

MONETARY STATISTICS – JUNE

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.

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

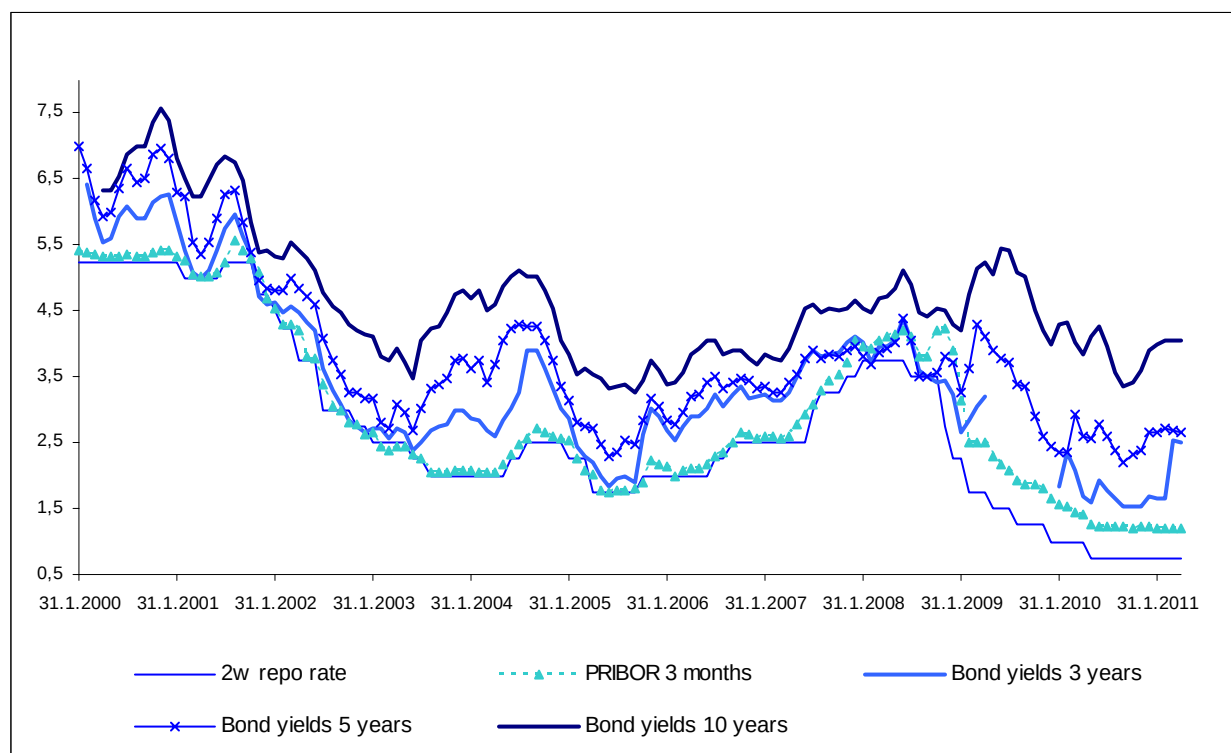
	CNB			ECB from 13 April 2011 onwards
	from 7 August 2009 onwards	from 17 December 2009 onwards	from 7 May 2010 onwards	
2W repo rate	1.25	1.00	0.75	1.25
Deposit facility	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50
Marginal lending facility	2.25	2.00	1.75	2.00

TABLE 2 – FINANCIAL MARKETS INTEREST RATES

monthly average	2010 April		2011					
			February		March		April	
	CR	Euro area	CR	Euro area	CR	Euro area	CR	Euro area
Money market								
CZEONIA/EONIA								
overnight	0.93	0.35	0.60	0.71	0.59	0.66	0.57	0.99
PRIBOR/EURIBOR								
1 month	1.21	0.40	1.00	0.89	0.98	0.90	0.98	1.13
3 months	1.42	0.64	1.21	1.09	1.21	1.18	1.21	1.32
6 months	1.67	0.95	1.57	1.35	1.56	1.48	1.57	1.62
1 year	1.94	1.22	1.80	1.71	1.82	1.92	1.83	2.09
Capital market								
Bond yields								
3 years	1.68	1.97	1.65	3.19	2.52	3.71	2.50	4.06
5 years	2.58	2.70	2.71	3.94	2.68	3.98	2.66	4.25
10 years (Maastricht)	3.84	4.17	4.05	4.48	4.05	4.49	4.05	4.66

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): APRIL 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 April, 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. The most growth recorded the EONIA rate by 0.33 pp. The 3M PRIBOR reached 1.21% in April as well as in the previous two months and the 3M EURIBOR stood at 1.32% (1.18% in March).

Bond yields on the Czech capital market did not change in practice in April to the contrary the bond yields in the euro area recorded the continuous growth trend (the 3Y maturity euro bond by 0.35 pp at most). The yield on the 10Y bond in the Czech Republic was 4.05% in April as well as in the previous two months, while the yield on the 10-year bond in the euro area reached 4.66% (4.49% in March).

TABLE 3 – KEY MONETARY INDICATORS

CZK billions, unless otherwise indicated

	2010 April			2011								
				February			March			April		
	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	1 796.2	-8.7	6.9	2 034.5	11.7	8.4	2 027.4	-7.5	6.2	2 041.3	17.0	7.6
M3 ¹⁾	2 727.2	43.8	0.6	2 738.3	0.7	1.0	2 717.4	-21.4	-0.5	2 754.7	41.5	-0.6
Loans to private sector ²⁾	1 895.5	0.7	0.7	1 968.7	3.3	5.0	1 976.9	7.6	5.3	1 991.8	17.9	6.2
Net foreign assets ³⁾	1 079.1	48.0	5.1	978.6	-9.8	0.4	939.2	-35.0	-4.7	905.9	-13.1	-10.3

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 (%)

