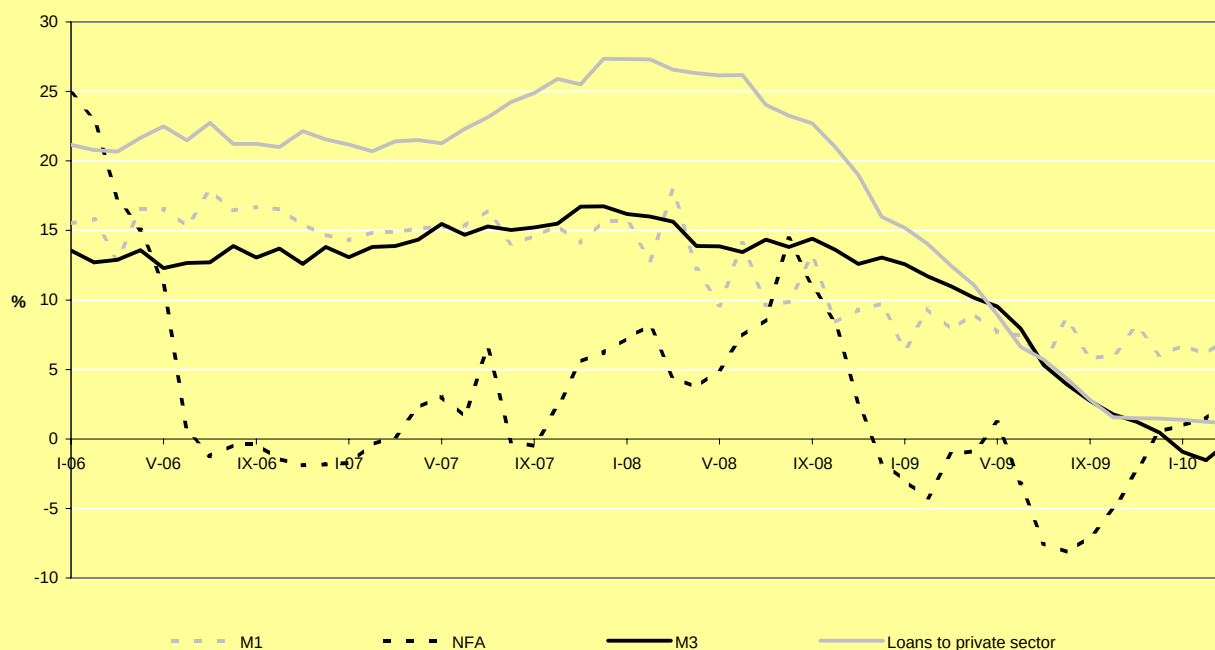


TABLE 4

Monetary aggregates and counterparts

CZK billions, unless otherwise indicated	2009			2010								
	March			January			February			March		
	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)	2 702,8	-18,4	11,0	2 671,6	-36,9	-0,9	2 666,7	-3,8	-1,5	2 680,8	17,8	-0,2
(1.1) Currency in circulation	359,3	-4,5	11,4	353,6	0,1	-2,5	354,2	0,6	-2,6	351,7	-2,5	-2,1
(1.2) Overnight deposits	1 333,6	15,5	6,9	1 411,4	-6,4	9,3	1 421,4	10,7	8,6	1 452,3	33,4	9,8
(1.3) M1 (items 1.1 and 1.2)	1 692,9	11,0	7,9	1 765,0	-6,3	6,7	1 775,6	11,3	6,1	1 803,9	30,8	7,3
(1.4) Deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years	530,0	-32,2	2,1	455,1	-26,7	-20,2	447,4	-7,4	-19,7	431,9	-14,4	-17,6
(1.5) Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months	407,9	-0,3	54,0	392,9	-2,7	-2,5	381,7	-11,2	-6,4	378,8	-2,9	-7,1
(1.6) Other short term deposits (items 1.4 and 1.5)	937,9	-32,5	19,7	848,1	-29,3	-12,9	829,0	-18,7	-14,1	810,7	-17,3	-13,0
(1.7) M2 (items 1.3 and 1.6)	2 630,7	-21,5	11,8	2 613,1	-35,7	-0,6	2 604,6	-7,4	-1,3	2 614,6	13,6	0,1
(1.8) Repurchase agreements ²⁾	30,7	4,0	-	13,5	-0,8	-	16,7	3,1	-	20,9	4,2	-
(1.9) Money market fund shares/units ²⁾	40,6	-1,0	-	43,1	-0,5	-	43,4	0,3	-	43,2	-0,1	-
(1.10) Debt securities issued with maturity up to 2 years ²⁾	0,7	0,0	-	1,8	0,1	-	2,0	0,2	-	2,1	0,1	-
(1.11) Marketable instruments (items 1.8,1.9 and 1.10)	72,1	3,1	-16,1	58,4	-1,3	-14,7	62,1	3,7	-11,0	66,2	4,2	-9,0
COUNTERPARTS OF M3												
MFI liabilities												
(2) Holdings deposits against central government	287,2	11,1	33,7	280,3	7,6	-4,0	253,8	-25,9	-7,4	260,1	7,5	-8,3
(3) Longer-term financial deposits against other residents (items 3.1 to 3.4)	524,9	19,0	-12,1	632,9	18,4	35,2	658,7	24,4	37,5	659,1	16,0	36,1
(3.1) Deposits with agreed maturity over 2 years	108,8	4,4	-41,8	148,7	6,1	48,8	164,3	15,6	57,5	168,1	3,8	54,7
(3.2) Deposits redeemable at notice over 3 months	61,9	1,1	-2,1	96,3	7,0	54,4	103,0	6,7	69,7	104,4	1,4	68,9
(3.3) Debt securities issued with maturity over 2 years	77,8	2,6	-11,6	90,3	1,6	8,9	90,6	1,0	18,5	90,3	0,8	15,5
(3.4) Capital and reserves	276,5	10,9	12,2	297,6	3,8	32,9	300,8	1,1	27,1	296,3	10,0	26,7
MFI assets												
(4) Credit to residents (items 4.1 and 4.2)	2 438,5	-1,9	12,7	2 528,9	-6,0	4,0	2 526,0	-1,2	4,2	2 541,9	20,5	5,1
(4.1) Credit to general government	487,1	-5,3	17,0	575,8	-4,8	14,2	580,2	3,6	15,8	598,7	19,1	20,9
of which: Loans	53,3	-1,0	-1,3	66,2	-1,5	18,5	66,6	0,5	19,9	65,6	-0,8	20,8
Securities other than shares	433,7	-4,3	19,7	509,6	-3,3	13,6	513,6	3,1	15,3	533,1	19,9	20,9
(4.2) Credit to private sector	1 951,4	3,4	11,7	1 953,1	-1,2	1,4	1 945,8	-4,8	1,2	1 943,2	1,4	1,1
of which: Loans	1 896,1	3,4	12,5	1 903,7	0,0	1,4	1 896,7	-4,5	1,2	1 894,3	1,5	1,1
Securities other than shares	14,0	-0,1	-30,3	13,2	-1,1	-8,4	13,0	-0,2	-7,5	13,0	0,1	-6,2
Shares and other equities	41,3	0,2	1,6	36,2	-0,1	4,8	36,2	-0,1	4,6	35,9	-0,1	3,8
(5) Net foreign assets	1 015,2	3,1	-1,1	1 015,8	10,1	1,0	1 023,6	6,3	1,5	1 024,1	17,0	2,8
(6) Other counterparts of M3 (residual) (=M3+items 2,3 - items 4,5)	61,1	10,4	42,0	40,0	-15,0	81,6	29,6	-10,4	6,9	34,1	3,8	0,1

