

Monetary Statistics — IV/2020



Czech National Bank — Monetary Statistics — IV/2020

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), unless otherwise stated.

The data are not seasonally adjusted and the last period data are always preliminary. The published data may be subject to inaccuracy in the last decimal place due to rounding.

The data quoted in this Publication are included in the ARAD time series system: https://www.cnb.cz/cnb/STAT.ARADY_PKG.STROM_SESTAVY?p_strid=AAAG&p_sestuid=&p_lang=EN (Time series database ARAD >> Statistical data >> 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>.

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I. KEY INTEREST RATES AND FINANCIAL MARKET INTEREST RATES

I.1 TABLE 1 – KEY INTEREST RATES

(in %)

	CNB			ECB
	from 7 February 2020 onwards	from 17 March 2020 onwards	from 27 March 2020 onwards	from 18 September 2019 onwards
2W repo rate	2.25	1.75	1.00	0.00
Deposit facility	1.25	0.75	0.05	-0.50
Marginal lending facility	3.25	2.75	2.00	0.25

I.2 TABLE 2A – MONEY MARKET INTEREST RATES

(in %, monthly average)

	2019		2020	
	February	December	January	February
CZEONIA				
overnight	1.20	0.93	1.21	1.75
PRIBOR				
1 month	1.89	2.10	2.10	2.28
3 months	2.01	2.18	2.17	2.34
6 months	2.06	2.22	2.23	2.38
1 year	2.20	2.27	2.27	2.42

I.3 TABLE 2B – CAPITAL MARKET INTEREST RATES

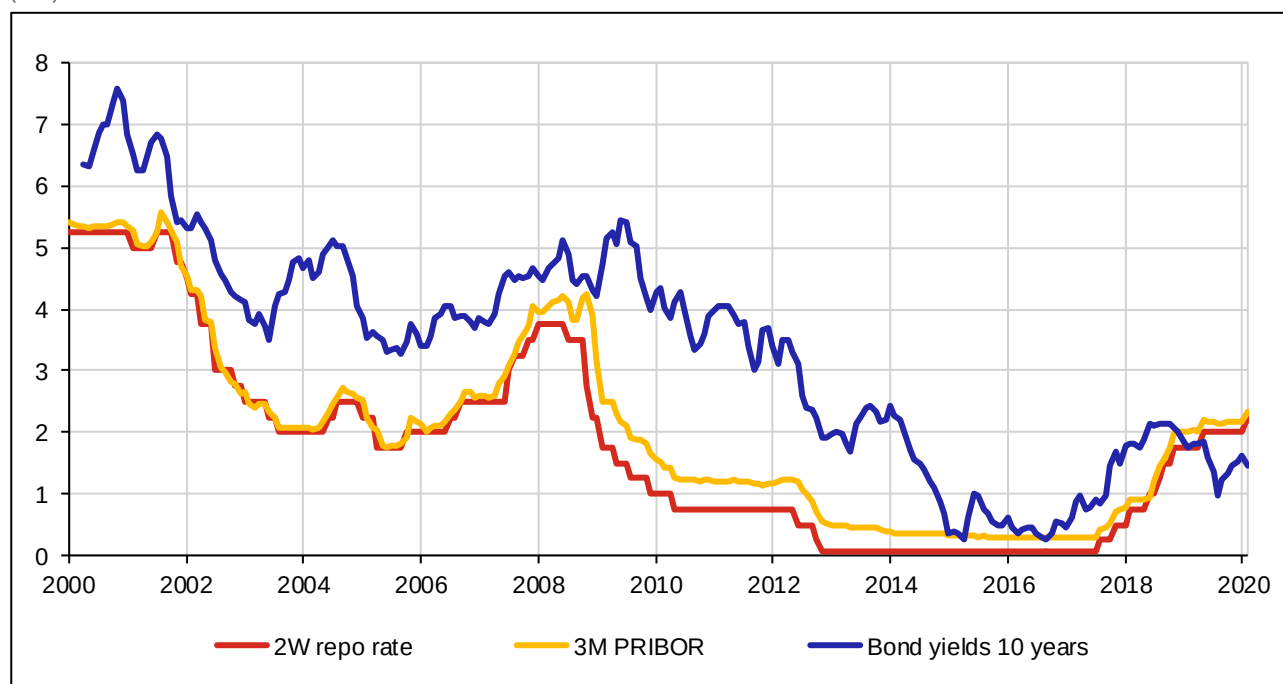
(in %, monthly average)

	2019				2020			
	February		December		January		February	
	CZ	Euro area	CZ	Euro area	CZ	Euro area	CZ	Euro area
Bond yields								
2 years	1.74	-0.20	1.36	-0.43	1.55	-0.43	1.57	-0.49
5 years	1.61	0.47	1.31	-0.08	1.51	-0.11	1.52	-0.24
10 years (Maastricht)	1.76	1.12	1.51	0.37	1.62	0.32	1.47	0.14

Source: Czech National Bank, European Central Bank.

Graph I.1 Financial market interest rates in CZ

(in %)



I.4 COMMENTARY ON TABLES 1 – 2

Commentary on key interest rates (Table 1) and financial market interest rates (Table 2): February/March 2020.

I.4.1 Key interest rates

The 2W repo rate of the Czech National Bank (CNB) changed twice during March 2020, falling by 0.50 percentage point to 1.75% on 17 March 2020 and subsequently by 0.75 percentage point to 1.00% on 27 March 2020. 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 twice in March 2020, down by 0.50 percentage point to 2.75% and then by an additional 0.75 percentage point to 2.00%. The CNB's discount rate also declined in March 2020, falling initially by 0.50 percentage point and after ten days by a further 0.70 percentage point to 0.05%. The ECB's discount rate decreased to a historical low of -0.50% in September 2019, down by 0.10 percentage point.

I.4.2 Financial market interest rates

All the monitored interest rates on the Czech interbank deposit market rose in February. The 1M PRIBOR recorded the largest increase, up by 0.18 percentage point to 2.28%. The 3M PRIBOR was up by 0.17 percentage point to 2.34%. The 6M PRIBOR and the 1Y PRIBOR both rose by 0.15 percentage point, to 2.38% and 2.42% respectively. The CZEONIA interest rate (i.e. the rate on unsecured O/N deposits placed by reference banks on the interbank market) also increased in February 2020, up by 0.54 percentage point to 1.74%.

The Czech capital market saw smaller changes in interest rates than the money market. The yield on the 2Y Czech bond rose by 0.02 percentage point to 1.57%. The yield on the 5Y bond increased marginally by 0.01 percentage point to 1.52%. By contrast, the yield on the 10Y bond fell by 0.15 percentage point to 1.47%. The yield on the 2Y euro area bond declined to -0.49%. The yield on the 5Y euro area bond fell by 0.13 percentage point to -0.24%. The yield on the 10Y bond saw the largest decrease, down by 0.18 percentage point to 0.14%. Thus, it was 1.33 percentage points lower than the Czech yield. The largest differential between Czech and euro area bond yields was recorded for the 2Y bond, reaching 2.06 percentage points.

II. MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS

II.1 TABLE 3 – KEY MONETARY INDICATORS

(CZK billions, unless otherwise indicated)

	2019						2020					
	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	3 975.8	47.2	4.6	4 130.2	14.9	4.5	4 141.3	12.8	5.5	4 197.3	53.2	5.6
M3 ¹⁾	4 579.2	57.2	5.5	4 779.4	-50.6	6.5	4 887.8	110.0	8.2	4 956.7	65.7	8.3
Loans to private sector ²⁾	3 010.2	8.3	6.0	3 111.3	-37.9	5.4	3 158.2	51.1	5.8	3 169.1	7.5	5.7
Net foreign assets ³⁾	2 111.8	40.2	2.2	2 254.1	21.0	7.7	2 295.9	29.9	7.4	2 328.2	22.2	6.4

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.

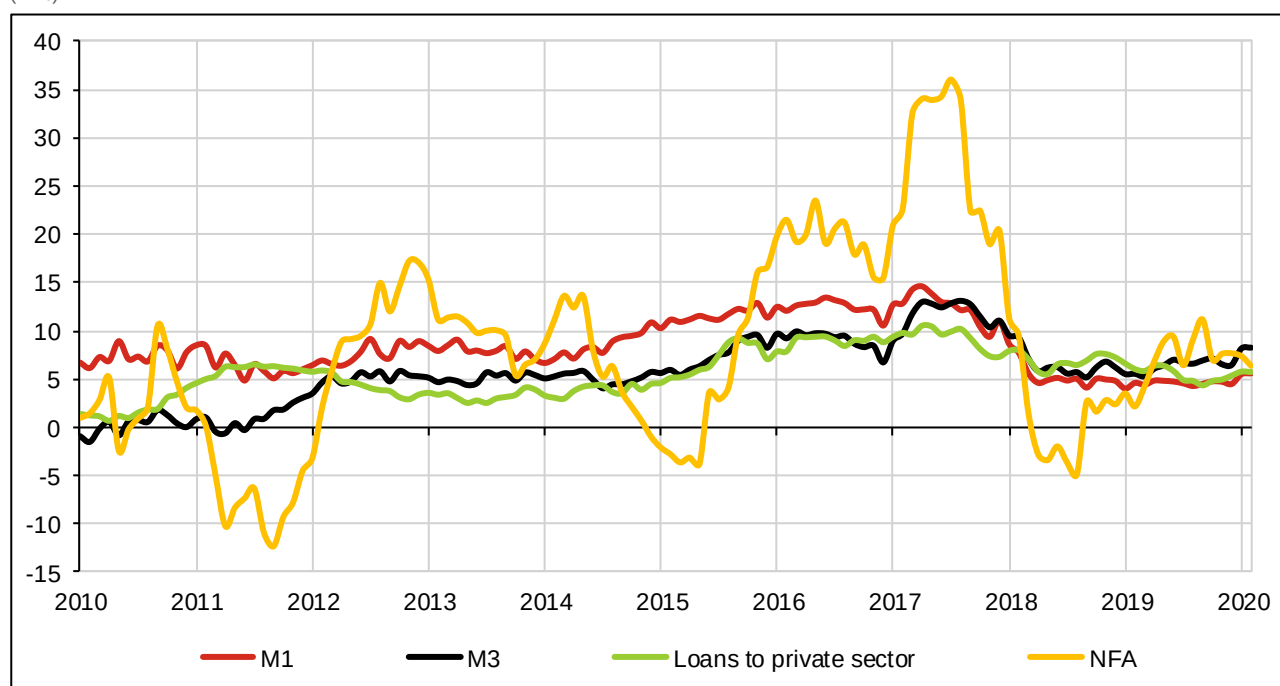
2) Including all resident sectors without general government (S.13) and MFIs sector (S.121, S.122 and S.123 according to ESA2010).

