

MONETARY STATISTICS – MAY

2011

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1) 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 2011, the revision was realized for the period from 31 January 2010 until 28 February 2011.

2) All the data quoted in this Publication are included in the ARAD time series system:

http://www.cnb.cz/cnb/STAT.ARADY_PKG.STROM_SESTAVY?p_strid=AAF&p_sestuid=&p_lang=EN

(Time series database ARAD >> Money and financial statistics >> Monetary statistics >> Monetary Statistics Publication).

3) Source: CNB, unless otherwise stated

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 (financial leasing, hire purchase and provision of personal or commercial finance, factoring and forfaiting)

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

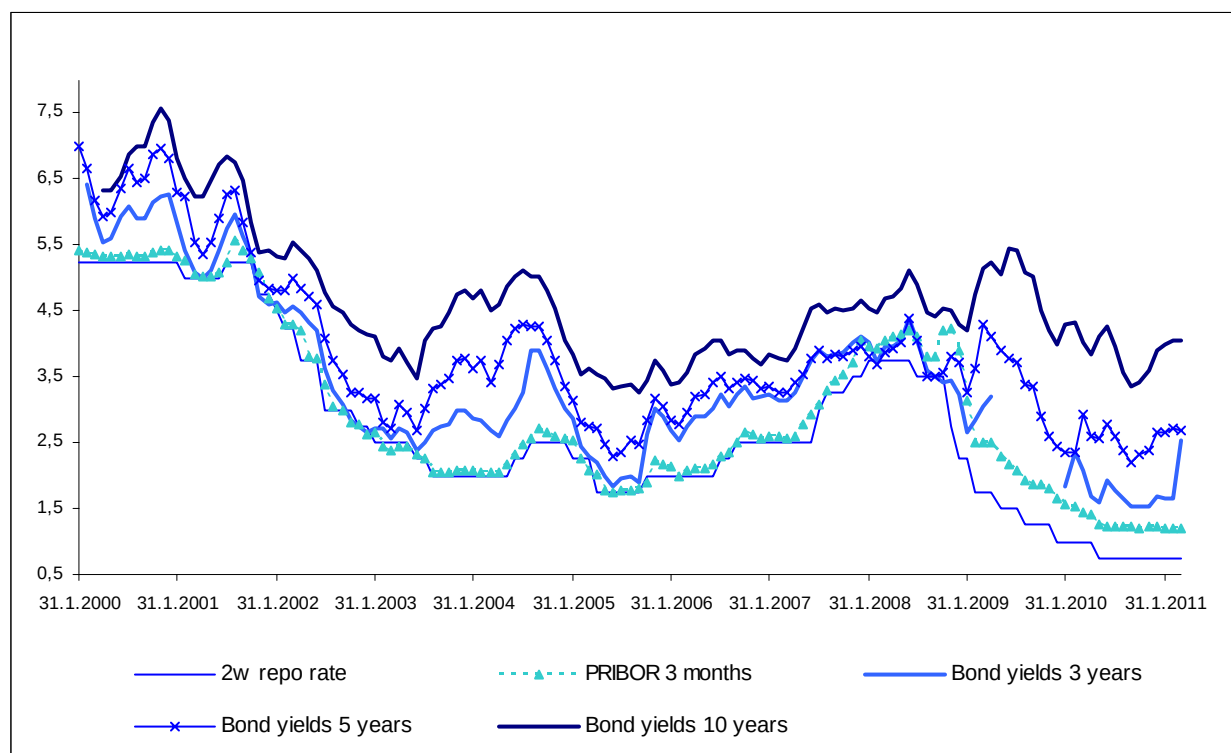
	CNB			ECB from 13 April 2011 onwards
	from 7 August 2009 onwards	from 17 December 2009 onwards	from 7 May 2010 onwards	
2W repo rate	1.25	1.00	0.75	1.25
Deposit facility	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50
Marginal lending facility	2.25	2.00	1.75	2.00

TABLE 2 – FINANCIAL MARKETS INTEREST RATES

monthly average	2010		2011					
	March		January		February		March	
	CR	Euro area	CR	Euro area	CR	Euro area	CR	Euro area
Money market								
CZEONIA/EONIA								
overnight	0.93	0.35	0.69	0.66	0.60	0.71	0.59	0.66
PRIBOR/EURIBOR								
1 month	1.22	0.41	1.00	0.79	1.00	0.89	0.98	0.90
3 months	1.43	0.64	1.20	1.02	1.21	1.09	1.21	1.18
6 months	1.68	0.95	1.55	1.25	1.57	1.35	1.56	1.48
1 year	1.94	1.21	1.80	1.55	1.80	1.71	1.82	1.92
Capital market								
Bond yields								
3 years	2.09	1.81	1.65	2.94	1.65	3.19	2.52	3.71
5 years	2.92	2.60	2.65	3.64	2.71	3.94	2.68	3.98
10 years (Maastricht)	4.02	3.98	3.98	3.94	4.05	4.48	4.05	4.49

Source: Czech National Bank, European Central Bank

Financial markets interest rates in CR (%)



COMMENTARY ON KEY INTEREST RATES (TABLE 1) AND FINANCIAL MARKET INTEREST RATES (TABLE 2): MARCH 2011

Key interest rates

The CNB's 2W repo rate has been re-set at 0.75% since 7 May, 2010, the ECB's key interest rate has been re-set at 1.25% since 13 April, 2011. The difference between the CNB's and the ECB's key rates is therefore nowadays 0.50 percentage point.

Financial market interest rates

In March, interest rates on the Czech interbank deposit market did not change in effect. On the other hand interest rates on the euro area interbank deposit market increased (except for the EONINA rate which decreased by 0.05 pp), the most significant growth recorded the 1Y EURIBOR by 0.21 pp. The 3M PRIBOR reached 1.21% in March as well as in February and the 3M EURIBOR stood at 1.18% (1.09% in February).

Bond yields on the Czech capital market recorded significant changes in March within the 3Y maturity only (the increase by 0.87 pp). The similar trend can be observed in the euro area, where the 3-year bond recorded a growth by 0.52 pp. The yield on the 10Y bond in the Czech Republic was 4.05% in March as well as in the previous month, while the yield on the 10-year bond in the euro area reached 4.49% (4.98% in February).

TABLE 3 – KEY MONETARY INDICATORS

CZK billions, unless otherwise indicated

	2010			2011								
	March			January			February			March		
	Stocks	Flows ⁴⁾	Annual growth rates (%)	Stocks	Flows ⁴⁾	Annual growth rates (%)	Stocks	Flows ⁴⁾	Annual growth rates (%)	Stocks	Flows ⁴⁾	Annual growth rates (%)
M1	1 803.9	30.8	7.3	2 022.3	6.0	8.5	2 034.5	11.7	8.4	2 027.2	-7.6	6.2
M3 ¹⁾	2 681.6	18.7	-0.2	2 737.1	-15.2	0.8	2 738.3	0.7	1.0	2 717.1	-21.7	-0.5
Loans to private sector ²⁾	1 894.3	1.6	1.1	1 965.3	9.7	4.6	1 968.7	3.3	5.0	1 976.3	7.0	5.3
Net foreign assets ³⁾	1 024.1	17.0	2.8	986.2	6.8	2.1	978.6	-9.8	0.4	939.2	-36.2	-4.9

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 resident 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 (%)