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

²⁾ Given the significant variability of the underlying values, annual growth rates are not calculated

TABLE 5

Sector breakdown of components of M3¹⁾

CZK billions	2009		2010					
	March		January		February		March	
	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	1 333,6	15,5	1 411,4	-6,4	1 421,4	10,7	1 452,3	33,4
(1.1) Other general government	143,5	-11,3	129,9	20,4	128,1	-1,8	142,2	14,1
(1.2) Other financial intermediaries ³⁾	32,1	7,9	28,8	1,8	26,8	-2,0	30,1	3,4
(1.3) Insurance corporations and pension funds	11,6	0,8	10,5	3,7	8,2	-2,3	12,6	4,4
(1.4) Non-financial corporations	394,0	9,4	419,3	-50,9	425,3	6,6	436,9	13,4
(1.5) Households ⁴⁾	752,3	8,8	822,9	18,6	833,0	10,2	830,5	-2,0
(2) M2 - M1 (other short- term deposits)	937,9	-32,5	848,1	-29,3	829,0	-18,7	810,7	-17,3
(2.1) Other general government	43,1	-1,0	33,1	2,2	33,2	0,2	34,7	1,5
(2.2) Other financial intermediaries ³⁾	20,7	-4,0	19,1	-0,7	19,4	0,2	20,2	0,8
(2.3) Insurance corporations and pension funds	38,7	-2,3	32,1	-6,4	34,7	2,6	28,9	-5,7
(2.4) Non-financial corporations	204,8	-19,9	190,0	-11,6	189,3	-0,6	183,4	-5,5
(2.5) Households ⁴⁾	630,5	-5,3	573,7	-12,8	552,5	-21,1	543,4	-8,4
(3) Repurchase agreements (a part of M3 - M2)	30,7	4,0	13,5	-0,8	16,7	3,1	20,9	4,2
(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⁾	1,1	-1,1	0,7	-0,1	3,3	2,6	2,6	-0,7
(3.3) Insurance corporations and pension funds	16,1	6,6	10,2	0,0	11,2	1,0	16,2	5,0
(3.4) Non-financial corporations	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,3	0,0	-0,4	0,0	0,0
(3.5) Households ⁴⁾	13,6	-1,4	2,2	-1,1	2,2	0,0	2,1	-0,1

TABLE 6

Loans to private sector

CZK billions	2009		2010					
	March		January		February		March	
	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	835,2	-5,1	786,3	3,4	779,6	-4,5	775,6	-0,8
(1.1) up to 1 year	303,9	-0,4	263,9	9,6	256,8	-5,8	251,2	-4,5
(1.2) over 1 year and up to 5 years	183,3	-3,6	165,8	-3,2	166,4	0,9	170,6	4,9
(1.3) over 5 years	348,0	-1,1	356,6	-3,0	356,4	0,5	353,8	-1,2
(2) Loans to households⁴⁾	906,4	10,2	985,7	2,4	988,4	3,0	993,3	5,2
(2.1) Consumer credit	174,7	3,3	186,1	-1,0	186,3	0,3	188,0	1,9
(2.2) Lending for house purchase	633,1	6,1	691,2	0,9	693,6	2,4	696,5	2,9
(2.3) Other lending	98,7	0,8	108,3	2,5	108,5	0,2	108,8	0,4
(3) Loans to other financial intermediaries³⁾	153,9	-2,0	131,5	-5,2	128,4	-3,0	125,1	-3,0
(4) Loans to insurance corporations and pension funds	0,6	0,2	0,2	-0,7	0,2	0,0	0,3	0,0

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

	2009	2010		
	March	January	February	March
	% points	% points	% points	% points
M1	5,1	4,1	3,8	4,6
of which: Currency	1,5	-0,3	-0,4	-0,3
Overnight deposits	3,6	4,5	4,1	4,9
M2 - M1 (= other short- term deposits)	6,3	-4,7	-5,0	-4,6
M3 - M2 (= short-term marketable instruments)	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,2
M3	11,0	-0,9	-1,5	-0,2

TABLE 8

Contributions to annual growth¹⁾ of loans to private sector

	2009	2010		
	March	January	February	March
	% points	% points	% points	% points
Non-financial corporations	3,4	-2,7	-2,5	-2,3
Households ²⁾	9,1	5,7	5,2	4,9
Other financial intermediaries ³⁾	0,0	-1,5	-1,4	-1,4
Insurance corporations and pension funds	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Loans to private sector ⁴⁾	12,5	1,4	1,2	1,1

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

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

³⁾ Including other financial intermediaries (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).

