

Monetary Statistics — V/2022



Czech National Bank — Monetary Statistics — V/2022

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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), 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 23 December 2021 onwards	from 4 February 2022 onwards	from 1 April 2022 onwards	from 18 September 2019 onwards
2W repo rate	3.75	4.50	5.00	0.00
Deposit facility	2.75	3.50	4.00	-0.50
Marginal lending facility	4.75	5.50	6.00	0.25

I.2 TABLE 2A – MONEY MARKET INTEREST RATES

(in %, monthly average)

	2021	2022		
	March	January	February	March
CZEONIA				
overnight	0.09	3.01	3.73	3.87
PRIBOR				
1 month	0.31	3.93	4.54	4.69
3 months	0.36	4.21	4.69	4.86
6 months	0.43	4.42	4.80	5.05
1 year	0.56	4.55	4.87	5.12

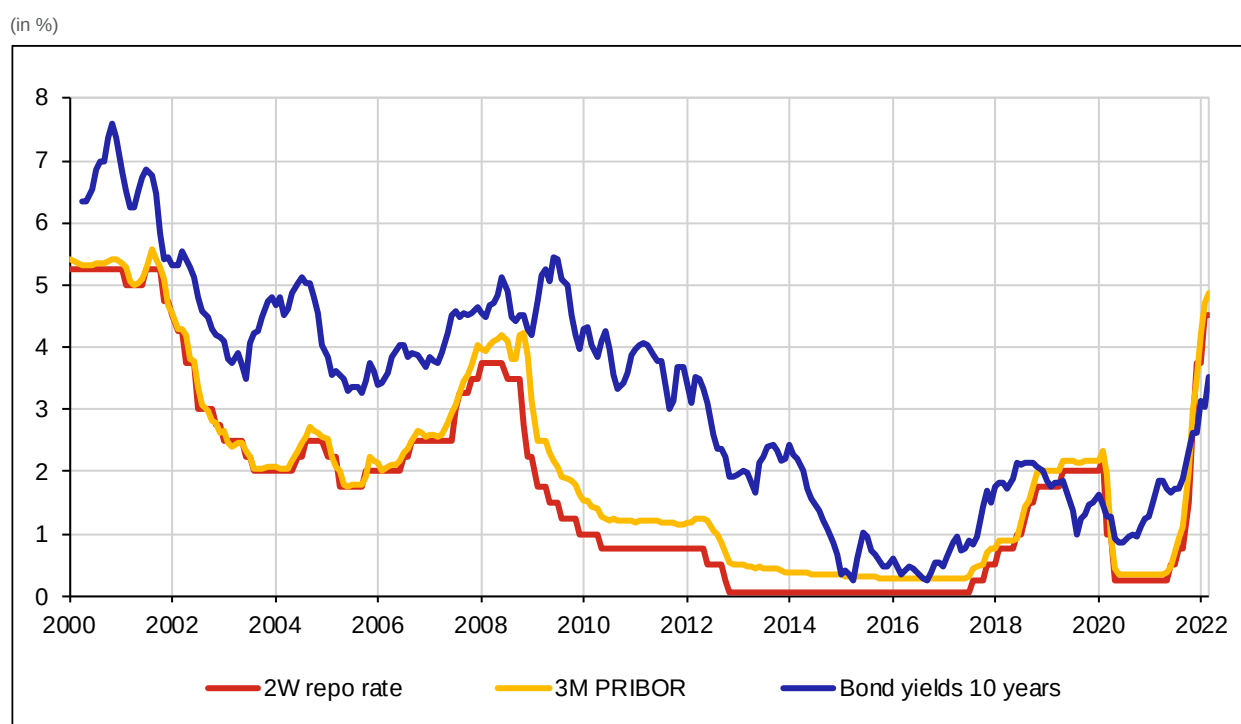
I.3 TABLE 2B – CAPITAL MARKET INTEREST RATES

(in %, monthly average)

	2021		2022					
	March		January		February		March	
	CZ	Euro area	CZ	Euro area	CZ	Euro area	CZ	Euro area
Bond yields								
2 years	0.75	-0.57	3.81	-0.45	3.77	-0.19	4.54	-0.17
5 years	1.40	-0.33	3.36	-0.01	3.20	0.43	3.85	0.48
10 years (Maastricht)	1.87	0.15	3.12	0.53	3.03	0.94	3.53	1.05

Source: Czech National Bank, European Central Bank.

Graph I.1 Financial market interest rates in CZ



I.4 COMMENTARY ON TABLES 1 – 2

Commentary on key interest rates (Table 1) and financial market interest rates (Table 2): March 2022.

I.4.1 Key interest rates

All the rates of the Czech National Bank (CNB) were changed on the basis of the CNB Bank Board's decision with effect from 1 April 2022. They were all raised by 0.50 percentage point. Specifically, the 2W repo rate increased to 5.00%, the discount rate to 4.00% and the Lombard rate to 6.00%. The key interest rate of the European Central Bank (ECB) has been at 0.00% 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 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 four monitored interest rates on the Czech interbank deposit market increased in March. The 1M PRIBOR recorded the smallest increase, up by 0.15 percentage point to 4.69%. The 3M PRIBOR was up by 0.17 percentage point to 4.86%. The 6M PRIBOR and the 1Y PRIBOR both rose by 0.25 percentage point, to 5.05% and 5.12% respectively. The CZEONIA interest rate (i.e. the rate on unsecured O/N deposits placed by banks and foreign bank branches on the interbank market, including deposits placed in the CNB's deposit facility) increased by 0.14 percentage point to 3.87%.

All three monitored interest rates on the Czech capital market grew markedly between February and March. The yield on the 2Y Czech bond rose by 0.77 percentage point to 4.54%. The yield on the 5Y Czech bond increased by 0.65 percentage point to 3.85% and that on the 10Y bond picked up by 0.50 percentage point to 3.53%. The yield on the 2Y euro area bond edged up by 0.02 percentage point to -0.17%. The yield on the 5Y euro area bond increased by 0.05 percentage point to 0.48%. The yield on the 10Y bond grew by 0.11 percentage point to 1.05%. The largest differential between Czech and euro area bond yields was recorded for the 2Y bond, reaching 4.71 percentage points.

II. MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS

II.1 TABLE 3 – KEY MONETARY INDICATORS

(CZK billions, unless otherwise indicated)

	2021			2022								
	March			January			February			March		
	Stocks	Flows ⁴⁾	Annual growth rates (%)	Stocks	Flows ⁴⁾	Annual growth rates (%)	Stocks	Flows ⁴⁾	Annual growth rates (%)	Stocks	Flows ⁴⁾	Annual growth rates (%)
M1	5 054.2	62.8	17.2	5 010.7	-38.4	2.7	5 018.5	-4.2	0.9	5 020.8	14.3	-0.1
M3 ¹⁾	5 568.1	54.2	10.8	5 736.6	133.8	6.5	5 810.5	61.5	5.7	5 847.2	49.1	5.5
Loans to private sector ²⁾	3 287.2	16.6	2.8	3 515.2	16.1	9.0	3 580.4	52.1	10.3	3 593.3	27.1	10.6
Net foreign assets ³⁾	2 763.6	132.7	10.3	2 481.8	21.1	1.5	2 481.9	-32.6	-0.9	2 399.7	11.2	-5.3