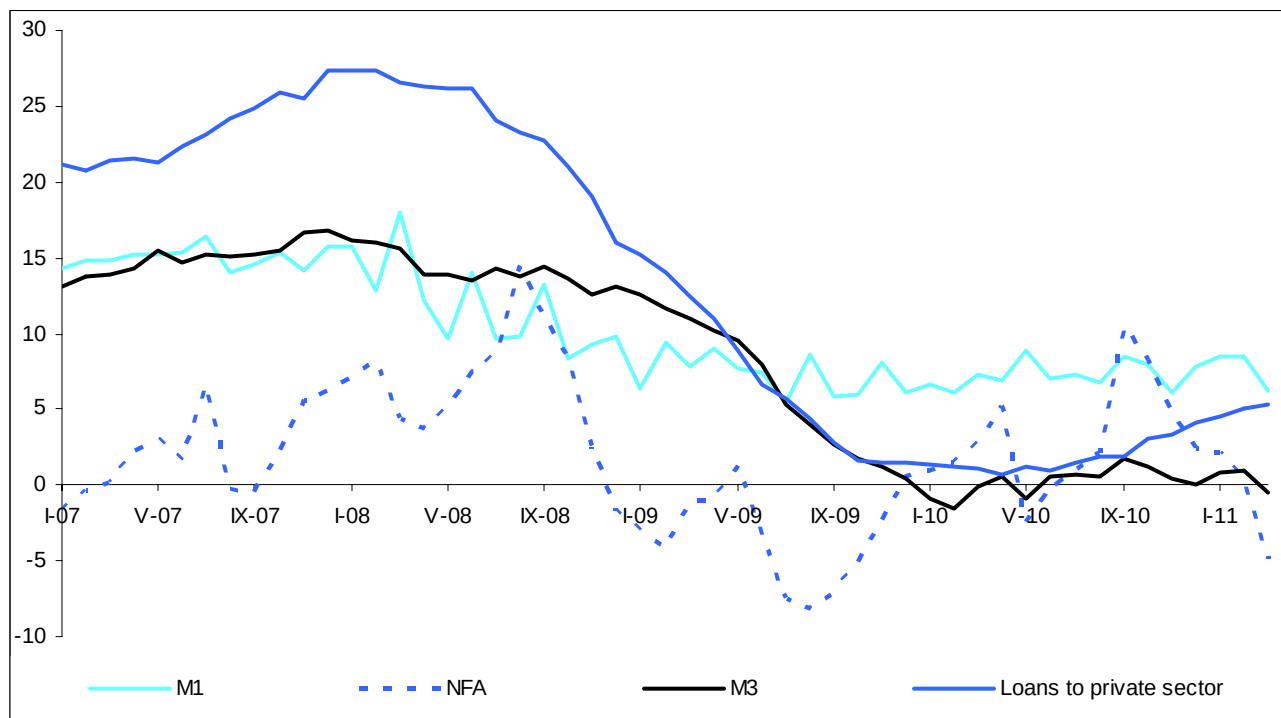


TABLE 4 – MONETARY AGGREGATES AND COUNTERPARTS

CZK billions, unless otherwise indicated

	2010			2011								
	March			January			February			March		
	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾	Annual growth rates (%)	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾	Annual growth rates (%)	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾	Annual growth rates (%)	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾	Annual growth rates (%)
COMPONENTS OF M3												
(1) M3 (items 1.3, 1.6 and 1.11)	2 681.6	18.7	-0.2	2 737.1	-15.2	0.8	2 738.3	0.7	1.0	2 717.1	-21.7	-0.5
(1.1) Currency in circulation	351.6	-2.5	-2.1	356.2	-1.4	0.7	357.5	1.4	0.9	358.1	0.6	1.8
(1.2) Overnight deposits	1 452.2	33.3	9.8	1 666.2	7.4	10.4	1 677.0	10.3	10.2	1 669.1	-8.2	7.2
(1.3) M1 (items 1.1 and 1.2)	1 803.9	30.8	7.3	2 022.3	6.0	8.5	2 034.5	11.7	8.4	2 027.2	-7.6	6.2
(1.4) Deposits with agreed maturity up to 2Y	432.2	-14.1	-17.5	356.0	-18.7	-21.0	349.7	-6.5	-21.1	345.9	-4.0	-19.5
(1.5) Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3M	379.4	-2.2	-6.9	306.1	-3.3	-8.6	303.3	-2.7	-6.8	300.3	-3.0	-7.2
(1.6) Other short term deposits (1.4 and 1.5)	811.5	-16.4	-12.9	662.1	-22.0	-15.7	653.1	-9.2	-15.0	646.2	-7.0	-14.2
(1.7) M2 (items 1.3 and 1.6)	2 615.4	14.4	0.1	2 684.4	-16.0	1.1	2 687.6	2.5	1.5	2 673.4	-14.6	0.3
(1.8) Repurchase agreements ²⁾	20.9	4.2	-	13.4	1.0	-	12.1	-1.4	-	5.7	-6.3	-
(1.9) Money market fund shares/units ²⁾	43.2	-0.1	-	38.1	-0.3	-	37.2	-0.9	-	36.3	-0.9	-
(1.10) Debt securities issued with maturity up to 2Y ²⁾	2.1	0.1	-	1.1	0.1	-	1.5	0.4	-	1.6	0.0	-
(1.11) Marketable instruments (items 1.8, 1.9 and 1.10)	66.2	4.3	-9.0	52.7	0.8	-9.5	50.8	-1.8	-17.8	43.6	-7.1	-33.8
COUNTERPARTS OF M3												
MFI liabilities												
(2) Holdings deposits against central government	260.1	7.5	-8.3	285.3	13.4	3.4	276.5	-9.1	10.3	292.3	15.4	13.1
(3) Longer-term fin. deposits against other residents (items 3.1 to 3.4)	659.6	15.5	36.0	654.8	20.1	24.0	674.9	19.0	22.9	684.4	12.6	22.3
(3.1) Deposits with agreed maturity over 2Y	168.4	4.1	54.9	213.2	2.5	43.4	217.7	4.6	32.6	221.5	3.7	31.6
(3.2) Deposits redeemable at notice over 3M	104.6	1.6	69.2	48.4	-0.9	7.7	47.8	-0.6	-0.6	47.0	-0.8	-3.6
(3.3) Debt securities issued with maturity over 2Y	90.3	0.8	15.5	98.4	2.1	17.0	104.0	4.2	20.6	105.8	2.6	22.5
(3.4) Capital and reserves	296.3	9.0	26.3	294.8	16.4	17.4	305.4	10.9	21.3	310.1	7.1	20.5
MFI assets												
(4) Credit to residents (items 4.1 and 4.2)	2 542.1	19.6	5.1	2 666.0	27.5	6.6	2 691.3	25.2	7.6	2 719.1	27.2	7.9
(4.1) Credit to general government	598.8	18.1	20.7	649.3	16.8	13.0	670.4	20.9	15.9	689.2	18.7	15.5
(4.2) Credit to private sector	1 943.2	1.5	1.1	2 016.7	10.7	4.7	2 020.8	4.3	5.2	2 029.9	8.5	5.5
(5) Net foreign assets	1 024.1	17.0	2.8	986.2	6.8	2.1	978.6	-9.8	0.4	939.2	-36.2	-4.9
(6) Other counterparts of M3 (residual) (=M3+items 2.3 - items 4.5) ²⁾	35.2	5.0	-	24.9	-15.9	-	20.0	-4.8	-	35.4	15.3	-