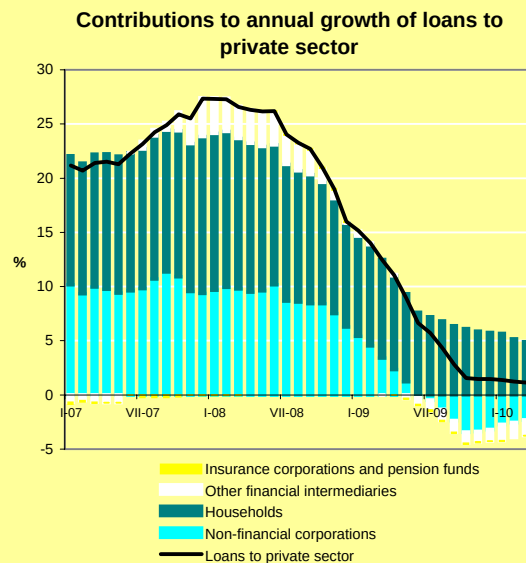
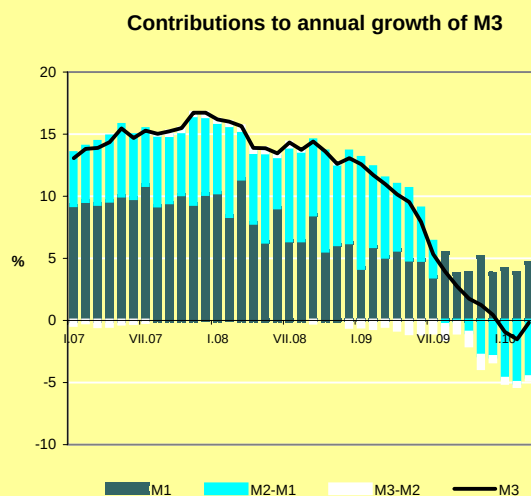
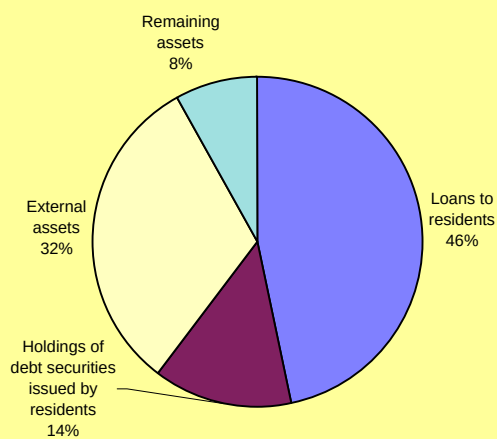


TABLE 9

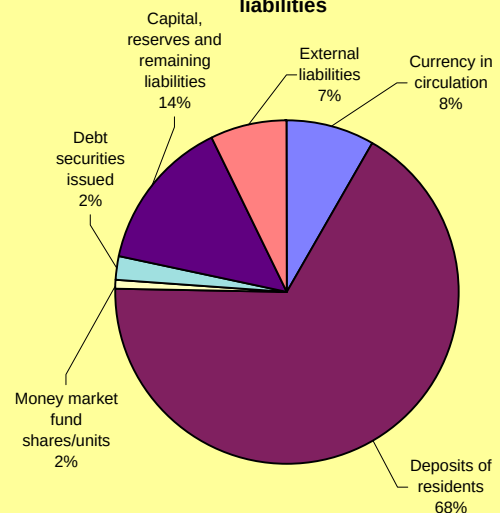
Balance sheets of monetary financial institutions by reporting institutions: March 2010

CZK billions	MFI			Consolidated balance sheet of MFIs
	CNB	Credit institutions	Money market funds	
(1) ASSETS TOTAL	779,8	4 260,0	48,1	4 210,2
(1.1) Loans to residents	8,8	2 556,9	12,5	1 959,9
MFI	0,3	605,5	12,5	-
General government	0,0	65,6	0,0	65,6
Other residents	8,5	1 885,7	0,0	1 894,3
(1.2) Holdings of securities other than shares issued by residents	0,0	732,8	16,3	546,1
MFI	0,0	200,9	2,1	-
General government	0,0	520,0	13,1	533,1
Other residents	0,0	11,9	1,0	13,0
(1.3) Money market fund shares/units	0,0	0,0	0,0	-
(1.4) Holdings of shares/other equity issued by residents	0,0	64,6	0,0	35,9
MFI	0,0	28,7	0,0	-
Other residents	0,0	35,9	0,0	35,9
(1.5) External assets	756,0	557,4	19,1	1 332,4
(1.6) Fixed assets	11,0	108,7	0,0	119,7
(1.7) Remaining assets	4,0	239,5	0,2	216,2
(2) LIABILITIES TOTAL	779,8	4 260,0	48,1	4 210,2
(2.1) Currency in circulation	379,3	-	-	351,7
(2.2) Deposits of residents	492,1	2 936,9	0,0	2 816,4
MFI	415,6	197,0	0,0	-
Central government	72,5	187,6	0,0	260,1
Other general government/other residents	4,0	2 552,3	0,0	2 556,3
(2.3) Money market fund shares/units	-	-	43,2	43,2
(2.4) Debt securities issued	0,0	295,5	0,0	92,4
(2.5) Capital and reserves	-139,9	464,9	0,0	296,3
(2.6) External liabilities	1,2	303,2	4,0	308,3
(2.7) Remaining liabilities	47,1	259,5	0,9	307,5
(2.8) Excess of inter MFI liabilities	-	-	-	-5,7

Consolidated balance sheet of MFIs - assets



Consolidated balance sheet of MFIs - liabilities



Comments on monetary developments statistics¹⁾ (Tables 3-9): March 2010

According to preliminary data, the monetary aggregate M3 recorded a reversal of trend in March. The annual rate of growth of this basic indicator characterising money supply in the economy increased in March, to -0.2% (compared to -1.5% in February and -0.9% in January). The month-on-month rate of growth rose from -0.1% in February to 0.7% in March. As a result of financial transactions, the monetary aggregate M3 rose by CZK 17.8 billion month on month (but fell by CZK 4.9 billion year on year), reaching CZK 2,680.8 billion.

Main components of M3

The monetary aggregate M1 is the most important component within M3 and its contribution to the annual growth rate of M3 increased from 3.8 percentage points in February to 4.6 percentage points in March (Table 7). The contributions of the other components (quasi money in particular) are still negative, however.

The annual rate of growth of M1 increased from 6.1% in February to 7.3% in March. This growth was due to an increase in the annual rate of growth of overnight deposits (from 8.6% in February to 9.8% in March). In month-on-month comparison, overnight deposits increased by CZK 33.4 billion (i.e. by 2.4%), owing to financial transactions. The following changes occurred within overnight deposits: deposits of insurance corporations and pension funds increased the most, by 53.8% (CZK 4.4 billion); deposits of other financial intermediaries were up by 12.8% (CZK 3.4 billion), deposits of other government by 11.1% (CZK 14.1 billion), and deposits of non-financial corporations by 3.2% (CZK 13.4 billion). By contrast, deposits of households fell by 0.2% (CZK 2.0 billion). The annual rate of growth of currency in circulation rose by 0.5 percentage point, from -2.6% in February to -2.1% in March. In month-on-month comparison, currency in circulation dropped by 0.7% in March, to CZK 351.7 billion, due to financial transactions.