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

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

Graph II.1 Annual growth rates

(in %)



II.2 TABLE 4 – MONETARY AGGREGATES AND COUNTERTPARTS

(CZK billions, unless otherwise indicated)

	2019						2020					
	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)	4 579.2	57.2	5.5	4 779.4	-50.6	6.5	4 887.8	110.0	8.2	4 956.7	65.7	8.3
(1.1) Currency in circulation	572.3	3.3	6.3	598.9	1.1	4.8	593.3	-5.7	4.3	596.5	3.2	4.2
(1.2) Overnight deposits	3 403.4	44.0	4.3	3 531.3	13.8	4.4	3 548.0	18.4	5.7	3 600.8	50.0	5.8
(1.3) M1 (items 1.1 and 1.2)	3 975.8	47.2	4.6	4 130.2	14.9	4.5	4 141.3	12.8	5.5	4 197.3	53.2	5.6
(1.4) Deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years	287.3	3.2	43.1	346.4	-61.9	59.4	411.9	65.5	45.0	401.3	-10.8	39.6
(1.5) Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months	194.6	-3.0	-6.3	203.8	4.8	2.4	205.9	2.2	4.2	210.4	4.5	8.1
(1.6) Other short term deposits (items 1.4 and 1.5)	481.9	0.1	18.1	550.1	-57.2	32.2	617.8	67.6	28.2	611.7	-6.4	26.9
(1.7) M2 (items 1.3 and 1.6)	4 457.7	47.4	5.9	4 680.3	-42.2	7.1	4 759.1	80.4	8.0	4 809.0	46.8	7.9
(1.8) Marketable instruments ^{2), 3)}	121.5	9.8	-	99.1	-8.4	-	128.7	29.6	-	147.6	18.9	-
COUNTERPARTS OF M3												
MFI liabilities												
(2) Holdings deposits against central government	340.9	-6.0	-9.1	354.2	57.8	3.7	310.4	-43.7	-10.5	249.6	-60.9	-26.8
(3) Longer-term financial deposits against other residents (items 3.1 to 3.4)	932.4	2.7	8.2	984.3	2.6	3.9	985.8	-9.1	0.2	999.6	1.4	0.0
(3.1) Deposits with agreed maturity over 2 years	238.0	-0.1	3.7	234.4	3.0	-0.4	234.0	-0.4	-1.7	232.4	-1.6	-2.4
(3.2) Deposits redeemable at notice over 3 months	26.8	-0.1	-3.3	23.7	0.0	-12.1	23.5	-0.2	-12.8	23.3	-0.2	-13.1
(3.3) Debt securities issued with maturity over 2 years	110.1	1.9	4.4	106.1	-4.5	-0.6	106.4	0.6	-1.6	105.5	-1.0	-4.2
(3.4) Capital and reserves	557.5	1.0	11.8	620.1	4.1	7.3	622.0	-9.1	1.8	638.4	4.2	2.3
MFI assets												
(4) Credit to residents (items 4.1 and 4.2)	3 656.0	17.7	6.6	3 741.4	-33.8	4.7	3 784.2	45.7	4.4	3 792.1	2.3	4.0
(4.1) Credit to general government	570.8	9.2	11.1	554.2	4.6	1.3	549.0	-6.3	-2.6	544.3	-5.7	-5.1
(4.2) Credit to private sector	3 085.2	8.5	5.9	3 187.1	-38.4	5.3	3 235.3	52.0	5.7	3 247.8	8.0	5.7
(5) Net foreign assets	2 111.8	40.2	2.2	2 254.1	21.0	7.7	2 295.9	29.9	7.4	2 328.2	22.2	6.4
(6) Other counterparts of M3 (residual) (=M3+items 2,3 - items 4,5) ²⁾	84.8	-4.0	-	122.4	22.8	-	103.9	-18.4	-	85.6	-18.3	-

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.

II.3 TABLE 5 – SECTOR BREAKDOWN OF COMPONENTS OF M3

(CZK billions)

	2019				2020			
	February		December		January		February	
	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾
(1) Overnight deposits	3 403.4	44.0	3 531.3	13.8	3 548.0	18.4	3 600.8	50.0
(1.1) Other general government	233.8	6.4	203.2	-43.6	236.5	33.3	244.2	7.7
(1.2) Other financial intermediaries ²⁾	91.8	1.4	89.3	1.4	90.5	1.2	92.9	2.2
(1.3) Insurance corporations and pension funds	18.6	2.1	17.0	0.7	15.0	-2.0	19.2	4.2
(1.4) Non-financial corporations	929.9	12.2	985.5	33.5	949.3	-34.9	967.5	16.3
(1.5) Households ³⁾	2 129.2	21.9	2 236.3	21.9	2 256.7	20.7	2 277.0	19.5
(2) M2 - M1 (other short- term deposits)	481.9	0.1	550.1	-57.2	617.8	67.6	611.7	-6.4
(2.1) Other general government	27.7	0.4	28.3	-20.1	49.9	21.6	52.3	2.4
(2.2) Other financial intermediaries ²⁾	52.1	-1.5	69.9	-10.0	80.7	10.8	81.7	0.9
(2.3) Insurance corporations and pension funds	28.2	0.9	38.1	-3.4	41.2	3.2	33.7	-7.5
(2.4) Non-financial corporations	104.6	1.5	115.7	-23.9	140.9	25.2	136.5	-4.5
(2.5) Households ³⁾	269.4	-1.2	298.1	0.3	305.1	7.0	307.6	2.3
(3) Repurchase agreements (a part of M3 - M2)	121.5	9.8	98.0	-9.0	127.7	29.7	146.6	18.9

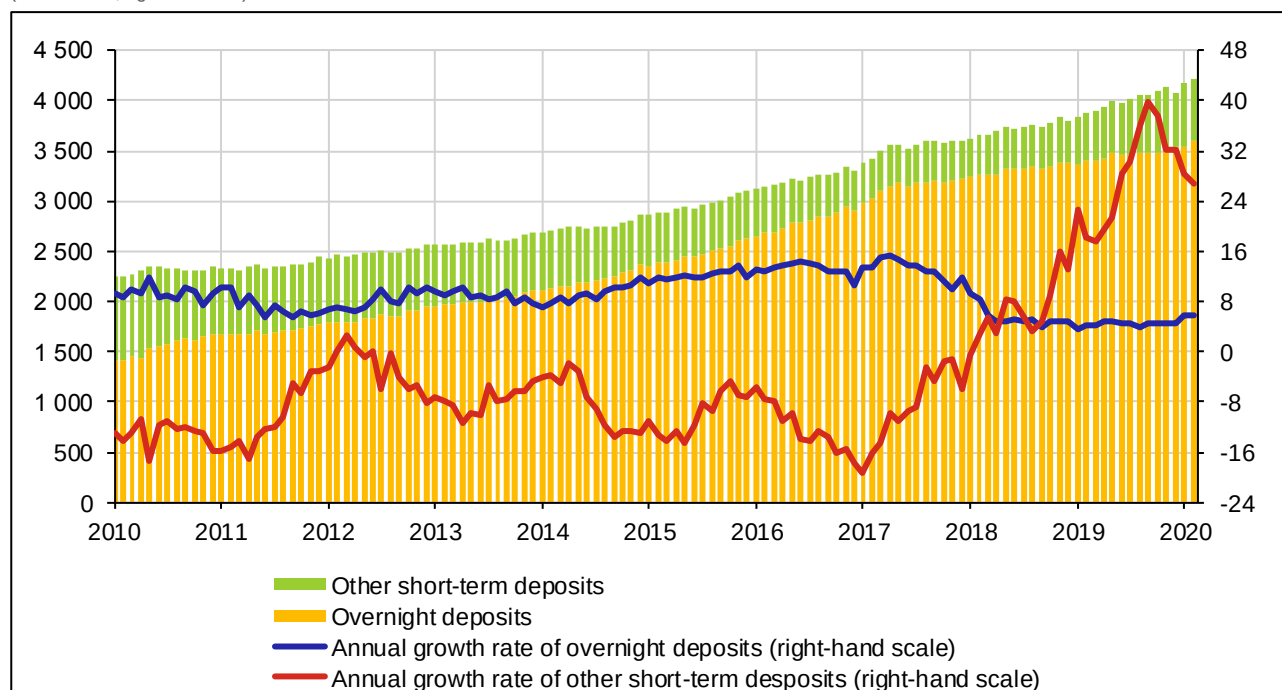
1) Net value of flow data calculated by adjusting the difference between end-of-period levels for the effect of non-transactions-related factors.

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.

