

MONETARY STATISTICS – APRIL

2019

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The information are based on monetary statistics of the CNB harmonized with monetary statistics of European System of Central Banks (ESCB) (Tables 3-13) and non-harmonised information according to ESCB respectively (Tables 14-15). The data are not seasonally adjusted and the last period data are always preliminary.

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=AAAG&p_sestuid=&p_lang=EN (Time series database ARAD >> Money and financial statistics >> Monetary statistics >> Monetary Statistics Publication), with the exception of the data on cost-of-borrowing indicators for euro area countries which are available under this following link: <http://sdw.ecb.europa.eu/reports.do?node=1000004934>.

Source: CNB, unless otherwise stated

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND CODES**Codes**

CNB	Czech National Bank
ECB	European Central Bank
ESA	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 according to ESA2010

S.11	non-financial corporations
S.121	central bank
S.122	deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank
S.123	money market funds
S.124	non-MMF investment funds
S.125	other financial intermediaries, except insurance corp. and pension funds
S.126	financial auxiliaries
S.127	captive financial institutions and money lenders
S.128	insurance corporations
S.129	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

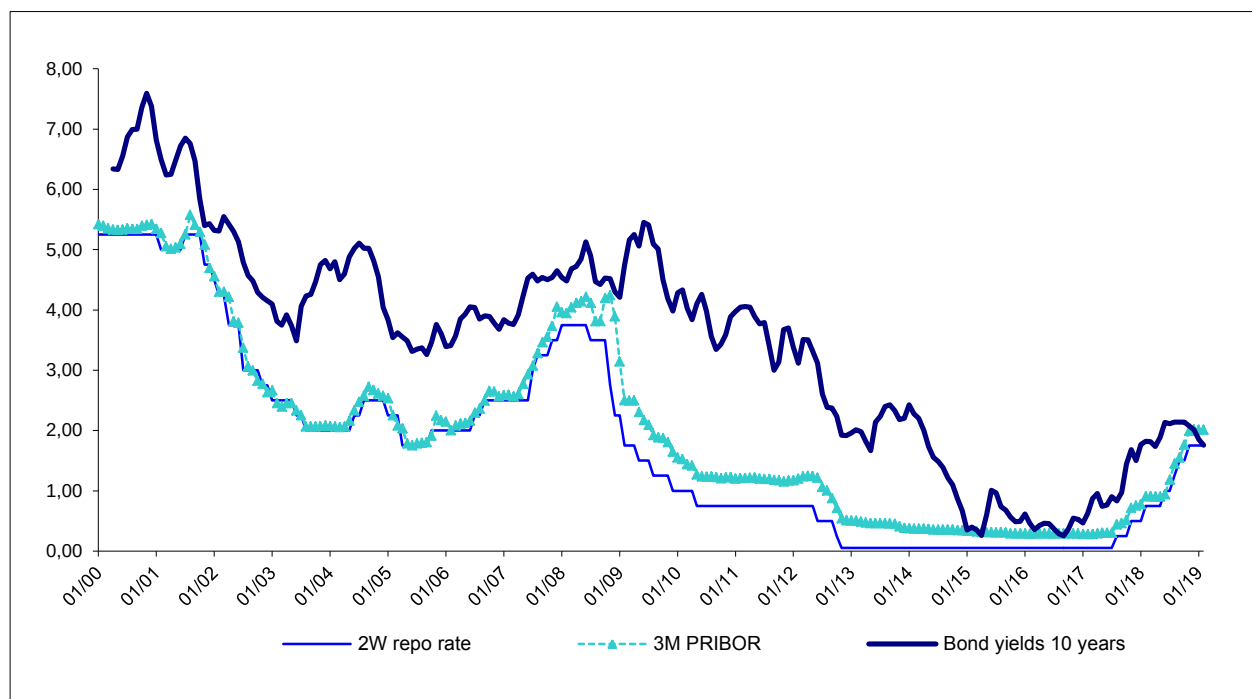
	CNB			ECB from 16 March 2016 onwards
	from 3 August 2018 onwards	from 27 September 2018 onwards	from 2 November 2018 onwards	
2W repo rate	1.25	1.50	1.75	0.00
Deposit facility	0.25	0.50	0.75	-0.40
Marginal lending facility	2.25	2.50	2.75	0.25

TABLE 2 – FINANCIAL MARKET INTEREST RATES

monthly average	2018		2019	
	February	December	January	February
Money market				
CZEONIA				
overnight	0.16	0.71	1.01	1.20
PRIBOR				
1 month	0.82	1.89	1.90	1.89
3 months	0.90	2.01	2.01	2.01
6 months	0.99	2.07	2.07	2.06
1 year	1.11	2.21	2.21	2.20
Capital market	CZ	Euro area	CZ	Euro area
Bond yields				
2 years	0.55	-0.33	1.52	-0.20
5 years	1.07	0.35	1.71	0.60
10 years (Maastricht)	1.82	1.27	2.01	1.21

Source: Czech National Bank, European Central Bank

Financial market interest rates in CZ (%)



COMMENTARY ON KEY INTEREST RATES (TABLE 1) AND FINANCIAL MARKET INTEREST RATES (TABLE 2): FEBRUARY 2019

Key interest rates

The 2W repo rate of the Czech National Bank (CNB) has increased on five occasions since January 2018. The most recent increase was on 2 November (up by 0.25 percentage point to 1.75%). The key interest rate of the European Central Bank (ECB) has been at zero since March 2016. The ECB's Lombard rate fell by 0.05 percentage point (to 0.25%) as of the same date as the ECB's key rate. The CNB's Lombard rate also changed in early November 2018, up by 0.25 percentage point to 2.75%. The CNB's discount rate also picked up most recently in November 2018, reaching 0.75%. The ECB's discount rate decreased to a historical low of -0.40% in March 2016, down by 0.10 percentage point from the level of -0.30% where it had stood since December 2015.

Financial market interest rates

Three of the four monitored interest rates on the Czech interbank deposit market edged down by 0.01 percentage point in February. The 1M PRIBOR declined to 1.89%, the 6M PRIBOR to 2.06% and the 1Y PRIBOR to 2.20%. The 3M PRIBOR has been 2.01% since December. By contrast, the CZEONIA interest rate (i.e. the rate on unsecured O/N deposits placed by reference banks on the interbank market) rose significantly month on month in February, up by 0.19 percentage point to 1.20%.

The capital market saw larger changes in interest rates than the money market. The yield on the 2Y Czech bond rose by 0.08 percentage point to 1.74%. The yield on the 5Y bond increased by 0.01 percentage point to 1.61%. The yield on the 10Y bond decreased by 0.09 percentage point to 1.76%. The yield on the 2Y euro area bond increased by 0.03 percentage point to -0.20%. The yield on the 5Y euro area bond fell by 0.02 percentage point. It stood at 0.47% in February 2019. The yield on the 10Y bond fell to 1.12%. The largest differential between Czech and euro area bond yields was recorded for the 2Y bond, reaching 1.94 percentage points.

TABLE 3 – KEY MONETARY INDICATORS

CZK billions, unless otherwise indicated

	2018						2019					
	February			December			January			February		
	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	3 798.3	23.6	7.7	3 958.2	23.1	4.8	3 929.5	-26.4	4.0	3 975.8	47.8	4.6
M3 ¹⁾	4 334.4	53.1	9.3	4 492.8	-44.9	6.2	4 522.9	31.3	5.5	4 579.1	57.8	5.5
Loans to private sector ²⁾	2 846.3	22.8	8.0	2 966.4	-47.8	7.2	3 005.0	37.0	6.6	3 010.2	8.3	6.0
Net foreign assets ³⁾	2 005.7	64.0	9.5	2 023.5	17.9	2.5	2 076.1	32.6	3.6	2 111.8	40.2	2.2

¹⁾ Monetary aggregates comprise monetary liabilities of MFIs vis-à-vis non-MFI Czech residents excluding central government. M1 is the sum of currency in circulation and overnight deposits; M2 is the sum of M1, deposits with an agreed maturity of up to two years and deposits redeemable at notice of up to three months; and M3 is the sum of M2, repurchase agreements, money market fund shares/units and debt securities up to two years.

²⁾ Including all resident sectors without general government (S.13) and MFIs sector (S.121, S.122 and S.123 according to ESA2010).

³⁾ Net foreign assets (NFA) represent balance of financial claims and liabilities of the MFI sector vis-à-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 (%)