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

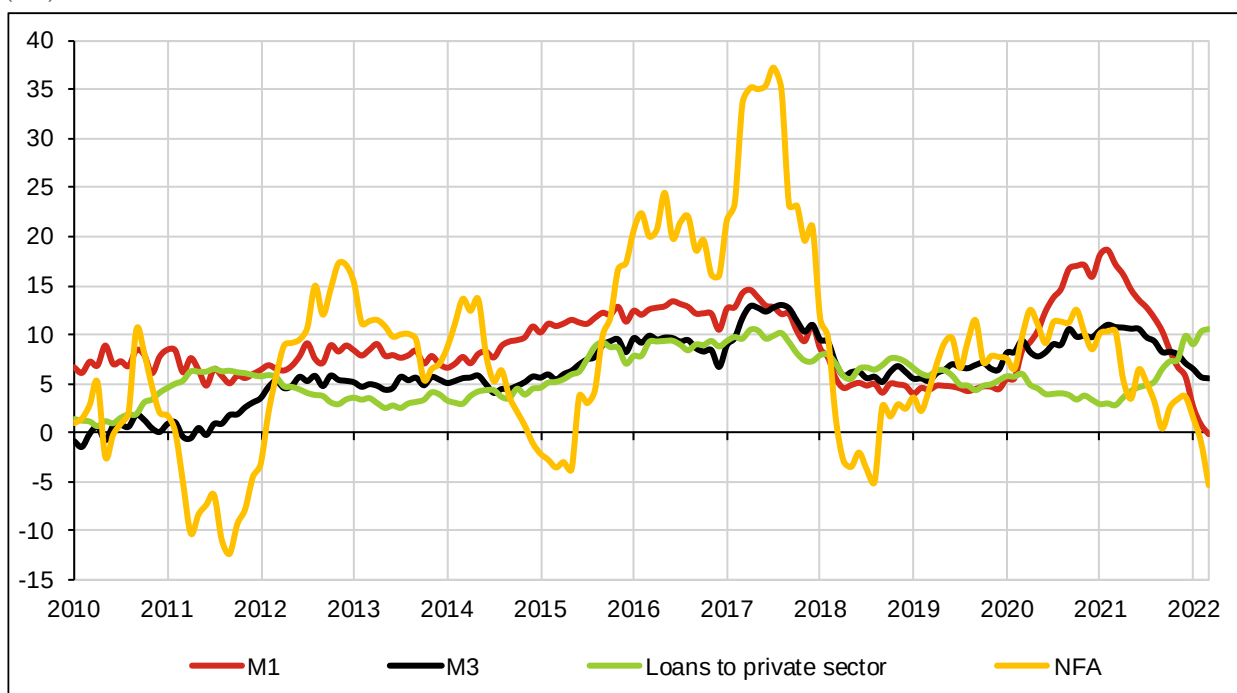
2) Including all resident sectors without general government (S.13) and MFIs sector (S.121, S.122 and S.123 according to ESA2010).

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 COUNTERPARTS

(CZK billions, unless otherwise indicated)

	2021			2022								
	March			January			February			March		
	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾	Annual growth rates (%)	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾	Annual growth rates (%)	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾	Annual growth rates (%)	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾	Annual growth rates (%)
COMPONENTS OF M3												
(1) M3 (items 1.3, 1.6 and 1.8)	5 568.1	54.2	10.8	5 736.6	133.8	6.5	5 810.5	61.5	5.7	5 847.2	49.1	5.5
(1.1) Currency in circulation	680.7	4.9	11.1	685.5	-5.7	2.2	690.1	4.6	2.1	707.8	17.7	4.0
(1.2) Overnight deposits	4 373.5	57.9	18.2	4 325.2	-32.7	2.7	4 328.5	-8.7	0.7	4 313.0	-3.5	-0.8
(1.3) M1 (items 1.1 and 1.2)	5 054.2	62.8	17.2	5 010.7	-38.4	2.7	5 018.5	-4.2	0.9	5 020.8	14.3	-0.1
(1.4) Deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years	179.7	-7.5	-53.6	406.4	119.8	128.5	461.2	54.5	147.3	493.1	32.3	175.7
(1.5) Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months	215.4	1.7	1.7	213.3	15.3	1.8	224.5	11.2	5.1	225.2	0.8	4.6
(1.6) Other short term deposits (items 1.4 and 1.5)	395.2	-5.8	-34.1	619.7	135.0	60.0	685.7	65.6	71.4	718.4	33.1	82.3
(1.7) M2 (items 1.3 and 1.6)	5 449.4	57.0	10.9	5 630.4	96.6	6.9	5 704.3	61.5	6.1	5 739.1	47.4	5.9
(1.8) Marketable instruments ^{2), 3)}	118.8	-2.8	-	106.2	37.2	-	106.3	0.1	-	108.1	1.7	-
COUNTERPARTS OF M3												
MFI liabilities												
(2) Holdings deposits against central government	636.2	231.5	61.9	547.6	-62.1	21.9	524.4	-23.5	29.6	525.2	1.0	-17.4
(3) Longer-term financial deposits against other residents (items 3.1 to 3.4)	1 147.0	16.9	6.0	1 017.2	-9.3	7.9	1 083.8	32.4	9.4	971.9	-11.3	6.6
(3.1) Deposits with agreed maturity over 2 years	222.1	-5.2	-2.7	231.8	-0.6	1.0	229.5	-2.4	1.0	225.0	-4.4	1.3
(3.2) Deposits redeemable at notice over 3 months	23.7	-0.5	3.3	17.1	-0.2	-23.3	16.9	-0.3	-30.2	16.5	-0.3	-30.0
(3.3) Debt securities issued with maturity over 2 years	80.9	-5.7	-24.7	123.5	-1.4	36.8	128.1	2.5	39.9	124.0	-2.1	47.2
(3.4) Capital and reserves	820.4	28.3	13.2	644.8	-7.0	7.4	709.4	32.6	9.8	606.4	-4.4	5.2
MFI assets												
(4) Credit to residents (items 4.1 and 4.2)	4 464.2	200.1	14.7	4 676.6	45.3	12.2	4 774.8	84.0	13.0	4 822.8	67.5	9.4
(4.1) Credit to general government	1 089.9	182.1	77.3	1 076.6	28.7	25.1	1 109.5	32.1	24.1	1 143.5	39.5	7.1
(4.2) Credit to private sector	3 374.3	18.0	2.9	3 600.0	16.5	8.8	3 665.3	51.9	10.0	3 679.3	28.0	10.2
(5) Net foreign assets	2 763.6	132.7	10.3	2 481.8	21.1	1.5	2 481.9	-32.6	-0.9	2 399.7	11.2	-5.3
(6) Other counterparts of M3 (residual) (=M3+items 2,3 - items 4,5) ²⁾	123.7	-30.2	-	143.0	-3.9	-	162.1	19.0	-	121.9	-39.8	-

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) 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)

	2021		2022					
	March		January		February		March	
	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾
(1) Overnight deposits	4 373.5	57.9	4 325.2	-32.7	4 328.5	-8.7	4 313.0	-3.5
(1.1) Other general government	293.5	17.8	258.8	29.3	268.7	9.9	279.8	11.1
(1.2) Other financial intermediaries ²⁾	131.1	13.4	128.0	7.3	126.2	-3.0	136.2	11.6
(1.3) Insurance corporations and pension funds	24.0	-1.3	24.5	3.9	24.1	-0.4	26.2	2.2
(1.4) Non-financial corporations	1 169.0	-7.3	1 134.3	-57.0	1 135.2	-6.6	1 130.2	2.4
(1.5) Households ³⁾	2 755.9	35.2	2 779.7	-16.3	2 774.2	-8.6	2 740.5	-30.8
(2) M2 - M1 (other short- term deposits)	395.2	-5.8	619.7	135.0	685.7	65.6	718.4	33.1
(2.1) Other general government	32.3	0.7	67.7	47.4	73.2	5.5	75.0	1.7
(2.2) Other financial intermediaries ²⁾	33.1	-3.8	51.7	3.5	53.7	1.9	62.9	9.3
(2.3) Insurance corporations and pension funds	17.4	-1.3	13.0	0.9	13.9	0.9	16.5	2.7
(2.4) Non-financial corporations	66.7	-0.8	155.3	41.4	182.5	27.0	186.0	3.7
(2.5) Households ³⁾	245.7	-0.6	332.0	41.8	362.5	30.3	378.0	15.7
(3) Repurchase agreements (a part of M3 - M2)	118.2	-2.8	106.7	36.6	106.7	0.1	113.6	6.8