Graph II.2 Overnight deposits and other short-term deposits and their annual growth rates

(CZK billions, right axis in %)



II.4 TABLE 6 – LOANS TO PRIVATE SECTOR

(CZK billions)

	2019				2020			
	February		December		January		February	
	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾
(1) Loans to non-financial corporations	1 103.1	-4.1	1 133.1	-23.2	1 140.5	10.6	1 136.9	-6.2
(1.1) up to 1 year	257.9	-7.6	250.6	-16.7	255.8	6.3	253.3	-3.2
(1.2) over 1 year and up to 5 years	247.6	0.5	238.9	-6.7	239.9	1.7	239.8	-0.8
(1.3) over 5 years	597.6	3.0	643.6	0.2	644.7	2.7	643.9	-2.2
(2) Loans to households²⁾	1 656.5	4.2	1 750.7	9.0	1 756.2	5.9	1 763.6	7.6
(2.1) Consumer credit	244.3	0.7	262.7	1.3	262.6	0.1	263.7	1.2
(2.2) Lending for house purchase	1 255.6	4.2	1 331.7	7.3	1 337.6	6.0	1 343.6	6.1
(2.3) Other lending	156.7	-0.8	156.3	0.4	156.0	-0.2	156.3	0.3
(3) Loans to other financial intermediaries³⁾	237.7	-1.4	225.2	-23.2	251.3	26.6	253.3	1.4
(4) Loans to insurance corporations and pension funds	13.0	9.6	2.3	-0.5	10.3	8.0	15.2	4.8

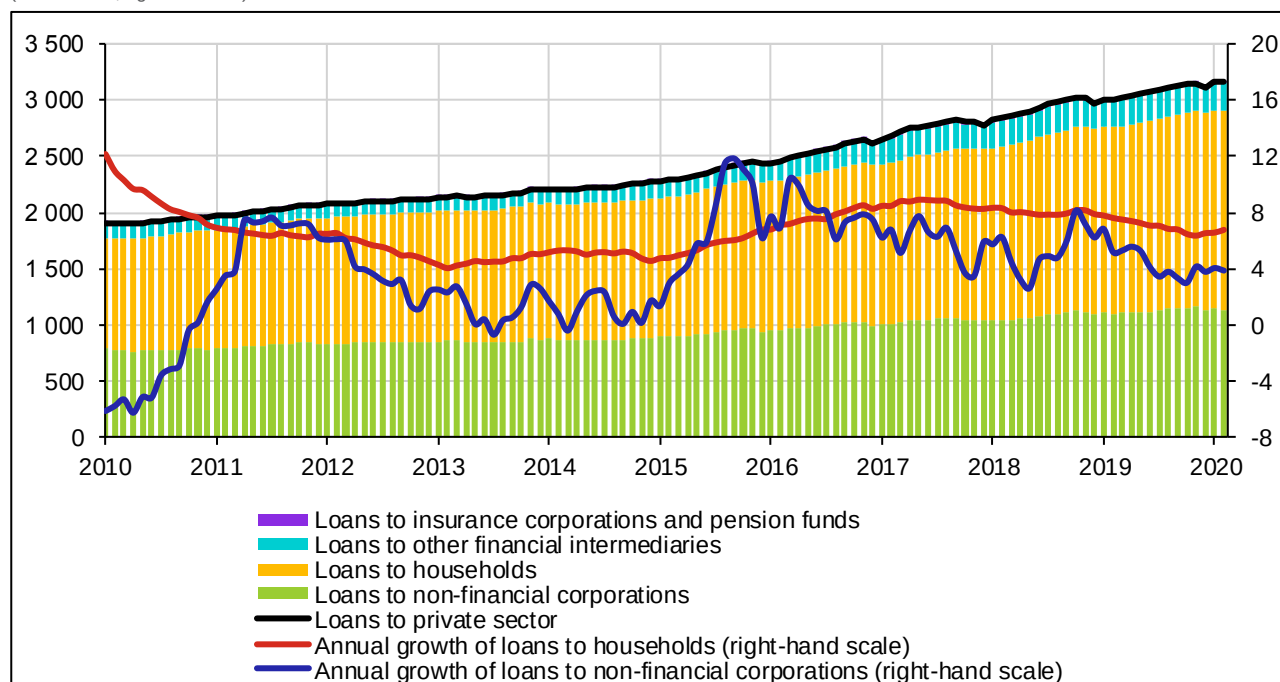
1) Net value of flow data calculated by adjusting the difference between end-of-period levels for the effect of non-transactions-related factors.

2) Including 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).

Graph II.3 Loans to private sector and annual growth of loans to non-financial institutions and households

(CZK billions, right axis in %)



II.5 TABLE 7 – CONTRIBUTIONS TO ANNUAL GROWTH OF M3

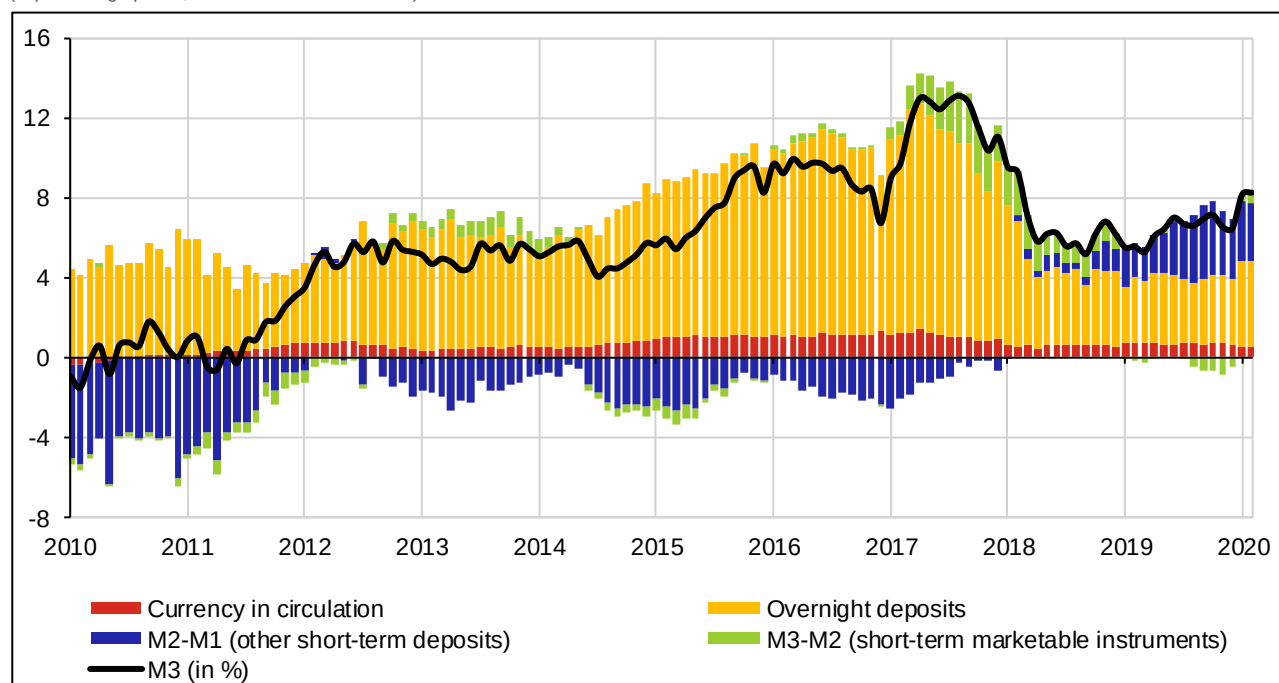
(in percentage points, unless otherwise indicated)

	2019		2020	
	February	December	January	February
M1	4.0	3.9	4.8	4.9
of which: Currency	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5
Overnight deposits	3.3	3.3	4.2	4.3
M2-M1 (=other short-term deposits)	1.7	3.0	3.0	2.8
M3-M2 (=short-term marketable instruments)	-0.2	-0.5	0.4	0.6
M3 (in %)	5.5	6.5	8.2	8.3

Comment: Contributions to growth are the growth rates of M3 weighted by the share in total M3.

Graph II.4 Contributions to annual growth of M3

(in percentage points, unless otherwise indicated)



II.6 TABLE 8 – CONTRIBUTIONS TO ANNUAL GROWTH OF LOANS TO PRIVATE SECTOR

(in percentage points, unless otherwise indicated)

	2019		2020	
	February	December	January	February
Non-financial corporations	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.4
Households ¹⁾	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.7
Other financial intermediaries ²⁾	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5
Insurance corporations and pension funds	-0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1
Loans to private sector ³⁾ (in %)	6.0	5.4	5.8	5.7

Comment: Contributions to growth are the growth rates of lending weighted by the share in total lending to private sector.

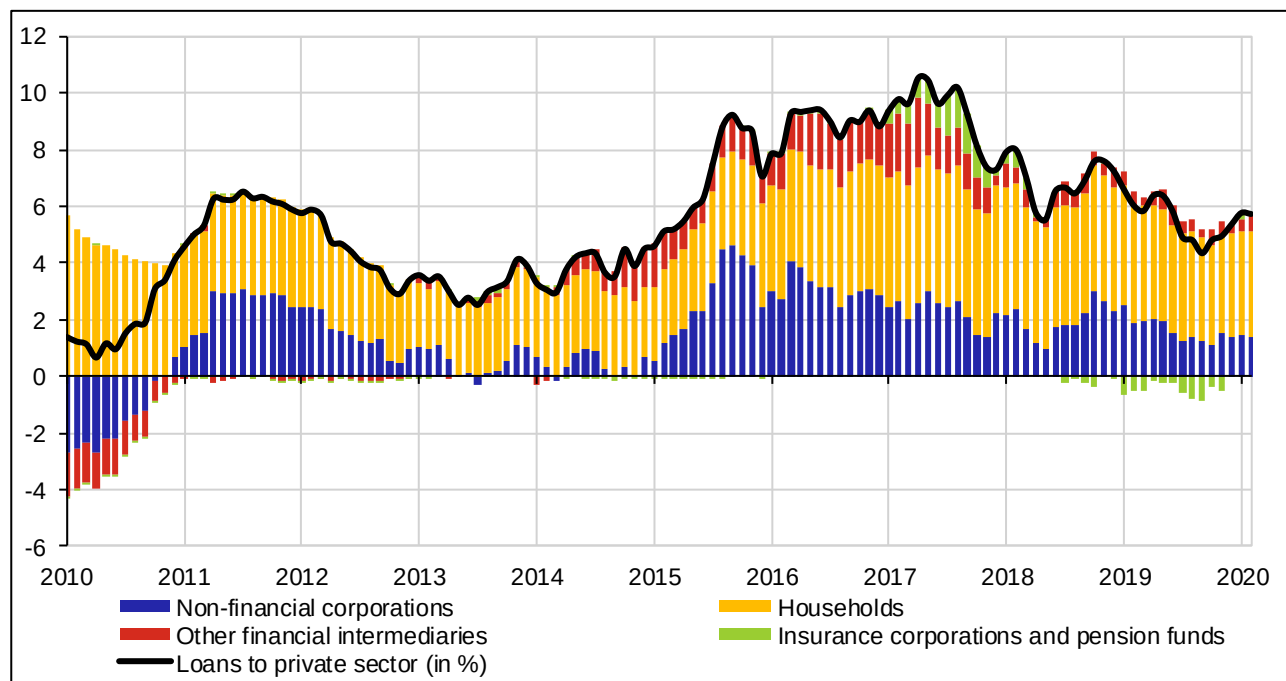
1) Including households (S.14) and non-profit institutions serving households (S.15) according to ESA2010.