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

	2010		2011					
	March		January		February		March	
	Stocks	Flows ²⁾	Stocks	Flows ²⁾	Stocks	Flows ²⁾	Stocks	Flows ²⁾
(1) Overnight deposits	1 452.2	33.3	1 666.2	7.4	1 677.0	10.3	1 669.1	-8.2
(1.1) Other general government	142.5	14.5	129.4	18.9	136.3	6.9	124.3	-12.0
(1.2) Other financial intermediaries ³⁾	30.1	3.4	29.4	3.1	28.9	-0.6	27.8	-1.1
(1.3) Insurance corporations and pension funds	12.6	4.4	13.6	6.8	15.6	2.0	11.0	-4.6
(1.4) Non-financial corporations	436.9	13.4	493.9	-37.8	490.3	-4.0	492.1	1.4
(1.5) Households ⁴⁾	830.1	-2.4	999.8	16.4	1 005.9	6.0	1 013.9	8.1
(2) M2 - M1 (other short- term deposits)	811.5	-16.4	662.1	-22.0	653.1	-9.2	646.2	-7.0
(2.1) Other general government	34.9	1.3	22.6	-0.3	24.4	1.8	23.9	-0.5
(2.2) Other financial intermediaries ³⁾	20.2	0.8	17.4	-2.0	17.6	0.3	17.5	-0.2
(2.3) Insurance corporations and pension funds	28.9	-5.7	27.3	-7.4	27.0	-0.3	26.2	-0.8
(2.4) Non-financial corporations	183.4	-5.5	138.1	-8.0	131.2	-7.0	129.1	-2.2
(2.5) Households ⁴⁾	544.2	-7.2	456.7	-4.3	452.9	-3.9	449.6	-3.2
(3) Repurchase agreements (a part of M3 - M2)	20.9	4.2	13.4	1.0	12.1	-1.4	5.7	-6.3
(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⁾	2.6	-0.7	6.0	-0.8	5.8	-0.2	2.6	-3.2
(3.3) Insurance corporations and pension funds	16.2	5.0	5.9	1.9	4.9	-1.0	1.8	-3.1
(3.4) Non-financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0
(3.5) Households ⁴⁾	2.1	-0.1	1.3	-0.1	1.3	0.0	1.3	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 6 – LOANS TO PRIVATE SECTOR

CZK billions

	2010		2011					
	March		January		February		March	
	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾
(1) Loans to non-financial corporations	775.6	-0.8	788.7	11.1	792.1	3.1	794.4	1.6
(1.1) up to 1 year	257.5	1.8	247.2	3.6	249.0	1.8	250.1	1.1
(1.2) over 1 year and up to 5 years	162.5	-3.2	148.3	3.1	146.2	-2.1	145.3	-1.1
(1.3) over 5 years	355.6	0.6	393.1	4.4	396.9	3.4	399.0	1.6
(2) Loans to households²⁾	993.4	5.3	1 057.3	0.4	1 059.0	2.1	1 063.4	4.6
(2.1) Consumer credit	188.0	2.0	200.5	-1.1	200.1	-0.1	200.9	1.0
(2.2) Lending for house purchase	696.6	3.0	740.6	3.4	742.6	2.0	739.7	-2.9
(2.3) Other lending	108.8	0.4	116.2	-1.9	116.4	0.2	122.8	6.4
(3) Loans to other financial intermediaries³⁾	125.1	-3.0	119.0	-2.0	117.4	-1.7	118.3	0.8
(4) Loans to insurance corporations and pension funds	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.0

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

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).

Loans to private sector (CZK billions) and annual growth of loans to non-financial institutions and households (%)

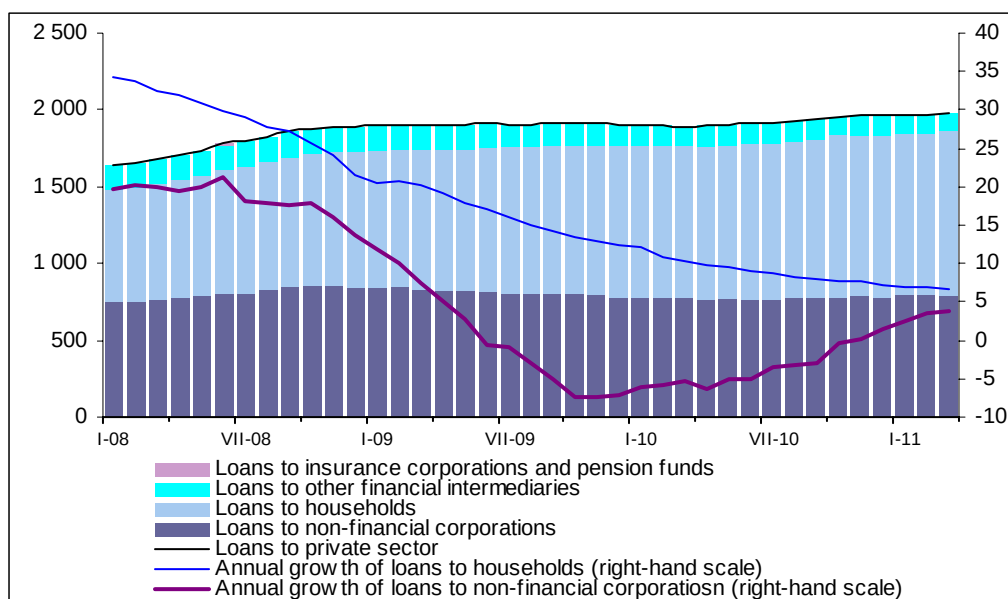


TABLE 7 - CONTRIBUTIONS TO ANNUAL GROWTH¹⁾ OF M3

	2010	2011		
	March	January	February	March
	% points	% points	% points	% points
M1	4.6	5.9	5.9	4.1
of which: Currency	-0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Overnight deposits	4.9	5.8	5.8	3.9
M2 - M1 (= other short-term deposits)	-4.5	-4.8	-4.5	-3.8
M3 - M2 (= short-term marketable instruments)	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.8
M3	-0.2	0.8	1.0	-0.5

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

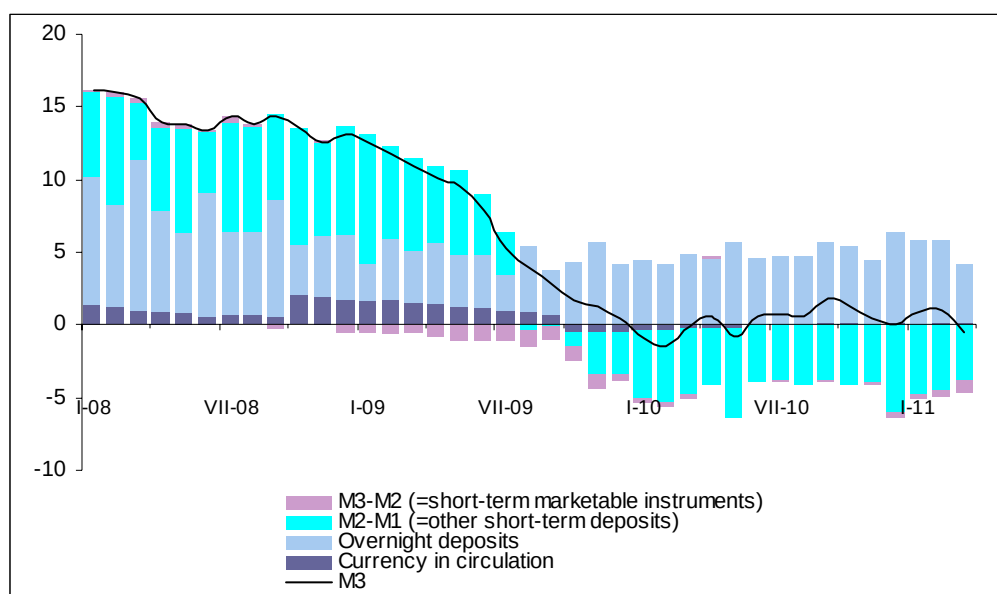
Contributions to annual growth of M3 (%)

TABLE 8 - CONTRIBUTIONS TO ANNUAL GROWTH ¹⁾ OF LOANS TO PRIVATE SECTOR

	2010	2011		
	March	January	February	March
	% points	% points	% points	% points
Non-financial corporations	-2.3	1.0	1.4	1.6
Households ²⁾	4.9	3.6	3.6	3.5
Other financial intermediaries ³⁾	-1.4	-0.1	0.0	0.2
Insurance corporations and pension funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans to private sector ⁴⁾	1.1	4.6	5.0	5.3

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

Contributions to annual growth of loans to private sector (%)