Other short-term deposits (excluding overnight deposits) fell by CZK 17.3 billion (i.e. 2.1%) month on month, owing to financial transactions. In March, the annual rate of growth of these deposits increased by 1.1 percentage point to 13.0% (from -14.1% in February). The annual rate of growth of deposits with maturity of up to two years, which are a slightly predominating component of short-term deposits in terms of volume, increased by 2.1 percentage points compared to the previous month, to -17.6%. The annual rate of growth of deposits redeemable at notice of up to three months, which had previously recorded high year-on-year increases, currently shows a downward trend and was negative in the period under review (at -7.1% compared to 54.0% in the same period last year).

Within other short-term deposits, month-on-month decreases were recorded for deposits of insurance corporations and pension funds (down by 16.5%, or CZK 5.7 billion), deposits of non-financial corporations (down by 2.9 %, or CZK 5.5 billion) and household deposits (down by 1.5%, or CZK 8.4 billion). By contrast, increases were recorded for deposits of other government (of 4.6%, or CZK 1.5 billion) and deposits of other financial intermediaries (of 4.3%, or CZK 0.8 billion).

Marketable instruments, which consist of repos, money market fund shares/units and debt securities with maturities of up to two years, grew by 6.8% month on month, to CZK 66.2 billion (compared to CZK 62.1 billion in February). The annual rate of growth of marketable instruments rose by 2.0 percentage points to -9.0% (compared to -11.0% in February).

Main counterparts of M3

The annual rate of growth of loans to general government increased to 20.8% in March (from 19.9% in February). The annual rate of growth of purchased government bonds rose to 20.9% in March (from 15.3% in February).

The annual rate of growth of credit to the private sector continued to decline slightly in March, to 1.1% (from 1.2% in February). The achievement of the positive annual growth rate of credit to the private sector is conditional exclusively on the positive growth rate of loans to households, which offsets the decline in the annual growth rate of loans to non-financial corporations and other financial intermediaries to the negative territory (Table 8). In month-on-month comparison, the annual growth rate of loans to households fell by 0.6 percentage point (from 10.9% in February to 10.3% in March). In the last two months, the annual growth rate of loans to non-financial corporations saw a modest increase, but remained in negative territory (-5.3% in March, -5.8% in February). Annual rates of growth of loans to other economic sectors declined again in March despite the fact that for instance the annual rate of growth of loans to insurance corporations and pension funds recorded an increase (with respect to volume, however, this item represents a minimal contribution to total loans provided to the private sector).

Net external assets recorded a rise in the annual rate of growth, to 2.8% at the end of March (from 1.5% in February). The annual rate of growth of longer-term financial liabilities fell from 37.5% in February to 36.1% in March. The annual rate of growth of deposits by central government fell as well, from -7.4% to -8.3%.

The data in Table 9 and in the respective charts illustrate the significance of basic items in the consolidated balance sheet of monetary financial institutions. MFI loans to residents accounted for 46% of the sector's total assets in the period under review, and deposits from residents accounted for 68% of total MFI liabilities.

TABLE 10

Interest rates of monetary financial institutions on new business¹⁾

monthly average rates and sum	2009		2010					
	March		January		February		March	
	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⁾	1,26	1212,3	1,14	1269,5	1,13	1269,2	1,11	1262,5
(1.1) Overnight	0,70	725,8	0,65	792,6	0,66	801,9	0,63	799,6
(1.2) With agreed maturity	1,74	44,5	1,19	28,8	1,20	26,0	1,09	25,2
of which: Up to 2 years	1,71	43,5	1,12	27,4	1,14	24,7	1,03	23,8
(1.3) Redeemable at notice ³⁾	2,14	463,8	1,99	482,8	1,96	478,2	1,95	475,8
(1.3.1) Up to 3 months' notice	2,31	402,7	2,20	387,2	2,17	375,8	2,16	372,0
(1.3.2) Over 3 months' notice	0,97	61,1	1,14	95,6	1,17	102,4	1,19	103,8
(2) Deposits from non-financial corporation⁴⁾	1,07	538,1	0,55	530,9	0,55	517,1	0,56	557,3
(2.1) Overnight	0,69	294,1	0,37	327,3	0,38	329,9	0,39	337,5
(2.2) With agreed maturity	1,50	229,5	0,74	178,1	0,74	160,2	0,72	192,4
of which: Up to 2 years	1,50	229,5	0,74	178,0	0,73	159,8	0,72	192,3
(3) Loans to households²⁾	13,32	57,5	15,71	47,3	15,28	49,6	14,50	56,1
(3.1) Bank overdrafts ⁵⁾	17,35	32,5	18,68	34,3	18,53	34,3	18,45	35,4
(3.2) Consumer credit	13,89	7,1	14,55	3,3	14,66	4,1	14,73	4,9
(3.3) Lending for house purchase	5,47	14,7	5,37	8,0	5,35	9,1	5,36	12,9
of which: Mortgage lending ⁶⁾	5,71	7,4	5,54	4,3	5,49	4,7	5,41	7,5
Saving for building purposes	5,00	5,5	5,02	3,0	5,08	3,7	5,17	4,4
(3.4) Other lending	7,13	3,2	6,60	1,6	6,37	2,0	6,50	2,8
(4) Loans to non-financial corporation	4,34	187,6	4,07	125,0	4,02	133,1	4,07	141,0
(4.1) Bank overdrafts ⁵⁾	4,67	119,6	4,42	88,0	4,30	89,4	4,41	88,4
(4.2) Other loans up to CZK 30 million	5,03	11,8	4,34	6,4	4,31	6,1	4,34	10,4
of which: Up to 1 year initial rate fixation ⁷⁾	5,00	10,2	4,23	5,6	4,21	5,5	4,06	9,1
(4.3) Other loans over to CZK 30 million	3,50	56,2	3,00	30,7	3,30	37,6	3,29	42,2
of which: Up to 1 year initial rate fixation ⁷⁾	3,45	49,6	2,83	28,1	3,25	32,4	3,19	35,1
(5) APRC⁸⁾ on loans to households	8,72	21,8	8,57	11,3	8,76	13,3	8,37	17,9
(5.1) Consumer credit	14,81	7,1	15,74	3,3	15,80	4,1	15,65	4,9
(5.2) Lending for house purchase	5,76	14,7	5,60	8,0	5,57	9,1	5,60	12,9