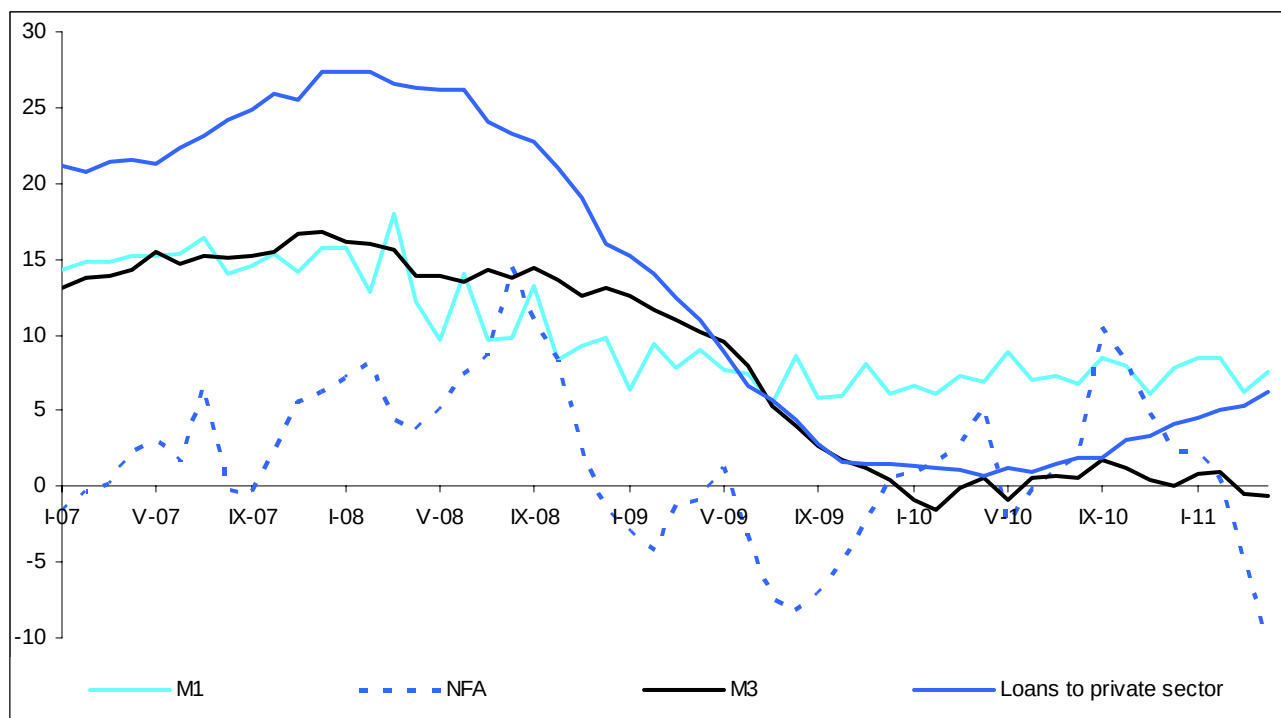


TABLE 4 – MONETARY AGGREGATES AND COUNTERPARTS

CZK billions, unless otherwise indicated

	2010 April			2011								
				February			March			April		
	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)	2 727.2	43.8	0.6	2 738.3	0.7	1.0	2 717.4	-21.4	-0.5	2 754.7	41.5	-0.6
(1.1) Currency in circulation	353.2	1.5	-2.0	357.5	1.4	0.9	358.1	0.6	1.8	361.7	3.6	2.4
(1.2) Overnight deposits	1 443.0	-10.2	9.3	1 677.0	10.3	10.2	1 669.3	-8.0	7.2	1 679.5	13.4	8.8
(1.3) M1 (items 1.1 and 1.2)	1 796.2	-8.7	6.9	2 034.5	11.7	8.4	2 027.4	-7.5	6.2	2 041.3	17.0	7.6
(1.4) Deposits with agreed maturity up to 2Y	479.1	46.2	-13.5	349.7	-6.5	-21.1	346.0	-3.9	-19.5	362.9	18.0	-23.4
(1.5) Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3M	383.1	3.7	-6.9	303.3	-2.7	-6.8	300.5	-2.9	-7.1	299.7	-0.7	-8.2
(1.6) Other short term deposits (1.4 and 1.5)	862.2	49.8	-10.7	653.1	-9.2	-15.0	646.5	-6.8	-14.2	662.6	17.3	-17.0
(1.7) M2 (items 1.3 and 1.6)	2 658.4	41.1	0.5	2 687.6	2.5	1.5	2 673.8	-14.3	0.4	2 703.9	34.3	0.1
(1.8) Repurchase agreements ²⁾	23.8	2.9	-	12.1	-1.4	-	5.7	-6.3	-	11.9	6.2	-
(1.9) Money market fund shares/units ²⁾	42.9	-0.2	-	37.2	-0.9	-	36.3	-0.9	-	35.6	-0.7	-
(1.10) Debt securities issued with maturity up to 2Y ²⁾	2.1	0.0	-	1.5	0.4	-	1.6	0.0	-	3.3	1.7	-
(1.11) Marketable instruments (items 1.8, 1.9 and 1.10)	68.9	2.7	4.9	50.8	-1.8	-17.8	43.6	-7.1	-33.8	50.8	7.3	-25.9
COUNTERPARTS OF M3												
MFI liabilities												
(2) Holdings deposits against central government	219.0	-41.3	-20.4	276.5	-9.1	10.3	292.3	15.4	13.1	234.5	-57.1	8.2
(3) Longer-term fin. deposits against other residents (items 3.1 to 3.4)	677.1	10.4	31.5	674.9	19.0	22.9	685.0	14.5	22.6	668.5	0.8	20.8
(3.1) Deposits with agreed maturity over 2Y	176.7	8.3	53.4	217.7	4.6	32.6	221.6	3.8	31.6	228.4	6.9	29.4
(3.2) Deposits redeemable at notice over 3M	106.4	1.8	54.9	47.8	-0.6	-0.6	47.0	-0.7	-3.6	46.6	-0.4	-6.1
(3.3) Debt securities issued with maturity over 2Y	94.9	5.9	8.8	104.0	4.2	20.6	106.3	3.1	23.1	105.3	-1.0	14.4
(3.4) Capital and reserves	299.0	-5.6	22.6	305.4	10.9	21.3	310.1	8.3	21.0	288.2	-4.7	21.4
MFI assets												
(4) Credit to residents (items 4.1 and 4.2)	2 537.1	-7.3	3.4	2 691.3	25.2	7.6	2 720.3	28.5	7.9	2 717.4	0.0	8.2
(4.1) Credit to general government	596.4	-4.2	14.3	670.4	20.9	15.9	689.6	19.2	15.6	672.9	-16.8	13.6
(4.2) Credit to private sector	1 940.7	-3.0	0.5	2 020.8	4.3	5.2	2 030.7	9.3	5.6	2 044.5	16.7	6.6
(5) Net foreign assets	1 079.1	48.0	5.1	978.6	-9.8	0.4	939.2	-35.0	-4.7	905.9	-13.1	-10.3
(6) Other counterparts of M3 (residual) (=M3+items 2.3 - items 4.5) ²⁾	7.1	-27.7	-	20.0	-4.8	-	35.2	15.0	-	34.4	-1.6	-

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

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 April		2011					
			February		March		April	
	Stocks	Flows ²⁾	Stocks	Flows ²⁾	Stocks	Flows ²⁾	Stocks	Flows ²⁾
(1) Overnight deposits	1 443.0	-10.2	1 677.0	10.3	1 669.3	-8.0	1 679.5	13.4
(1.1) Other general government	129.6	-12.9	136.3	6.9	124.3	-12.0	131.8	7.5
(1.2) Other financial intermediaries ³⁾	26.5	-3.7	28.9	-0.6	27.8	-1.1	27.6	0.0
(1.3) Insurance corporations and pension funds	9.1	-3.5	15.6	2.0	11.0	-4.6	8.0	-3.0
(1.4) Non-financial corporations	433.0	-4.6	490.3	-4.0	492.1	1.4	480.9	-9.2
(1.5) Households ⁴⁾	844.8	14.5	1 005.9	6.0	1 014.1	8.2	1 031.3	18.1
(2) M2 - M1 (other short- term deposits)	862.2	49.8	653.1	-9.2	646.5	-6.8	662.6	17.3
(2.1) Other general government	33.8	-1.1	24.4	1.8	23.9	-0.5	23.0	-0.8
(2.2) Other financial intermediaries ³⁾	21.4	1.3	17.6	0.3	17.5	-0.2	18.4	1.0
(2.3) Insurance corporations and pension funds	34.6	5.6	27.0	-0.3	26.2	-0.8	37.3	11.2
(2.4) Non-financial corporations	228.7	44.8	131.2	-7.0	129.1	-2.2	137.2	8.5
(2.5) Households ⁴⁾	543.7	-0.8	452.9	-3.9	449.8	-3.0	446.7	-2.5
(3) Repurchase agreements (a part of M3 - M2)	23.8	2.9	12.1	-1.4	5.7	-6.3	11.9	6.2
(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⁾	2.9	0.4	5.8	-0.2	2.6	-3.2	2.6	0.0
(3.3) Insurance corporations and pension funds	18.9	2.7	4.9	-1.0	1.8	-3.1	8.1	6.3
(3.4) Non-financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(3.5) Households ⁴⁾	2.0	-0.1	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.2	-0.1