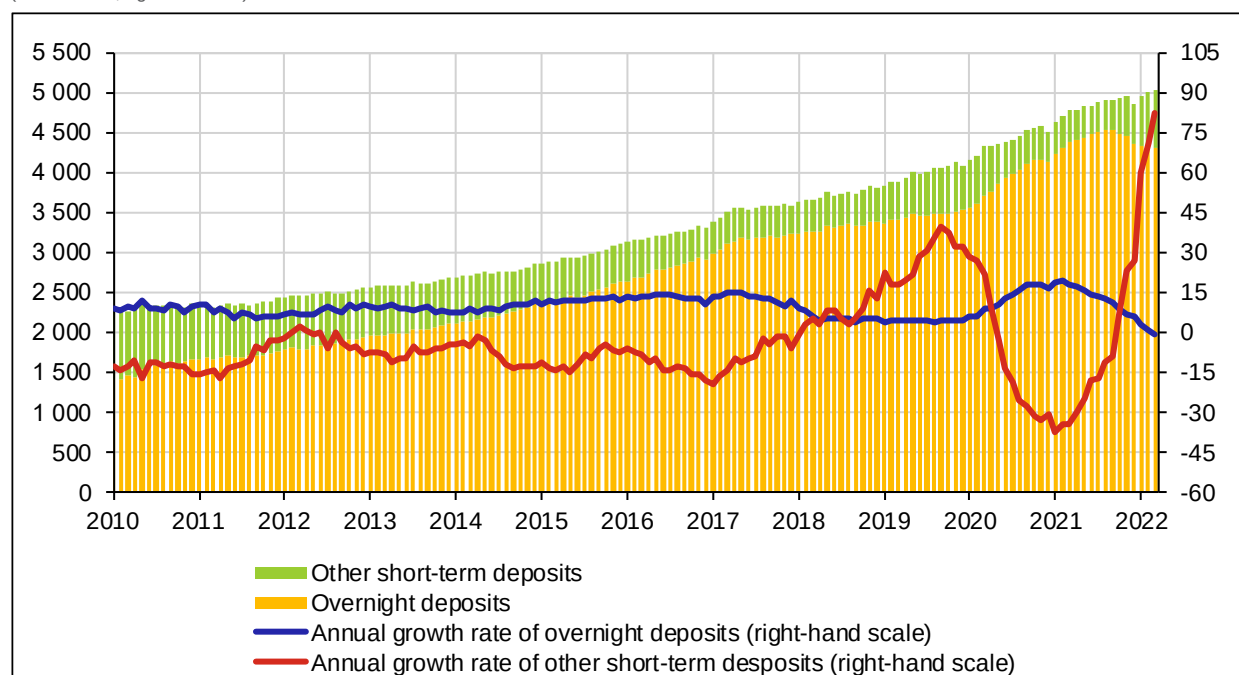
1) Net value of flow data calculated by adjusting the difference between end-of-period levels for the effect of non-transactions-related factors.

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.

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)

	2021		2022					
	March		January		February		March	
	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾	Stocks	Flows ¹⁾
(1) Loans to non-financial corporations	1 148.4	3.5	1 200.0	8.2	1 252.3	41.3	1 234.0	-7.0
(1.1) up to 1 year	239.9	1.3	265.7	1.4	295.4	27.2	285.4	-7.3
(1.2) over 1 year and up to 5 years	253.2	4.4	260.5	0.3	271.2	8.2	268.2	-0.3
(1.3) over 5 years	655.2	-2.1	673.8	6.5	685.7	6.0	680.4	0.6
(2) Loans to households²⁾	1 892.4	14.3	2 060.5	11.3	2 072.1	11.8	2 087.2	15.5
(2.1) Consumer credit	263.4	1.2	282.4	0.5	284.0	1.8	286.9	3.1
(2.2) Lending for house purchase	1 466.4	12.6	1 607.9	10.7	1 617.0	9.2	1 629.0	12.0
(2.3) Other lending	162.6	0.5	170.2	0.1	171.1	0.8	171.4	0.4
(3) Loans to other financial intermediaries³⁾	245.1	-1.3	252.5	-3.8	254.2	-0.6	270.1	18.5
(4) Loans to insurance corporations and pension funds	1.4	0.1	2.3	0.4	1.9	-0.5	2.0	0.2

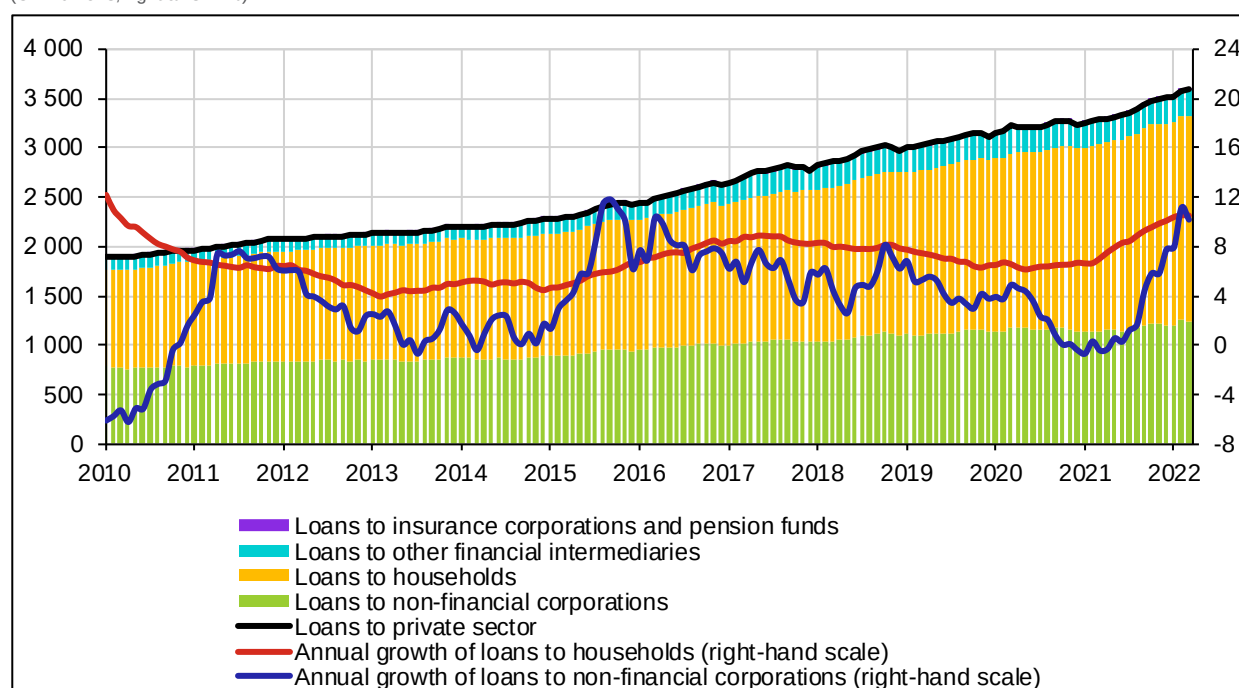
1) Net value of flow data calculated by adjusting the difference between end-of-period levels for the effect of non-transactions-related factors.

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

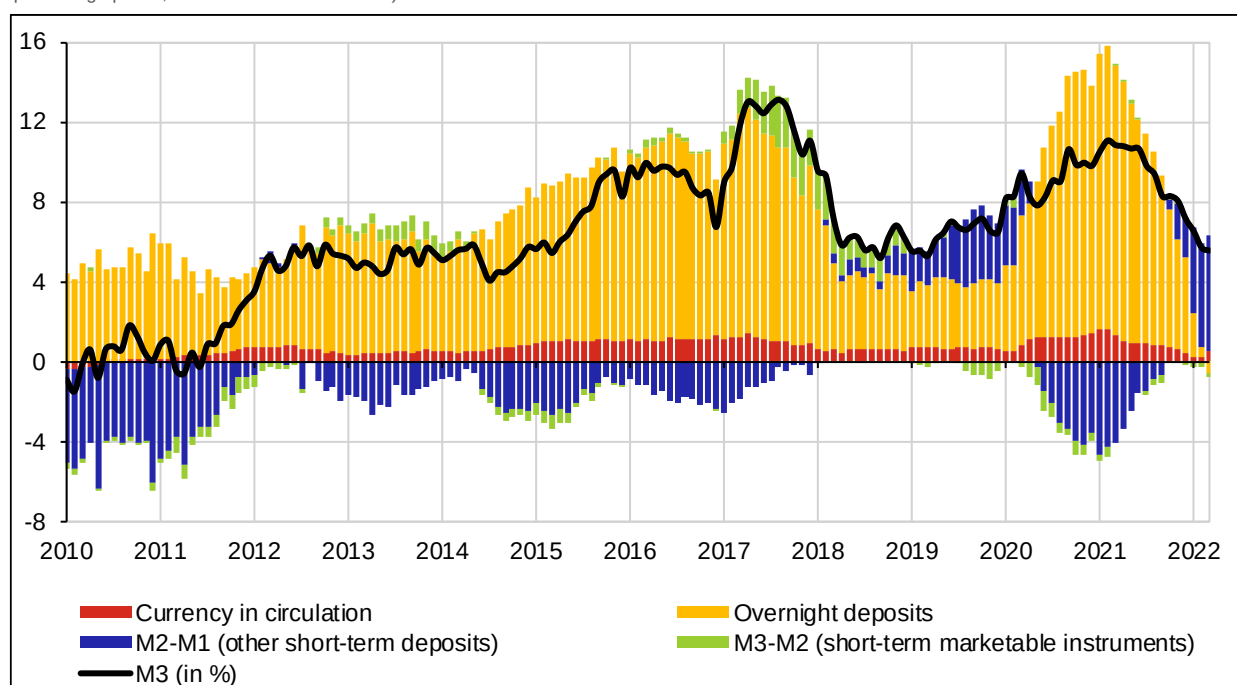
(in percentage points, unless otherwise indicated)