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

Graph II.5 Contributions to annual growth of loans to private sector

(in percentage points, unless otherwise indicated)



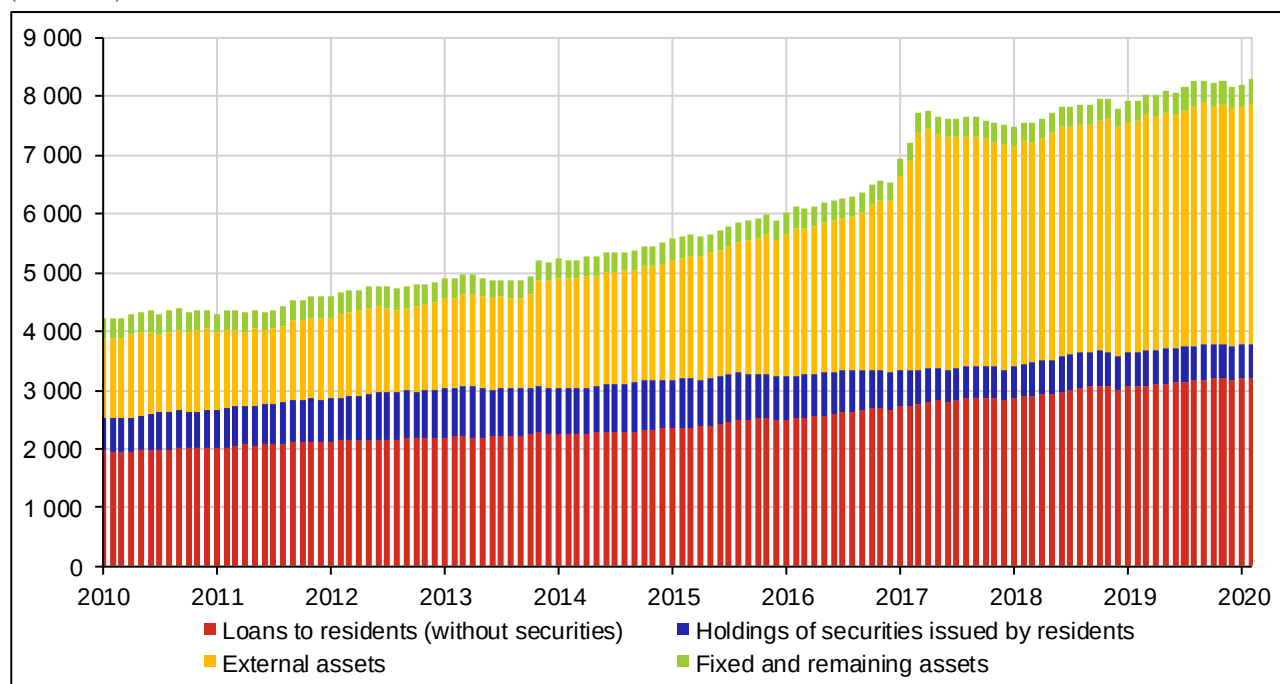
II.7 TABLE 9A – BALANCE SHEETS OF MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS BY REPORTING INSTITUTIONS (ASSETS): FEBRUARY 2020

(CZK billions)

	MFI		Consolidated balance sheet of MFIs
	CNB	Other MFIs	
(1) Assets total	3 416.6	8 211.9	8 277.7
(1.1) Loans to residents (without securities)	1.6	6 143.2	3 220.2
MFI	0.0	2 924.6	-
General government	0.0	51.1	51.1
Other residents	1.6	3 167.5	3 169.1
(1.2) Holdings of securities other than shares issued by residents	0.0	850.1	520.8
MFI	0.0	329.2	-
General government	0.0	493.2	493.2
Other residents	0.0	27.6	27.6
(1.3) Holdings of shares/other equity issued by residents	0.0	110.4	51.1
MFI	0.0	59.3	-
Other residents	0.0	51.1	51.1
(1.4) External assets	3 390.5	672.5	4 063.0
(1.5) Fixed assets	11.2	171.5	182.7
(1.6) Remaining assets	13.3	264.2	239.9

Graph II.6 Consolidated balance sheet of MFIs: assets

(CZK billions)



II.8 TABLE 9B – BALANCE SHEETS OF MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS BY REPORTING INSTITUTIONS (LIABILITIES): FEBRUARY 2020

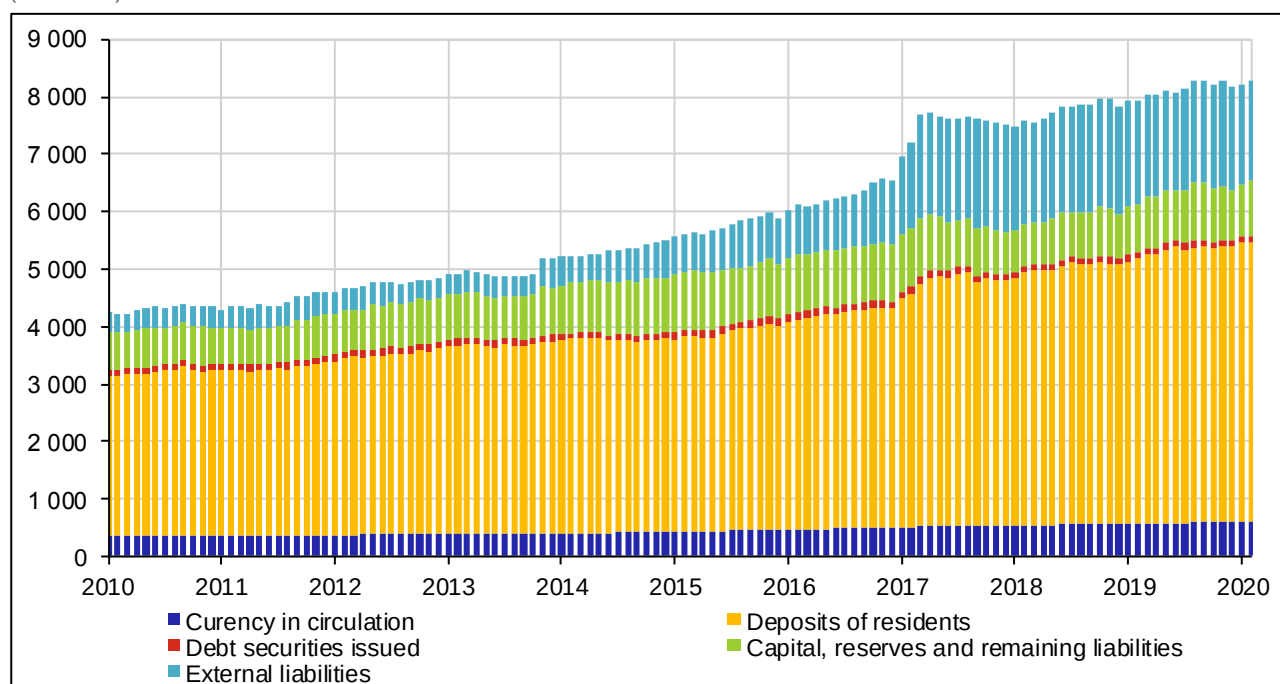
(CZK billions)

	MFI		Consolidated balance sheet of MFIs
	CNB	Other MFIs	
(2) Liabilities total	3 416.6	8 211.9	8 277.7
(2.1) Currency in circulation	634.0	-	596.5
(2.2) Deposits of residents	2 831.9	4 956.9	4 864.5
MFI	2 826.2	98.1	-
Central government	3.6	246.0	249.6
Other general government/other residents	2.1	4 612.8	4 614.9
(2.3) Debt securities issued	0.0	435.7	106.5
(2.4) Capital and reserves ¹⁾	-102.1	799.8	638.4
(2.5) External liabilities	41.9	1 692.9	1 734.8
(2.6) Remaining liabilities	10.8	326.6	337.4
(2.7) Excess of inter MFI liabilities	-	-	-0.4

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

Graph II.7 Consolidated balance sheet of MFIs: liabilities

(CZK billions)



II.9 COMMENTARY ON TABLES 3 – 9

Commentary on monetary developments statistics¹ (Tables 3 – 9): February 2020.

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 fluctuated around 6% in the following months. It rose to 8.2% in January 2020, standing at 8.3% in February. As a result of financial transactions, M3 increased by CZK 65.7 billion month on month in February (up by CZK 377.8 billion year on year), reaching CZK 4,956.7 billion.

II.9.1 Main components of M3

The annual growth rate of M3 increased slightly further, from 8.2% in January to 8.3% in February. The components which recorded a slight increase included the contributions of short-term marketable instruments (from 0.4% in January to 0.6% in February) and overnight deposits (from 4.2% in January to 4.3% in February). The contribution of currency in circulation remained flat (0.5% both in January and February) and the contribution of other short-term deposits declined slightly (from 3.0% in January to 2.8% in February).

Owing to financial transactions, overnight deposits increased by 1.4% month on month, or CZK 50.0 billion, in February. The largest increase was recorded for deposits of insurance corporations and pension funds (up by 28.0%, or CZK 4.2 billion). Other components grew at a much slower rate, specifically, deposits of other government (up by 3.3%, or CZK 7.7 billion), deposits of other financial intermediaries (up by 2.5%, or CZK 2.2 billion), deposits of non-financial corporations (up by 1.7%, or CZK 16.3 billion) and deposits of households (up by 0.9%, or CZK 19.5 billion).