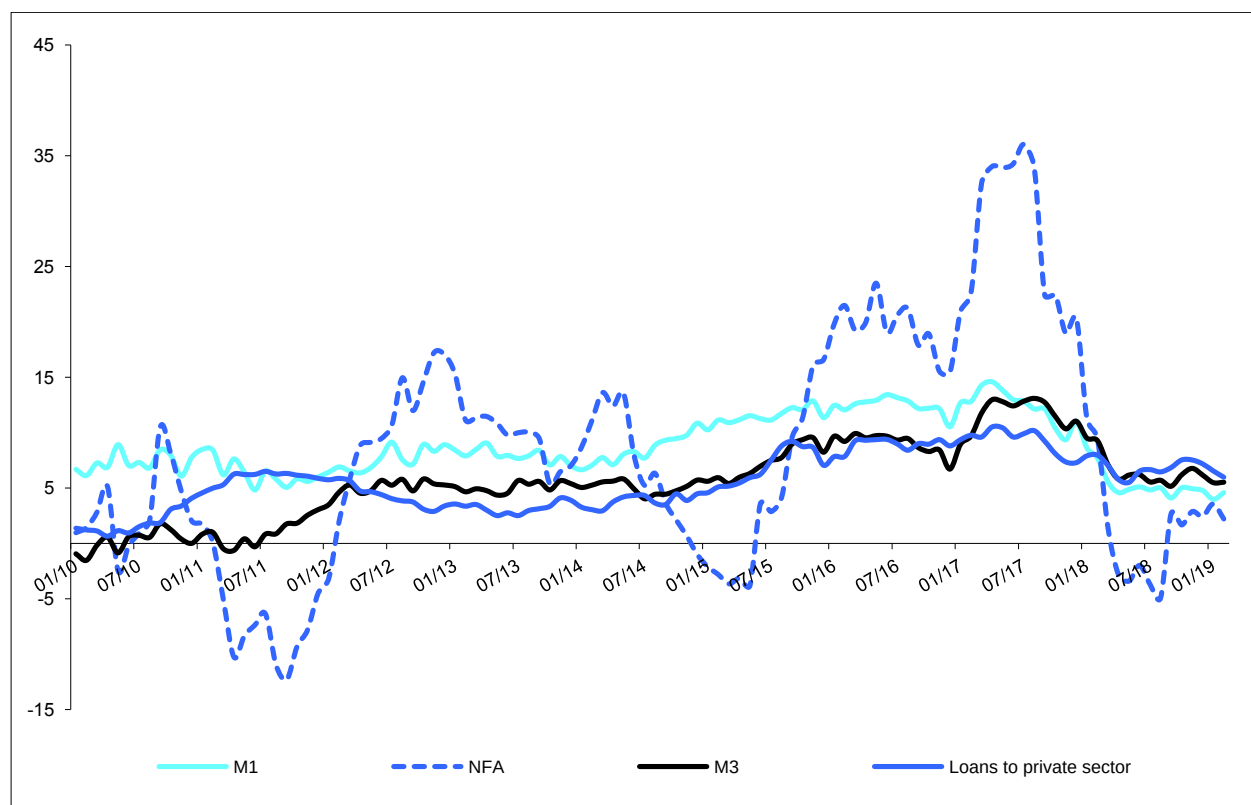


TABLE 4 – MONETARY AGGREGATES AND COUNTERPARTS

CZK billions, unless otherwise indicated

	2018						2019					
	February			December			January			February		
	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 1.8)	4 334.4	53.1	9.3	4 492.8	-44.9	6.2	4 522.9	31.3	5.5	4 579.1	57.8	5.5
(1.1) Currency in circulation	538.4	1.5	4.2	570.8	4.1	4.1	568.5	-2.3	5.9	572.3	3.8	6.3
(1.2) Overnight deposits	3 259.9	22.1	8.3	3 387.4	19.0	4.9	3 361.0	-24.0	3.7	3 403.5	44.0	4.3
(1.3) M1 (items 1.1 and 1.2)	3 798.3	23.6	7.7	3 958.2	23.1	4.8	3 929.5	-26.4	4.0	3 975.8	47.8	4.6
(1.4) Deposits with agreed maturity up to 2Y	200.3	16.3	13.2	217.2	-46.4	36.0	284.1	67.2	54.0	287.1	3.2	43.0
(1.5) Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3M	205.9	-1.2	-5.3	197.3	3.2	-4.8	197.7	-1.3	-5.3	194.6	-3.0	-6.3
(1.6) Other short term deposits (1.4 and 1.5)	406.2	15.1	3.0	414.6	-43.2	12.9	481.7	65.8	22.6	481.8	0.1	18.1
(1.7) M2 (items 1.3 and 1.6)	4 204.4	38.7	7.2	4 372.8	-20.1	5.5	4 411.2	39.5	5.7	4 457.6	48.0	5.9
(1.8) Marketable instruments ^{2),3)}	130.0	14.4	-	120.1	-24.7	-	111.7	-8.2	-	121.5	9.8	-
COUNTERPARTS OF M3												
MFI liabilities												
(2) Holdings deposits against central government	375.0	51.3	17.1	341.8	30.2	10.1	346.9	5.4	7.1	340.9	-6.0	-9.1
(3) Longer-term fin. deposits against other residents (items 3.1 to 3.4)	823.4	5.8	-0.4	892.2	-5.9	6.1	936.4	24.4	8.7	932.5	2.8	8.2
(3.1) Deposits with agreed maturity over 2Y	229.8	-1.2	-2.6	235.7	5.0	1.8	238.1	2.7	3.2	238.0	0.0	3.7
(3.2) Deposits redeemable at notice over 3M	24.0	-0.1	-11.9	23.3	0.0	-3.6	26.9	0.0	-3.1	26.8	-0.1	-3.3
(3.3) Debt securities issued with maturity over 2Y	104.8	-0.8	-12.1	106.6	-0.4	-0.9	108.3	1.8	1.9	110.1	1.9	4.4
(3.4) Capital and reserves	464.8	7.7	4.8	526.6	-10.4	10.3	563.1	20.0	13.5	557.6	1.1	11.8
MFI assets												
(4) Credit to residents (items 4.1 and 4.2)	3 443.3	37.6	4.9	3 591.2	-59.0	7.7	3 642.2	52.4	7.3	3 656.0	17.7	6.6
(4.1) Credit to general government	521.7	15.3	-8.4	550.3	-10.9	11.9	562.3	15.1	12.6	570.8	9.2	11.1
(4.2) Credit to private sector	2 921.6	22.3	7.7	3 040.9	-48.1	6.9	3 040.9	37.3	6.3	3 085.2	8.5	5.8
(5) Net foreign assets	2 005.7	64.0	9.5	2 023.5	17.9	2.5	2 076.1	32.6	3.6	2 111.8	40.2	2.2
(6) Other counterparts of M3 (residual) (=M3+items 2,3 - items 4,5) ²⁾	83.7	8.6	-	112.2	20.6	-	88.0	-24.0	-	84.7	-3.3	-

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.

³⁾ Marketable instruments contain repo operations, MMF shares/units and debt securities with maturity up to 2 years.

TABLE 5 – SECTOR BREAKDOWN OF COMPONENTS OF M3

CZK billions

	2018				2019			
	February		December		January		February	
	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾
(1) Overnight deposits	3 259.9	22.1	3 387.4	19.0	3 361.0	-24.0	3 403.5	44.0
(1.1) Other general government	229.0	4.9	195.2	-35.2	227.5	32.6	233.8	6.4
(1.2) Other financial intermediaries ²⁾	101.5	6.2	85.7	-3.8	90.5	4.6	91.8	1.4
(1.3) Insurance corporations and pension funds	22.1	-4.2	25.3	9.2	16.5	-8.7	18.6	2.1
(1.4) Non-financial corporations	931.4	-6.1	969.5	20.4	918.8	-50.2	929.9	12.2
(1.5) Households ³⁾	1 975.9	21.3	2 111.8	28.5	2 107.6	-2.3	2 129.2	21.9
(2) M2 - M1 (other short-term deposits)	406.2	15.1	414.6	-43.2	481.7	65.8	481.8	0.1
(2.1) Other general government	18.2	2.0	17.8	-7.9	27.2	9.5	27.7	0.4
(2.2) Other financial intermediaries ²⁾	42.8	1.3	32.2	-11.7	53.4	21.3	51.9	-1.5
(2.3) Insurance corporations and pension funds	27.5	-1.1	34.6	3.1	27.4	-7.2	28.2	0.9
(2.4) Non-financial corporations	70.4	14.6	73.2	-20.8	103.1	30.0	104.6	1.5
(2.5) Households ³⁾	247.2	-1.8	256.8	-6.0	270.6	12.2	269.4	-1.2
(3) Repurchase agreements (a part of M3 - M2)	128.3	14.4	107.9	-30.5	111.7	4.0	121.5	9.8

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 other financial intermediaries (without insurance corporations and pension funds) (S.124 and S.125 according to ESA2010), financial auxiliaries (S.126 according to ESA2010) and captive financial institutions (S.127 according to ESA2010).

³⁾ Including households (S.14) and non-profit institutions serving households (S.15) according to ESA2010.

Overnight deposits and other short-term deposits (CZK billions) and their annual growth rates (%)

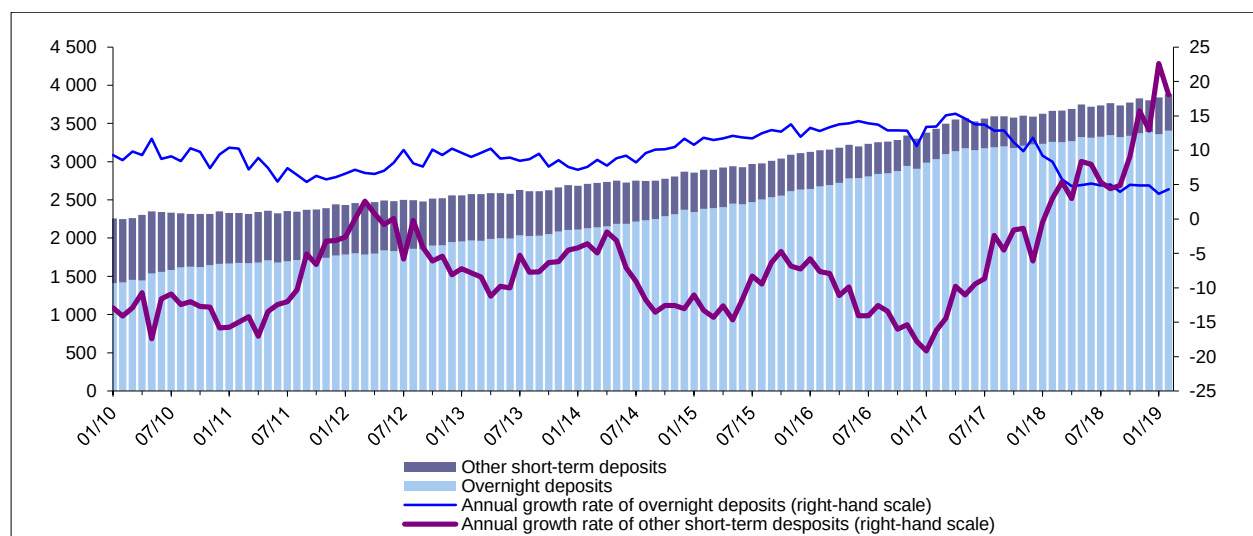


TABLE 6 – LOANS TO PRIVATE SECTOR

CZK billions

	2018				2019			
	February		December		January		February	
	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾
(1) Loans to non-financial corporations	1 047.7	12.2	1 097.4	-18.4	1 109.3	7.4	1 103.1	-4.1
(1.1) up to 1 year	256.6	-2.3	258.9	-9.5	265.9	1.7	257.9	-7.6
(1.2) over 1 year and up to 5 years	212.5	12.3	226.4	-4.6	247.8	2.4	247.6	0.4
(1.3) over 5 years	578.6	2.2	612.1	-4.4	595.6	3.3	597.6	3.0
(2) Loans to households²⁾	1 546.7	6.4	1 650.7	5.7	1 652.7	4.9	1 656.5	4.2
(2.1) Consumer credit	230.5	0.6	245.4	0.9	243.7	-0.4	244.3	0.7
(2.2) Lending for house purchase	1 163.4	5.6	1 249.5	6.4	1 253.0	5.1	1 255.6	2.7
(2.3) Other lending	152.8	0.2	155.8	-1.6	156.0	0.2	156.7	0.7
(3) Loans to other financial intermediaries³⁾	225.6	-1.5	217.5	-17.0	239.6	22.2	237.7	-1.4
(4) Loans to insurance corporations and pension funds	26.4	5.7	0.8	-18.1	3.4	2.6	13.0	9.6

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⁾ Including households (S.14) and non-profit institutions serving households (S.15) according to ESA2010.

³⁾ Including other financial intermediaries (without insurance corporations and pension funds) (S.124 and S.125 according to ESA2010), financial auxiliaries (S.126 according to ESA2010) and captive financial institutions (S.127 according to ESA2010).