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

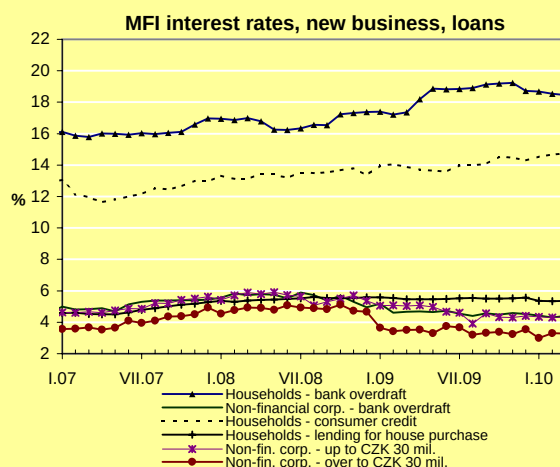
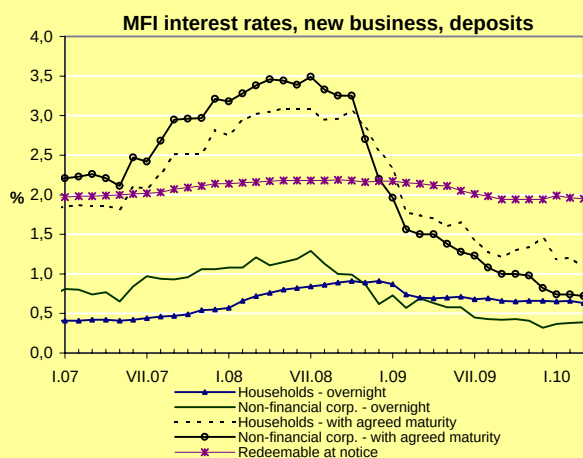


TABLE 11

Interest rates of monetary financial institutions on outstanding amounts¹⁾

outstanding amounts as end-of-month	2009		2010					
	March		January		February		March	
	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⁾	1,43	1485,6	1,30	1563,1	1,30	1574,7	1,29	1568,4
(1.1) With agreed maturity	2,08	298,2	1,93	310,8	1,98	319,9	1,99	318,7
(1.1.1) Up to 2 years	1,97	196,4	1,78	173,6	1,79	167,6	1,80	163,1
(1.1.2) Over 2 years	2,30	101,8	2,11	137,2	2,19	152,2	2,19	155,6
(2) Deposits from non-financial corp.³⁾	1,11	467,8	0,61	497,9	0,62	501,2	0,63	506,2
(2.2) With agreed maturity	1,79	159,1	1,00	145,2	1,02	144,3	1,03	141,3
(2.2.1) Up to 2 years	1,79	156,4	0,97	141,8	0,97	140,6	0,98	137,3
(2.2.2) Over 2 years	1,44	2,7	2,64	3,4	2,70	3,7	2,59	4,0
(3) Loans to households	6,95	905,2	7,00	984,3	7,00	986,9	7,02	991,8
(3.1) Lending for house purchase	5,20	632,7	5,25	690,9	5,26	693,3	5,27	696,2
of which: Mortgage lending ⁴⁾	5,19	485,0	5,23	561,6	5,24	564,2	5,25	569,1
Saving for building purposes	5,27	121,8	5,37	103,2	5,37	103,0	5,38	100,9
(3.2) Consumer credit and other lending ⁵⁾	11,16	272,5	11,29	293,4	11,28	293,6	11,32	295,7
(4) Loans to non-financial corporation	4,76	683,3	4,21	640,2	4,19	636,0	4,17	634,7
(4.1) Up to 1 year	4,50	263,8	3,99	221,0	3,93	218,7	3,86	212,3
(4.2) Over 1 and up to 5 years	4,89	147,1	4,29	134,1	4,29	132,1	4,36	138,6
(4.3) Over 5 years	4,95	272,4	4,34	285,1	4,34	285,2	4,30	283,9

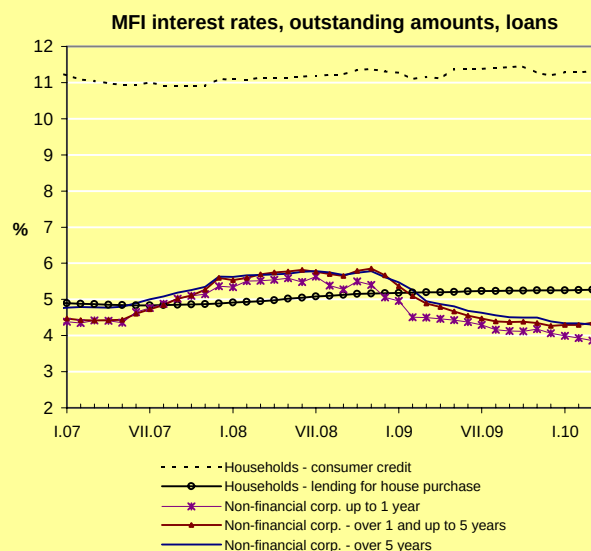
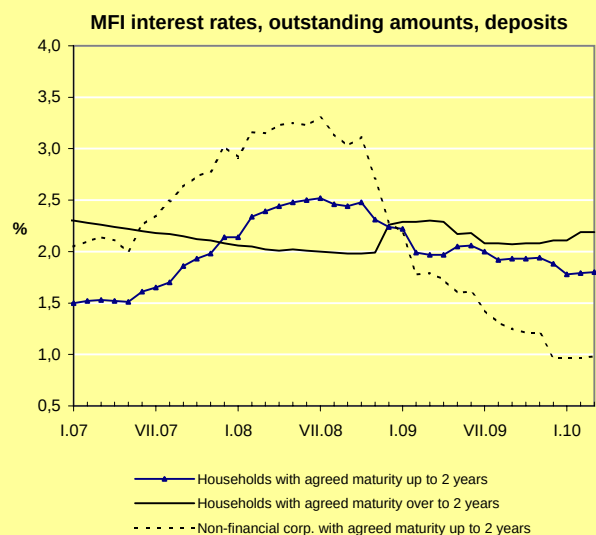
¹⁾ The interest rates that are applied by MFIs to CZK-denominated deposits and loans vis-à-vis households and non-financial corporations resident in the Czech Republic. Interest rates on outstanding amounts refer to the stock of all deposits and all loans at a specific moment.