Other short-term deposits (excluding overnight deposits) decreased by 1.0% (CZK 6.4 billion) in February, due to financial transactions. This was due mainly to declines in deposits of insurance corporations and pension funds and deposits of non-financial corporations (down by 18.3%, or CZK 7.5 billion, and by 3.2%, or CZK 4.5 billion respectively). By contrast, increases were recorded for deposits of other government (up by 4.9%, or CZK 2.4 billion), other financial intermediaries (up by 1.2%, or CZK 0.9 billion) and also a slight increase for deposits of households (up by 0.8%, or CZK 2.3 billion). The annual growth rate of other short-term deposits decreased by 1.3 percentage points to 26.9% in January. The annual growth rate also decreased for deposits with agreed maturity of up to 2 years, by 5.4 percentage points to 39.6%. By contrast, the annual growth rate of deposits redeemable at notice of up to 3 months rose slightly by 3.9 percentage points to 8.1%.

Marketable instruments, which consist of repos, money market fund shares/units and debt securities with maturities of up to two years, increased by CZK 18.9 billion month on month due to financial transactions in January, to CZK 147.6 billion.

II.9.2 Main counterparts of M3

The annual rate of growth of loans to the private sector, which are the most important counterpart of M3, decreased from 5.8% in January to 5.7% in February. 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 10.4% in March 2016 to 2.6% in May 2018, the following months saw a renewed increase, to 8.1% at the end of October 2018. Despite slight fluctuations, the annual growth rate was gradually decreasing in the following year, standing at 3% in October 2019. The annual growth rate has been fluctuating around 4% over the last four months, standing at 3.9% in February 2020. 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 was gradually decreasing from July 2017 to November 2019, when it reached 6.3%. It has been rising over the last three months, to 6.8% in February 2020.

As regards liabilities of monetary financial institutions, further decreases were recorded for the annual growth rate of deposits of central government (from -10.5% in January to -26.8% in February) and the annual growth rate of longer-term financial liabilities (from 0.2% in January to 0.0% in February). As regards assets of monetary financial institutions, decreases were also recorded for the annual growth rate of loans provided to the government sector and purchased securities (from -2.6% in January to -5.1% in February) and also a very slight increase for the annual growth rate of net foreign assets (from 7.4% in January to 6.4% in February).

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

III. MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS INTEREST RATES

III.1 TABLE 10 – MFI INTEREST RATES ON NEW BUSINESS

(CZK billions, unless otherwise indicated)

	2019				2020			
	February		December		January		February	
	Interest rate (% p.a.)	Volume	Interest rate (% p.a.)	Volume	Interest rate (% p.a.)	Volume	Interest rate (% p.a.)	Volume
(1) Deposits from households¹⁾								
(1.1) Overnight ²⁾	0.15	2 053.9	0.24	2 148.0	0.24	2 164.1	0.25	2 183.6
of which: current accounts	0.04	1 263.4	0.05	1 292.8	0.05	1 295.7	0.05	1 304.4
(1.2) With agreed maturity	1.46	20.3	1.52	27.6	1.60	30.6	1.70	30.0
of which: Up to 2 years	1.42	19.0	1.51	26.4	1.58	28.9	1.69	28.2
(1.3) Redeemable at notice ^{2), 3)}	1.15	215.8	1.25	216.9	1.25	216.8	1.26	217.8
(1.3.1) Up to 3 months' notice	1.25	189.5	1.36	193.9	1.36	194.0	1.36	195.2
(1.3.2) Over 3 months' notice	0.41	26.3	0.34	23.0	0.34	22.8	0.34	22.6
(2) Deposits from non-financial corporat.								
(2.1) Overnight ²⁾	0.16	710.2	0.24	756.3	0.24	701.0	0.28	717.6
of which: current accounts	0.15	634.5	0.21	680.0	0.21	622.3	0.22	623.8
(2.2) With agreed maturity	1.38	79.9	1.52	124.9	1.60	146.6	1.77	134.1
of which: Up to 1 year	1.38	79.8	1.52	124.8	1.60	146.3	1.77	133.8
(3) Loans to households¹⁾								
(3.1) Consumer. house pur. and other loans	4.71	34.0	3.87	39.5	4.02	41.9	4.08	44.4
(3.1.1) Consumer credit	8.45	9.8	8.28	8.8	8.20	10.5	8.05	11.5
(3.1.2) Lending for house purchase	2.98	20.9	2.49	26.9	2.50	28.0	2.57	29.6
of which: Mortgage lending ⁴⁾	2.82	18.8	2.35	24.3	2.38	25.4	2.43	26.3
Saving for building purposes	4.30	1.6	3.90	1.8	3.71	1.8	3.64	2.5
(3.1.3) Other lending	4.51	3.2	3.45	3.8	3.61	3.4	3.84	3.3
(3.2) Overdraft ⁵⁾ and revolving loans ²⁾	12.34	26.1	12.53	26.0	12.54	25.4	12.52	24.9
(3.3) Credit cards ²⁾	19.15	18.7	18.33	18.9	18.65	17.9	18.67	17.6
(4) Loans to non-financial corporations								
(4.1) Total loans (all size categories)	3.01	32.4	3.62	45.5	3.06	45.5	3.37	35.0
(4.1.1) Up to CZK 7.5 million	4.54	2.4	4.11	3.3	4.48	2.4	4.61	2.5
of which: Up to 3 months rate fixation ⁶⁾	4.69	1.3	4.52	1.1	5.10	1.1	5.09	1.2
(4.1.2) CZK 7.5-30 million	3.34	3.8	3.53	5.2	3.36	4.0	3.79	3.2
of which: Up to 3 months rate fixation ⁶⁾	3.48	2.1	3.65	2.5	3.37	2.1	3.88	1.8
(4.1.3) Over to CZK 30 million	2.82	26.2	3.59	37.0	2.94	39.1	3.22	29.3
of which: Up to 3 months rate fixation ⁶⁾	2.96	20.4	3.40	22.4	3.31	18.0	3.64	14.3
(4.2) Overdraft ⁵⁾ , revolving and credit cards ²⁾	3.77	206.2	3.91	198.8	3.93	203.7	4.10	201.6
(5) APRC⁷⁾ on loans to households¹⁾	4.97	30.7	4.11	35.7	4.28	38.5	4.32	41.1
(5.1) Consumer credit	8.77	9.8	8.60	8.8	8.54	10.5	8.39	11.5
(5.2) Lending for house purchase	3.18	20.9	2.65	26.9	2.68	28.0	2.74	29.6
of which: Mortgage lending ⁴⁾	2.95	18.8	2.50	24.3	2.55	25.4	2.58	26.3

Comment: 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.

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

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

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

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) 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.

6) 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.

7) Annual percentage rate of charge (APRC) covers total costs of the credit to the client including charges etc.

III.2 TABLE 11 – INTEREST RATES OF MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS – OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS

(CZK billions, unless otherwise indicated)

	2019				2020			
	February		December		January		February	
	Interest rate (% p.a.)	Volume	Interest rate (% p.a.)	Volume	Interest rate (% p.a.)	Volume	Interest rate (% p.a.)	Volume
(1) Deposits from households^{1), 2)}	0.36	2556.1	0.44	2675.0	0.44	2697.5	0.45	2717.0
(1.1) With agreed maturity	1.28	296.5	1.24	320.0	1.25	326.9	1.26	326.2
(1.1.1) Up to 2 years	1.19	76.0	1.41	101.8	1.45	109.0	1.50	110.3
(1.1.2) Over 2 years	1.31	220.5	1.16	218.2	1.15	217.9	1.13	215.9
(2) Deposits from non-financial corp.²⁾	0.28	807.4	0.37	865.7	0.44	837.1	0.48	848.2
(2.2) With agreed maturity	1.17	87.1	1.26	99.4	1.46	124.8	1.57	118.8
(2.2.1) Up to 2 years	1.15	84.0	1.23	97.5	1.44	123.0	1.55	116.9
(2.2.2) Over 2 years	1.79	3.1	2.78	1.9	2.82	1.9	2.84	1.9
(3) Loans to households	3.66	1 652.9	3.64	1 746.9	3.63	1 752.3	3.62	1 759.7
(3.1) Lending for house purchase	2.51	1 255.0	2.53	1 331.1	2.53	1 337.0	2.53	1 343.0
of which: Mortgage lending ³⁾	2.30	1 161.5	2.35	1 235.9	2.35	1 242.3	2.35	1 248.2
Saving for building purposes	5.11	81.1	5.05	82.2	5.04	82.2	5.04	82.2
(3.2) Consumer credit and other lending ⁴⁾	7.41	397.9	7.27	415.8	7.23	415.3	7.20	416.7
of which: consumer credit	9.74	243.9	9.37	262.2	9.31	262.1	9.25	263.3
other lending	3.74	154.0	3.68	153.6	3.68	153.2	3.69	153.5
(4) Loans to non-financial corporations	3.68	765.6	3.80	759.0	3.81	766.2	3.88	757.9
(4.1) Up to 1 year	3.79	182.1	3.96	173.5	3.92	180.2	4.13	176.2
(4.2) Over 1 and up to 5 years	3.96	151.3	4.21	149.3	4.23	150.4	4.37	149.3
(4.3) Over 5 years	3.54	432.2	3.60	436.2	3.62	435.6	3.62	432.3

Comment: 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.

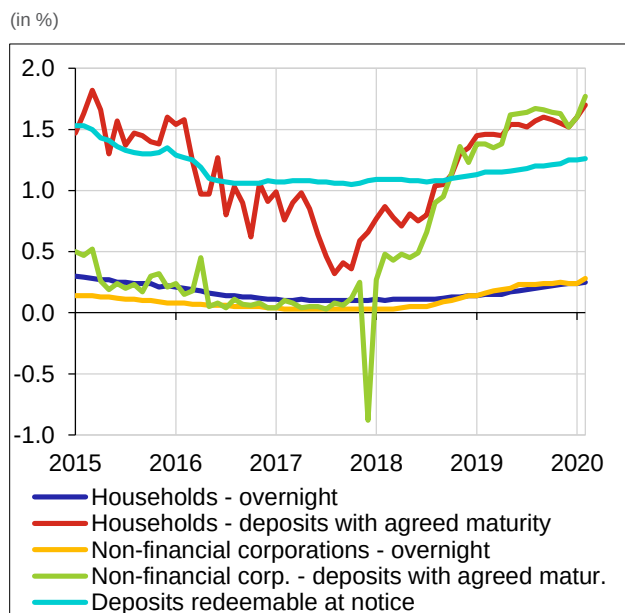
1) Including households (S.14) and non-profit institutions serving households (S.15) according to the classification ESA2010.