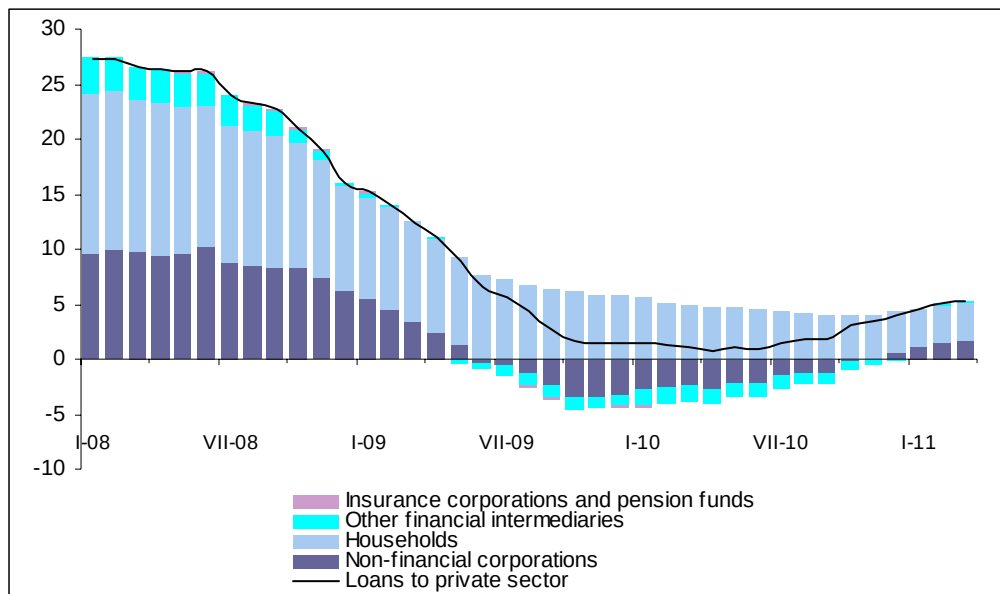


TABLE 9a - BALANCE SHEETS OF MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS BY REPORTING INSTITUTIONS (ASSETS): MARCH 2011

CZK billions

	MFI			Consolidated balance sheet of MFIs
	CNB	Credit institutions	Money market funds	
(1) ASSETS TOTAL	757.6	4 410.3	42.7	4 346.4
(1.1) Loans to residents	3.6	2 636.5	11.3	2 039.8
MFI	0.0	600.3	11.3	-
General government	0.0	63.5	0.0	63.5
Other residents	3.6	1 972.7	0.0	1 976.3
(1.2) Holdings of securities other than shares issued by residents	0.0	813.0	19.0	635.8
MFI	0.0	194.2	2.0	-
General government	0.0	609.1	16.5	625.6
Other residents	0.0	9.7	0.5	10.2
(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	72.8	0.0	43.4
MFI	0.0	29.3	0.0	-
Other residents	0.0	43.4	0.0	43.4
(1.5) External assets	735.9	566.7	12.2	1 314.8
(1.6) Fixed assets	11.1	111.3	0.0	122.4
(1.7) Remaining assets	7.0	210.0	0.2	190.2

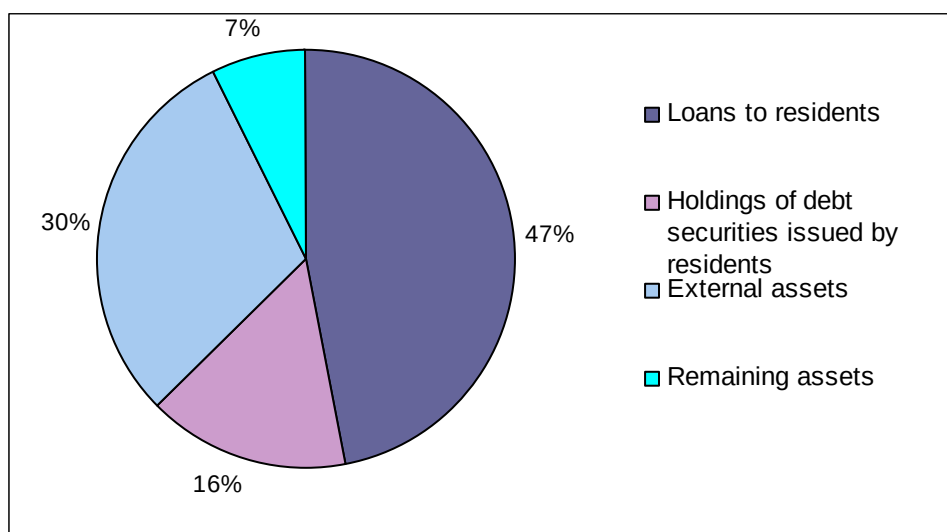
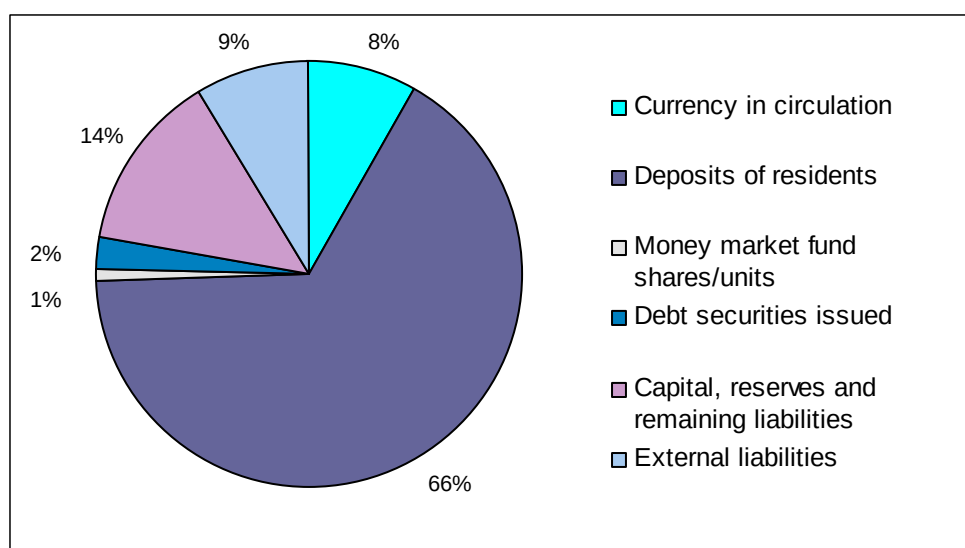
Consolidated balance sheet of MFIs - assets

TABLE 9b - BALANCE SHEETS OF MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS BY REPORTING INSTITUTIONS (LIABILITIES): MARCH 2011

CZK billions

	MFI			Consolidated balance sheet of MFIs
	CNB	Credit institutions	Money market funds	
(2) LIABILITIES TOTAL	757.6	4 410.3	42.7	4 346.4
(2.1) Currency in circulation	385.1	-	-	358.1
(2.2) Deposits of residents	491.9	3 002.0	0.0	2 881.9
MFI	421.1	190.8	0.0	-
Central government	67.1	225.2	0.0	292.3
Other general government/other residents	3.7	2 585.9	0.0	2 589.6
(2.3) Money market fund shares/units	-	-	36.3	36.3
(2.4) Debt securities issued	0.0	303.5	0.0	107.4
(2.5) Capital and reserves	-164.4	503.8	0.0	310.1
(2.6) External liabilities	2.2	368.4	4.9	375.6
(2.7) Remaining liabilities	42.8	232.5	1.4	276.7
(2.8) Excess of inter MFI liabilities	-	-	-	0.4

Consolidated balance sheet of MFIs - liabilities

COMMENTARY ON MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS STATISTICS¹⁾ (TABLES 3-9): MARCH 2011

After fluctuating around zero in the first half of 2010, the annual rate of growth of M3 has only been positive since June. In March 2011, however, it decreased to -0.5% from 1.0% in February.

As a result of financial transactions, M3 declined by CZK 21.7 billion month on month (and by CZK 13.8 billion year on year) to CZK 2,717.1 billion.