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

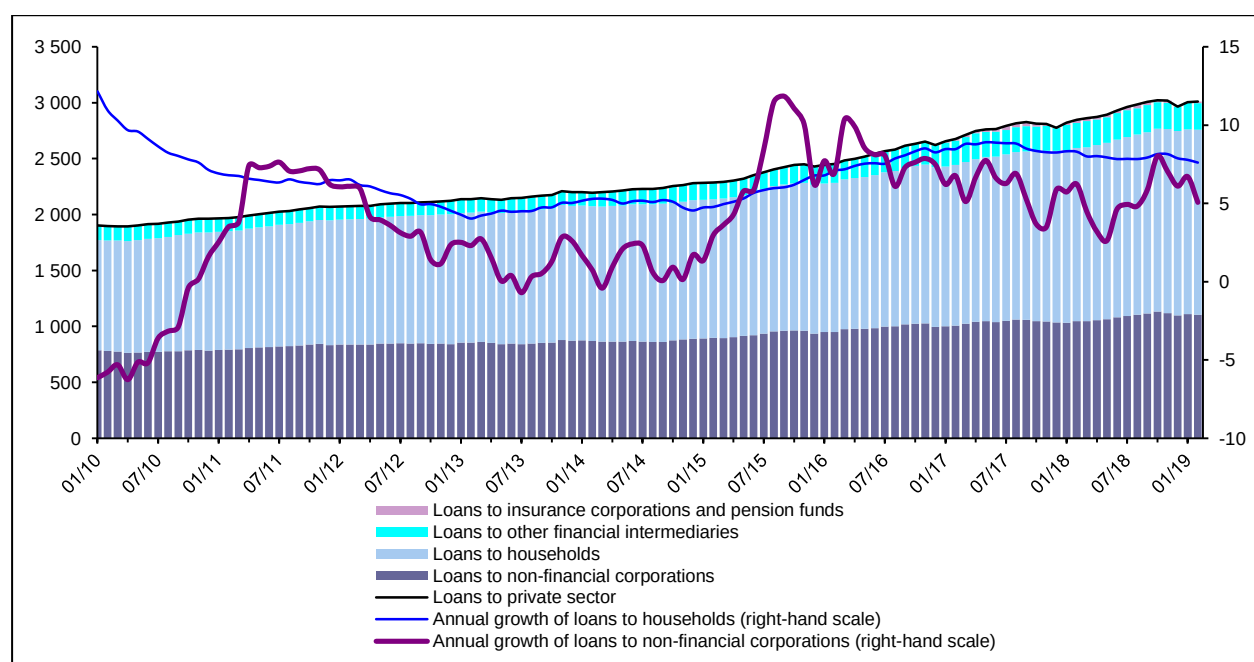


TABLE 7 - CONTRIBUTIONS TO ANNUAL GROWTH¹⁾ OF M3

	2018		2019	
	February	December	January	February
	% points	% points	% points	% points
M1	6.9	4.3	3.5	4.0
of which: Currency	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8
Overnight deposits	6.3	3.7	2.8	3.3
M2 - M1 (= other short-term deposits)	0.3	1.1	2.1	1.7
M3 - M2 (= short-term marketable instruments)	2.1	0.8	-0.1	-0.2
M3	9.3	6.2	5.5	5.5

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

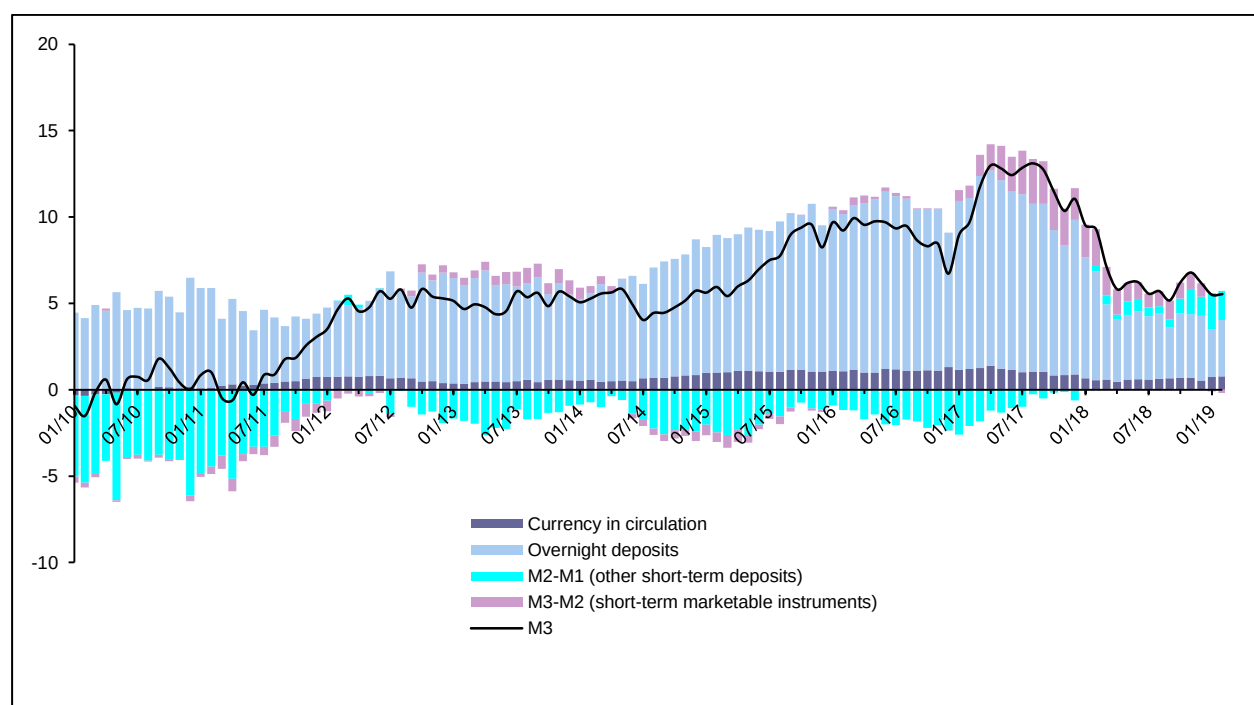
Contributions to annual growth of M3 (%)

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

	2018		2019	
	February	December	January	February
	% points	% points	% points	% points
Non-financial corporations	2.4	2.3	2.5	1.9
Households ²⁾	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1
Other financial intermediaries ³⁾	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5
Insurance corporations and pension funds	0.6	-0.1	-0.6	-0.5
Loans to private sector ⁴⁾	8.0	7.2	6.6	6.0

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) according to ESA2010.

³⁾ Including other financial intermediaries (without insurance corporations and pension funds) (S.124 and S.125 according to ESA2010), financial auxiliaries (S.126 according to ESA2010) and captive financial institutions (S.127 according to ESA2010).

⁴⁾ Including all sectors without general government (S.13) and MFIs sector (S.121, S.122 and S. 123) according to ESA2010.

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

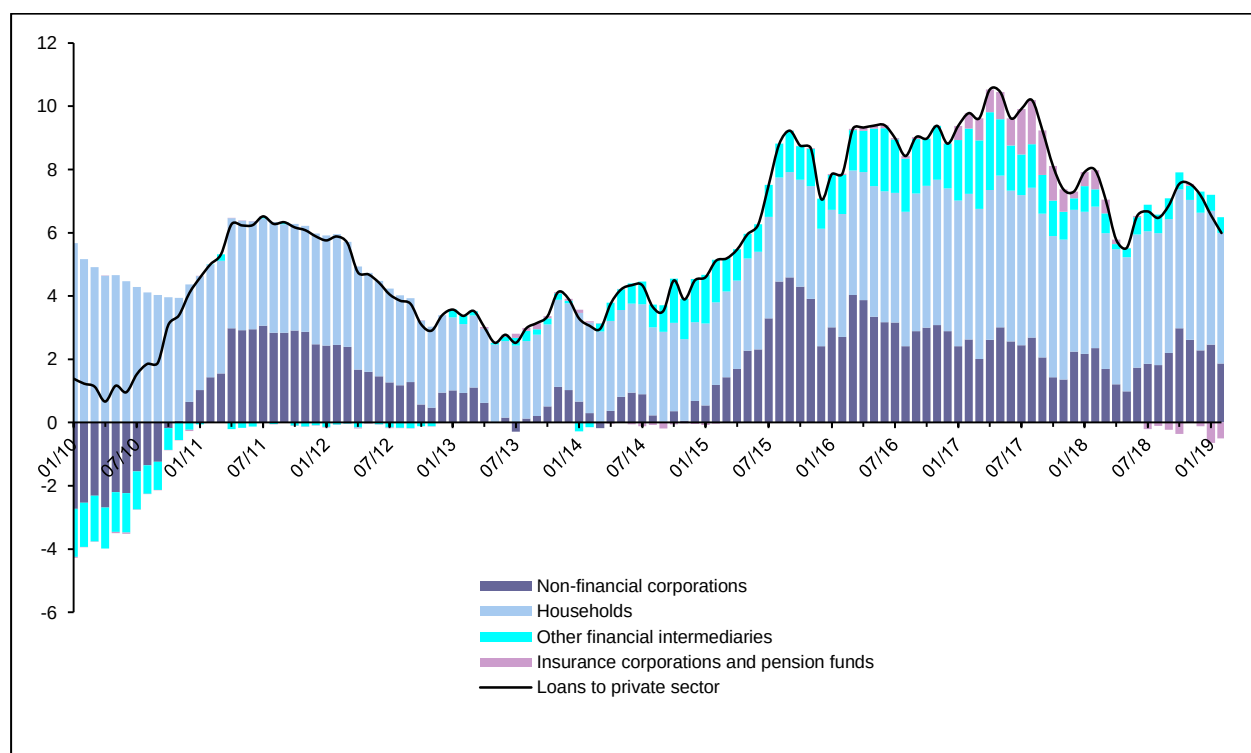


TABLE 9a - BALANCE SHEETS OF MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS BY REPORTING INSTITUTIONS (ASSETS): FEBRUARY 2019

CZK billions

	Monetary financial institutions		Consolidated balance sheet of MFIs
	CNB	Other monetary financial institutions	
(1) ASSETS TOTAL	3 245.1	7 856.8	7 929.9
(1.1) Loans to residents	1.5	5 825.7	3 056.6
MFI	0.0	2 770.6	-
General government	0.0	46.4	46.4
Other residents	1.5	3 008.7	3 010.2
(1.2) Holdings of securities other than shares issued by residents	0.0	862.7	547.9
MFI	0.0	314.9	-
General government	0.0	524.3	524.3
Other residents	0.0	23.5	23.5
(1.3) Holdings of shares/other equity issued by residents	0.0	98.7	51.5
MFI	0.0	47.2	-
Other residents	0.0	51.5	51.5
(1.4) External assets	3 223.5	688.7	3 912.1
(1.5) Fixed assets	11.0	154.6	165.5
(1.6) Remaining assets	9.2	226.5	196.3