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

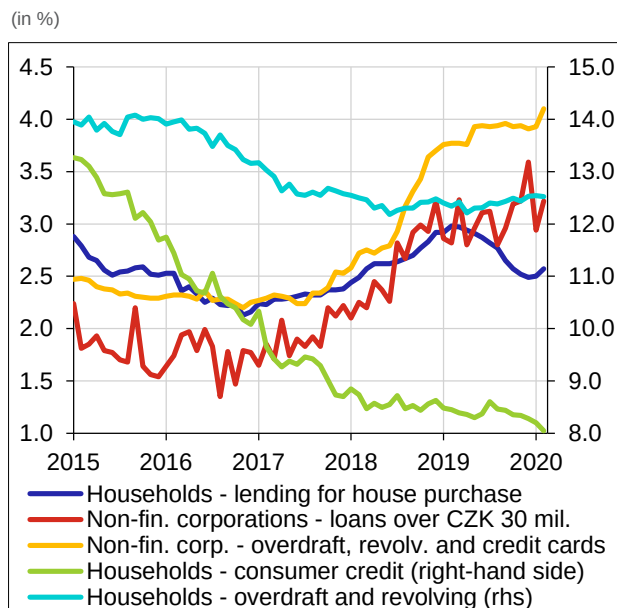
3) Since 2019, the amendment to Act No. 190/2004 Coll. on Bonds, as amended, has been fully applied, under which a mortgage loan is a loan which is secured at least partly by lien (right of pledge) over real estate (property).

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

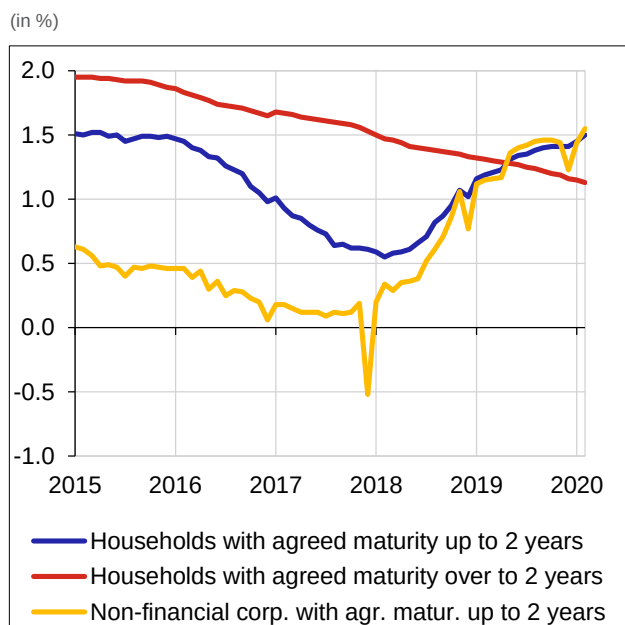
Graph III.1 Interest rates of monetary financial institutions on new business (new business, deposits)



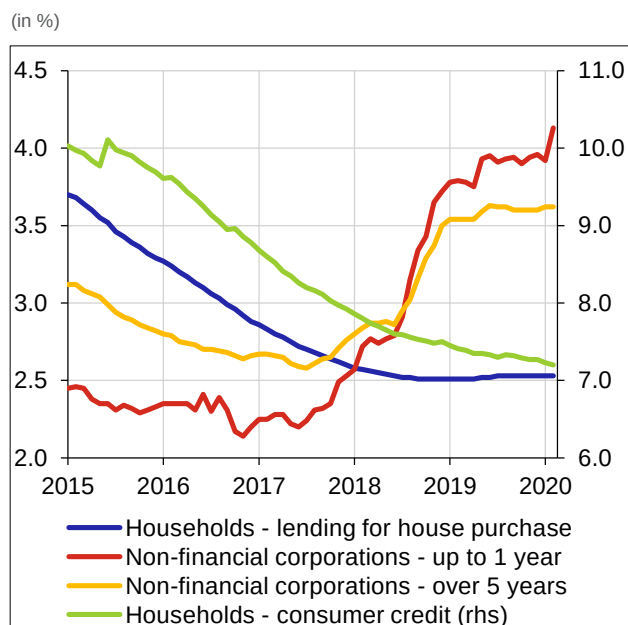
Graph III.2 Interest rates of monetary financial institutions on new business (new business, loans)



Graph III.3 Interest rates of monetary financial institutions on outstanding amounts (outstanding amounts, deposits)



Graph III.4 Interest rates of monetary financial institutions on outstanding amounts (outstanding amounts, loans)



III.3 COMMENTARY ON TABLES 10 – 11

Commentary on monetary financial institutions interest rates (Tables 10 – 11): February 2020.

III.3.1 Interest rates on new business

Interest rates on new household deposits changed only slightly in February. The interest rate on overnight deposits of households edged up month on month to 0.25%. The interest rate on current account deposits stayed at 0.05%, unchanged since June 2019. The interest rate on deposits with agreed maturity increased to 1.70%. The rate on deposits redeemable at notice picked up to 1.26% (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 to 0.28%. The interest rate on current account deposits increased marginally to 0.22%. The rate on deposits with agreed maturity of up to one year (which as a rule account for 100% of all deposits with agreed maturity in this sector) saw an increase of 0.17 percentage point to 1.77%.

Within interest rates on new loans to households, other loans recorded the biggest change in February. Interest rates on loans to non-financial corporations saw the largest change for loans of over CZK 7.5 million and up to CZK 30 million.

The overall interest rate on consumer credit, loans for house purchase and other loans increased by 0.06 percentage point to 4.08%. Consumer credit was remunerated at 8.05%, down by 0.15 percentage point. The interest rate on loans for house purchase rose by 0.07 percentage point to 2.57%. The rate on mortgage loans stood at 2.43%, up by 0.05 percentage point from January. By contrast, building society loans were remunerated at 3.64%, down by 0.07 percentage point. The rate on other loans increased by 0.23 percentage point to 3.84%. The interest rate on credit card loans rose by 0.02 percentage point month on month to 18.67%. The rate on overdrafts and revolving loans decreased marginally to 12.52%.

The interest rate on new loans to non-financial corporations (excluding overdrafts, revolving loans and credit cards) picked up by 0.31 percentage point to 3.37%. The rate on loans of up to CZK 7.5 million picked up by 0.13 percentage point to 4.61%. Loans of over CZK 7.5 million and up to CZK 30 million were remunerated at 3.79%, i.e. 0.43 percentage point higher than in January. The interest rate on loans of over CZK 30 million rose by 0.28 percentage point, reaching 3.22%. Overdrafts, revolving loans and credit card loans were remunerated at 4.10%, up by 0.17 percentage point.

III.3.2 Interest rates on outstanding amounts

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

Total deposits of households were remunerated at 0.45%, representing a slight increase compared to January. The interest rate on overnight deposits increased by the same amount, reaching 0.25%. The interest rate on deposits redeemable at notice rose to 1.26% and the rate on deposits with agreed maturity also edged up to 1.26%.

The interest rate on total deposits of non-financial corporations rose slightly to 0.48% in February. The interest rate on overnight deposits also increased, reaching 0.28%. The interest rate on deposits with agreed maturity grew to 1.57%.

Interest rates on outstanding amounts of loans to households changed only slightly in February, while more pronounced changes were recorded for interest rates on outstanding amounts of loans to non-financial corporations.

The overall interest rate on loans to households dropped slightly to 3.62%. The rate on loans for house purchase remains flat at July's 2.53%. The interest rate on consumer credit and other loans fell slightly to 7.20%.

The average interest rate on outstanding amounts of loans to non-financial corporations rose to 3.88%. The interest rate on loans with maturity of up to one year saw an increase to 4.13%. The interest rate on loans with maturity of one to five years was up to 4.37%. At 3.62%, the rate on loans with maturity of over five years remained unchanged.

III.4 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, overdrafts² 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.

² Overdrafts are debit balances on current accounts, revolving loans and card credit.

III.5 TABLE 12 – DERIVED COST-OF-BORROWING INDICATORS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC AND CYPRUS

(in % p. a.)

	2019						2020	
	January		November		December		January	
	CZ	CY ⁵⁾	CZ	CY	CZ	CY	CZ	CY
(1) Households - total ^{1), 2)}	2.92	2.16	2.53	2.09	2.49	2.11	2.51	2.06
(2) Non-financial corporations - total	3.24	3.19	3.55	3.24	3.73	3.29	3.34	3.31
(3) Total short-term cost of borrowing ³⁾	3.31	3.02	3.54	2.97	3.75	3.00	3.35	3.00
(4) Total long-term cost of borrowing ⁴⁾	2.87	1.71	2.69	2.06	2.62	2.29	2.61	2.52

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.

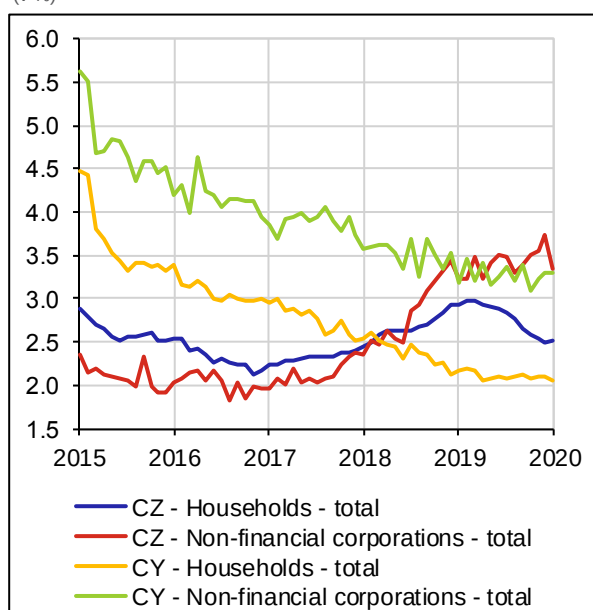
3) Short-term (ST) loans are loans with a floating rate or an initial rate fixation up to one year.

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

5) CY = Cyprus ([link](#) to data).