Main components of M3

Within the M3 structure, M1 is the most important component. Its contribution to annual M3 growth fell from 5.9 percentage points in February to 4.1 percentage points in March (see Table 7). This evolution of M3 was mostly due to a lower contribution of overnight deposits, down from 5.8 percentage points in February to 3.9 percentage points in March.

The fall in the annual growth rate of overnight deposits from 10.2% in February to 7.2% in March reflected also in a decline in the annual growth rate of M1 to 6.2% (from 8.4% in February). In month-on-month terms, overnight deposits decreased by CZK 8.2 billion (or 0.5%), owing to financial transactions. Within overnight deposits, the largest decline was recorded for deposits of insurance companies and pension funds (down by 29.5%, or CZK 4.6 billion). Decreases in deposits were also recorded by other government (down by 8.8%, or CZK 12.0 billion) and other financial intermediaries (down by 3.7%, or CZK 1.1 billion). By contrast, increases were registered for deposits of households (of 0.8%, or CZK 8.1 billion) and deposits of non-financial corporations (of 0.3%, or CZK 1.4 billion).

The annual rate of growth of currency in circulation rose from 0.9% in February to 1.8% in March. In month-on-month terms, currency in circulation increased by 0.2%, standing at CZK 358.1 billion.

Other short-term deposits (excluding overnight deposits) fell by CZK 7.0 billion (or 1.1%) month on month, owing to financial transactions. The annual rate of growth of these deposits rose from -15.0% in February to -14.2% in March. The annual growth rate of deposits with maturity of up to two years, which are the slightly dominant component of short-term deposits, increased by 1.6 percentage points compared to the previous month, reaching -19.5%. After a rise to -6.8% in February, the annual rate of growth of deposits redeemable at notice of up to 3 months saw a decline in March, to -7.2%.

As regards other short-term deposits, month-on-month declines were recorded for all components. The largest decline was recorded for deposits of insurance corporations and pension funds (down by 3.0%, or CZK 0.8 billion). Further decreases were registered for deposits of other government (down by 2.2%, or CZK 0.5 billion), deposits of non-financial corporations (down by 1.7%, or CZK 2.2 billion), deposits of other financial intermediaries (down by 1.1%, or CZK 0.2 billion) and deposits of households (down by 0.7%, or CZK 3.2 billion).

Marketable instruments, which consist of repos, money market fund shares/units and debt securities with maturities of up to two years, declined by 14.0% month on month to CZK 43.6 billion (CZK 50.8 billion in February). The annual rate of growth of marketable instruments fell by 16.0 percentage points to -33.8% (-17.8% in February).

Main counterparts of M3

The annual rate of growth of loans to the private sector, which are the most important counterpart of M3, stood at 5.3% in March. This indicator shows opposite developments in its major components, i.e. the annual growth rate of loans to households and the annual growth rate of loans to non-financial corporations. The annual growth rate of loans to households has been positive and constantly falling, reaching 6.7% in March, whereas the annual growth rate of loans to non-financial corporations had been negative since mid-2009 but started to show a gradual upward trend in the last nine months. It has even been positive since November 2010, standing at 3.8% in March.

The annual growth rate of loans provided to general government and purchased securities fell from 15.9% in February to 15.5% in March.

The annual growth rate of net external assets declined to -4.9% at the end of March (from 0.4% in February). The annual growth rate of longer-term financial liabilities fell from 22.9% in February to 22.3% in March. The annual growth rate of deposits of central government rose to 13.1% in March (from 10.3 % in February).

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 - NEW BUSINESS¹⁾

	2010		2011					
	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⁾	1.11	1262.5	1.07	1322.8	1.06	1322.7	1.06	1328.6
(1.1) Overnight	0.63	799.6	0.72	965.3	0.71	970.5	0.72	978.5
(1.2) With agreed maturity	1.09	25.2	0.98	17.0	0.96	15.0	1.03	16.5
of which: Up to 2 years	1.03	23.8	0.86	15.1	0.85	13.2	0.87	13.9
(1.3) Redeemable at notice ³⁾	1.95	476.6	2.04	352.9	2.04	349.5	2.04	345.7
(1.3.1) Up to 3 months' notice	2.16	372.6	2.23	305.1	2.23	302.4	2.23	299.3
(1.3.2) Over 3 months' notice	1.19	104.0	0.87	47.8	0.88	47.2	0.88	46.4
(2) Deposits from non-financial corporation⁴⁾	0.56	557.3	0.41	510.0	0.40	486.7	0.42	497.9
(2.1) Overnight	0.39	337.5	0.37	388.0	0.37	386.1	0.38	389.8
(2.2) With agreed maturity	0.72	192.4	0.54	120.6	0.52	99.2	0.55	106.6
of which: Up to 2 years	0.72	192.3	0.54	120.5	0.52	99.0	0.55	106.5
(3) Loans to households²⁾	14.50	56.1	15.25	56.6	15.25	56.7	14.33	63.8
(3.1) Bank overdrafts ⁵⁾	18.45	35.4	18.42	41.3	18.35	41.2	18.40	41.6
(3.2) Consumer credit	14.73	4.9	14.31	3.0	14.51	3.5	14.24	4.7
(3.3) Lending for house purchase	5.36	12.9	4.52	9.4	4.55	9.5	4.52	14.1
of which: Mortgage lending ⁶⁾	5.41	7.5	4.39	6.3	4.42	6.0	4.35	9.6
Saving for building purposes	5.17	4.4	4.88	1.9	4.88	2.1	4.85	3.3
(3.4) Other lending	6.50	2.8	5.68	2.8	5.83	2.4	5.53	3.4
(4) Loans to non-financial corporation	4.07	141.0	3.75	136.3	3.71	138.0	3.66	148.2
(4.1) Bank overdrafts ⁵⁾	4.41	88.4	4.12	94.7	4.02	93.1	4.07	93.7
(4.2) Other loans up to CZK 30 million	4.34	10.4	3.82	7.7	3.79	9.1	3.92	10.1
of which: Up to 1 year initial rate fixation ⁷⁾	4.06	9.1	3.70	7.1	3.66	8.5	3.79	9.4
(4.3) Other loans over to CZK 30 million	3.29	42.2	2.70	33.9	2.88	35.8	2.73	44.3
of which: Up to 1 year initial rate fixation ⁷⁾	3.19	35.1	2.67	33.2	2.85	35.4	2.72	44.2
(5) APRC⁸⁾ on loans to households	8.37	17.9	7.71	12.5	8.09	13.1	7.72	18.8
(5.1) Consumer credit	15.65	4.9	16.88	3.0	16.96	3.5	16.51	4.7
(5.2) Lending for house purchase	5.60	12.9	4.75	9.4	4.79	9.5	4.80	14.1

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 - OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS¹⁾

	2010		2011					
	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⁾	1.29	1569.7	1.21	1640.8	1.21	1645.2	1.20	1653.0
(1.1) With agreed maturity	1.99	319.2	1.79	322.7	1.81	325.4	1.81	328.9
(1.1.1) Up to 2 years	1.80	163.4	1.46	124.7	1.45	123.5	1.44	123.2
(1.1.2) Over 2 years	2.19	155.8	2.01	198.1	2.03	201.9	2.03	205.7
(2) Deposits from non-financial corp.³⁾	0.63	506.2	0.49	509.8	0.49	502.7	0.50	506.1
(2.2) With agreed maturity	1.03	141.3	0.87	120.2	0.89	115.1	0.89	114.9
(2.2.1) Up to 2 years	0.98	137.3	0.82	115.7	0.84	110.3	0.84	110.0
(2.2.2) Over 2 years	2.59	4.0	2.10	4.5	2.01	4.8	2.10	4.9
(3) Loans to households	7.02	991.9	6.96	1055.8	6.95	1057.5	6.93	1061.8
(3.1) Lending for house purchase	5.27	696.2	5.18	740.2	5.17	742.2	5.15	739.3
of which: Mortgage lending ⁴⁾	5.25	569.1	5.16	612.2	5.14	614.4	5.12	612.7
Saving for building purposes	5.38	100.9	5.37	98.5	5.36	97.7	5.36	96.6
(3.2) Consumer credit and other lending ⁵⁾	11.32	295.7	11.39	315.6	11.41	315.3	11.30	322.5
(4) Loans to non-financial corporation	4.17	634.7	4.02	651.1	3.99	655.5	4.00	657.3
(4.1) Up to 1 year	3.91	219.1	3.68	211.4	3.65	214.8	3.70	216.0
(4.2) Over 1 and up to 5 years	4.31	130.6	4.09	117.4	4.01	114.3	4.07	114.3
(4.3) Over 5 years	4.29	285.1	4.20	322.2	4.19	326.4	4.17	327.0

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.