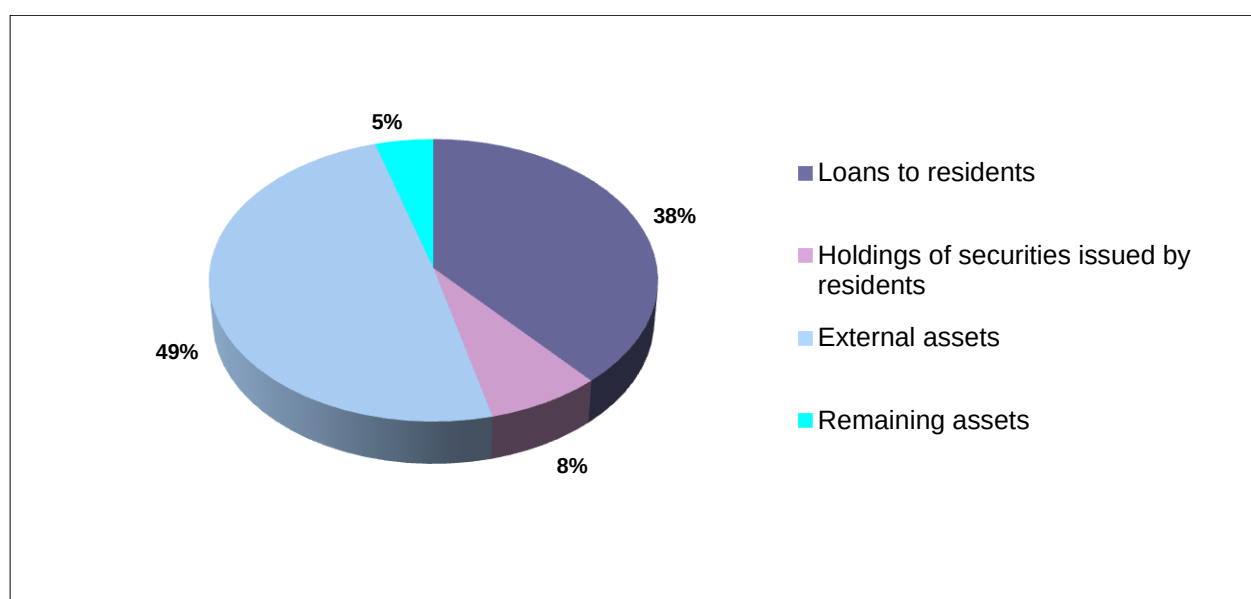
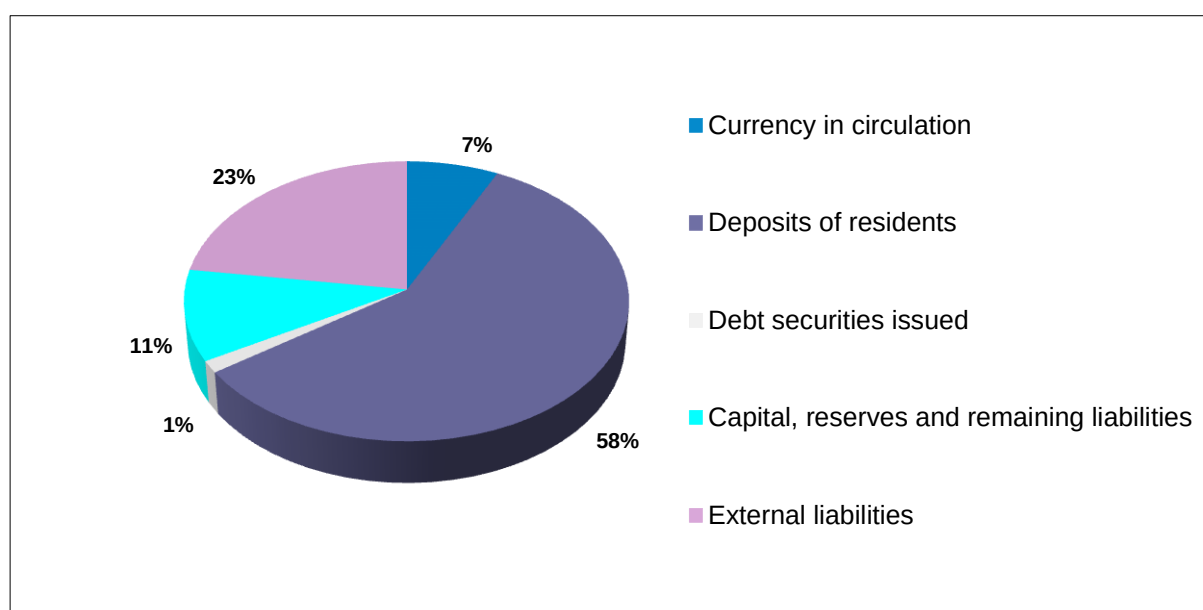
Consolidated balance sheet of MFIs – assets

TABLE 9b - BALANCE SHEETS OF MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS BY REPORTING INSTITUTIONS (LIABILITIES): FEBRUARY 2019

CZK billions

	Monetary financial institutions		Consolidated balance sheet of MFIs
	CNB	Other monetary financial institutions	
(2) LIABILITIES TOTAL	3 245.1	7 856.8	7 929.9
(2.1) Currency in circulation	611.7	-	572.3
(2.2) Deposits of residents	2 737.2	4 645.9	4 612.4
MFI	2 668.4	102.2	-
Central government	66.8	274.1	340.9
Other general government/other residents	2.0	4 269.5	4 271.5
(2.3) Debt securities issued	0.0	425.0	110.1
(2.4) Capital and reserves ¹⁾	-144.6	749.4	557.6
(2.5) External liabilities	33.6	1 766.7	1 800.4
(2.6) Remaining liabilities	7.2	269.8	277.0
(2.7) Excess of inter MFI liabilities	-	-	0.1

¹⁾ Item Capital and reserves contains also MMF shares/units.

Consolidated balance sheet of MFIs - liabilities

COMMENTARY ON MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS STATISTICS¹⁾ (TABLES 3-9): FEBRUARY 2019

The evolution of the annual rate of growth of M3 was characterised by fluctuations around 9.5% in the first eight months of 2016. The last four months of 2016 saw a decline from 8.7% in September to 6.7% in December. An upward trend continued from January 2017 to August 2017, when the annual growth rate reached 13.1%. Despite slight fluctuations, the annual growth rate was gradually decreasing in the following months, standing at 5.2% in September 2018. It stood above 6% in 2018 Q4, dropping to 5.5% in January 2019. It stood at this level in February 2019, too.

As a result of financial transactions, M3 rose by CZK 57.8 billion month on month (and by CZK 240.2 billion year on year), reaching CZK 4,579.1 billion.

Main components of M3

In February 2019, the annual rate of growth of M3 was flat at the same level as in January (5.5%). The 0.5 percentage point increase in the contribution of overnight deposits was affected by the contribution of M1, which rose from 3.5 percentage points in January to 4.0 percentage points in February. (Table 7)

The increase in the annual growth rate of overnight deposits from 3.7% in January to 4.3% in February was reflected in an increase in the annual growth rate of M1 to 4.6%. Overnight deposits increased by 1.3% (or CZK 44.0 billion) month on month, due to financial transactions. Overnight deposits increased in all economic sectors. The largest increase was recorded for deposits of insurance corporations and pension funds (up by 12.6 %, or CZK 2.1 billion). Deposits of other government also rose (up by 2.8%, or CZK 6.4 billion), as did deposits of other financial intermediaries (up by 1.6%, or CZK 1.4 billion), deposits of non-financial corporations (up by 1.3%, or CZK 12.2 billion) and deposits of households (up by 1.0%, or CZK 21.9 billion).

Currency in circulation rose by 0.7% month on month to CZK 572.3 billion (CZK 568.5 billion in January).

Other short-term deposits (excluding overnight deposits) rose by CZK 0.1 billion month on month, due to financial transactions. The annual rate of growth of these deposits fell to 18.1% (22.6% in January). The annual rate of growth of deposits with agreed maturity of up to two years decreased by 11.0 percentage points compared to the previous month, reaching 43.0%. The annual growth rate of deposits redeemable at notice of up to 3 months decreased to -6.3% (-5.3% in January). As regards other short-term deposits, the largest increase was recorded for deposits of insurance corporations and pension funds (up by 3.2%, or CZK 0.9 billion). Increases in deposits were also recorded by other government (up by 1.6%, or CZK 0.4 billion) and non-financial corporations (up by 1.5%, or CZK 1.5 billion). By contrast, deposits of other financial intermediaries and households decreased (down by 2.8%, or CZK 1.5 billion and by 0.4%, or CZK 1.2 billion respectively).

Marketable instruments, which consist of repos, money market fund shares/units and debt securities with maturities of up to two years, increased by CZK 9.8 billion month on month due to financial transactions, to CZK 121.5 billion.

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% in February 2019 (down by 0.6 percentage point compared to January). The annual growth rate of loans to non-financial corporations, a major component of this indicator, was irregularly volatile with a downward trend from the start of 2016. Following a decline from 6.2% in February to 2.6% in May 2018, the following months saw a renewed increase, to 8% at the end of October 2018. The annual growth rate gradually declined in the subsequent months, to 5.1% in February 2019. The annual growth rate of loans to households, another major component, grew gradually from January 2015 (4.7%) to June 2017 (8.9%). The annual growth rate of loans to households has gradually been decreasing slightly since July 2017, standing at 7.6% in February.

The annual growth rate of loans provided to general government and purchased securities was 11.1% in February (12.6% in January). The annual growth rate of net external assets dropped to 2.2% at the end of February (from 3.6% in January). The annual rate of growth of longer-term financial liabilities decreased from 8.7% in January to 8.2% in February. The annual growth rate of deposits of central government increased to -9.1% in February (from 7.1% in January).