	2021	2022		
	March	January	February	March
M1	14.8	2.4	0.8	-0.1
of which: Currency	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
Overnight deposits	13.4	2.2	0.5	-0.6
M2-M1 (=other short-term deposits)	-4.1	4.3	5.2	5.8
M3-M2 (=short-term marketable instruments)	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2
M3 (in %)	10.8	6.5	5.7	5.5

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)

	2021	2022		
	March	January	February	March
Non-financial corporations	-0.2	2.8	3.9	3.5
Households ¹⁾	3.9	6.0	6.1	6.1
Other financial intermediaries ²⁾	-0.5	0.3	0.4	1.0
Insurance corporations and pension funds	-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans to private sector ³⁾ (in %)	2.8	9.0	10.3	10.6

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

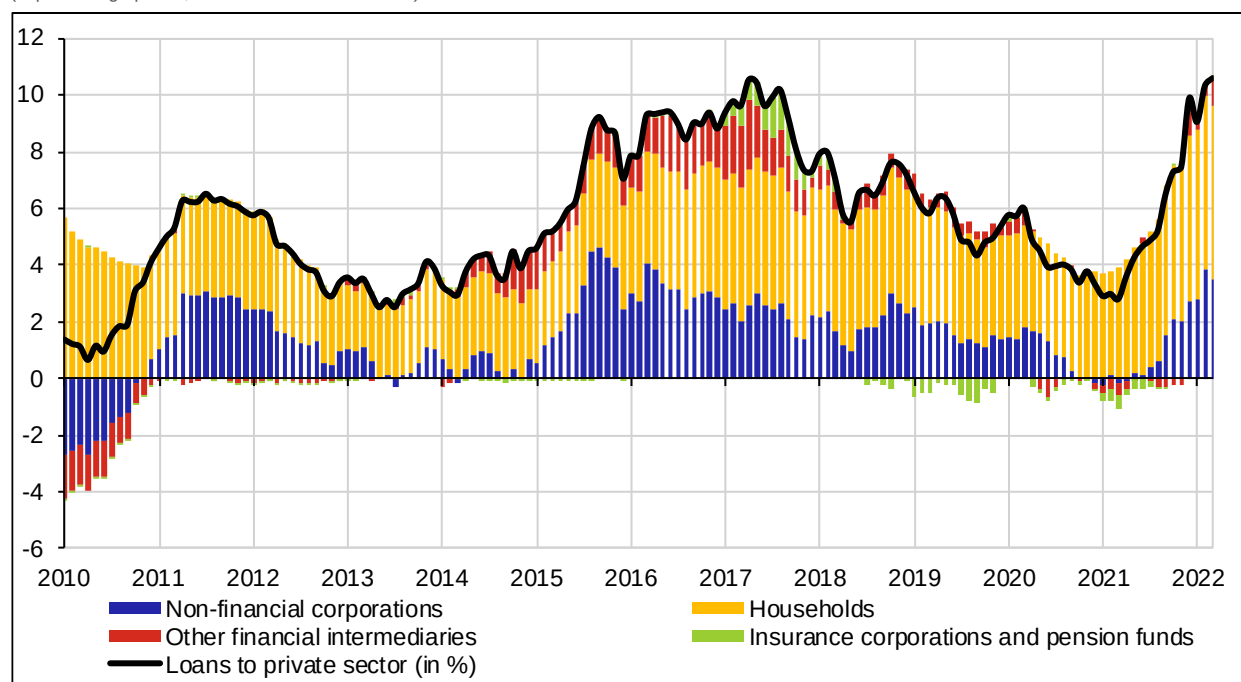
1) Including households (S.14) and non-profit institutions serving households (S.15) according to ESA2010.

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)



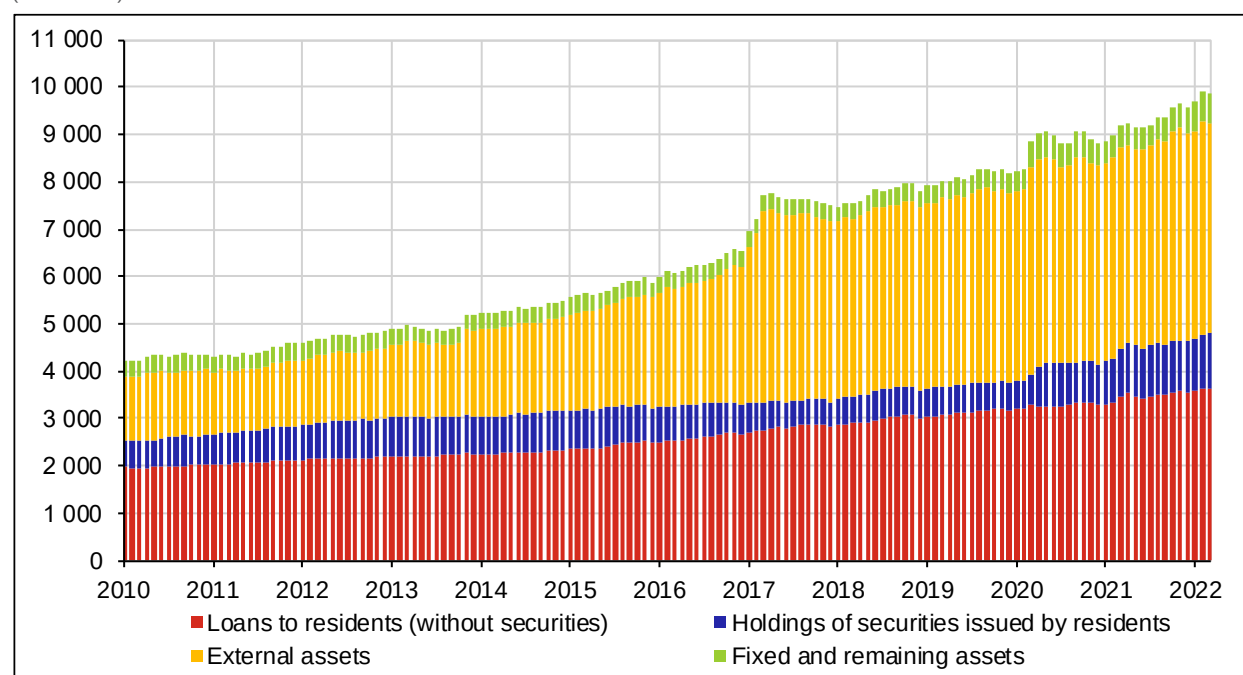
II.7 TABLE 9A – BALANCE SHEETS OF MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS BY REPORTING INSTITUTIONS (ASSETS): MARCH 2022

(CZK billions)

	MFI		Consolidated balance sheet of MFIs
	CNB	Other MFIs	
(1) Assets total	3 839.0	9 561.1	9 881.2
(1.1) Loans to residents (without securities)	1.7	6 690.7	3 651.0
MFI	0.0	3 041.5	-
General government	0.0	57.7	57.7
Other residents	1.7	3 591.5	3 593.3
(1.2) Holdings of securities other than shares issued by residents	2.4	1 476.5	1 116.2
MFI	0.0	362.8	-
General government	2.4	1 083.4	1 085.8
Other residents	0.0	30.4	30.4
(1.3) Holdings of shares/other equity issued by residents	0.0	133.8	55.7
MFI	0.0	78.1	-
Other residents	0.0	55.7	55.7
(1.4) External assets	3 779.2	652.2	4 431.3
(1.5) Fixed assets	11.3	187.3	198.6
(1.6) Remaining assets	44.4	420.5	428.5