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

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

³⁾ Including other financial intermediaries (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					
	April		February		March		April	
	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾
(1) Loans to non-financial corporations	764.1	-12.1	792.1	3.1	794.4	1.6	806.9	14.7
(1.1) up to 1 year	248.8	-8.9	249.0	1.8	250.1	1.1	259.6	10.2
(1.2) over 1 year and up to 5 years	155.6	-7.0	146.2	-2.1	145.3	-1.1	143.3	-1.4
(1.3) over 5 years	359.7	3.7	396.9	3.4	399.0	1.6	403.9	6.0
(2) Loans to households²⁾	997.9	4.8	1 059.0	2.1	1 064.0	5.2	1 066.2	2.7
(2.1) Consumer credit	187.8	0.1	200.1	-0.1	201.0	1.1	200.1	-0.6
(2.2) Lending for house purchase	700.8	4.3	742.6	2.0	740.1	2.6	743.7	3.6
(2.3) Other lending	109.2	0.5	116.4	0.2	122.8	1.5	122.4	-0.3
(3) Loans to other financial intermediaries³⁾	133.2	8.0	117.4	-1.7	118.3	0.8	118.2	0.2
(4) Loans to insurance corporations and pension funds	0.3	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3

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⁾ 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 (%)

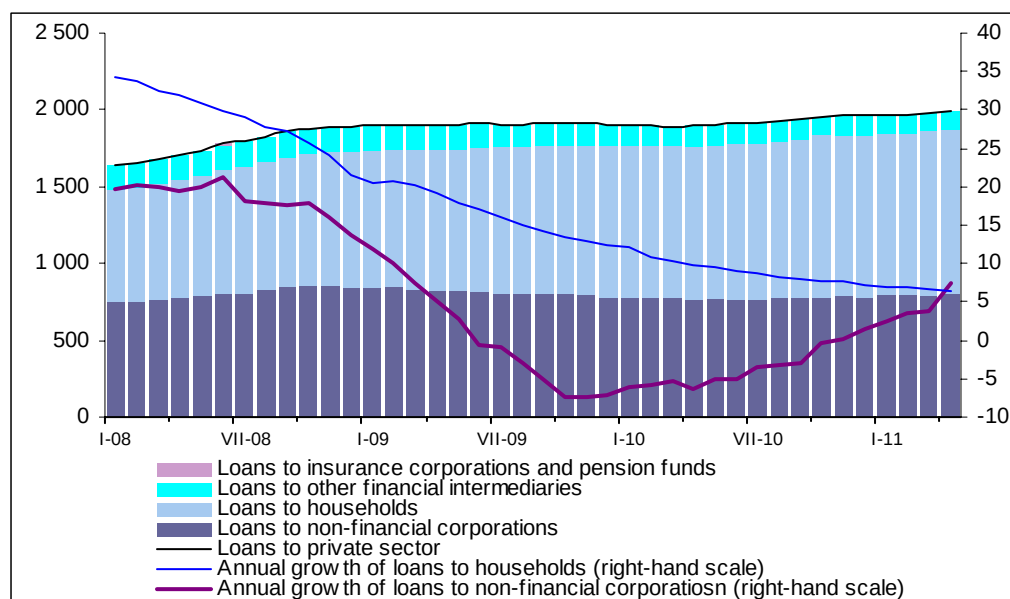


TABLE 7 - CONTRIBUTIONS TO ANNUAL GROWTH¹⁾ OF M3

	2010 April	2011		
		February	March	April
	% points	% points	% points	% points
M1	4.3	5.9	4.1	5.2
of which: Currency	-0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Overnight deposits	4.6	5.8	3.9	4.9
M2 - M1 (= other short-term deposits)	-3.8	-4.5	-3.8	-5.2
M3 - M2 (= short-term marketable instruments)	0.1	-0.4	-0.8	-0.7
M3	0.6	1.0	-0.5	-0.6

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

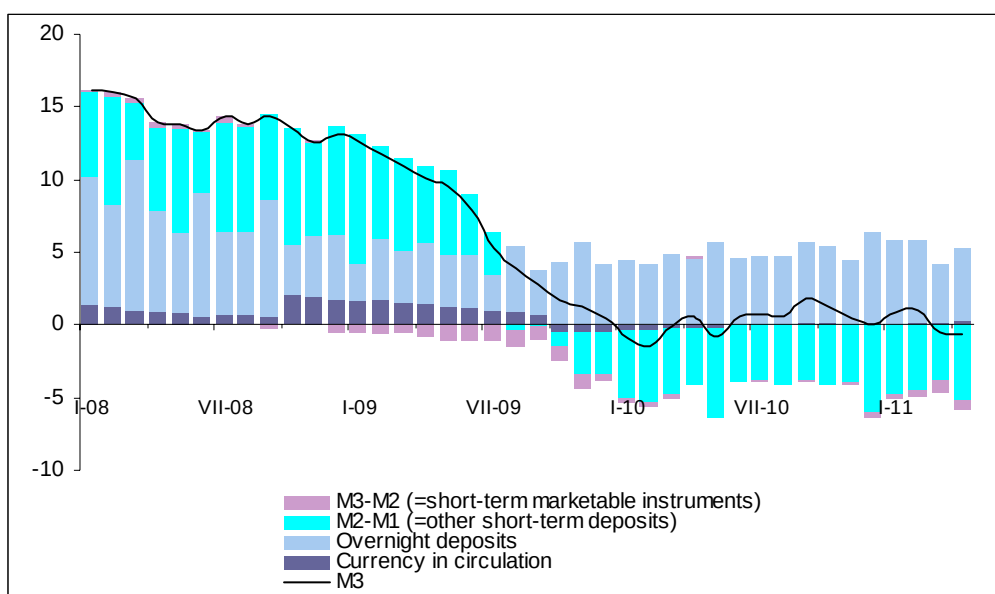
Contributions to annual growth of M3 (%)

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

	2010 April	2011		
		February	March	April
	% points	% points	% points	% points
Non-financial corporations	-2.7	1.4	1.6	3.0
Households ²⁾	4.6	3.6	3.6	3.4
Other financial intermediaries ³⁾	-1.3	0.0	0.2	-0.2
Insurance corporations and pension funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans to private sector ⁴⁾	0.7	5.0	5.3	6.2

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 (%)