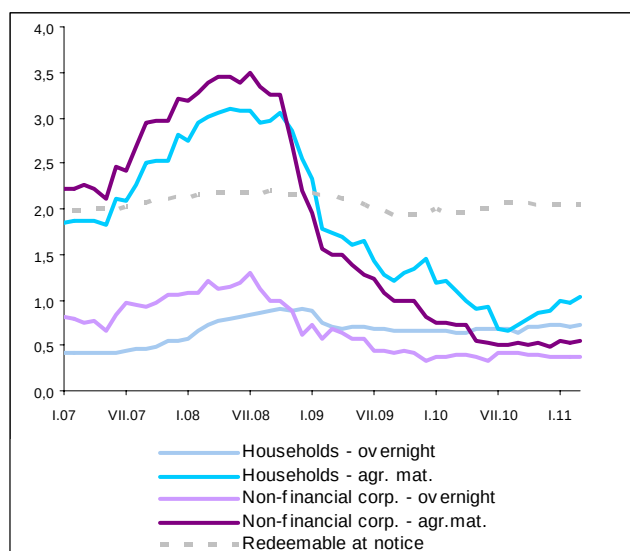
³⁾ Including overnight deposits and deposits with agreed maturity presented in Table 10. For this instrument category, new business and outstanding amounts coincide.

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)).

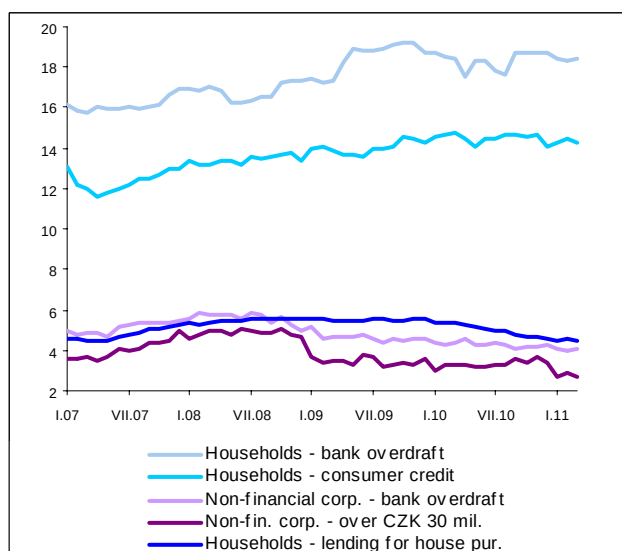
⁵⁾ Consumer credit and other lending include bank overdrafts presented in Table 10.

INTEREST RATES OF MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ON NEW BUSINESS

New business, deposits

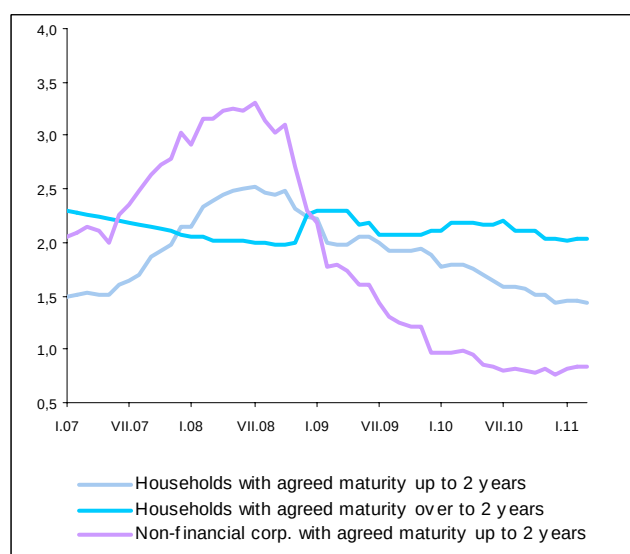


New business, loans

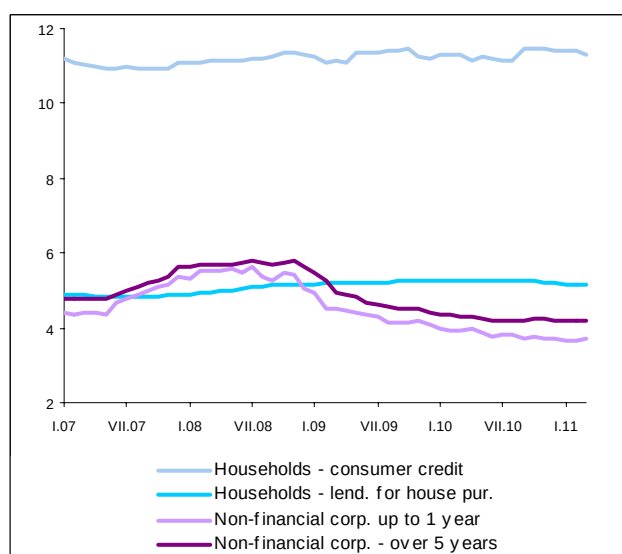


INTEREST RATES OF MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ON OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS

Outstanding amounts, deposits



Outstanding amounts, loans



COMMENTARY ON INTEREST RATES OF MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (TABLES 10 AND 11) – MARCH 2011

Interest rates on new business

Interest rates on new deposits of households and non-financial corporations were little changed in March.

At 1.06%, the average interest rate on total new deposits of households was the same as in the previous month. The rate on overnight deposits remained almost at the previous month's level (0.72%), the rate on deposits with agreed maturity rose slightly, up by 0.07 percentage point to 1.03% and the rate on deposits redeemable at notice was unchanged at 2.04%.

The overall interest rate on new deposits of non-financial corporations recorded no major change compared to the previous month, reaching 0.42%. The rate on overnight deposits was almost unchanged at 0.38%. The interest rate on deposits with an agreed maturity of up to two years (which as a rule account for 100% of all deposits with agreed maturity in this sector) increased very slightly, by 0.03 percentage point to 0.55%.

Interest rates on new loans to households and non-financial corporations decreased in March.

At 14.33%, the rate on new loans to households was 0.92 percentage point lower than in the previous month. The decline in the overall interest rate was not due to actual rate interest rate decreases; rather, it was due to the shares of individual loan types. The volume of loans for house purchase with a low interest rate increased considerably in March. The interest rate on bank overdrafts picked up by 0.05 percentage point to 18.40%. The interest rate on consumer credit decreased by 0.27 percentage point to 14.24% and that on loans for house purchase fell slightly, by 0.03 percentage point to 4.52%. The rate on other loans was 0.30 percentage point lower, standing at 5.53%.

The rate on new loans to non-financial corporations declined by 0.05 percentage point to 3.66%. The rate on bank overdrafts rose by 0.05 percentage point to 4.07% and the rate on other loans of up to CZK 30 million increased by 0.13 percentage point to 3.92%. By contrast, the rate on other loans of over CZK 30 million decreased by 0.15 percentage point, to 2.73%.

Interest rates on outstanding amounts

The average interest rate on outstanding amounts of deposits of households and non-financial corporations remained broadly unchanged in March.