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): MARCH 2022

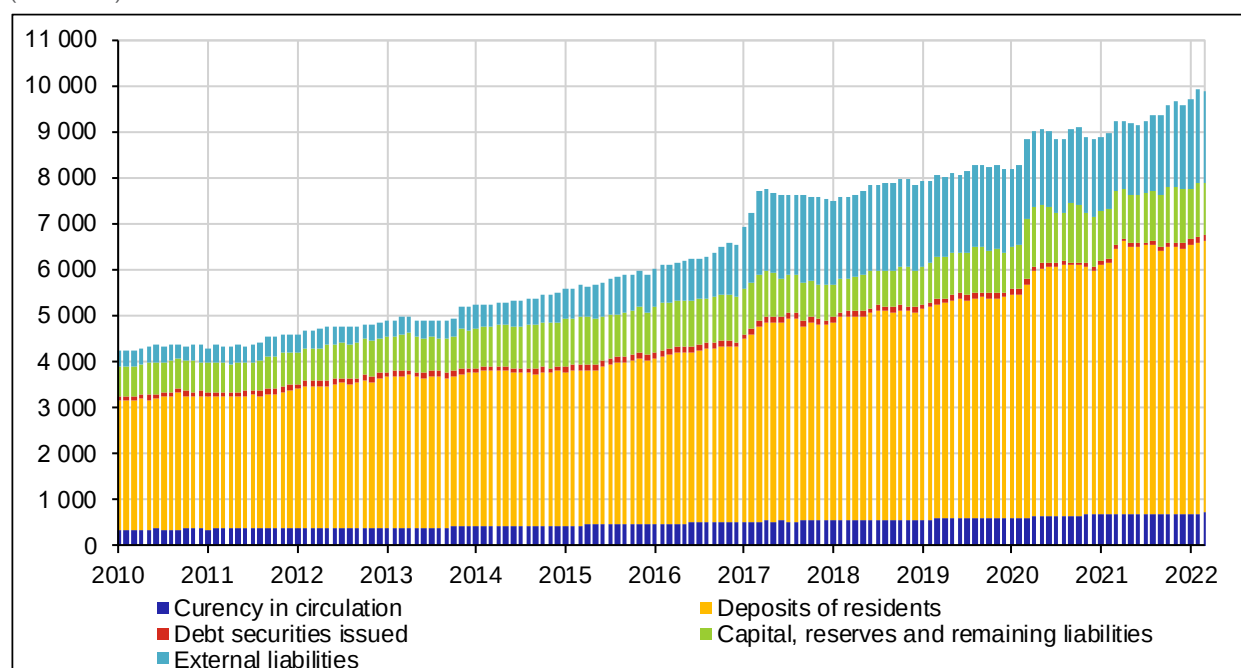
(CZK billions)

	MFI		Consolidated balance sheet of MFIs
	CNB	Other MFIs	
(2) Liabilities total	3 839.0	9 561.1	9 881.2
(2.1) Currency in circulation	744.2	-	707.8
(2.2) Deposits of residents	2 923.0	6 017.3	5 911.7
MFI	2 866.6	161.9	-
Central government	53.9	471.3	525.2
Other general government/other residents	2.4	5 384.0	5 386.5
(2.3) Debt securities issued	0.0	481.3	118.5
(2.4) Capital and reserves ¹⁾	-213.8	898.2	606.4
(2.5) External liabilities	370.2	1 661.5	2 031.6
(2.6) Remaining liabilities	15.4	502.8	518.2
(2.7) Excess of inter MFI liabilities	-	-	-13.0

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): March 2022.

The evolution of the annual rate of growth of M3 was characterised by an upward trend from May 2020 (7.8%) to September 2020 (10.6%). This trend halted in October when the rate declined by 0.8 percentage point from the previous month to 9.8%. It fluctuated irregularly around 10.3% in the subsequent four months and halted at 11.1% in February 2021. It has been falling moderately or stagnating since March 2021, reaching 5.5% in March 2022 (down by 0.2 percentage point month on month). As a result of financial transactions, M3 increased by CZK 49.1 billion month on month in March 2022 (up by CZK 307.6 billion year on year), reaching CZK 5,847.2 billion.

II.9.1 Main components of M3

Individual components of the annual rate of growth of M3 showed mixed developments in March 2022. The contribution of currency in circulation increased marginally (from 0.3 percentage point in February to 0.5 percentage point in March). The contribution of overnight deposits decreased slightly further (from 0.5 percentage point in February to -0.6 percentage point in March), while the contribution of other short-term deposits increased again (from 5.2 percentage points in February to 5.8 percentage points in March). The contribution of short-term marketable instruments has been fluctuating around zero since the start of 2021 (it increased marginally from -0.3 percentage point in February to -0.2 percentage point in March).

Owing to financial transactions, overnight deposits decreased by 0.1%, or CZK 3.5 billion, month on month in March. The decrease was driven exclusively by household deposits (down by 1.1%, or CZK 30.8 billion), as all other components recorded growth. The largest increases were recorded by deposits of other financial intermediaries and insurance corporations and pension funds (up by 9.2%, or CZK 11.6 billion, and by 9.0%, or CZK 2.2 billion respectively). Moderate increases in deposits were also recorded by other government (up by 4.1%, or CZK 11.1 billion) and, last but not least, non-financial corporations (up by 0.2%, or CZK 2.4 billion).

Other short-term deposits (excluding overnight deposits) recorded a month-on-month increase of 4.8% (CZK 33.1 billion) in March, due to financial transactions. All components recorded increases, in particular deposits of insurance corporations and pension funds and deposits of other financial intermediaries (up by 19.5%, or CZK 2.7 billion and 17.3%, or CZK 9.3 billion respectively). Slight increases were also recorded for deposits of households (up by 4.3%, or CZK 15.7 billion), other government (up by 2.3%, or CZK 1.7 billion) and non-financial corporations (up by 2.0%, or CZK 3.7 billion). The annual growth rate of other short-term deposits rose by 10.9 percentage points to 82.3% in March. The annual growth rate increased for deposits with agreed maturity of up to two years (by 28.4 percentage points to 175.7%), while declining slightly for deposits redeemable at notice of up to 3 months (by 0.5 percentage points to 4.6%).

Marketable instruments, which consist of repos, money market fund shares/units and debt securities with maturities of up to two years, increased by CZK 1.7 billion month on month due to financial transactions in March, to CZK 108.1 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, increased from 10.3% in February 2022 to 10.6% in March. The annual growth rate of loans to non-financial corporations, a major component of this indicator, saw an almost continuous decrease from April 2020 (4.9% in March 2020) to January 2021 (-0.7%). It developed irregularly in the subsequent five months, fluctuating around 0.1%, and then started to increase gradually in July 2021, reaching 11.2% in February 2022. This trend came to a halt in March and the annual growth rate fell by 1 percentage point month on month to 10.2%. The annual growth rate of loans to households, another major component, grew gradually from June 2020 (6.2% in May 2020) to February 2022 (10.5%). It remained at this level in March 2022.

As regards liabilities of monetary financial institutions, decreases were recorded for the annual growth rate of deposits of central government (from 29.6% in February to -17.4% in March) and the annual rate of longer-term financial liabilities (from 9.4% in February to 6.6% in March). As regards assets of monetary financial institutions, further decreases were recorded for the annual growth rate of loans provided to the government sector and purchased securities (from 24.1% in February to 7.1% in March) and marginally also for the annual growth rate of net foreign assets (from -0.9% in February to -5.3% in March).