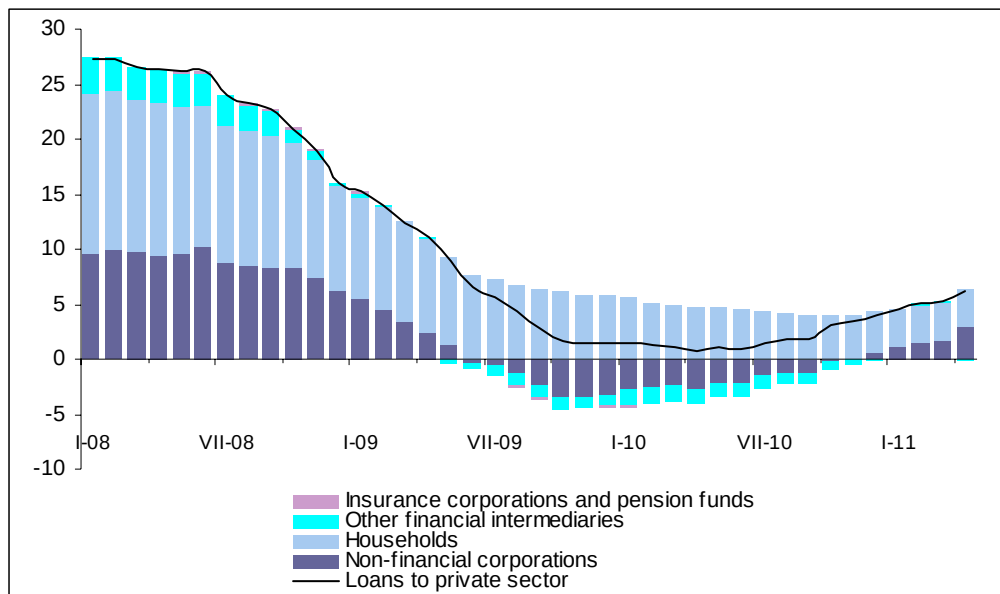


TABLE 9a - BALANCE SHEETS OF MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS BY REPORTING INSTITUTIONS (ASSETS): APRIL 2011

CZK billions

	MFI			Consolidated balance sheet of MFIs
	CNB	Credit institutions	Money market funds	
(1) ASSETS TOTAL	741.3	4 406.4	40.9	4 309.3
(1.1) Loans to residents	3.6	2 675.6	10.9	2 066.7
MFI	0.0	612.5	10.9	-
General government	0.0	74.8	0.0	74.8
Other residents	3.6	1 988.2	0.0	1 991.8
(1.2) Holdings of securities other than shares issued by residents	0.0	785.3	17.9	607.3
MFI	0.0	193.7	2.2	-
General government	0.0	583.4	14.7	598.1
Other residents	0.0	8.2	1.0	9.2
(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	75.3	0.0	43.5
MFI	0.0	31.8	0.0	-
Other residents	0.0	43.5	0.0	43.5
(1.5) External assets	720.0	541.1	11.8	1 272.9
(1.6) Fixed assets	11.1	111.8	0.0	122.9
(1.7) Remaining assets	6.6	217.3	0.3	196.1

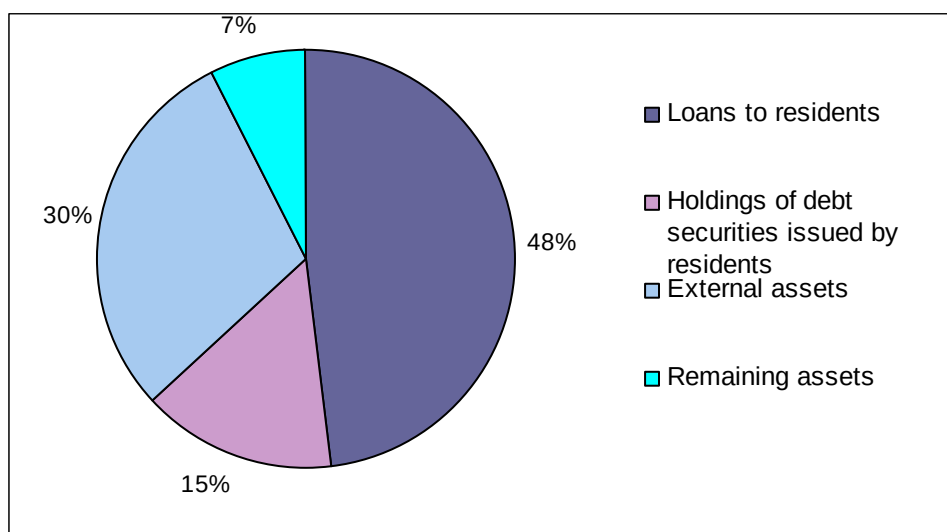
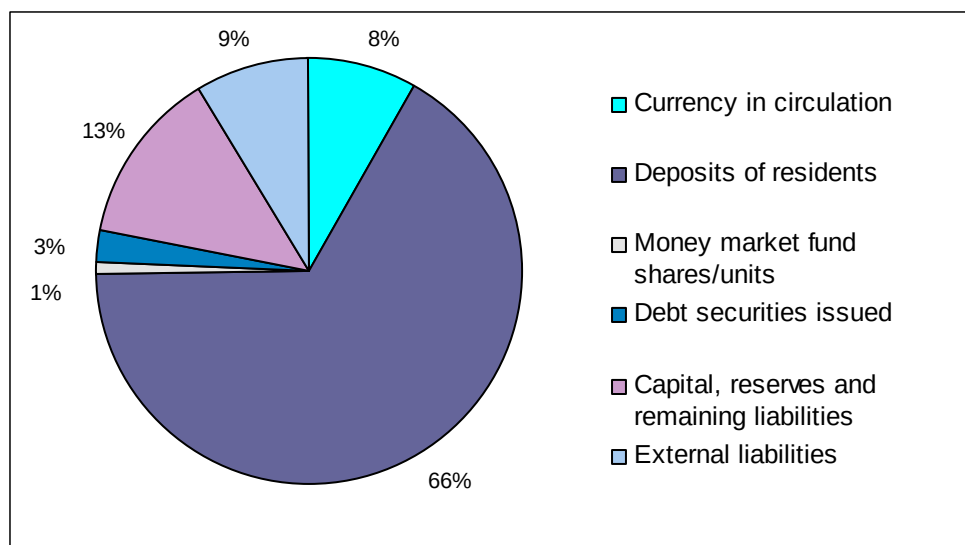
Consolidated balance sheet of MFIs - assets

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

CZK billions

	MFI			Consolidated balance sheet of MFIs
	CNB	Credit institutions	Money market funds	
(2) LIABILITIES TOTAL	741.3	4 406.4	40.9	4 309.3
(2.1) Currency in circulation	389.8	-	-	361.7
(2.2) Deposits of residents	486.7	2 993.0	0.0	2 863.6
MFI	415.7	200.5	0.0	-
Central government	67.2	167.2	0.0	234.5
Other general government/other residents	3.9	2 625.3	0.0	2 629.1
(2.3) Money market fund shares/units	-	-	35.6	35.6
(2.4) Debt securities issued	0.0	304.5	0.0	108.6
(2.5) Capital and reserves	-179.8	499.8	0.0	288.2
(2.6) External liabilities	2.9	359.2	4.9	367.0
(2.7) Remaining liabilities	41.7	249.9	0.4	291.9
(2.8) Excess of inter MFI liabilities	-	-	-	-7.3

Consolidated balance sheet of MFIs - liabilities



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

After fluctuating around zero in the first half of 2010, the annual rate of growth of M3 had only been positive since June. However, in the last two periods under review the annual rate of growth of M3 turned negative. It was -0.6% in April.