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⁾

	2018				2019			
	February		December		January		February	
	Interest rate (%) p.a.)	Volume (CZK billions)	Interest rate (%) p.a.)	Volume (CZK billions)	Interest rate (%) p.a.)	Volume (CZK billions)	Interest rate (%) p.a.)	Volume (CZK billions)
(1) Deposits from households²⁾								
(1.1) Overnight ³⁾	0.10	1 909.8	0.14	2 037.9	0.14	2 033.8	0.15	2 053.9
of which: current accounts	0.04	1 227.9	0.06	1 324.7	0.05	1 269.9	0.05	1 280.5
(1.2) With agreed maturity	0.87	8.5	1.35	15.3	1.45	19.7	1.46	20.3
of which: Up to 2 years	0.77	7.4	1.32	14.0	1.41	18.5	1.42	19.0
(1.3) Redeemable at notice ^{3), 4)}	1.09	225.1	1.12	214.6	1.13	218.3	1.15	215.8
(1.3.1) Up to 3 months' notice	1.21	201.3	1.24	191.6	1.24	191.8	1.25	189.5
(1.3.2) Over 3 months' notice	0.14	23.8	0.19	23.0	0.40	26.5	0.41	26.3
(2) Deposits from non-financial corporat.								
(2.1) Overnight ³⁾	0.03	730.8	0.14	765.6	0.14	710.7	0.16	710.2
of which: current accounts	0.03	659.7	0.13	697.2	0.13	640.9	0.15	638.1
(2.2) With agreed maturity	0.48	43.3	1.23	54.4	1.38	92.2	1.38	79.9
of which: Up to 1 year	0.48	43.3	1.23	54.3	1.38	92.0	1.38	79.8
(3) Loans to households²⁾								
(3.1) Consumer, house pur. and other loans	4.07	37.9	4.27	35.0	4.58	34.2	4.72	33.2
(3.1.1) Consumer credit	8.74	8.9	8.63	7.7	8.49	9.4	8.48	9.6
(3.1.2) Lending for house purchase	2.49	25.5	2.92	23.8	2.93	21.7	2.98	20.4
of which: Mortgage lending ⁵⁾	2.32	21.8	2.79	20.5	2.81	18.9	2.82	17.6
Saving for building purposes	3.37	2.7	3.57	2.8	3.56	2.3	3.84	2.2
(3.1.3) Other lending	3.65	3.5	3.80	3.4	4.30	3.0	4.51	3.2
(3.2) Overdraft ⁶⁾ and revolving loans ³⁾	12.50	26.0	12.48	27.0	12.40	26.6	12.34	26.1
(3.3) Credit cards ³⁾	19.55	20.7	18.82	20.3	19.10	19.2	19.15	18.7
(4) Loans to non-financial corporations								
(4.1) Total loans (all size categories)	2.44	24.8	3.31	50.5	3.01	37.2	2.99	32.0
(4.1.1) Up to CZK 7.5 million	3.58	2.6	4.13	3.2	4.44	2.5	4.54	2.4
of which: Up to 3 months rate fixation ⁷⁾	3.52	1.5	4.40	1.3	4.68	1.4	4.69	1.3
(4.1.2) CZK 7.5-30 million	2.54	4.1	3.55	5.0	3.37	4.3	3.32	3.8
of which: Up to 3 months rate fixation ⁷⁾	2.42	2.5	3.61	2.9	3.44	2.7	3.48	2.1
(4.1.3) Over to CZK 30 million	2.25	18.1	3.22	42.3	2.84	30.5	2.79	25.9
of which: Up to 3 months rate fixation ⁷⁾	2.21	16.2	3.46	28.0	3.02	21.9	2.96	20.4
(4.2) Overdraft ⁶⁾ , revolving and credit cards ³⁾	2.72	204.9	3.70	206.6	3.76	209.1	3.77	206.2
(5) APRC⁸⁾ on loans to households²⁾	4.38	34.4	4.53	31.6	4.83	31.1	4.99	30.0
(5.1) Consumer credit	9.10	8.9	8.97	7.7	8.82	9.4	8.80	9.6
(5.2) Lending for house purchase	2.73	25.5	3.08	23.8	3.11	21.7	3.19	20.4

¹⁾ The interest rates 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 ESA2010.

³⁾ For this instrument category the new business are equal to the outstanding amounts (end-of-period stocks).

⁴⁾ Households deposits redeemable at notice include similar deposits of non-financial corporations of which volumes are negligible in this category.

⁵⁾ Since 2019, the amendment to Act No. 190/2004 Coll., on Bonds, as amended, has been fully applied, under which a mortgage loan is a loan which is secured at least partly by lien (right of pledge) over real estate (property).

⁶⁾ Debit balances on current accounts. The total amount owed by the borrower is included, irrespective of whether is within or beyond any limit agreed beforehand.

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 3 months 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⁾

	2018				2019			
	February		December		January		February	
	Interest rate (% p.a.)	Volume (CZK billions)	Interest rate (% p.a.)	Volume (CZK billions)	Interest rate (% p.a.)	Volume (CZK billions)	Interest rate (% p.a.)	Volume (CZK billions)
(1) Deposits from households²⁾³⁾	0.32	2 378.8	0.34	2 523.4	0.36	2 537.0	0.36	2 556.1
(1.1) With agreed maturity	1.33	251.4	1.26	281.0	1.28	295.0	1.28	296.5
(1.1.1) Up to 2 years	0.55	40.1	1.02	62.1	1.16	74.8	1.19	76.0
(1.1.2) Over 2 years	1.47	211.3	1.33	218.9	1.32	220.2	1.31	220.5
(2) Deposits from non-financial corp.³⁾	0.07	808.6	0.18	833.7	0.27	808.8	0.28	807.2
(2.2) With agreed maturity	0.39	61.1	0.83	54.8	1.15	85.0	1.17	86.9
(2.2.1) Up to 2 years	0.34	57.7	0.77	52.0	1.12	82.2	1.15	84.0
(2.2.2) Over 2 years	1.28	3.4	1.92	2.9	1.94	2.8	1.94	2.8
(3) Loans to households	3.83	1 543.5	3.69	1 646.9	3.67	1 648.1	3.66	1 652.9
(3.1) Lending for house purchase	2.57	1 162.8	2.51	1 248.9	2.51	1 252.4	2.51	1 255.0
of which: Mortgage lending ⁴⁾	2.37	1 046.2	2.30	1 131.1	2.30	1 141.0	2.30	1 160.3
Saving for building purposes	5.11	81.9	5.01	84.8	5.10	82.0	5.10	82.0
(3.2) Consumer credit and other lending ⁵⁾	7.80	380.8	7.50	398.0	7.46	395.7	7.41	397.9
of which: consumer credit	10.59	230.4	9.89	245.0	9.81	243.3	9.74	243.9
other lending	3.64	150.4	3.73	153.0	3.74	152.4	3.74	154.0
(4) Loans to non-financial corporation	2.85	736.8	3.64	756.0	3.67	767.3	3.68	765.6
(4.1) Up to 1 year	2.72	183.9	3.72	178.8	3.78	185.0	3.78	182.1
(4.2) Over 1 and up to 5 years	3.04	135.6	3.98	139.7	3.94	151.4	3.96	151.3
(4.3) Over 5 years	2.84	417.3	3.50	437.6	3.54	430.9	3.54	432.2

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 ESA2010.

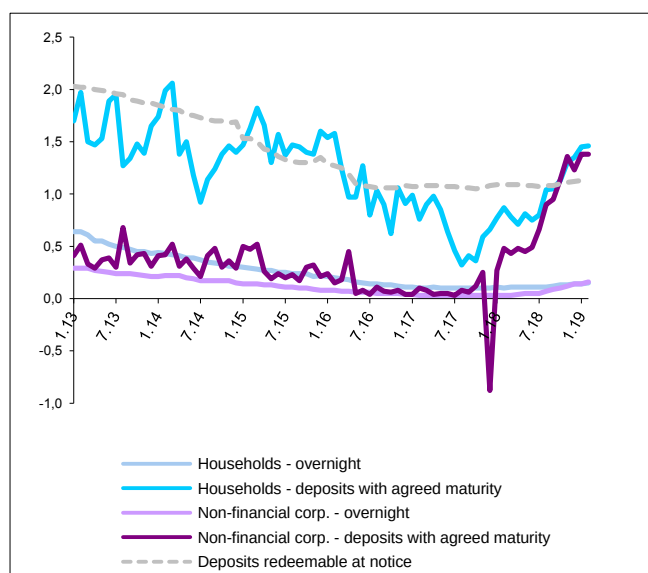
³⁾ Including overnight deposits and deposits redeemable at notice presented in Table 10. For this instrument category new business and outstanding amounts coincide.

⁴⁾ Since 2019, the amendment to Act No. 190/2004 Coll. on Bonds, as amended, has been fully applied, under which a mortgage loan is a loan which is secured at least partly by lien (right of pledge) over real estate (property).

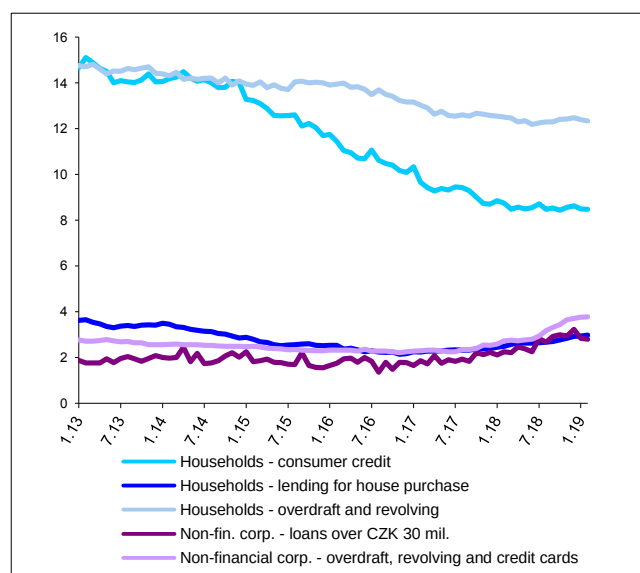
⁵⁾ Consumer credit and other lending include bank overdrafts, revolving loans and credit cards presented in Table 10.