Total deposits of households were remunerated at 1.20%. The rate on overnight deposits was almost the same as in the previous period (0.72%), the rate on deposits redeemable at notice was flat at 2.04% and the rate on deposits with agreed maturity remained unchanged at 1.81%.

The rate on total deposits of non-financial corporations was almost the same as in the previous period (0.50%). The rate on overnight deposits remained at 0.38% and the rate on deposits with agreed maturity was flat at 0.89%.

The average interest rate on outstanding amounts of loans to households and non-financial corporations recorded only a minor change in March.

The overall interest rate on loans to households decreased by just 0.02 percentage point to 6.93%. The rate on loans for house purchase edged down by 0.02 percentage point to 5.15% and the rate on consumer credit and other loans declined by 0.11 percentage point to 11.30%.

The average interest rate on outstanding amounts of loans to non-financial corporations rose only slightly, by 0.01 percentage point to 4.00%. The rate on loans to non-financial corporations edged up to 3.70% for loans with maturity of up to one year and to 4.07% for loans with maturity of over one year and up to five years. By contrast, it declined slightly to 4.17% for loans with maturity of over five years.

TABLE 12 – AGGREGATED BALANCE SHEET OF INVESTMENT FUNDS ¹⁾

CZK billions

	2010				2011			
	February		December		January		February	
	Out-standing amounts	Transa-ctions	Out-standing amounts	Transa-ctions	Out-standing amounts	Transa-ctions	Out-standing amounts	Transa-ctions
Total Assets	101.5	-0.3	124.9	3.8	126.4	2.5	127.6	0.5
(1.1) Deposits	10.4	-0.8	10.1	0.2	10.1	0.0	10.3	0.2
(1.2) Securities other than shares	45.0	0.6	50.6	2.4	50.2	0.4	50.6	0.0
Residents	23.9	0.4	27.4	0.7	27.3	0.0	26.9	-0.5
Non-residents	21.1	0.2	23.2	1.7	22.9	0.4	23.8	0.5
(1.3) Shares and other equity	22.7	0.1	29.3	-0.1	28.7	0.4	29.4	0.2
Residents	5.3	0.0	6.5	-0.1	5.9	0.1	6.0	0.1
Non-residents	17.4	0.1	22.8	0.0	22.8	0.4	23.5	0.2
(1.4) Investment fund shares (including MMFs)	15.7	-0.4	19.1	0.1	19.0	0.4	19.3	0.1
Residents	3.9	0.1	4.4	0.1	4.2	-0.1	4.0	-0.3
Non-residents	11.8	-0.4	14.8	0.0	14.7	0.5	15.3	0.4
(1.5) Other assets	7.6	0.2	15.8	1.2	18.4	1.3	17.9	0.0
Total Liabilities	101.5	-0.3	124.9	3.8	126.4	2.5	127.6	0.5
(2.1) Loans accepted	0.5	-0.1	1.7	0.4	1.7	0.1	1.3	-0.5
(2.2) Investment fund shares	97.5	0.3	117.1	3.6	118.1	1.9	119.7	1.0
(2.3) Other liabilities	3.5	-0.5	6.1	-0.2	6.6	0.6	6.5	0.0

¹⁾ Investment Funds (IFs) represent Mutual and Investment Funds other than Money Market 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 (CZK billions)

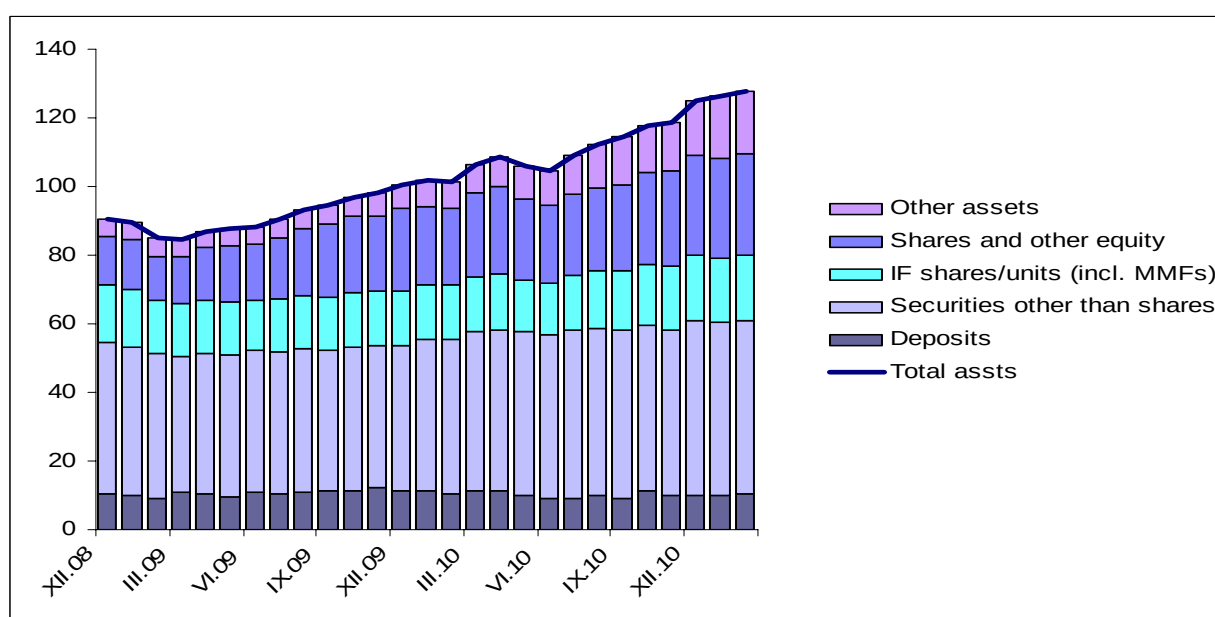


TABLE 13 – AGGREGATED BALANCE SHEET OF FINANCIAL CORPORATION ENGAGED IN LENDING ¹⁾

CZK billions, end of period

	2009 December	2010			
		March	June	September	December
Total Assets	404.2	389.7	386.6	362.9	357.2
(1.1) Deposits	8.1	8.2	7.0	7.7	5.2
(1.2) Loans provided	299.0	291.1	287.4	267.7	264.3
Residents	292.4	284.8	282.3	263.1	259.8
Non-residents	6.6	6.3	5.1	4.6	4.6
(1.3) Securities other than shares	2.7	2.7	3.6	3.3	2.6
(1.4) Shares and equity	5.6	5.5	5.0	3.6	4.3
Mutual fund shares/units (including MMFs)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other shares and equity	5.5	5.4	4.9	3.6	4.2
(1.5) Other assets	88.8	82.2	83.6	80.6	80.8
Total Liabilities	404.2	389.7	386.6	362.9	357.2
(2.1) Loans taken	235.7	218.7	227.8	213.8	211.7
Residents	163.9	149.9	157.8	146.8	148.6
Non-residents	71.9	68.8	70.0	66.9	63.0
(2.2) Securities other than shares issued	13.5	13.5	4.0	4.3	4.3
(2.3) Own funds	110.9	113.8	112.1	102.8	104.3
(2.4) Other liabilities	44.1	43.7	42.6	42.0	36.8

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.