As a result of financial transactions, M3 rose by CZK 41.5 billion month on month (falling by CZK 15.7 billion in year-on-year terms) to CZK 2,754.7 billion.

Main components of M3

This evolution of M3 is due to changes in contributions of two key M3 components – overnight deposits and other short-term deposits. The contribution of overnight deposits was 4.9 percentage points and that of other short-term deposits was -5.2 percentage points in April (Table 7 **Chyba! Nebyla zadána posloupnost.**).

The increase in the annual growth rate of overnight deposits from 7.2% in March to 8.8 % in April reflected also in a rise in the annual growth rate of M1 to 7.6% (from 6.2% in March). In month-on-month terms, overnight deposits grew by CZK 13.4 billion (or 0.8%), owing to financial transactions. Within overnight deposits, increases were recorded by other government (up by 6.1%, or CZK 7.5 billion) and households (up by 1.8%, or CZK 18.1 billion). By contrast, deposits of insurance corporations and pension funds and deposits of non-financial corporations declined (by 27.3%, or CZK 3.0 billion, and by 1.9%, or CZK 9.2 billion respectively). Deposits of other financial intermediaries also showed a slight decrease (of 0.2%).

The annual rate of growth of currency in circulation rose from 1.8% in March to 2.4% in April. In month-on-month terms, currency in circulation increased by 1.0%, standing at CZK 361.7 billion.

Other short-term deposits (excluding overnight deposits) grew by CZK 17.3 billion (i.e. 2.7%) month on month, owing to financial transactions. The annual rate of growth of these deposits fell from -14.2% in March to -17.0% in April. The annual growth rate of deposits with maturity of up to two years, which are the slightly dominant component of short-term deposits, fell by 3.9 percentage points compared to the previous month, reaching -23.4%. The annual rate of growth of deposits redeemable at notice of up to 3 months decreased from -7.1% in March to -8.2% in April.

Within other short-term deposits, the biggest month-on-month increases were recorded for deposits of insurance corporations and pension funds (up by 42.7%, or CZK 11.2 billion). Increases in deposits were registered also by non-financial corporations (up by 6.6%, or CZK 8.5 billion) and other financial intermediaries (up by 5.5%, or CZK 1.0 billion). By contrast, deposits of other government and households decreased (by 3.3%, or CZK 0.8 billion and by 0.6%, or CZK 2.5 billion respectively).

Marketable instruments, which consist of repos, money market fund shares/units and debt securities with maturities of up to two years, rose by 16.6% month on month to CZK 50.8 billion (CZK 43.6 billion in March). The annual rate of growth of marketable instruments increased by 7.9 percentage points to -25.9% (-33.8 % in March).

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 6.2% in April. 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 6.5% in April, 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 ten months. It has even been positive since November 2010, standing at 7.4% in April.

The annual growth rate of loans provided to general government and purchased securities fell from 15.6% in March to 13.6% in April.

The annual growth rate of net external assets declined to -10.3% at the end of April (from -4.7% in March). The annual growth rate of longer-term financial liabilities fell from 22.6% in March to 20.8% in April. The annual growth rate of deposits of central government decreased to 8.2% in April (from 13.1% in March).

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 April		2011					
			February		March		April	
	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	1279.3	1.06	1322.7	1.06	1328.6	1.04	1343.8
(1.1) Overnight	0.64	813.9	0.71	970.5	0.72	978.5	0.70	996.4
(1.2) With agreed maturity	0.98	23.4	0.96	15.0	1.03	16.5	1.03	15.1
of which: Up to 2 years	0.92	22.3	0.85	13.2	0.87	13.9	0.82	13.1
(1.3) Redeemable at notice ³⁾	1.95	482.0	2.04	349.5	2.04	345.7	2.05	344.7
(1.3.1) Up to 3 months' notice	2.15	376.1	2.23	302.4	2.23	299.3	2.22	298.7
(1.3.2) Over 3 months' notice	1.20	105.8	0.88	47.2	0.88	46.4	0.88	46.0
(2) Deposits from non-financial corporation⁴⁾	0.56	545.7	0.40	486.7	0.42	497.9	0.43	477.0
(2.1) Overnight	0.39	333.2	0.37	386.1	0.38	389.8	0.39	377.9
(2.2) With agreed maturity	0.73	184.3	0.52	99.2	0.55	106.6	0.58	97.8
of which: Up to 2 years	0.73	184.3	0.52	99.0	0.55	106.5	0.55	96.7
(3) Loans to households²⁾	13.98	53.1	15.25	56.7	14.33	63.8	14.32	61.9
(3.1) Bank overdrafts ⁵⁾	17.57	34.5	18.35	41.2	18.40	41.6	18.37	40.9
(3.2) Consumer credit	14.42	3.8	14.51	3.5	14.24	4.7	13.94	4.0
(3.3) Lending for house purchase	5.29	12.0	4.55	9.5	4.52	14.1	4.49	14.0
of which: Mortgage lending ⁶⁾	5.31	6.8	4.42	6.0	4.35	9.6	4.32	9.0
Saving for building purposes	5.14	4.1	4.88	2.1	4.85	3.3	4.78	3.2
(3.4) Other lending	6.22	2.8	5.83	2.4	5.53	3.4	5.55	3.0
(4) Loans to non-financial corporation	4.16	139.6	3.71	138.0	3.66	148.2	3.67	133.5
(4.1) Bank overdrafts ⁵⁾	4.56	88.2	4.02	93.1	4.07	93.7	3.97	99.1
(4.2) Other loans up to CZK 30 million	3.96	11.0	3.79	9.1	3.92	10.1	4.20	8.4
of which: Up to 1 year initial rate fixation ⁷⁾	3.77	10.0	3.66	8.5	3.79	9.4	4.11	7.5
(4.3) Other loans over to CZK 30 million	3.33	40.4	2.88	35.8	2.73	44.3	2.35	26.0
of which: Up to 1 year initial rate fixation ⁷⁾	3.24	35.6	2.85	35.4	2.72	44.2	2.34	26.0
(5) APRC⁸⁾ on loans to households	7.91	15.7	8.09	13.1	7.72	18.8	7.29	18.1
(5.1) Consumer credit	15.48	3.8	16.96	3.5	16.51	4.7	16.11	4.0
(5.2) Lending for house purchase	5.52	12.0	4.79	9.5	4.80	14.1	4.74	14.0