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): March 2010

Interest rates on new business

Interest rates on **new deposits** of households and non-financial corporations were virtually unchanged in March.

At 1.11%, the average interest rate on total new deposits of **households** remained almost the same as in February. The rate on overnight deposits declined only slightly by 0.03 percentage point to 0.63%, while that on deposits with agreed maturity dropped by 0.11 percentage point, to 1.09%. The interest rate on deposits redeemable at notice remained almost at the February level of 1.95%.

The overall interest rate on new deposits of **non-financial corporations** remained almost the same as in the previous month, i.e. at 0.56%. The rate on overnight deposits copied the trend of previous months and increased only slightly to 0.39%. The rate on deposits with agreed maturity of up to two years (which as a rule account for 100% of all deposits with agreed maturity in the case of this sector) decreased only slightly by 0.02 percentage point to 0.72%.

Interest rates on **new loans** to households fell in March, while rates on new loans to non-financial corporations rose slightly.

The overall interest rate on new loans to **households** declined by 0.78 percentage point to 14.50%. The decline in the overall interest rate on loans to households was not due to a real decline in rates, but to an increase in the share of bank overdrafts with a high rate in the total volume of loans. The interest rate on bank overdrafts recorded a decline of 0.08 percentage point to 18.45%. The interest rate on consumer credit rose by 0.07 percentage point to 14.73%. The interest rate on loans for house purchase remained almost at the February level, at 5.36%. The rate on other loans was up by 0.13 percentage point, standing at 6.50%.

The rate on new loans to **non-financial corporations** saw a moderate increase of 0.05 percentage point to 4.07%. The interest rate on bank overdrafts declined by 0.11 percentage point to 4.41%. The rate on other loans of up to CZK 30 million increased only slightly, by 0.03 percentage point to 4.34%. The rate on other loans of over CZK 30 million was also only slightly lower than in the previous month, at 3.29%.

The overall **APRC on loans to households** decreased by 0.39 percentage point to 8.37 %, and that on consumer credit fell by 0.15 percentage point to stand at 15.65%. The APRC on loans for house purchase increased only slightly, by 0.03 percentage point to 5.60%.

Interest rates on outstanding amounts

The average interest rate on **outstanding amounts of deposits** of households and non-financial corporations was almost unchanged in March.

The interest rate on total deposits of **households** halted at 1.29%. The rate on overnight deposits recorded only a minor change, declining by 0.03 percentage point to 0.63%. The interest rate on deposits redeemable at notice remained almost at the February level of 1.95%. The interest rate on deposits with agreed maturity also recorded no major change, remaining at 1.99%.

The overall interest rate on total deposits of **non-financial corporations** was broadly unchanged at 0.63%; the rate on overnight deposits stabilised at 0.39%. The interest rate on deposits with agreed maturity followed the same trend, stabilising at 1.03%.

The average interest rate on **outstanding amounts of loans** to households increased very modestly, while the rate on loans to non-financial corporations fell only slightly.

The overall interest rate on loans to **households** increased just by 0.02 percentage point to 7.02%. The rate on loans for house purchase saw little change, standing at 5.27%; the rate on consumer credit and other loans rose only by 0.04 percentage point, to 11.32%.

The average interest rate on outstanding amounts of loans to **non-financial corporations** recorded a very modest decrease to 4.17%. The rate on loans to non-financial corporations for maturities of up to one year dropped by 0.07 percentage point to 3.86%, that for maturities of over one year and up to five years saw growth of 0.07 percentage point to 4.36% and that for maturities of over five years fell by 0.04 percentage point to 4.30%.

TABLE 12

Aggregated balance sheet of investment funds ¹⁾

CZK billions; end of period	2009			2010	
	February	November	December	January	February
ASSETS					
Total	84,9	98,0	99,7	101,3	101,0
(1.1) Deposits	9,2	12,1	11,4	11,2	10,4
(1.2) Securities other than shares	41,9	41,6	42,3	44,2	45,0
Residents	21,3	21,6	22,6	23,3	23,9
MFI	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,5	1,5
General government	19,0	19,5	20,1	20,2	20,8
Other residents	1,5	1,2	1,4	1,6	1,6
Non-residents	20,6	20,0	19,7	20,9	21,1
(1.3) Shares and other equity	12,9	21,9	23,8	22,9	22,7
Residents	3,9	5,0	6,0	5,4	5,4
MFI	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3
Other residents	3,7	4,8	5,8	5,1	5,0
Non-residents	8,9	16,8	17,8	17,5	17,4
(1.4) Investment fund shares	15,7	15,7	16,0	16,0	15,7
Residents	3,8	3,8	3,8	3,8	3,9
Non-residents	11,9	12,0	12,2	0,8	11,8
(1.5) Other assets	5,2	6,7	6,2	6,9	7,2
LIABILITIES					
Total	84,9	98,0	99,7	101,3	101,0
(2.1) Loans accepted	0,2	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,4
(2.2) Investment fund shares	82,4	94,6	95,7	96,6	97,1
Residents	81,4	93,3	94,3	95,2	95,7
Non-residents	0,9	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4
(2.4) Other liabilities	2,4	3,0	3,6	4,1	3,5

BALANCE SHEET TOTAL - BREAKDOWN BY INVESTMENT POLICY

TOTAL	84,9	98,0	99,7	101,3	101,0
Equity funds	8,8	16,3	17,1	16,9	16,8
Bond Funds	34,3	36,4	37,5	37,7	37,7
Mixed Funds	35,2	36,6	35,7	36,9	36,7
Real estate funds	6,7	8,6	9,5	9,8	9,8