INTEREST RATES OF MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ON NEW BUSINESS

New business, deposits

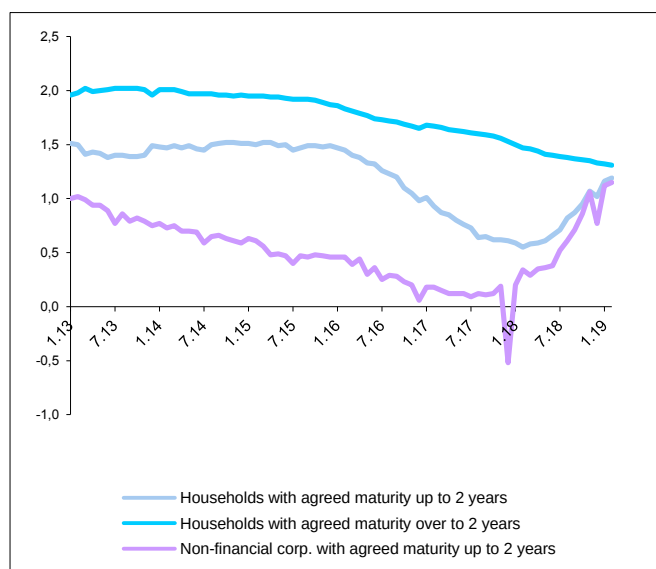


New business, loans

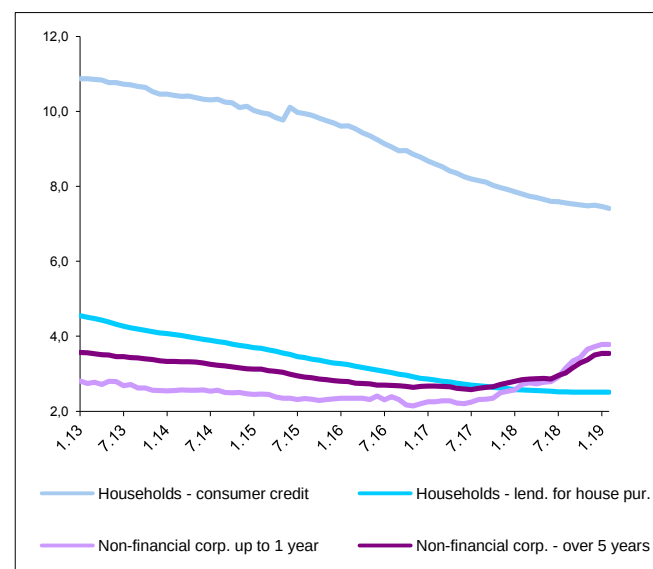


INTEREST RATES OF MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ON OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS

Outstanding amounts, deposits



Outstanding amounts, loans



COMMENTARY ON MFI INTEREST RATES (TABLES 10 AND 11) – FEBRUARY 2019

Interest rates on new business

Interest rates on new deposits changed only marginally in February. The rate on overnight deposits of households rose by 0.01 percentage point to 0.15%. The interest rate on current account deposits stayed at its January level of 0.05%. The rate on deposits with agreed maturity rose by 0.01 percentage point to 1.46% and the rate on deposits redeemable at notice increased slightly to 1.15% (this rate is the only one to include, in addition to the household sector, also similar deposits of non-financial corporations, whose volumes are negligible in this category).

The interest rate on overnight deposits of non-financial corporations rose slightly to 0.16%. The rate on current account deposits also rose by 0.02 percentage point, to 0.15%. Deposits with agreed maturity of up to one year (which as a rule account for 100% of all deposits with agreed maturity in the case of this sector) were remunerated at the same rate as in January (1.38%).

Within interest rates on new loans to households, building society loans saw the largest change in February. Interest rates on loans to non-financial corporations saw the largest change for loans of up to CZK 7.5 million.

The overall interest rate on consumer credit, loans for house purchase and other loans increased by 0.14 percentage point to 4.72%. Consumer credit was remunerated at 8.48%, down by 0.01 percentage point. The interest rate on loans for house purchase rose by 0.05 percentage point to 2.98%. The rate on mortgage loans stood at 2.82%, up by 0.01 percentage point from January. Building society loans were remunerated at 3.84%, up by 0.28 percentage point. The rate on other loans rose by 0.21 percentage point, to 4.51%. The rate on credit card loans increased by 0.05 percentage point month on month, reaching 19.15%.

The interest rate on new loans to non-financial corporations (excluding overdrafts, revolving loans and credit cards) fell slightly by 0.02 percentage point to 2.99%. The rate on loans of up to CZK 7.5 million picked up by 0.10 percentage point to 4.54%. Loans of over CZK 7.5 million and up to CZK 30 million were remunerated at 3.32%, i.e. 0.05 percentage point lower than in January. The interest rate on loans of over CZK 30 million also declined by 0.05 percentage point, reaching 2.79%. Overdrafts, revolving loans and credit card loans were remunerated at 3.77%, edging up by 0.01 percentage point.

Interest rates on outstanding amounts

The average interest rates on outstanding amounts of deposits of households changed only slightly in February. Changes recorded for non-financial corporations were similar.

As in January, total deposits of households were remunerated at 0.36%. The interest rate on overnight deposits edged up to 0.15%. The interest rate on deposits redeemable at notice increased to 1.15% and the rate on deposits with agreed maturity was 1.28%, unchanged from January.

The interest rate on total deposits of non-financial corporations rose by 0.01 percentage point to 0.28%. The interest rate on overnight deposits picked up to 0.16%. The interest rate on deposits with agreed maturity rose by 0.02 percentage point to 1.17%.

Interest rates on outstanding amounts of loans to households changed only slightly in February. The rates on outstanding amounts of loans to non-financial corporations saw even smaller changes.

The overall interest rate on loans to households dropped to 3.66%. The rate on loans for house purchase has been unchanged at 2.51% since September. Consumer credit and other loans were remunerated at 7.41%, down by 0.05 percentage point from January.

The average interest rate on outstanding amounts of loans to non-financial corporations rose to 3.68%. The interest rate on loans with maturity of up to one year was unchanged from January (3.78%). The interest rate on loans with maturity of over one year and up to five years picked up to 3.96%. The rate on loans with maturity of over five years also stayed at its January level of 3.54%.

COST-OF-BORROWING INDICATORS

The Czech National Bank has been publishing fully harmonised MIR statistics in accordance with Regulation ECB/2013/14 since January 2004. These statistics are used in the CNB's economic and monetary analyses and are reported to the ECB on a monthly basis. Over time, it has been found that in order to estimate the effectiveness of monetary policy pass-through across euro area and EU countries, it is necessary to use an accurate and comparable measure of the borrowing costs for non-financial corporations and households in those countries, in addition to the standard MIR indicators. For this reason, the euro area countries started to publish cost-of-borrowing indicators (CBI) in 2013. The CBIs were created to assess the effectiveness of monetary policy pass-through and economic forecasts and to compare economic conditions across the euro area countries. The Czech Republic voluntarily signed up to the publication of CBIs in June 2014.

The motive for implementing the CBIs was that aggregate indicators cannot be easily compiled for MIR statistics in some cases due to inhomogeneity in the definitions of the underlying instruments. For example, overdrafts¹ are recorded in the monthly statistics on new loan contracts ("new business"), but they have a higher periodicity and different characteristics. They cannot be left out if this segment is to be fully covered. Because of the difference in definitions, however, interest rates could previously be monitored only separately for individual instruments, not in aggregate form. The CBI calculation algorithm eliminates this shortcoming for certain instruments.

Four basic categories of underlying instruments were used to calculate the CBIs: interest rates on loans provided by banks to non-financial corporations and interest rates on loans provided by banks to households for house purchase. The MIR source statistics were used in two ways to construct the CBIs. Interest rates on long-term loans provided by banks to non-financial corporations and interest rates on short-term and long-term loans provided by banks to households for house purchase were obtained directly from the MIR statistics. In the case of interest rates on long-term loans provided by banks to non-financial corporations, two additional calculations had to be performed to make this aggregate indicator applicable. This involved accounting for the importance of overdrafts an important source of financing for firms and computing an estimate of the share of long-term loans with original and residual maturity of over one year and interest rate reset in the next twelve months, as these long-term loans are akin to short-term loans.

There are eight indicators: four basic ones and four derived ones. The basic indicators provide an assessment of the costs of borrowing broken down into short-term and long-term loans to households and non-profit organisations serving household for house purchase and to non-financial corporations. These four basic CBIs are used to compile the derived CBIs – short-term CBIs, long-term CBIs, CBIs for non-financial corporations as a whole and CBIs for households and non-profit institutions serving households as a whole. The CBIs cover CZK-denominated loans.

The CBIs are compiled on the basis of the existing MFI interest rate (MIR) and balance sheet statistics. The CBIs for households and non-profit institutions serving households (HH) are calculated using loans for house purchase (new business). Consumer credit and other loans are not included as their interest rates are too volatile across countries and thus not relevant for macroeconomic projections.

¹ Overdrafts are debit balances on current accounts, revolving loans and card credit.

TABLE 12 - DERIVED COST-OF-BORROWING INDICATORS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC AND SLOVAKIA

	2018						2019	
	January		November		December		January	
	Rate (% p.a.)		Rate (% p.a.)		Rate (% p.a.)		Rate (% p.a.)	
	CZ	SK ⁵⁾	CZ	SK	CZ	SK	CZ	SK
(1) Households – total^{1).2)}	2.45	1.63	2.83	1.46	2.92	1.45	2.93	1.48
(2) Non-financial corporations – total	2.36	2.04	3.32	2.46	3.43	2.07	3.23	2.00
(3) Short-term cost of borrowing – total³⁾	2.33	1.91	3.27	2.33	3.48	2.00	3.30	1.91
(4) Long-term cost of borrowing – total⁴⁾	2.48	1.82	2.97	1.72	2.92	1.61	2.88	1.66

¹⁾ MFI interest rate statistics cover CZK-denominated loans only. The rates on outstanding amounts are the rates applied to end of period balances.

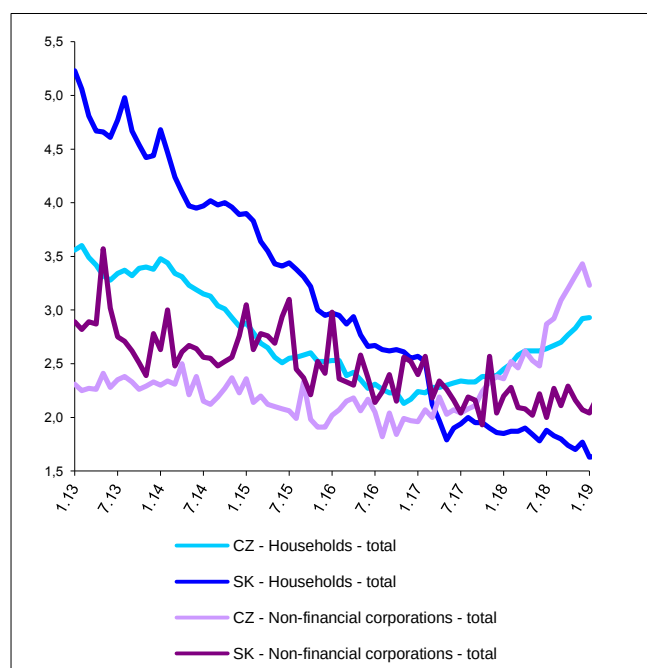
²⁾ Households comprise the household sector (S.14) and non-profit institutions serving households (S.15) under ESA2010.

³⁾ Short-term (ST) loans are loans with a floating rate or an initial rate fixation up to one year.