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. 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 April		2011					
			February		March		April	
	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⁾	1.28	1593.1	1.21	1645.2	1.20	1653.0	1.19	1673.2
(1.1) With agreed maturity	1.97	323.7	1.81	325.4	1.81	328.9	1.81	332.4
(1.1.1) Up to 2 years	1.75	160.6	1.45	123.5	1.44	123.2	1.44	121.5
(1.1.2) Over 2 years	2.18	163.1	2.03	201.9	2.03	205.7	2.03	210.9
(2) Deposits from non-financial corp.³⁾	0.63	514.8	0.49	502.7	0.50	506.1	0.52	501.7
(2.2) With agreed maturity	0.98	153.4	0.89	115.1	0.89	114.9	0.91	122.4
(2.2.1) Up to 2 years	0.94	149.1	0.84	110.3	0.84	110.0	0.84	116.2
(2.2.2) Over 2 years	2.34	4.4	2.01	4.8	2.10	4.9	2.12	6.2
(3) Loans to households	6.97	996.4	6.95	1057.5	6.93	1061.8	6.90	1064.7
(3.1) Lending for house purchase	5.28	700.5	5.17	742.2	5.15	739.3	5.13	743.3
of which: Mortgage lending ⁴⁾	5.26	572.7	5.14	614.4	5.12	612.7	5.09	616.1
Saving for building purposes	5.38	101.1	5.36	97.7	5.36	96.6	5.36	96.6
(3.2) Consumer credit and other lending ⁵⁾	11.17	296.0	11.41	315.3	11.30	322.5	11.27	321.4
(4) Loans to non-financial corporation	4.20	628.7	3.99	655.5	4.00	657.3	4.00	670.3
(4.1) Up to 1 year	4.00	213.7	3.65	214.8	3.70	216.0	3.65	224.2
(4.2) Over 1 and up to 5 years	4.35	126.7	4.01	114.3	4.07	114.3	4.09	113.3
(4.3) Over 5 years	4.28	288.3	4.19	326.4	4.17	327.0	4.19	332.8

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

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

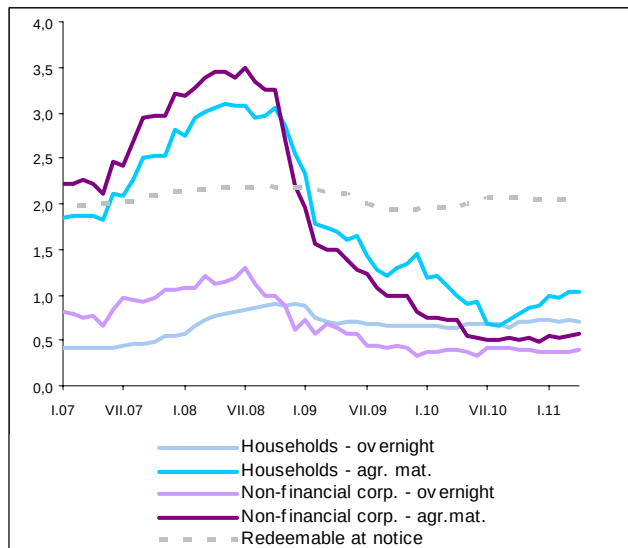
³⁾ Including overnight deposits and deposits with agreed maturity presented in Table 10. For this instrument category, new business and outstanding amounts coincide.

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

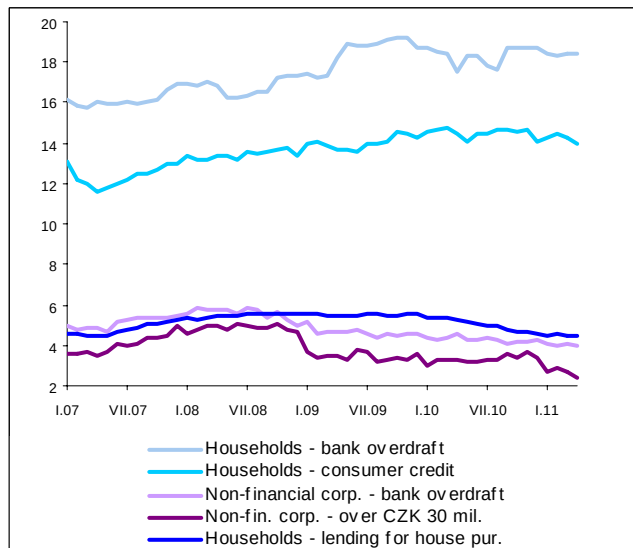
⁵⁾ Consumer credit and other lending include bank overdrafts presented in Table 10.

INTEREST RATES OF MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ON NEW BUSINESS

New business, deposits

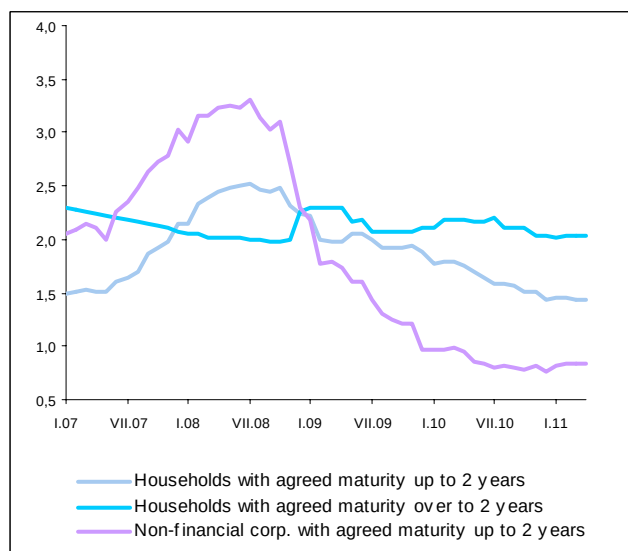


New business, loans

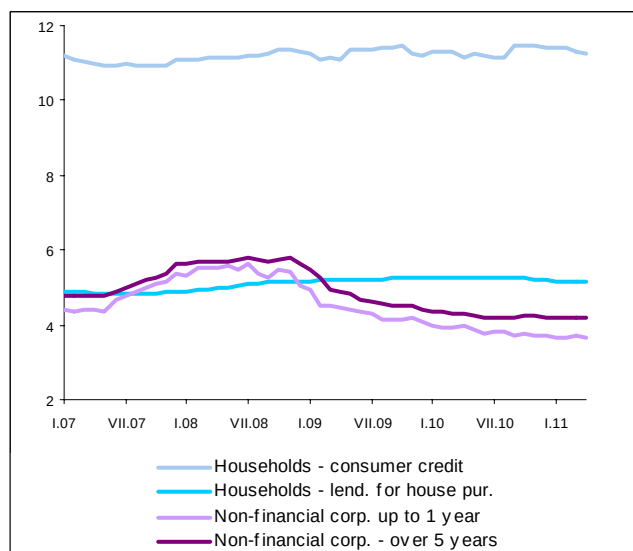


INTEREST RATES OF MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ON OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS

Outstanding amounts, deposits



Outstanding amounts, loans



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

Interest rates on new business

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

The average interest rate on total new deposits of households edged down to 1.04%. The rate on overnight deposits also fell slightly, to 0.70%. The rate on deposits with agreed maturity was the same as in the previous month (1.03%) and the rate on deposits redeemable at notice was also broadly flat (2.05%).

The overall interest rate on new deposits of non-financial corporations recorded no major change compared to the previous month, reaching 0.43%. The rate on overnight deposits was also broadly unchanged at 0.39%. Similarly, the interest 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 this sector) was at the same level as in the previous month (0.55%).