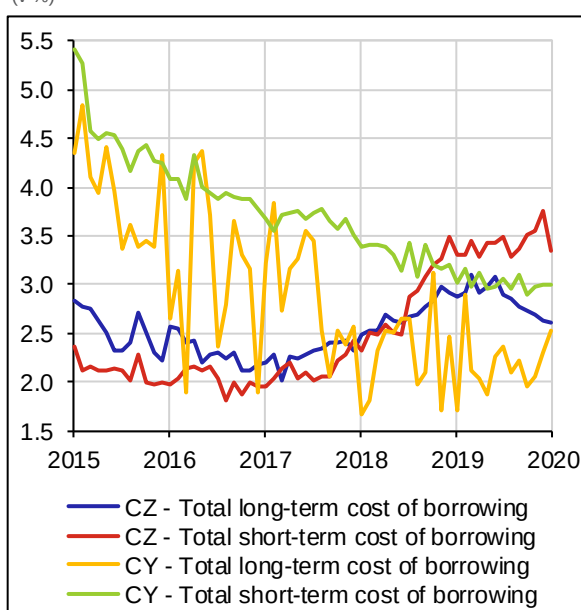
Graph III.5 Cost-of-borrowing indicators of households and non-financial corporations

(v %)



Graph III.6 Long-term and short-term cost-of-borrowing indicators

(v %)



III.5.1 Recent developments in derived cost-of-borrowing indicators in the Czech Republic and Cyprus

All cost-of-borrowing indicators (CBIs) were higher for Czech loans than for Cypriot loans in January 2020. Two Czech CBIs and two Cypriot CBIs rose year on year in January. In month-on-month terms, only one Czech derived CBI increased, while on the other hand only one Cypriot CBI declined. The Cypriot CBI for households was the lowest in January. By contrast, the short-term CBI in the Czech Republic was the highest.

Compared to December, the cost of borrowing of Czech households rose by 0.02 percentage point. In Cyprus, it decreased by 0.05 percentage point. In January, this CBI stood at 2.51% in the Czech Republic and 2.06% in Cyprus. The differential between this CBI in the Czech Republic and Cyprus was 0.45 percentage point. This was the biggest differential among all the monitored CBIs in the Czech Republic and Cyprus. In year on year terms, a decrease of 0.41 percentage point was recorded in the Czech Republic and a decrease of 0.10 percentage point was recorded in Cyprus. The year-on-year change in this Czech CBI was the second largest among all the Czech and Cypriot CBIs.

The CBI for Czech non-financial corporations fell by 0.39 percentage point month on month to 3.34%, the second largest month-on-month change among all the monitored CBIs in the Czech Republic and Cyprus. The CBI for Cypriot non-financial corporations was 3.31%, i.e. 0.03 percentage point lower than in the Czech Republic. This was the smallest differential among all the monitored CBIs in the Czech Republic and Cyprus. This CBI rose by 0.02 percentage point month on month in Cyprus. The year-on-year change in this indicator was 0.10 percentage point in the Czech Republic and 0.12 percentage point in Cyprus.

In the Czech Republic, the short-term cost of borrowing (comprising both households and non-financial corporations) fell by 0.40 percentage point month on month to 3.35%, the biggest month-on-month change among the monitored Czech and Cypriot CBIs. In Cyprus, this CBI was 0.35 percentage point lower. This indicator thus stood at 3.00% in Cyprus. This Cypriot CBI was unchanged in month-on-month terms. In year-on-year terms, this CBI declined by 0.02 percentage point in Cyprus and grew by 0.04 percentage point in the Czech Republic.

In the Czech Republic, the long-term cost of borrowing (comprising both households and non-financial corporations) fell by 0.01 percentage point to 2.61% in January. In Cyprus, this CBI recorded a month on month increase of 0.23 percentage point. The long-term CBI in Cyprus was 2.52%, i.e. 0.09 percentage point lower than in the Czech Republic. In the Czech Republic, this CBI fell by 0.26 percentage point year on year. In Cyprus, it recorded a year-on-year increase of 0.81 percentage point. The year-on-year change in this Cypriot CBI was the largest among all the Czech and Cypriot CBIs.

IV. INVESTMENT FUNDS EXCEPT MONEY MARKET FUNDS

IV.1 TABLE 13 – AGGREGATED BALANCE SHEET OF INVESTMENT FUNDS

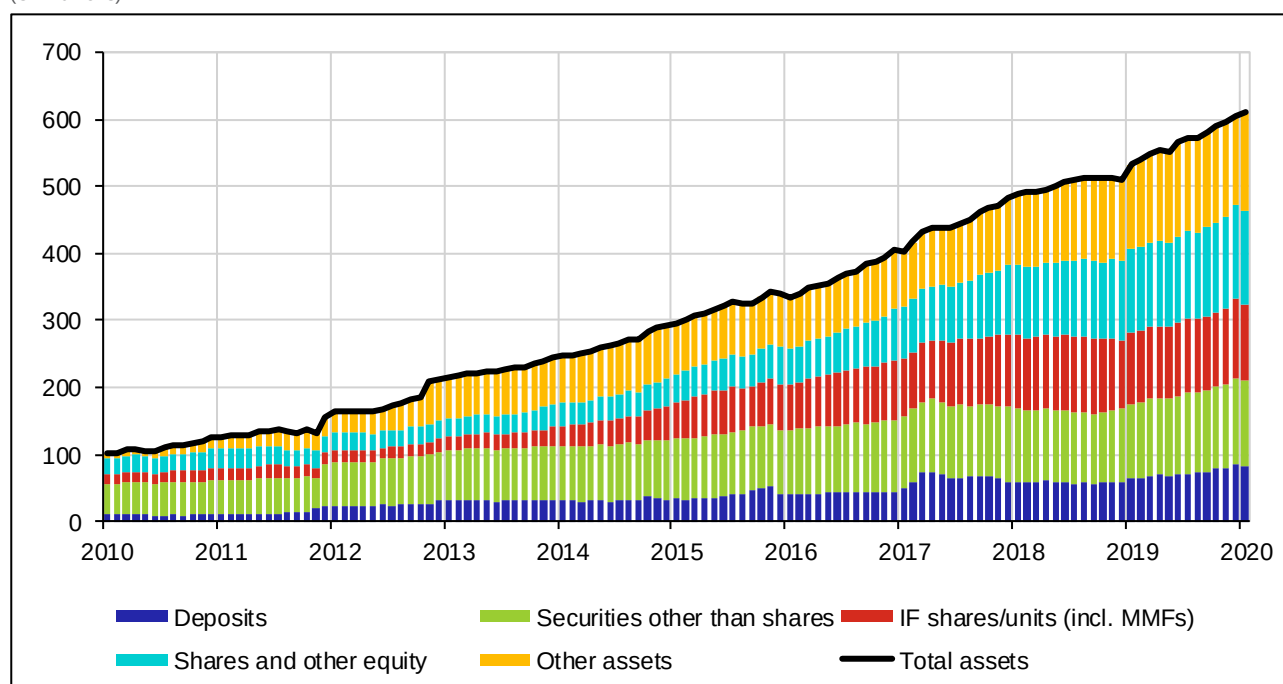
(CZK billions)

	2019						2020	
	January		November		December		January	
	Stocks	Flows	Stocks	Flows	Stocks	Flows	Stocks	Flows
Total Assets	532.7	13.7	596.9	4.2	605.4	7.4	609.5	5.7
(1.1) Deposits	64.5	5.7	78.5	-0.3	86.1	7.6	82.1	-4.0
(1.2) Securities other than shares	111.1	1.3	125.3	3.2	128.3	3.7	128.8	0.3
Residents	59.5	1.5	73.8	2.5	76.4	2.9	76.0	-0.6
Non-residents	51.6	-0.2	51.5	0.7	51.9	0.8	52.8	0.9
(1.3) Shares and other equity	124.1	0.9	136.7	0.1	139.7	2.3	137.8	-1.1
Residents	43.1	0.3	49.3	0.1	51.5	2.1	51.7	0.2
Non-residents	81.0	0.6	87.4	0.1	88.2	0.2	86.1	-1.3
(1.4) Investment fund shares (including MMFs)	107.0	-0.3	114.5	0.8	116.9	2.1	113.9	-2.4
Residents	22.6	-0.2	25.4	0.4	25.3	0.1	23.3	-2.0
Non-residents	84.3	-0.2	89.1	0.4	91.5	2.0	90.6	-0.4
(1.5) Other assets	126.1	6.2	141.8	0.3	134.5	-8.3	147.0	13.0
Total Liabilities	532.7	13.7	596.9	4.2	605.4	7.4	609.5	5.7
(2.1) Loans accepted	23.1	-3.5	21.5	-0.6	21.6	0.1	21.6	0.0
(2.2) Investment fund shares	489.0	15.4	553.8	5.6	563.1	7.5	566.0	4.7
(2.3) Other liabilities	20.6	1.8	21.6	-0.8	20.7	-0.2	22.0	1.0

Comment: 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.

Graph IV.1 Balance sheet total – breakdown by asset items

(CZK billions)



IV.2 COMMENTARY ON TABLE 13

Commentary on the aggregated balance sheet of investment funds (Table 13): January 2020.

Net assets value: The net assets value of investment funds was CZK 566.0 billion at the end of January. This means an increase of CZK 2.8 billion compared to December (monthly transactions accounted for CZK +4.7 billion). Compared to the same period a year earlier, the net assets value of investment funds rose by 15.8%. The biggest month-on-month change in the net assets value was recorded for real estate funds, up by CZK 1.8 billion to CZK 107.6 billion.

Investment in bonds: The value of bond holdings was CZK 128.8 billion at the end of January. Compared to the previous month, the total volume of bonds in the funds' portfolio increased by CZK 0.5 billion (monthly transactions accounted for CZK +0.3 billion). The proportion of debt securities in the funds' net assets value was at 22.8%, unchanged from the previous month.

Investment in equity securities: During the monitored month, the volume of equity securities in the funds' portfolio decreased. As of the end of the month, the value of holdings of equity securities amounted to CZK 251.7 billion, of which CZK 113.9 billion was investment in the shares and units of investment funds and CZK 137.8 billion was investment in shares and other equity. The value of equity securities decreased by CZK 4.8 billion compared to December (monthly transactions accounted for CZK -3.5 billion). The share of equity securities in the funds' net assets value decreased to 44.5% compared to the previous month.