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

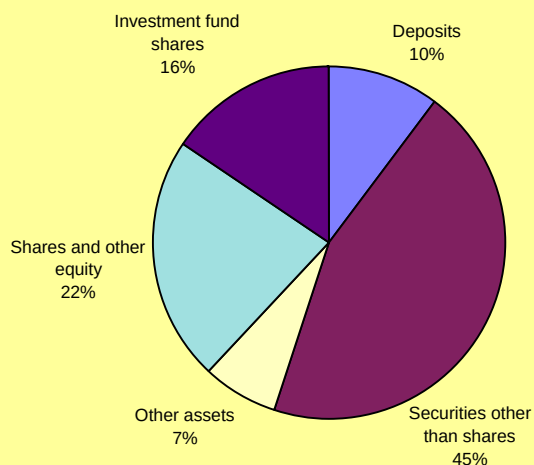
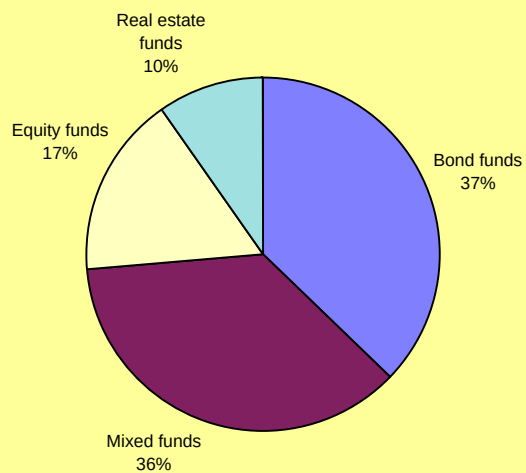
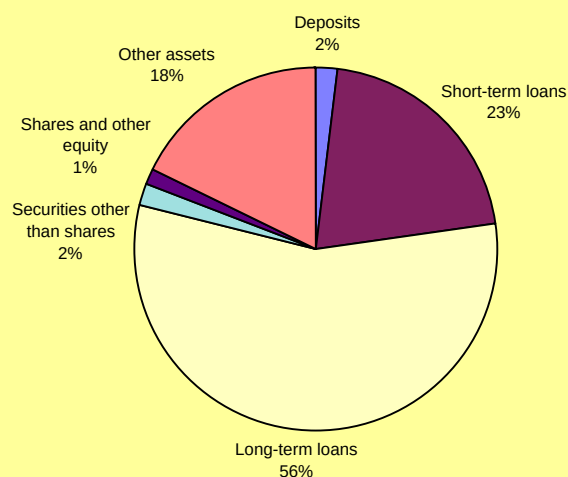
Balance sheet total - breakdown by asset items**Balance sheet total - breakdown by investment policy**

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

CZK billions; end of period	2008	2009			
	December	March	June	September	December
Assets					
Total	448,9	440,7	422,2	412,3	405,5
(1.1) Deposits	7,7	7,4	6,6	8,0	8,1
(1.2) Loans provided	357,7	352,1	330,7	309,6	303,4
Residents	352,8	345,3	323,9	303,3	297,0
Up to 1 year	103,7	97,7	88,3	81,9	81,0
Over 1 year	249,1	247,6	235,7	221,4	216,0
Non-residents	4,8	6,8	6,8	6,3	6,4
(1.3) Securities other than shares	7,8	6,0	6,0	5,9	2,7
Up to 1 year	5,9	4,0	4,1	4,2	1,0
Over 1 year	1,9	2,0	1,9	1,8	1,7
(1.4) Shares and equity	5,8	8,1	8,3	8,3	5,8
Mutual fund shares/units (including MMFs)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other shares and equity	5,8	8,1	8,3	8,3	5,8
(1.5) Other assets	69,8	67,2	70,5	80,4	85,5
LIABILITIES					
Total	448,9	440,7	422,2	412,3	405,5
(2.1) Loans taken	274,9	265,5	252,2	244,9	239,8
Residents	194,3	187,5	184,3	175,9	169,3
Non-residents	80,6	78,1	67,9	69,0	70,4
(2.2) Securities other than shares issued	28,7	24,6	20,2	16,9	13,7
Up to 1 year	10,7	10,7	10,7	10,6	10,7
Over 1 year	18,0	13,9	9,6	6,2	3,0
(2.3) Own funds	99,4	104,0	105,2	107,8	109,7
(2.5) Other liabilities	45,8	46,6	44,6	42,7	42,4
BALANCE SHEET TOTAL BREAKDOWN BY TYPE OF INTERMEDIARIES					
TOTAL	448,9	440,7	422,2	412,3	405,5
Financial leasing companies	309,5	304,8	294,2	289,7	283,1
Other lending companies	114,4	113,2	106,0	100,9	101,2
Factoring and forfaiting compaines	25,0	22,7	22,0	21,7	21,2

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

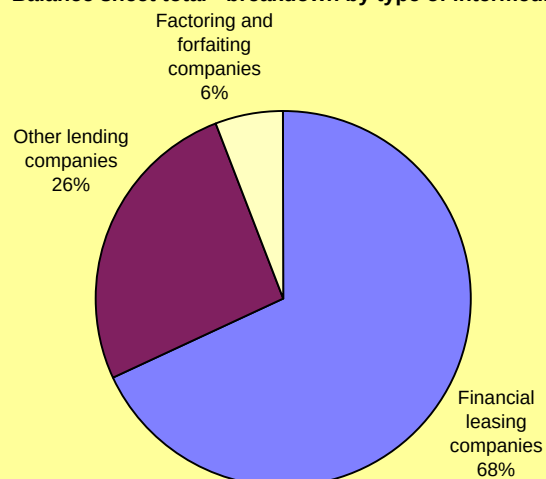


TABLE 14

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

CZK billions; end of period	2008	2009			
	December	March	June	September	December
LOANS					
(1) Non-financial corporations	195,7	192,6	181,9	171,1	168,6
Up to 1 year	56,0	51,0	49,8	46,8	45,0
Over 1 year up to 5 years	113,0	112,4	107,8	98,5	97,2
Over 5 years	26,7	29,2	24,3	25,8	26,5
(2) Financial corporations	1,7	2,8	1,7	0,6	0,6
Up to 1 year	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Over 1 year up to 5 years	1,3	2,6	1,4	0,3	0,3
Over 5 years	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
(3) Government	1,0	1,0	1,2	1,2	1,2
Up to 1 year	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,5
Over 1 year up to 5 years	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,6
Over 5 years	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
(4) Households	154,3	148,7	139,0	130,3	126,5
Up to 1 year	46,9	45,9	37,6	34,3	35,2
Over 1 year up to 5 years	91,8	86,3	85,0	79,5	74,0
Over 5 years	15,6	16,5	16,3	16,5	17,3
(5) NPISHs	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Up to 1 year	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1
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	154,3	148,7	139,0	130,3	126,5
(1.1) Consumer credit	137,1	132,3	121,2	113,3	111,2
Up to 1 year	45,7	44,8	36,4	33,1	33,9
Over 1 year up to 5 years	77,3	72,6	70,4	65,5	61,7
Over 5 years	14,0	14,9	14,3	14,7	15,6
(1.2) Lending for house purchase	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,4
Up to 1 year	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Over 1 year up to 5 years	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3
Over 5 years	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1
(1.3) Other loans	15,6	14,9	16,3	15,5	13,9
Up to 1 year	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,3
Over 1 year up to 5 years	14,1	13,4	14,3	13,6	12,1
Over 5 years	0,4	0,4	0,8	0,7	0,6