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)

	2021		2022					
	March		January		February		March	
	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⁾	0.09	2 641.3	0.39	2 654.3	0.47	2 643.2	0.51	2 609.5
of which: current accounts	0.02	1 662.0	0.07	1 699.8	0.08	1 682.1	0.08	1 648.4
(1.2) With agreed maturity	0.45	8.3	2.81	66.6	3.46	78.3	3.49	65.5
of which: Up to 2 years	0.35	7.4	2.81	65.6	3.47	77.3	3.50	64.5
(1.3) Redeemable at notice ^{2), 3)}	1.14	221.7	1.43	207.1	1.47	208.9	1.49	207.7
(1.3.1) Up to 3 months' notice	1.23	201.7	1.53	190.3	1.57	192.4	1.59	191.4
(1.3.2) Over 3 months' notice	0.21	20.0	0.28	16.8	0.28	16.6	0.29	16.3
(2) Deposits from non-financial corporat.								
(2.1) Overnight ²⁾	0.04	892.7	0.38	837.4	0.43	820.5	0.62	816.5
of which: current accounts	0.03	798.0	0.26	734.0	0.33	730.0	0.37	694.7
(2.2) With agreed maturity	0.14	21.8	3.14	142.3	3.88	170.5	3.90	151.7
of which: Up to 1 year	0.13	21.7	3.14	142.2	3.88	170.3	3.90	151.5
(3) Loans to households¹⁾								
(3.1) Consumer house pur. and other loans	2.82	82.9	4.33	56.1	4.73	51.6	4.93	59.1
(3.1.1) Consumer credit	6.97	11.8	7.99	12.1	7.96	12.2	8.19	13.3
(3.1.2) Lending for house purchase	2.06	65.4	3.25	40.3	3.57	35.6	3.83	41.1
of which: Mortgage lending ⁴⁾	1.98	60.0	3.16	37.2	3.46	32.5	3.73	37.8
Saving for building purposes	2.89	4.3	4.27	2.1	4.58	2.3	4.96	2.4
(3.1.3) Other lending	2.84	5.6	4.23	3.8	5.28	3.9	5.33	4.6
(3.2) Overdraft ⁵⁾ and revolving loans ²⁾	11.98	19.2	13.10	18.5	13.31	18.0	13.53	17.9
(3.3) Credit cards ²⁾	18.12	15.0	17.46	15.2	17.46	15.0	17.22	15.6
(4) Loans to non-financial corporations								
(4.1) Total loans (all size categories)	1.96	65.4	5.37	33.3	5.74	60.0	6.15	59.9
(4.1.1) Up to CZK 7.5 million	3.48	3.0	5.27	2.2	6.08	2.2	6.27	2.5
of which: Up to 3 months rate fixation ⁶⁾	3.51	1.6	6.71	0.9	7.13	1.0	7.30	1.1
(4.1.2) CZK 7.5-30 million	2.47	4.2	4.89	4.0	5.51	3.8	5.70	4.3
of which: Up to 3 months rate fixation ⁶⁾	2.30	2.4	5.76	2.0	6.20	2.0	6.35	2.1
(4.1.3) Over to CZK 30 million	1.84	58.2	5.45	27.1	5.75	54.0	6.19	53.1
of which: Up to 3 months rate fixation ⁶⁾	2.13	35.7	5.60	20.9	5.87	47.7	6.39	41.9
(4.2) Overdraft ⁵⁾ , revolving and credit cards ²⁾	2.40	196.6	5.74	212.0	6.34	207.9	6.51	208.4
(5) APRC⁷⁾ on loans to households¹⁾	2.98	77.3	4.55	52.4	4.91	47.8	5.12	54.4
(5.1) Consumer credit	7.26	11.8	8.40	12.1	8.40	12.2	8.65	13.3
(5.2) Lending for house purchase	2.21	65.4	3.40	40.3	3.72	35.6	3.97	41.1
of which: Mortgage lending ⁴⁾	2.12	60.0	3.30	37.2	3.59	32.5	3.84	37.8

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)

	2021		2022					
	March		January		February		March	
	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)}	0.24	3108.1	0.58	3218.4	0.69	3234.7	0.73	3212.3
(1.1) With agreed maturity	0.99	256.5	1.50	366.1	1.75	392.7	1.85	404.6
(1.1.1) Up to 2 years	0.98	46.7	2.31	144.3	2.75	173.6	2.84	189.9
(1.1.2) Over 2 years	0.99	209.8	0.96	221.7	0.96	219.1	0.97	214.8
(2) Deposits from non-financial corp.²⁾	0.05	944.5	0.76	997.1	1.00	1 009.4	1.22	1 018.1
(2.2) With agreed maturity	0.34	39.8	2.72	138.5	3.47	167.5	3.55	168.8
(2.2.1) Up to 2 years	0.24	38.0	2.72	136.7	3.48	165.9	3.56	167.2
(2.2.2) Over 2 years	2.35	1.8	2.55	1.7	2.63	1.6	2.71	1.6
(3) Loans to households	3.34	1 887.8	3.28	2 055.1	3.29	2 066.3	3.31	2 081.4
(3.1) Lending for house purchase	2.45	1 465.6	2.42	1 607.0	2.43	1 616.1	2.45	1 628.0
of which: Mortgage lending ³⁾	2.29	1 374.4	2.28	1 517.6	2.30	1 526.4	2.32	1 538.0
Saving for building purposes	4.91	79.9	4.77	79.0	4.77	79.1	4.78	79.6
(3.2) Consumer credit and other lending ⁴⁾	6.58	422.2	6.46	448.1	6.47	450.2	6.50	453.4
of which: consumer credit	8.59	262.9	8.16	281.8	8.14	283.1	8.14	285.9
other lending	3.36	159.3	3.61	166.3	3.68	167.1	3.73	167.5
(4) Loans to non-financial corporations	2.54	753.0	4.98	797.7	5.28	802.7	5.54	784.9
(4.1) Up to 1 year	2.45	167.8	5.74	179.1	6.20	186.0	6.47	177.7
(4.2) Over 1 and up to 5 years	2.79	157.8	5.63	169.3	6.07	168.7	6.35	165.2
(4.3) Over 5 years	2.48	427.5	4.45	449.3	4.61	448.1	4.87	442.0

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.

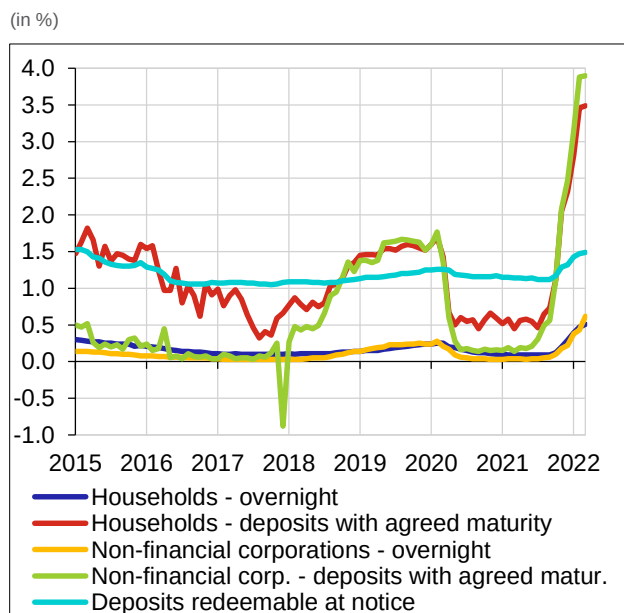
1) Including households (S.14) and non-profit institutions serving households (S.15) according to the classification ESA2010.

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

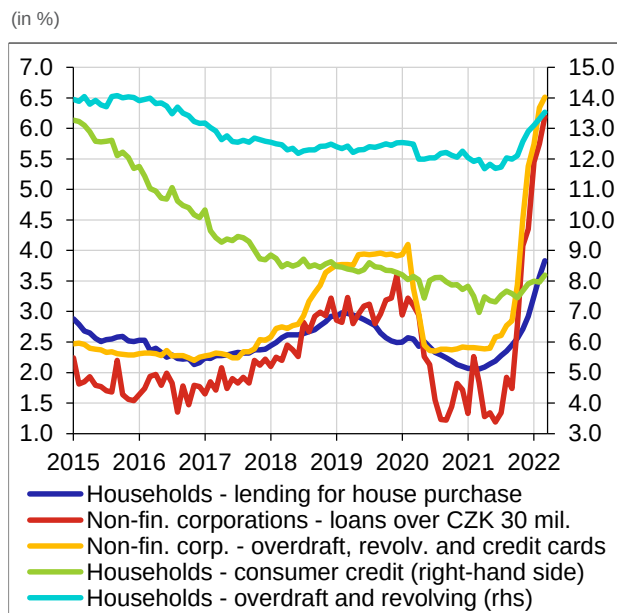
3) Since 2019, the amendment to Act No. 190/2004 Coll. on Bonds, as amended, has been fully applied, under which a mortgage loan is a loan, which is secured at least partly by lien (right of pledge) over real estate (property).