Other investment: The value of funds invested in other assets increased in the period under review. The total volume of other investment was CZK 218.1 billion in January, of which CZK 48.9 billion was fixed investment and CZK 82.1 billion investment in deposits. The ratio of other investment to the funds' net assets value increased to 38.5% compared to the previous month.

Reporting population: At the end of January 2020, a total of 503 resident investment funds were active in the Czech Republic, of which 62 were equity funds, 64 bond funds, 80 mixed funds, 82 real estate funds, 212 other funds and two funds without an investment policy.

V. FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS ENGAGED IN LENDING (FINANCIAL LEASING, HIRE PURCHASE AND PROVISION OF PERSONAL OR COMMERCIAL FINANCE, FACTORING AND FORFAITING)

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

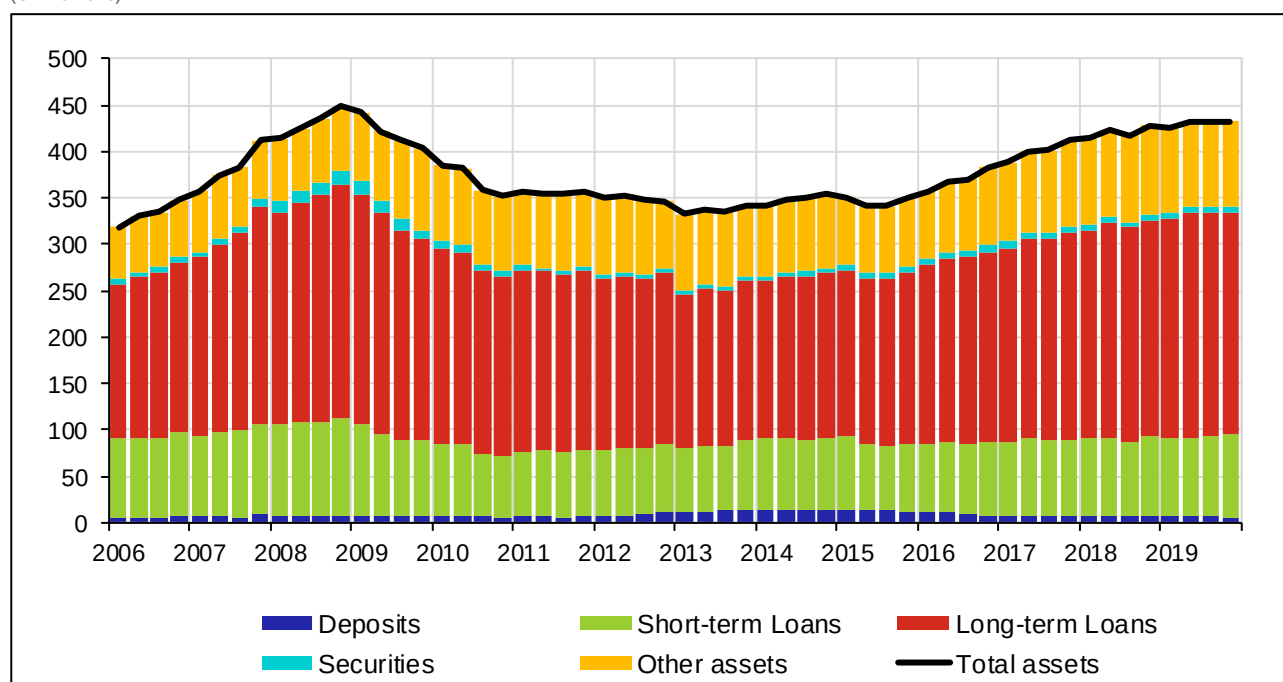
(CZK billions, end of period)

	2018	2019			
	December	March	June	September	December
Total Assets	428.6	428.6	431.5	431.7	432.7
(1.1) Deposits	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.7	6.2
(1.2) Loans provided	320.3	320.3	327.4	327.7	327.2
Residents	308.8	308.8	316.9	317.8	319.3
Non-residents	11.4	11.4	10.5	9.9	8.0
(1.3) Securities other than shares	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
(1.4) Shares and equity	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	6.0
Mutual fund shares/units (including MMFs)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other shares and equity	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.9
(1.5) Other assets	95.5	95.5	91.5	91.0	92.5
Total Liabilities	428.6	428.6	431.5	431.7	432.7
(2.1) Loans taken	263.3	263.3	268.4	262.0	260.5
Residents	192.8	192.8	200.5	195.9	194.9
Non-residents	70.4	70.4	68.0	66.1	65.6
(2.2) Securities other than shares issued	17.8	17.8	17.4	19.0	20.0
(2.3) Own funds	105.1	105.1	104.6	105.7	106.0
(2.4) Other liabilities	42.4	42.4	41.2	45.1	46.2

Comment: 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 15th calendar day of the second month following the reference period.

Graph V.1 Balance sheet total – breakdown by asset items

(CZK billions)



V.2 TABLE 15A – SUMMARY OF LOANS PROVIDED BY FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS ENGAGED IN LENDING TO RESIDENTS

(CZK billions, end of period)

	2018	2019			
	December	March	June	September	December
(1) Non-financial corporations	244.6	245.9	245.1	249.2	252.1
Up to 1 year	62.4	61.8	58.8	63.9	65.9
Over 1 year up to 5 years	142.2	142.3	145.3	145.3	146.3
Over 5 years	40.1	41.8	41.0	40.0	39.9
(2) Financial corporations	1.5	1.7	5.5	2.2	1.6
Up to 1 year	0.1	0.3	3.9	0.3	0.3
Over 1 year up to 5 years	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.0
Over 5 years	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
(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	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Over 5 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(4) Households	62.5	63.9	65.9	66.0	65.2
Up to 1 year	17.9	17.4	17.5	17.2	17.5
Over 1 year up to 5 years	35.2	37.0	37.8	38.1	37.2
Over 5 years	9.5	9.5	10.7	10.7	10.6
(5) NPISHs	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
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	0.3	0.2	0.2

Comment: 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.

V.3 TABLE 15B – BREAKDOWN OF LOANS PROVIDED BY FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS ENGAGED IN LENDING TO HOUSEHOLDS

(CZK billions, end of period)

	2018	2019			
	December	March	June	September	December
(1) Total	62.5	63.9	65.9	66.0	65.2
(1.1) Consumer credit	53.2	54.5	54.5	54.5	53.7
Up to 1 year	17.0	16.5	16.5	16.3	16.5
Over 1 year up to 5 years	28.6	30.5	30.4	30.7	29.8
Over 5 years	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.3
(1.2) Lending for house purchase	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
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	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
(1.3) Other loans	8.5	8.6	10.7	10.8	10.9
Up to 1 year	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Over 1 year up to 5 years	6.5	6.5	7.3	7.4	7.3
Over 5 years	1.1	1.2	2.5	2.6	2.7

Comment: 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.).

V.4 COMMENTARY ON TABLES 14 – 15

Commentary on the aggregated balance sheet of financial corporations engaged in lending (Tables 14 – 15): December 2019.

Financial corporations engaged in lending had total assets of 432.7 billion as of 31 December 2019, up by CZK 1.0 billion in quarter-on-quarter terms. Compared to 2018 Q4, total assets increased by CZK 4.1 billion (or 1.0%) year-on-year.

The largest asset item was loans provided, amounting to CZK 327.2 billion, of which CZK 319.3 billion was provided to residents. Compared to the previous quarter, total loans provided fell by CZK 0.5 billion in 2019 Q4. In year-on-year terms, loans recorded an increase of 2.2% (CZK 7.0 billion).

The largest part of loans provided to residents consisted of loans to non-financial corporations amounting to CZK 252.1 billion, i.e. 79.0% of loans to residents. Compared to the previous quarter, loans to non-financial corporations grew by CZK 3.0 billion. In year-on-year terms, they rose by CZK 7.5 billion.

The second largest category of loans to residents consisted of loans to households, totalling CZK 65.2 billion. They were down by CZK 0.8 billion compared to the previous quarter. These loans accounted for 20.4% of loans provided to residents.

VI. 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,
- 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): 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, factoring, 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 (MMFs): are collective investment undertakings that have been authorised pursuant to Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1131 of the European Parliament and of the Council³ and that issue shares/units which are close substitutes for deposits.

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.

³ Regulation (EU) 2017/1131 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2017 on money market funds.

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.

VII. TECHNICAL NOTES

VII.1 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.

VII.1.1 Method of calculation

- 1) The month-on-month percentage change a_t^M for month t is calculated as: $a_t^M = \left(\frac{F_t^M}{L_{t-1}} \right) * 100$
- 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: $a_t = \left[\prod_{i=0}^{11} \left(1 + \frac{F_{t-i}^M}{L_{t-1-i}} \right) - 1 \right] * 100$, where

$$F_t^M = (L_t - L_{t-1}) - C_t^M - E_t^M - V_t^M,$$

F_t^M – transactions in month t ,

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 .

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.

- 3) Growth rates for other reference periods are derived from formula (2).

VII.2 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 $F_{t-i}(M1)$, $F_{t-i}(M3 - M2)$ and $F_{t-i}(M2 - M1)$ 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: $\frac{\sum_{i=0}^{11} F_{t-i}(M1)}{\sum_{i=0}^{11} [F_{t-i}(M1) + F_{t-i}(M2 - M1) + F_{t-i}(M3 - M2)]} * a_t(M3)$.

List of abbreviations and codes

Codes

CBI	cost-of-borrowing indicators
CNB	Czech National Bank
ECB	European Central Bank
ESA2010	European System of National and Regional Accounts
Eurozone	the European Union member states that have adopted the EUR
FCL	financial corporations engaged in lending (financial leasing, hire purchase and provision of personal or commercial finance, factoring and forfaiting)
IF	investment funds excluding money market funds
LTIR	yield of the 10-year bond
M1, M2, M3	monetary aggregates
MFI	monetary financial institutions
MMF	money market funds
NFA	net foreign assets
NISH	non-profit institutions serving households
non-MFI	all institutions excluding MFIs
OFI	other financial intermediaries

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

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