BREAKDOWN OF SELECTED LOANS BY TYPE OF INTERMEDIARIES

TOTAL	352,8	345,3	323,9	303,3	297,0
Financial leasing companies	242,9	239,0	226,4	211,2	204,9
Other lending companies	90,8	89,0	80,4	75,3	75,4
Factoring and forfaiting companies	19,1	17,2	17,0	16,9	16,7
of which Non-financial corporations	195,7	192,6	181,9	171,1	168,6
Financial leasing companies	170,9	169,7	159,7	148,9	146,6
Other lending companies	5,8	5,6	5,1	5,3	5,3
Factoring and forfaiting companies	19,1	17,2	17,0	16,9	16,7
of which Households	154,3	148,7	139,0	130,3	126,5
Financial leasing companies	70,7	65,7	64,1	60,7	56,8
Other lending companies	83,6	83,0	74,9	69,6	69,7
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 quarterly aggregated balance sheet of investment funds (Table 12): February 2010

At the end of February 2010, collective investment funds (CIFs) administered assets worth CZK 97.1 billion. The value of assets administered by these funds thus continued increasing. The value of assets in funds rose by CZK 0.49 billion compared to January 2010, i.e. up by 0.50%. Compared to the same period a year earlier, the administered assets increased by 17.90%, i.e. an increase of CZK 14.74 billion in funds' assets.

In February 2010, a slight increase was recorded by bond funds, whose assets grew from CZK 37.66 billion to CZK 37.73 billion, i.e. up by 0.20% on a month earlier. Growth in assets was also recorded by real estate funds, from CZK 9.80 billion to CZK 9.81 billion. By contrast, mixed and equity funds recorded a decline. The value of assets of mixed funds fell from CZK 36.89 billion to CZK 36.65 billion, i.e. down by 0.64% compared to the previous month. The value of assets of equity funds declined from CZK 16.92 billion to CZK 16.83 billion. In year-on-year comparison, the biggest increase in the volume of assets was recorded by equity funds. The value of assets administered by these funds increased by CZK 8.05 billion year on year, i.e. by 91.78%. Annual growth in the volume of assets was also recorded by real estate funds, bond funds and mixed funds.

Collective investment funds invested most in debt securities. Compared to the previous month, the total volume of purchased debt securities increased by CZK 0.81 billion to CZK 45.05 billion. The share of debt securities in equity capital of funds rose relative to January 2010, from 45.78% to 46.39%, i.e. up by 0.60 percentage point. In year-on-year terms, funds increased their investment in debt securities by CZK 3.12 billion, i.e. up by 7.44%. However, compared to February 2009, the share of purchased debt securities in funds' own equity capital fell by 4.52 percentage points. Funds were increasing the share of equity securities in their portfolios in the course of last year. The volume of their equity securities rose by CZK 9.81 billion year on year to CZK 38.4 billion, i.e. up by 34.32%.

At the end of February 2010, 153 resident collective investment funds were active in the Czech Republic. Of this total, 28 funds were equity funds, 27 bond funds, 56 mixed funds, 41 real estate funds and 1 other fund.

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

As of 31 December 2009, financial corporations engaged in lending had total assets of CZK 405.5 billion. Compared to the previous quarter, total assets decreased by CZK 6.8 billion, which represents a quarter-on-quarter decline of 1.64%. In year-on-year comparison they fell by CZK 43.4 billion. Financial leasing companies accounted for the largest share of total assets (CZK 283.1 billion). The contribution of other lending companies was CZK 101.2 billion and that of corporations engaged in factoring and forfaiting was CZK 21.2 billion.

The largest asset item was loans, which amounted to CZK 303.4 billion. Loans recorded a decrease of CZK 6.2 billion (2%) in 2009 Q4 compared to the previous period. The year-on-year decline in loans was CZK 54.2 billion, or 15.17%. Most loans (97.89%) were granted to resident entities. Short-term loans amounted to CZK 82.6 billion at the end of Q4 and accounted for 20.37% of total assets. Long-term loans amounted to CZK 220.7 billion, i.e. 54.43% of total assets.

The largest part of loans provided to residents consisted of loans to non-financial corporations, which amounted to CZK 168.6 billion, i.e. 56.77% of loans to residents. Loans provided to non-financial corporations dropped by CZK 2.5 billion quarter on quarter (down by 1.5%) and by CZK 27.1 billion year on year (down by 13.84%). CZK 146.6 billion was provided by financial leasing companies, CZK 5.3 billion by other lending companies and CZK 16.7 billion by factoring and forfaiting companies. These loans are made up predominantly of loans with an original maturity of one to five years, which amounted to CZK 97.2 billion.

Loans to households, which totalled CZK 126.5 billion, were the second largest group of loans to residents. They decreased by CZK 3.8 billion (or 2.9%) compared to the previous quarter. In year-on-year terms, the value of loans to households decreased by CZK 27.9 billion, i.e. 18.01%. These loans accounted for 42.59% of loans granted to residents. CZK 56.8 billion was provided by financial leasing companies and CZK 69.6 billion by other lending companies. Loans with an original maturity of one to five years amounted to CZK 74 billion, giving them the largest share in loans to households.

1) Under Decree No. 307/2004 Coll. financial corporations engaged in lending are companies whose main or major business activity involves providing credit or loans or entering into agreement of similar nature, e.g. financial leasing, factoring, consumer credit, hire-purchase financing, etc.

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 than 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, faktoring, 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. Faktoring - It is financial service consisting in purchase of short-term receivables (with maturity 30-90 days) before their maturity date. Receivables are transferred on faktoring company – factor- by supplier of goods or services.
3. Other lending - This category encompass granting credit or loans or agreements of similar nature different from financial leasing and faktoring. 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 residents 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, S.124 and S.125) 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:

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

List of Annexes

December 2005

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

January 2006

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

April 2006

Interest rate statistics (MIR)

October 2006

Debt securities market in 2005

June 2007

Treasury bonds statistics for the reference period January 2007 - June 2007

August 2007

Method for grossing up the balance sheet total and balance sheet item in the statistics on financial corporations engaged in lending

February 2008

Treasury bonds statistics for the reference period July 2007 - December 2007