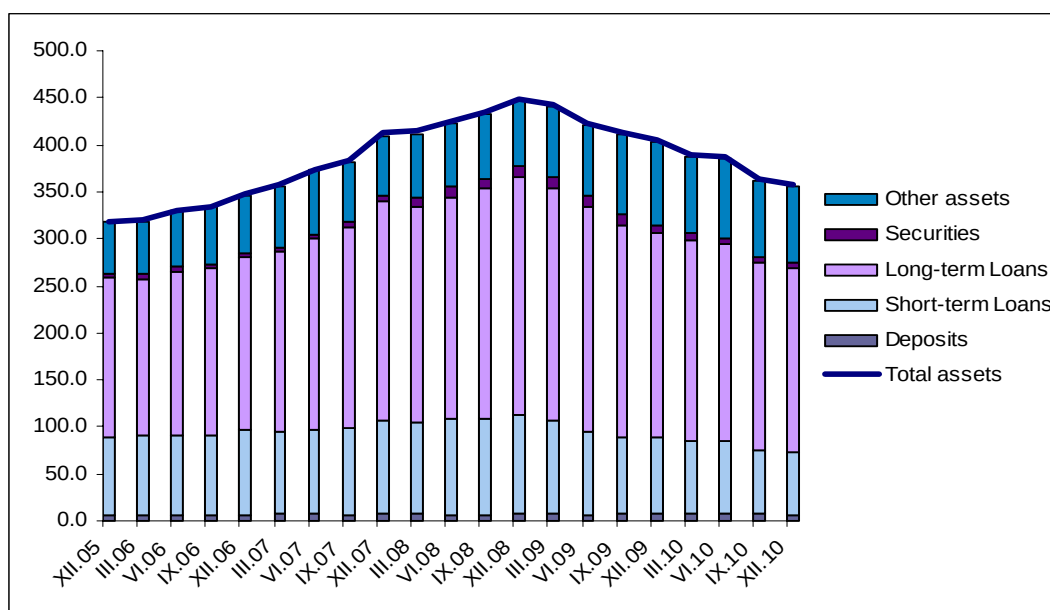
Balance sheet total – breakdown by assets items (CZK billions)

TABLE 14a – SUMMARY OF LOANS PROVIDED BY FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS ENGAGED IN LENDING¹⁾ TO RESIDENTS

CZK billions, end of period

	2009 December	2010			
		March	June	September	December
(1) Non-financial corporations	165.4	165.3	188.9	181.1	178.3
Up to 1 year	42.8	41.5	43.2	40.7	41.9
Over 1 year up to 5 years	96.5	95.3	111.3	106.5	104.0
Over 5 years	26.0	28.5	34.4	33.9	32.4
(2) Financial corporations	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Up to 1 year	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Over 1 year up to 5 years	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Over 5 years	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(3) Government	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Up to 1 year	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Over 1 year up to 5 years	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Over 5 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(4) Households	125.2	118.8	92.8	81.4	80.9
Up to 1 year	35.2	34.0	34.1	26.1	25.2
Over 1 year up to 5 years	72.9	67.9	44.2	40.3	41.2
Over 5 years	17.0	16.9	14.6	14.9	14.5
(5) NPISHs	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Up to 1 year	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Over 1 year up to 5 years	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Over 5 years	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.

TABLE 14b – BREAKDOWN OF LOANS PROVIDED BY FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS ENGAGED IN LENDING¹⁾ TO HOUSEHOLDS

CZK billions, end of period

	2009 December	2010			
		March	June	September	December
(1) Total	129.6	125.2	118.8	92.8	80.9
(1.1) Consumer credit	112.9	110.1	104.5	78.8	65.6
Up to 1 year	33.2	34.0	32.8	32.8	23.8
Over 1 year up to 5 years	65.0	60.8	56.5	33.1	29.0
Over 5 years	14.6	15.4	15.2	13.0	12.8
(1.2) Lending for house purchase	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
Up to 1 year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Over 1 year up to 5 years	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Over 5 years	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
(1.3) Other loans	15.3	13.7	12.9	12.8	14.1
Up to 1 year	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4
Over 1 year up to 5 years	13.4	11.9	11.2	10.9	12.0
Over 5 years	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	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): FEBRUARY 2011

Net assets value: The net assets value of collective investment funds (CIFs) was CZK 119.7 billion at the end of February. This means an increase of CZK 1.7 billion (or 1.4%) compared to January (monthly transactions accounted for CZK +1.0 billion). Compared to the same period last year, the net assets value was up by 22.8%, or CZK 22.2 billion. The biggest month-on-month increase in the net assets value was recorded for real estate funds, up by CZK 0.5 billion to CZK 13.3 billion. This rise was chiefly due to transactions.

Investment in bonds: CIFs invested most in securities other than shares. The value of bond holdings was CZK 50.6 billion. Compared to the previous month, the total volume of bonds increased by CZK 0.4 billion. This rise was largely due to non-transaction effects. However, the proportion of securities other than shares in the funds' net assets value decreased compared to January, down by 0.3 percentage point to 42.3%.

Investment in equity securities: The funds increased the share of equity securities in their portfolios during February. As of the end of February, the value of holdings of equity securities amounted to CZK 48.7 billion, of which CZK 19.3 billion was investment in collective investment funds (including money market funds) and CZK 29.4 billion was investment in shares and other equity. The value of equity securities increased by CZK 1.1 billion compared to January (monthly transactions accounted for CZK +0.3 billion). The share of equity securities in the funds' net assets value increased as well, from 40.3% in the previous month to 40.7%.

Reporting population: In February 2011, 183 resident collective investment funds were active in the Czech Republic, of which 32 were equity funds, 27 bond funds, 63 mixed funds, 60 real estate funds and 1 other fund. Two new collective investment funds commenced their business during the period under review.

COMMENTARY ON THE AGGREGATED BALANCE SHEET OF FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS ENGAGED IN LENDING (TABLES 13 AND 14): DECEMBER 2010

As of 31 December 2010, financial corporations engaged in lending had total assets of CZK 357.2 billion. Compared to the previous quarter, their total assets decreased by CZK 5.7 billion. In year-on-year terms they fell by CZK 47 billion. This sizeable decline was due to a change in the legal structure of some of these entities as of 30 September 2010. A merger took place between a corporation classified as "Financial corporation engaged in lending – other lending" and a bank. From 30 September 2010, this corporation is no longer subject to the reporting duties of financial corporations engaged in lending. At the same time, part of the assets of this corporation was transferred to an affiliated financial corporation engaged in lending whose main object of business is financial leasing. Therefore a slight drop in total assets in the other lending sub-component was visible from 30 September 2010 (consisting mainly of loans provided), totalling roughly CZK 23 billion. At the same time, total assets in the financial leasing sub-component picked up by around CZK 8.5 billion in this context.

The largest asset item was loans provided, which amounted to CZK 264.3 billion. Compared to the previous period, loans recorded a decline of CZK 3.3 billion (i.e. 1.3%) in 2010 Q4. Loans fell by CZK 34.7 billion year on year, representing an annual decline of 11.6%.

The largest part of loans provided to residents consisted of loans to non-financial corporations amounting to CZK 178.3 billion, i.e. 68.6% of loans to residents. Compared to the previous quarter, loans to non-financial corporations fell by CZK 2.8 billion. In year-on-year terms the value of loans provided to non-financial corporations rose by CZK 13 billion, i.e. 7.8%. However, this annual increase was also caused by non-transaction effects, namely reclassifications. The reporting entities reclassified loans provided totalling roughly CZK 24 billion. This volume of loans had been incorrectly reported as loans provided to households until 31 March 2010, which is also the cause of a marked year-on-year drop in these loans (see below).

The second largest category of loans to residents consisted of loans to households, totalling CZK 80.9 billion. They were down by CZK 0.5 billion compared to the previous quarter. In year-on-year terms, loans provided to households fell by CZK 44.3 billion, i.e. 35.4%. These loans account for 31.1% of loans granted to residents.

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.

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.

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 – funds investing mainly in shares and other equity.
2. Bond funds – funds investing mainly in securities other than shares.
3. Mixed funds – funds investing in equity and debt securities without a clear preference for either approach.
4. Real estate funds – funds investing mainly in real estate.
5. Hedge funds – funds applying more or less unlimited investment strategies in order to achieve positive absolute yields, whose managers are remunerated based on the fund's performance in addition to their salary.
6. Other funds – collective investment funds other than equity funds, bond funds, mixed funds, real estate funds or hedge funds.

Funds of funds and funds of qualified investors are classified under the aforementioned categories according to their investment strategies.

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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