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

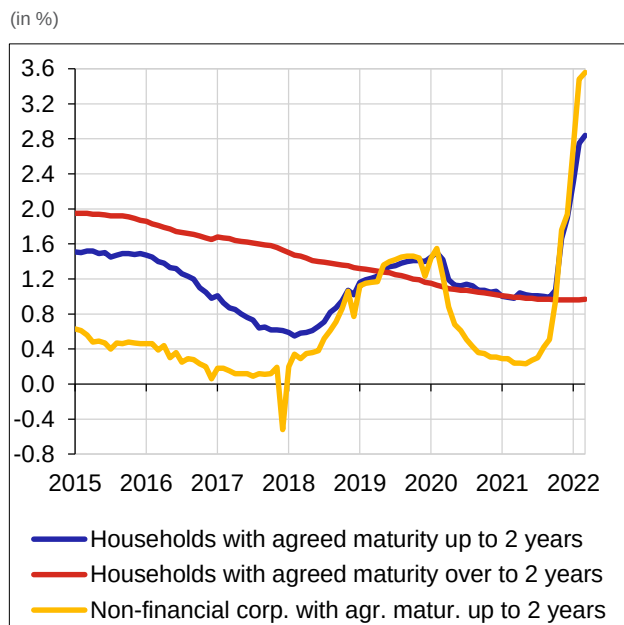
Graph III.1 Interest rates of monetary financial institutions on new business (new business, deposits)



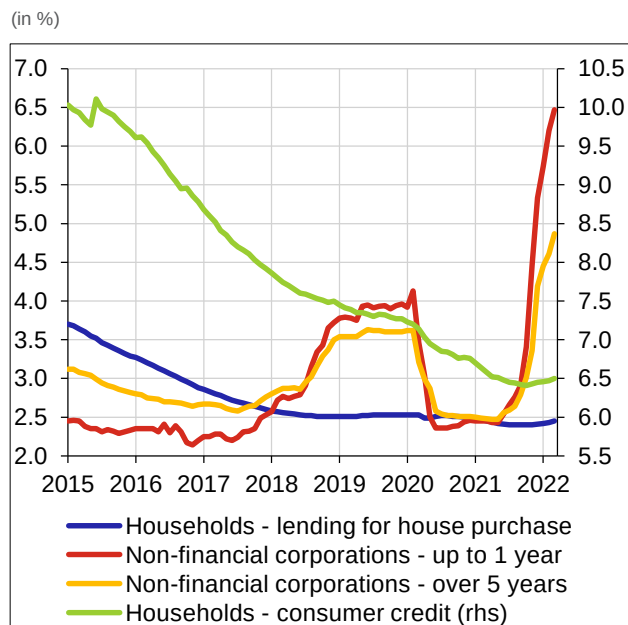
Graph III.2 Interest rates of monetary financial institutions on new business (new business, loans)



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): March 2022.

III.3.1 Interest rates on new business

In March, interest rates on new deposits of households recorded the largest change for overnight deposits. The rate on overnight deposits of households rose by 0.04 percentage point to 0.51%. The interest rate on current account deposits stayed at its February level of 0.08%. The rate on deposits with agreed maturity increased to 3.49%. The rate on deposits redeemable at notice picked up to 1.49% (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 increased by 0.19 percentage point to 0.62%. The rate on current account deposits grew to 0.37%. 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 a higher rate (3.90%).

Within interest rates on new loans to households, building society loans saw the largest change in March. Interest rates on loans to non-financial corporations saw the largest change for loans of over CZK 30 million.

The overall interest rate on consumer credit, loans for house purchase and other loans to households increased, up by 0.20 percentage point to 4.93%. Consumer credit was remunerated at 8.19%, up by 0.23 percentage point. The interest rate on loans for house purchase rose by 0.26 percentage point to 3.83%. The rate on mortgage loans stood at 3.73%, up by 0.27 percentage point from February. The interest rate on building society loans edged up by 0.38 percentage point to 4.96%. The rate on other loans rose by 0.05 percentage point to 5.33%. The interest rate on overdrafts and revolving loans increased by 0.22 percentage point to 13.53%. The rate on credit card loans decreased by 0.24 percentage point month on month to 17.22%.

The interest rate on new loans to non-financial corporations (excluding overdrafts, revolving loans and credit cards) picked up by 0.41 percentage points to 6.15%. The rate on loans of up to CZK 7.5 million increased, up by 0.19 percentage point to 6.27%. Loans of over CZK 7.5 million and up to CZK 30 million were remunerated at 5.70%, i.e. 0.19 percentage point higher than in February. The interest rate on loans of over CZK 30 million rose by 0.44 percentage points, reaching 6.19%. Overdrafts, revolving loans and credit card loans were remunerated at 6.51%, 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 by just a few basis points in March. More pronounced changes were recorded for non-financial corporations.

Total deposits of households were remunerated at 0.73%, representing an increase compared to February. The interest rate on overnight deposits picked up to 0.51%. The interest rate on deposits redeemable at notice rose to 1.49% and the rate on deposits with agreed maturity increased to 1.85%.

The interest rate on total deposits of non-financial corporations grew to 1.22%. The interest rate on overnight deposits also increased, reaching 0.62%. The interest rate on deposits with agreed maturity rose to 3.55%.

Changes in interest rates on outstanding amounts of loans to households were just a few basis points in March, while the interest rates on outstanding amounts of loans to non-financial corporations saw more pronounced changes.

The overall interest rate on loans to households increased slightly to 3.31%. The rate on loans for house purchase also grew, reaching 2.45%. The interest rate on consumer credit and other loans edged up to 6.50%.

The average interest rate on outstanding amounts of loans to non-financial corporations rose to 5.54%. The interest rate on loans with maturity of up to one year saw an increase to 6.47%. The interest rate on loans with maturity of one to five years was up to 6.35%. The rate on loans with maturity of over five years also grew, reaching 4.87%.

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 GERMANY

(in % p. a.)

	2021				2022			
	February		December		January		February	
	CZ	DE ⁵⁾	CZ	DE	CZ	DE	CZ	DE
(1) Households - total ^{1), 2)}	2.07	1.18	2.93	1.32	3.25	1.35	3.57	1.45
(2) Non-financial corporations - total	2.39	1.59	4.76	1.44	5.56	1.52	5.90	1.55
(3) Total short-term cost of borrowing ³⁾	2.31	1.65	4.80	1.48	5.67	1.54	6.00	1.55
(4) Total long-term cost of borrowing ⁴⁾	2.22	1.20	3.10	1.29	3.41	1.37	3.72	1.48

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.

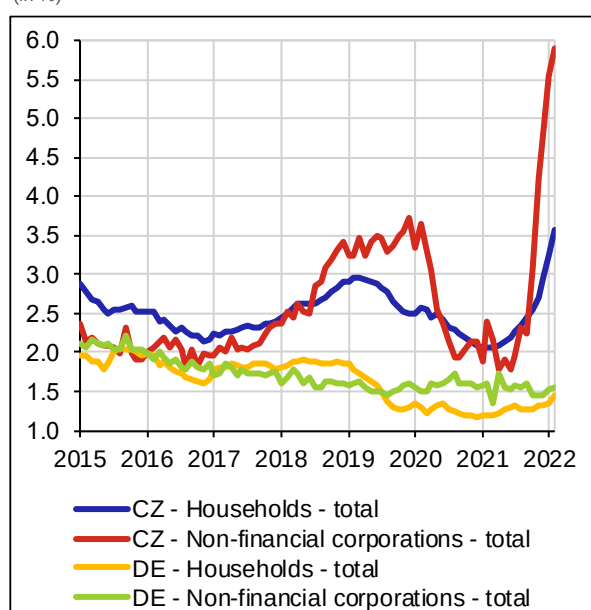
3) Short-term (ST) loans are loans with a floating rate or an initial rate fixation up to one year.

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

5) DE = Germany ([link](#) to data).