Overall interest rates on new loans to households and non-financial corporations were also little changed in April.

The rate on new loans to households was the same as in March (14.32%). The interest rate on bank overdrafts decreased by 0.03 percentage point to 18.37%. The interest rate on consumer credit fell by 0.30 percentage point to 13.94% and that on loans for house purchase declined slightly, by 0.03 percentage point to 4.49%. By contrast, the rate on other loans was 0.02 percentage point higher, standing at 5.55%.

The rate on loans to non-financial corporations was virtually unchanged at 3.67%. The rate on bank overdrafts decreased by 0.10 percentage point, to 3.97%. The rate on other loans of up to CZK 30 million rose by 0.28 percentage point to 4.20%, whereas the rate on other loans of over CZK 30 million recorded a decline of 0.38 percentage point, reaching 2.35%.

Interest rates on outstanding amounts

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

Total deposits of households were remunerated at 1.19%. The rate on overnight deposits was almost the same as in the previous period (0.70%), the rate on deposits redeemable at notice was flat at 2.05% and the rate on deposits with agreed maturity remained unchanged at 1.81%.

Total deposits of non-financial corporations were remunerated at 0.52%. The rate on overnight deposits was almost unchanged from March (0.39%) and the rate on deposits with agreed maturity declined only slightly, to 0.91%.

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

The overall interest rate on loans to households fell by 0.03 percentage point to 6.90%. The rate on loans for house purchase decreased by 0.02 percentage point to 5.13% and the rate on consumer credit and other loans recorded a slight decline to 11.27%.

The average interest rate on outstanding amounts of loans to non-financial corporations was flat at 4.00%. The rate on loans with maturity of up to one year edged down to 3.65%. By contrast, the rate for maturity of over one year and up to five years increased to 4.09% and the rate for maturity of over five years rose to 4.19%.

TABLE 12 – AGGREGATED BALANCE SHEET OF INVESTMENT FUNDS ¹⁾

CZK billions

	2010		2011					
	March		January		February		March	
	Out-standing amounts	Transa-ctions	Out-standing amounts	Transa-ctions	Out-standing amounts	Transa-ctions	Out-standing amounts	Transa-ctions
Total Assets	106.6	3.2	126.4	2.5	127.8	0.4	128.4	1.0
(1.1) Deposits	11.4	1.0	10.1	0.0	10.3	0.2	10.0	-0.2
(1.2) Securities other than shares	46.1	0.8	50.2	0.4	50.6	0.0	50.1	-0.3
Residents	23.8	-0.2	27.3	0.0	26.9	-0.5	26.0	-0.6
Non-residents	22.4	1.1	22.9	0.4	23.8	0.5	24.2	0.4
(1.3) Shares and other equity	24.5	0.7	28.7	0.4	29.5	0.2	29.7	0.3
Residents	5.3	-0.1	5.9	0.1	6.0	0.1	6.2	0.1
Non-residents	19.3	0.7	22.8	0.4	23.5	0.2	23.4	0.2
(1.4) Investment fund shares (including MMFs)	16.2	0.2	19.0	0.4	19.3	0.1	19.5	0.3
Residents	4.0	0.0	4.2	-0.1	4.0	-0.3	3.7	-0.3
Non-residents	12.2	0.2	14.7	0.5	15.3	0.4	15.8	0.6
(1.5) Other assets	8.3	0.6	18.4	1.3	18.1	0.0	19.1	0.9
Total Liabilities	106.6	3.2	126.4	2.5	127.8	0.4	128.4	1.0
(2.1) Loans accepted	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.1	1.3	-0.5	1.4	0.1
(2.2) Investment fund shares	102.2	2.8	118.1	1.9	119.8	0.9	119.8	0.5
(2.3) Other liabilities	3.9	0.5	6.6	0.6	6.8	0.0	7.2	0.4

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)

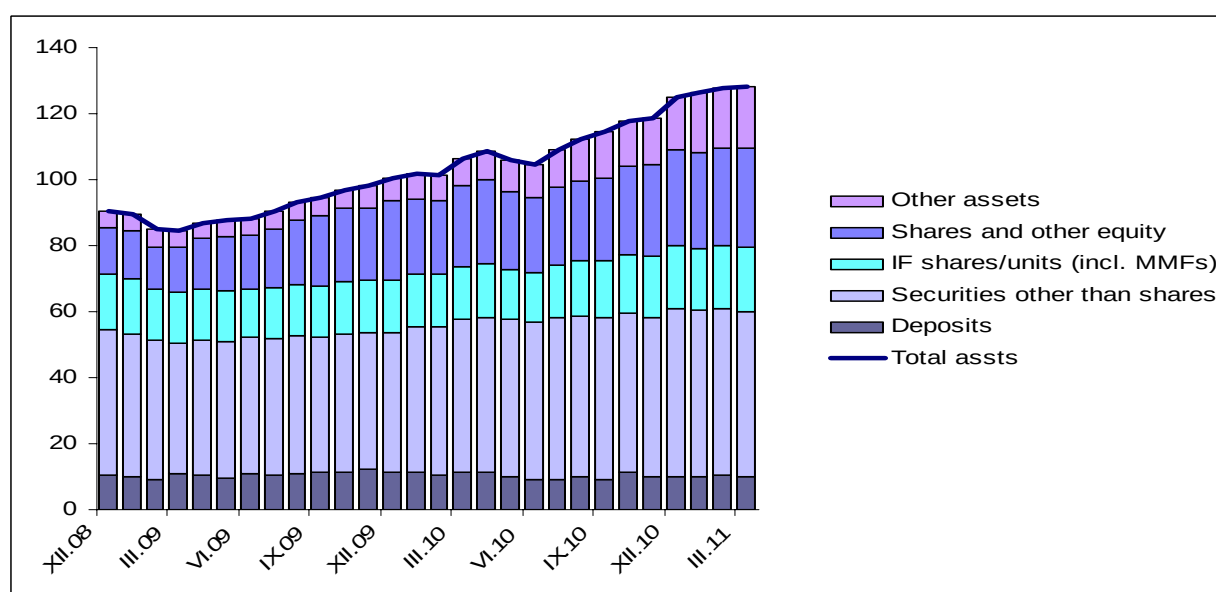


TABLE 13 – AGGREGATED BALANCE SHEET OF FINANCIAL CORPORATION ENGAGED IN LENDING ¹⁾

CZK billions, end of period

	2010				2011 March
	March	June	September	December	
Total Assets	389.7	386.6	362.9	357.2	349.4
(1.1) Deposits	8.2	7.0	7.7	5.2	6.1
(1.2) Loans provided	291.1	287.4	267.7	264.3	260.8
Residents	284.8	282.3	263.1	259.8	256.0
Non-residents	6.3	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.8
(1.3) Securities other than shares	2.7	3.6	3.3	2.6	2.8
(1.4) Shares and equity	5.5	5.0	3.6	4.3	3.5
Mutual fund shares/units (including MMFs)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other shares and equity	5.4	4.9	3.6	4.2	3.5
(1.5) Other assets	82.2	83.6	80.6	80.8	76.3
Total Liabilities	389.7	386.6	362.9	357.2	349.4
(2.1) Loans taken	218.7	227.8	213.8	211.7	207.6
Residents	149.9	157.8	146.8	148.6	146.3
Non-residents	68.8	70.0	66.9	63.0	61.3
(2.2) Securities other than shares issued	13.5	4.0	4.3	4.3	2.4
(2.3) Own funds	113.8	112.1	102.8	104.3	107.3
(2.4) Other liabilities	43.7	42.6	42.0	36.8	32.1

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.