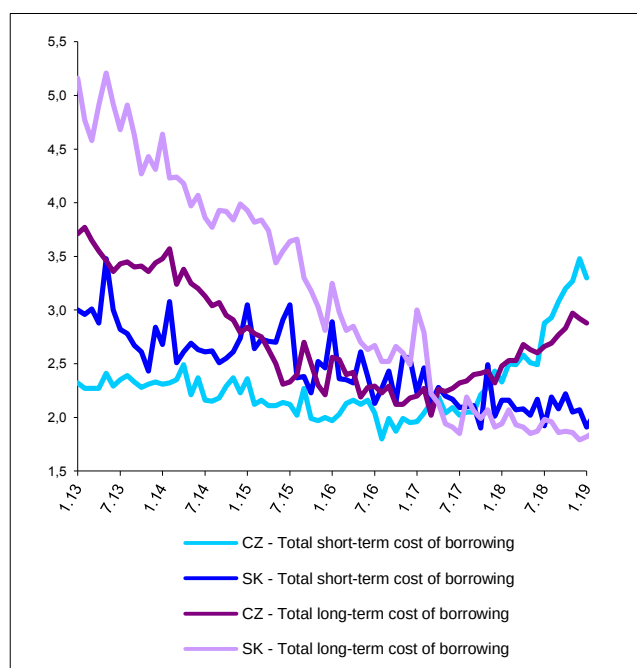
⁴⁾ Long-term (LT) loans are loans with an initial rate fixation over one year.

⁵⁾ SK = Slovakia

Cost-of-borrowing indicators of households and non-financial corporations



Long-term and short-term cost-of-borrowing indicators



Recent developments in derived cost-of-borrowing indicators in the Czech Republic and Slovakia

All cost-of-borrowing indicators (CBIs) were higher for Czech loans than for Slovak loans in January 2019, with the differential exceeding one percentage point on average. Three Czech CBIs and two Slovak CBIs fell month on month in January. In year-on-year terms, all Czech derived CBIs rose markedly, while no Slovak derived CBI recorded an increase. The Slovak CBI for households was the lowest in January. The short-term CBI in the Czech Republic was the highest.

Compared to December, the cost of borrowing of Czech households rose marginally by 0.01 percentage point. An increase of 0.03 percentage point was recorded in Slovakia. In January, this CBI stood at 2.93% in the Czech Republic and 1.48% in Slovakia, the lowest level among all the monitored Czech and Slovak CBIs. The differential between this Czech and Slovak CBI was 1.45 percentage points, the biggest differential among all the derived CBIs in the Czech Republic and Slovakia. In year-on-year terms, an increase of 0.48 percentage point was recorded in the Czech Republic, whereas a decrease of 0.15 percentage point was recorded in Slovakia.

The borrowing costs of non-financial corporations in the Czech Republic saw a month-on-month decrease of 0.20 percentage point to 3.23%. The CBI for Slovak non-financial corporations was 2.00%, i.e. 1.23 percentage points lower than in the Czech Republic. This Slovak CBI saw a slight month-on-month decrease. The year-on-year change in this indicator was 0.87 percentage point in the Czech Republic and -0.04 percentage point in Slovakia. The year-on-year change in this Czech CBI was the second largest among all the Czech and Slovak CBIs.

The total short-term cost of borrowing, which comprises both households and non-financial corporations, declined by 0.18 percentage point month on month to 3.30% in the Czech Republic. In Slovakia, this indicator was 1.39 percentage points lower, the second largest differential among all the monitored Czech and Slovak CBIs. This Slovak CBI thus stood at 1.91%. Short-term loans in Slovakia are thus much less costly than in the Czech Republic. The month-on-month decrease in this Slovak CBI was 0.09 percentage point. In year-on-year terms, an increase of 0.97 percentage point was recorded in the Czech Republic, while stagnation was recorded in Slovakia. The year-on-year change in this Czech CBI was the largest among all the Czech and Slovak CBIs.

In the Czech Republic, the long-term cost of borrowing (comprising both households and non-financial corporations) fell by 0.04 percentage point to 2.88% in January. In Slovakia, conversely, this CBI picked up by 0.05 percentage point month on month to 1.66%. The Czech CBI increased by 0.40 percentage point year on year. The Slovak CBI declined by 0.16 percentage point year on year, the largest year-on-year change among all the monitored Slovak CBIs. In January, this CBI was 1.22 percentage points lower in Slovakia than in the Czech Republic.

TABLE 13 – AGGREGATED BALANCE SHEET OF INVESTMENT FUNDS ¹⁾

CZK billions

	2018						2019	
	January		November		December		January	
	Outstanding amounts	Transactions	Outstanding amounts	Transactions	Outstanding amounts	Transactions	Outstanding amounts	Transactions
Total Assets	490.0	5.5	512.9	-0.4	506.7	1.9	531.6	15.9
(1.1) Deposits	58.8	0.6	59.1	1.2	57.5	-1.5	63.2	5.7
(1.2) Securities other than shares	110.3	-0.7	106.1	1.2	109.2	3.4	111.0	1.3
Residents	56.1	-1.5	53.9	1.1	57.7	3.7	59.3	1.5
Non-residents	54.2	0.8	52.2	0.1	51.5	-0.4	51.7	-0.2
(1.3) Shares and other equity	105.2	0.9	117.7	1.0	117.9	6.6	123.6	1.1
Residents	38.8	-0.2	41.5	-0.3	41.9	1.7	42.6	0.5
Non-residents	66.5	1.1	76.1	1.3	75.9	5.0	81.0	0.7
(1.4) Investment fund shares (including MMFs)	109.0	0.9	108.6	-1.6	103.2	-1.1	106.8	-0.3
Residents	20.7	-0.4	22.5	-0.6	22.3	-0.1	22.4	-0.2
Non-residents	88.3	1.3	86.0	-1.0	80.9	-1.0	84.4	-0.2
(1.5) Other assets	106.6	3.7	121.5	-2.3	118.9	-5.5	126.9	8.1
Total Liabilities	490.0	5.5	512.9	-0.4	506.7	1.9	531.6	15.9
(2.1) Loans accepted	26.8	0.8	25.8	-0.3	26.1	0.3	22.5	-3.6
(2.2) Investment fund shares	443.1	3.9	464.8	1.6	462.8	4.8	489.0	17.3
(2.3) Other liabilities	20.1	0.8	22.3	-1.8	17.8	-3.2	20.0	2.2

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.

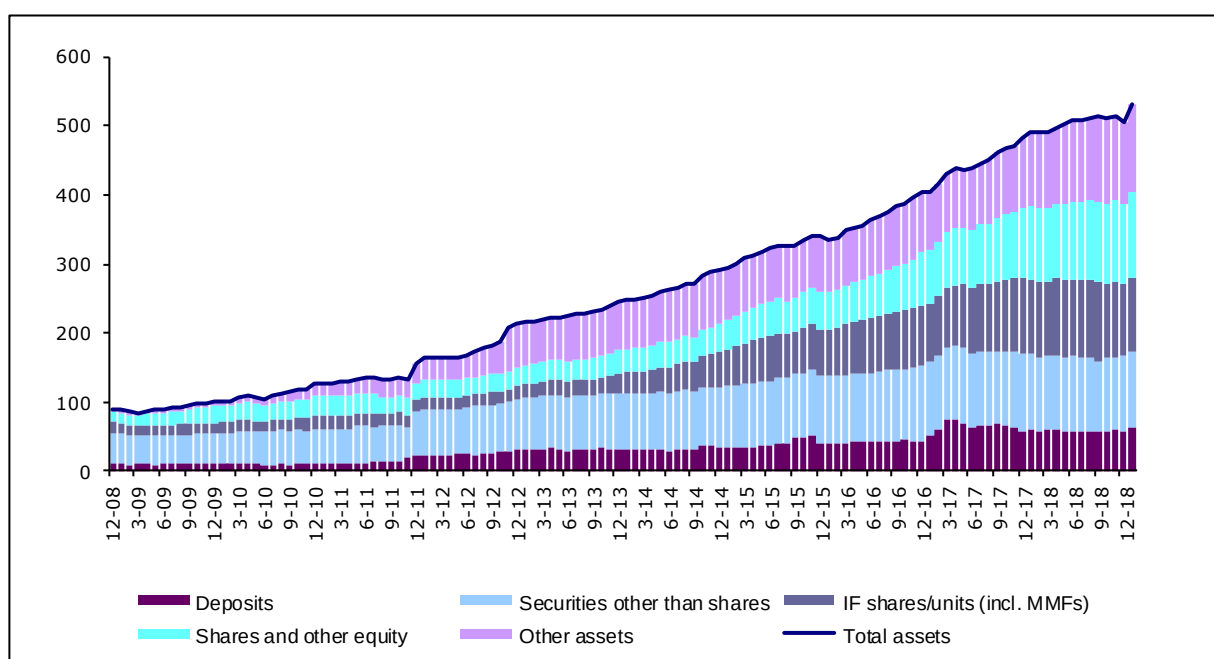
Balance sheet total – breakdown by asset items (CZK billions)

TABLE 14 – AGGREGATED BALANCE SHEET OF FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS ENGAGED IN LENDING ¹⁾

CZK billions, end of period

	2017	2018			
	December	March	June	September	December
Total Assets	411.9	413.2	422.0	416.6	426.5
(1.1) Deposits	7.0	7.3	6.9	7.0	6.3
(1.2) Loans provided	306.2	307.9	316.5	310.4	318.6
Residents	295.0	297.3	305.9	299.9	307.2
Non-residents	11.3	10.6	10.6	10.6	11.4
(1.3) Securities other than shares	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
(1.4) Shares and equity	6.0	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.6
Mutual fund shares/units (including MMFs)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other shares and equity	6.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.6
(1.5) Other assets	91.8	92.1	92.9	93.1	95.0
Total Liabilities	411.9	413.2	422.0	416.6	426.5
(2.1) Loans taken	248.7	250.8	259.5	254.9	261.2
Residents	185.0	188.0	192.0	189.2	191.0
Non-residents	63.7	62.7	67.5	65.7	70.2
(2.2) Securities other than shares issued	15.3	14.0	15.0	15.4	17.7
(2.3) Own funds	106.1	107.2	106.4	107.4	104.8
(2.4) Other liabilities	41.9	41.3	41.2	38.8	42.8

¹⁾ Financial corporations engaged in lending - corporations classified within sector 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. 314/2013 Coll.).

Data are published by the last working day of the second month following the reference period.