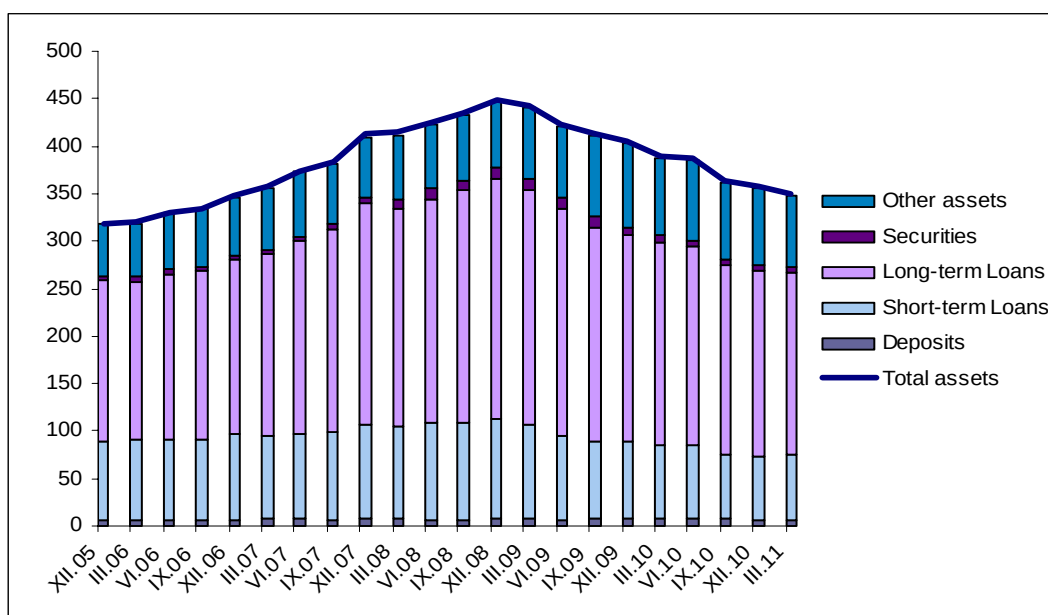
Balance sheet total – breakdown by assets items (CZK billions)

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

CZK billions, end of period

	2010				2011 March
	March	June	September	December	
(1) Non-financial corporations	165.3	188.9	181.1	178.3	175.1
Up to 1 year	41.5	43.2	40.7	41.9	42.5
Over 1 year up to 5 years	95.3	111.3	106.5	104.0	101.9
Over 5 years	28.5	34.4	33.9	32.4	30.6
(2) Financial corporations	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4
Up to 1 year	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Over 1 year up to 5 years	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Over 5 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(3) Government	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Up to 1 year	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Over 1 year up to 5 years	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Over 5 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(4) Households	118.8	92.8	81.4	80.9	80.3
Up to 1 year	34.0	34.1	26.1	25.2	25.8
Over 1 year up to 5 years	67.9	44.2	40.3	41.2	40.1
Over 5 years	16.9	14.6	14.9	14.5	14.4
(5) NPISHs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Up to 1 year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Over 1 year up to 5 years	0.0	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

	2010				2011 March
	March	June	September	December	
(1) Total	118.8	92.8	81.4	80.9	80.3
(1.1) Consumer credit	104.5	78.8	65.6	65.6	65.1
Up to 1 year	32.8	32.8	24.9	23.8	24.4
Over 1 year up to 5 years	56.5	33.1	27.9	29.0	28.0
Over 5 years	15.2	13.0	12.8	12.8	12.6
(1.2) Lending for house purchase	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	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	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Over 5 years	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
(1.3) Other loans	12.9	12.8	14.5	14.1	14.0
Up to 1 year	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3
Over 1 year up to 5 years	11.2	10.9	12.2	12.0	11.9
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.

COMMENTARY ON THE AGGREGATED BALANCE SHEET OF COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT FUNDS (TABLE 12): MARCH 2011

Net assets value: The net assets value of collective investment funds (CFIs) was CZK 119.8 billion at the end of March. This means just a slight increase of CZK 0.1 billion compared to February (monthly transactions accounted for CZK +0.5 billion). Compared to the same period last year, the net assets value was up by 17.2%, or CZK 17.6 billion. The biggest month-on-month change in the net assets value was recorded for bond funds, up by CZK 2.2 billion to CZK 46.3 billion. This increase was chiefly due to a change in the investment policy of one collective investment fund. In terms of statistics, the change in a fund's investment policy is regarded as a transaction.

Investment in bonds: The value of bond holdings was CZK 50.1 billion in March. Compared to the previous month, the total volume of bonds fell by CZK 0.5 billion (monthly transactions accounted for CZK -0.3 billion). The proportion of securities other than shares in the funds' net assets value also decreased compared to February, down by 0.4 percentage point to 41.8%.

Investment in securities other than shares: The funds increased the volume of securities other than shares in their portfolios also during March. As of the end of the month, the value of holdings of securities other than shares amounted to CZK 49.2 billion, of which CZK 19.5 billion was investment in collective investment funds (including money market funds) and CZK 29.7 billion was investment in shares and other equity. The value of securities other than shares increased by CZK 0.4 billion compared to February (monthly transactions accounted for CZK +0.6 billion). The share of securities other than shares in the funds' net assets value increased as well, from 40.7% in the previous month to 41.0%.

Reporting population: In March 2011, 185 resident collective investment funds were active in the Czech Republic, of which 31 were equity funds, 27 bond funds, 63 mixed funds, 62 real estate funds and 2 other funds. Three new collective investment funds were established during the period under review and one fund ceased to exist.

COMMENTARY ON THE AGGREGATED BALANCE SHEET OF FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS ENGAGED IN LENDING (TABLES 13 AND 14): MARCH 2011

As of 31 March 2011, financial corporations engaged in lending had total assets of CZK 349.4 billion, down by CZK 7.8 billion compared to the previous quarter. In year-on-year terms they fell by CZK 40.3 billion. This sizeable decline was mainly 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 260.8 billion. Compared to the previous period, loans recorded a decline of CZK 3.6 billion (i.e. 1.4%) in 2011 Q1. Loans fell by CZK 26.8 billion year on year, representing an annual decline of 9.2%.

The largest part of loans provided to residents consisted of loans to non-financial corporations amounting to CZK 175.1 billion, i.e. 68.4% of loans to residents. Compared to the previous quarter, loans to non-financial corporations fell by CZK 3.3 billion. In year-on-year terms the value of loans provided to non-financial corporations rose by CZK 9.8 billion, i.e. 5.9%. 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 80.3 billion. They were down by CZK 0.6 billion compared to the previous quarter. In year-on-year terms, loans provided to households fell by CZK 38.5 billion, i.e. 32.4%. These loans account for 31.4% 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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