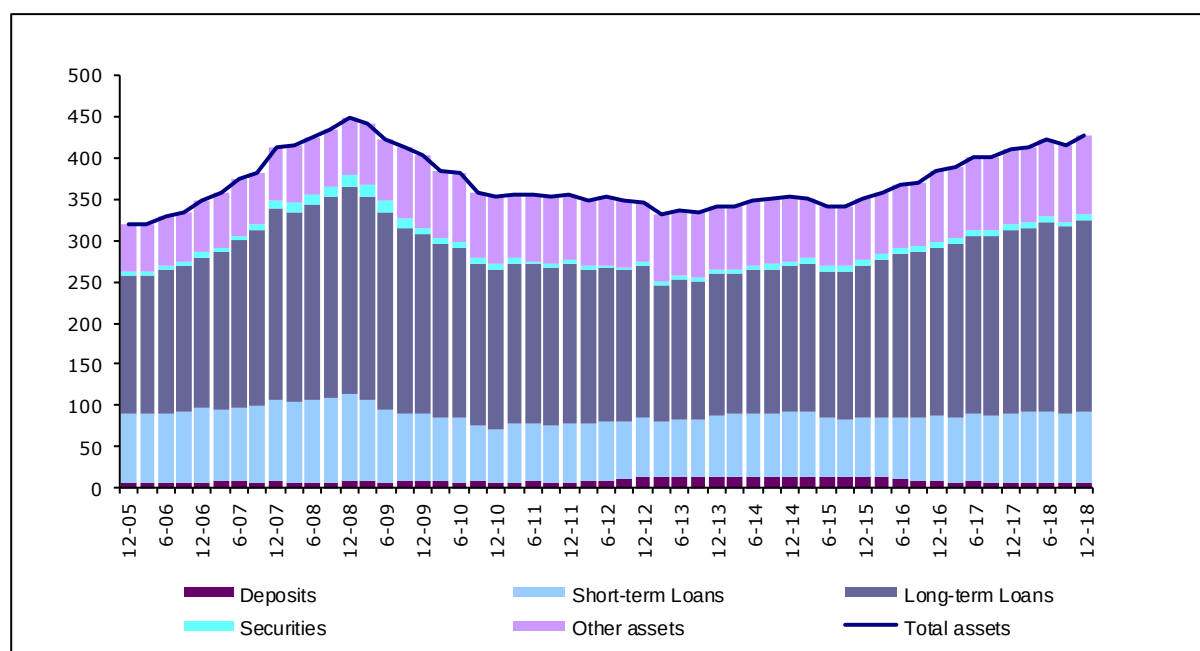
Balance sheet total – breakdown by assets items (CZK billions)

TABLE 15a – SUMMARY OF LOANS PROVIDED BY FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS ENGAGED IN LENDING¹⁾ TO RESIDENTS

CZK billions, end of period

	2017 December	2018			
		March	June	September	December
(1) Non-financial corporations	230.1	233.0	240.9	234.7	243.4
Up to 1 year	58.7	61.7	62.4	58.7	62.2
Over 1 year up to 5 years	134.4	133.2	140.4	137.9	141.3
Over 5 years	37.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	39.9
(2) Financial corporations	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.4	1.5
Up to 1 year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Over 1 year up to 5 years	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.2
Over 5 years	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2
(3) Government	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Up to 1 year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Over 1 year up to 5 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Over 5 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(4) Households	62.8	62.3	62.7	62.3	62.2
Up to 1 year	19.4	19.1	19.2	18.5	17.8
Over 1 year up to 5 years	34.2	33.9	34.4	34.4	35.0
Over 5 years	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.5	9.4
(5) NPISHs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Up to 1 year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Over 1 year up to 5 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	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 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. 314/2013 Coll.).

Data are published by the last working day of the second month following the reference period.

TABLE 15b – BREAKDOWN OF LOANS PROVIDED BY FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS ENGAGED IN LENDING¹⁾ TO HOUSEHOLDS

CZK billions, end of period

	2017 December	2018			
		March	June	September	December
(1) Total	62.8	62.3	62.7	62.3	62.2
(1.1) Consumer credit	54.1	53.8	54.0	53.8	53.0
Up to 1 year	18.5	18.3	18.3	17.7	16.9
Over 1 year up to 5 years	28.4	28.2	28.4	28.4	28.6
Over 5 years	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.6	7.5
(1.2) Lending for house purchase	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
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	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
(1.3) Other loans	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.7	8.3
Up to 1 year	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9
Over 1 year up to 5 years	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.9	6.4
Over 5 years	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1

¹⁾ Financial corporations engaged in lending - corporations classified within sector 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. 314/2013 Coll.).

Data are published by the last working day of the second month following the reference period.

COMMENTARY ON THE AGGREGATED BALANCE SHEET OF INVESTMENT FUNDS (TABLE 13): JANUARY 2019

Net assets value: The net assets value of investment funds was CZK 489.0 billion at the end of January. This means an increase of CZK 26.3 billion compared to December (monthly transactions accounted for CZK +17.3 billion). Compared to the same period a year earlier, the net assets value of investment funds rose by 10.4%. The biggest month-on-month change in the net assets value was recorded for bond funds, up by CZK 17.3 billion to CZK 148.5 billion.

Investment in bonds: The value of bond holdings was CZK 111.0 billion at the end of January. Compared to the previous month, the total volume of bonds in the funds' portfolio increased by CZK 1.8 billion (monthly transactions accounted for CZK 1.3 billion). The proportion of debt securities in the funds' net assets value declined to 22.7% compared to the previous month.

Investment in equity securities: The volume of equity securities in the funds' portfolio increased in the month under review. As of the end of the month, the value of holdings of equity securities amounted to CZK 230.4 billion, of which CZK 106.8 billion was investment in the shares and units of investment funds and CZK 123.6 billion was investment in shares and other equity. The value of equity securities grew by CZK 9.3 billion compared to December (monthly transactions accounted for CZK 0.8 billion). The proportion of equity securities in the funds' net assets value fell to 47.1% compared to the previous month.

Other investment: The value of funds invested in other assets rose in the period under review. The total volume of other investment was CZK 177.5 billion in January, of which CZK 49.6 billion was fixed investment and CZK 63.2 billion investment in deposits. The ratio of other investment to the funds' net assets value increased to 36.3% compared to the previous month.

Reporting population: At the end of January 2019, a total of 467 resident investment funds were active in the Czech Republic, of which 64 were equity funds, 62 bond funds, 81 mixed funds, 84 real estate funds, 174 other funds and two funds without an investment policy.

COMMENTARY ON THE AGGREGATED BALANCE SHEET OF FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS ENGAGED IN LENDING (TABLES 14 AND 15): DECEMBER 2018

Financial corporations engaged in lending had total assets of CZK 426.5 billion as of 31 December 2018, up by CZK 9.9 billion in quarter-on-quarter terms. Compared to the end of 2017, total assets increased by CZK 14.6 billion (or 3.5%) year on year.

The largest asset item was loans provided, totalling CZK 318.6 billion, of which CZK 307.2 billion was provided to residents. Compared to the previous quarter, total loans provided rose by CZK 8.2 billion in 2018 Q4. In year-on-year terms, loans recorded an increase of 4.0% (CZK 12.4 billion).

The largest part of loans provided to residents consisted of loans to non-financial corporations amounting to CZK 243.4 billion, i.e. 79.2% of loans to residents. Loans provided to non-financial corporations were up by CZK 8.7 billion compared to the previous quarter. In year-on-year terms, they rose by CZK 13.2 billion.

The second largest category of loans to residents consisted of loans to households, totalling CZK 62.2 billion. They were down by CZK 0.2 billion compared to the previous quarter. These loans accounted for 20.2% of loans provided 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 constituent sub-sectors of the sector S.12 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.).

Investment funds: for the purposes of monetary and banking statistics, investment funds comprise 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 Management Companies and Investment Funds (No. 240/2013 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.125 other financial intermediaries which are predominantly engaged in granting credit or loans or entering into agreements of similar nature, for example financial leasing, faktoring, consumer credit, hire purchase, etc. (see Decree No. 314/2013 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 ESA2010.

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, S.122 and S.123) under ESA2010.

Money-issuing sector: all institutional units included in the sectors of the central bank (S.121) and other monetary financial institutions (S.122 and S.123) under ESA2010.

Money-neutral sector: an institutional sector comprising the central government sector (S.1311) under ESA2010.

Money market funds: collective investment undertakings complying with all the following criteria shall be treated as MMFs, where they:

- (a) pursue the investment objective of maintaining a fund's principal and providing a return in line with the interest rates of money market instruments;
- (b) invest in money market instruments which comply with the criteria for money market instruments set out in Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) (*), or deposits with credit institutions or,

alternatively, ensure that the liquidity and valuation of the portfolio in which they invest is assessed on an equivalent basis;

- (c) ensure that the money market instruments they invest in are of high quality, as determined by the management company. The quality of a money market instrument shall be considered, inter alia, on the basis of the following factors:
 - the credit quality of the money market instrument,
 - the nature of the asset class represented by the money market instrument,
 - for structured financial instruments, the operational and counterparty risk inherent within the structured financial transaction,
 - the liquidity profile;
- (d) ensure that their portfolio has a weighted average maturity (WAM) of no more than 6 months and a weighted average life (WAL) of no more than 12 months, when
 - 'weighted average maturity' (WAM) shall mean a measure of the average length of time to maturity of all of the underlying securities in the fund weighted to reflect the relative holdings in each instrument, assuming that the maturity of a floating rate instrument is the time remaining until the next interest rate reset to the money market rate, rather than the time remaining before the principal value of the security must be repaid. In practice, WAM is used to measure the sensitivity of a MMF to changing money market interest rates;
 - 'weighted average life' (WAL) shall mean the weighted average of the remaining maturity of each security held in a fund, meaning the time until the principal is repaid in full, disregarding interest and not discounting. Contrary to the calculation of the WAM, the calculation of the WAL for floating rate securities and structured financial instruments does not permit the use of interest rate reset dates and instead only uses a security's stated final maturity. WAL is used to measure the credit risk, as the longer the reimbursement of principal is postponed, the higher the credit risk. WAL is also used to limit the liquidity risk;
- (e) provide daily net asset value (NAV) and a price calculation of their shares/units, and daily subscription and redemption of shares/units;
- (f) limit investment in securities to those with a residual maturity until the legal redemption date of less than or equal to 2 years, provided that the time remaining until the next interest rate reset date is less than or equal to 397 days whereby floating rate securities should reset to a money market rate or index;
- (g) limit investment in other collective investment undertakings to those complying with the definition of MMFs;
- (h) do not take direct or indirect exposure to equity or commodities, including via derivatives and only use derivatives in line with the money market investment strategy of the fund. Derivatives which give exposure to foreign exchange may only be used for hedging purposes. Investment in non-base currency securities is allowed provided the currency exposure is fully hedged;
- (i) have either a constant or fluctuating NAV

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.124, S.125, S.126, S.127, S.128, and S.129) and households and non-profit institutions serving households (S.14 and S.15) under ESA2010.

Other financial intermediaries (OFIs): entities included in the sectors of other financial intermediaries except insurance corporations and pension funds (S. 125), financial auxiliaries (S.126), captive financial institutions and money lenders (S.127), insurance corporations (S.128), and pensions funds (S.129) under ESA2010.

Private sector: a sector comprising all institutional sectors except general government (S.13) and monetary financial institutions (S.121, S.122 and S.123) under ESA2010.

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 – 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:

$$(a) \quad a_t^M = \left(F_t^M / L_{t-1} \right) \times 100$$

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.

$$(b) \quad a_t = \left[\prod_{i=0}^{11} \left(1 + F_{t-i}^M / L_{t-1-i} \right) - 1 \right] \times 100 ,$$

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:

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