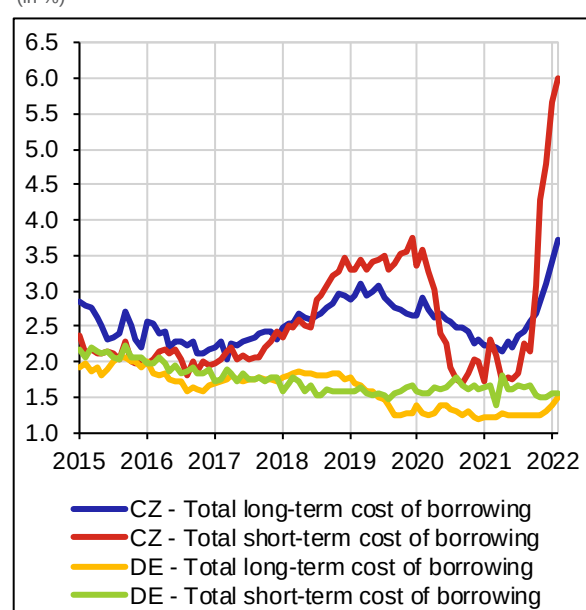
Graph III.5 Cost-of-borrowing indicators of households and non-financial corporations

(in %)



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

(in %)



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

All cost-of-borrowing indicators (CBIs) were higher for Czech loans than for German loans in February 2022, with the differential exceeding three percentage points on average. Only two German CBIs of all CBIs monitored in the Czech Republic and Germany recorded a year-on-year decrease in February. All derived CBIs increased in month-on-month terms. The German CBI for households was the lowest in February. By contrast, the short-term CBI in the Czech Republic was the highest.

Compared to January, the cost of borrowing of Czech households rose by 0.32 percentage point. In Germany, this CBI was up by 0.10 percentage point month on month. This CBI reached 3.57% in the Czech Republic and 1.45% in Germany in February. The differential between this Czech and German CBI was thus 2.12 percentage points, the smallest differential among all the monitored CBIs in the Czech Republic and Germany. In year-on-year terms, increases of 1.50 percentage points and 0.27 percentage point respectively were recorded in the Czech Republic and Germany.

The CBI for non-financial corporations in the Czech Republic increased by 0.34 percentage point month on month to 5.90%. The month-on-month change in this Czech CBI was the largest among all the Czech and German CBIs. This CBI in Germany was 1.55%, i.e. 4.35 percentage points lower than in the Czech Republic. This was the second biggest differential among all the monitored CBIs in the Czech Republic and Germany. The month-on-month increase in this German CBI was 0.03 percentage point, the second smallest monthly change among all the monitored CBIs in the Czech Republic and Germany. In year-on-year terms, this indicator rose by 0.04 percentage point in Germany and 3.51 percentage points in the Czech Republic. The year-on-year change in this Czech CBI was the second largest among all the Czech and German CBIs.

The total short-term cost of borrowing (comprising both households and non-financial corporations) increased by 0.33 percentage point month on month to 6.00% in the Czech Republic. In Germany, this CBI was 4.45 percentage point lower. This was the biggest differential among all the monitored CBIs in the Czech Republic and Germany. This indicator thus stood at 1.55% in Germany. The month-on-month increase in this German CBI was 0.01 percentage point, the smallest monthly change among all the monitored CBIs in the Czech Republic and Germany. In year-on-year terms, in Germany it declined by 0.10 percentage point and in the Czech Republic it grew by 3.69 percentage points. The year-on-year change in this Czech CBI was the largest among all the Czech and German CBIs.

In the Czech Republic, the long-term cost of borrowing (comprising both households and non-financial corporations) increased by 0.31 percentage point month on month to 3.72% in February. In Germany, this CBI recorded a month-on-month increase of 0.11 percentage point. The long-term CBI in Germany was 1.48%, i.e. 2.24 percentage points lower than in the Czech Republic. This CBI increased by 1.50 percentage points year on year in the Czech Republic. In Germany, it rose by 0.28 percentage point.

IV. INVESTMENT FUNDS EXCEPT MONEY MARKET FUNDS

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

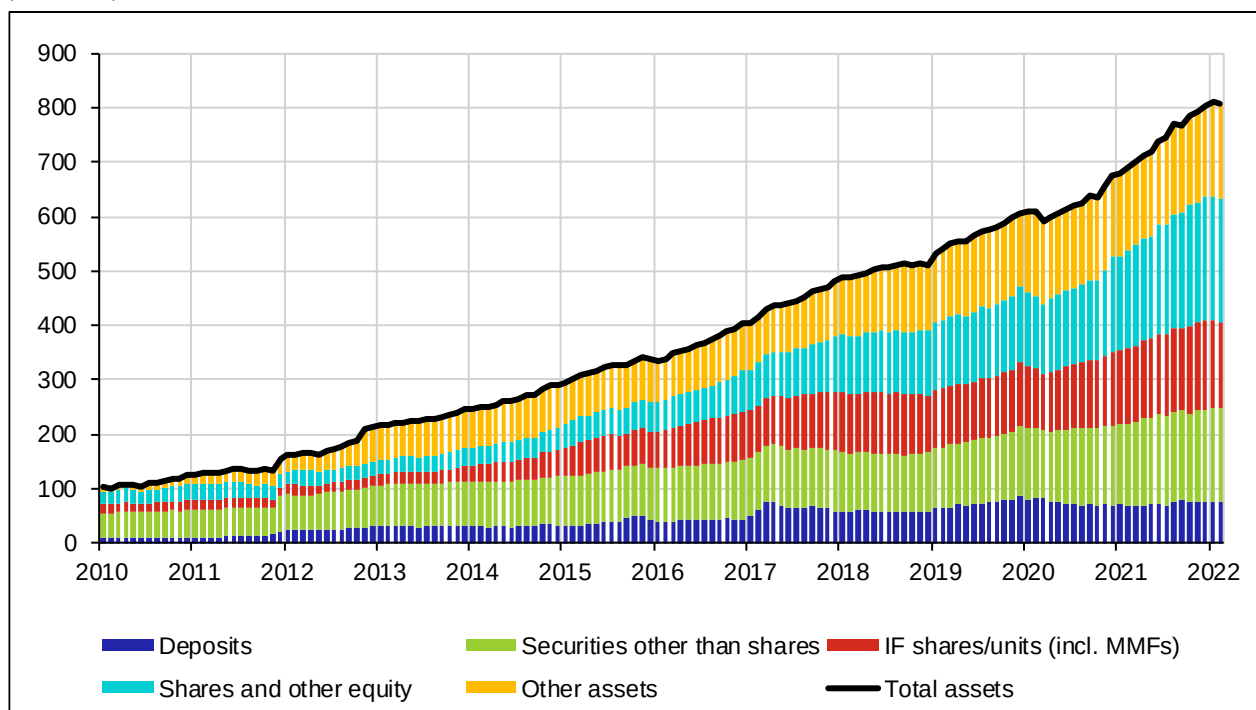
(CZK billions)

	2021				2022			
	February		December		January		February	
	Stocks	Flows	Stocks	Flows	Stocks	Flows	Stocks	Flows
Total Assets	691.1	5.8	805.2	9.3	810.2	18.4	808.9	2.5
(1.1) Deposits	68.4	-3.1	77.1	1.3	77.7	0.6	77.7	0.0
(1.2) Securities other than shares	150.9	4.2	168.4	1.3	169.5	3.5	169.3	0.1
Residents	94.0	2.5	108.8	1.5	108.3	0.7	110.1	1.3
Non-residents	56.9	1.7	59.7	-0.2	61.2	2.8	59.1	-1.2
(1.3) Shares and other equity	179.7	2.0	227.4	4.4	229.9	7.8	225.7	-2.9
Residents	66.6	0.9	91.0	1.5	93.4	2.8	94.0	-0.2
Non-residents	113.1	1.1	136.4	2.9	136.5	5.0	131.7	-2.7
(1.4) Investment fund shares (including MMFs)	138.2	1.1	165.0	4.0	161.9	2.9	160.4	-2.1
Residents	25.8	0.1	34.4	1.3	35.7	1.5	35.3	-0.3
Non-residents	112.4	1.0	130.5	2.7	126.1	1.4	125.1	-1.9
(1.5) Other assets	153.9	1.5	167.2	-1.7	171.3	3.7	175.9	7.5
Total Liabilities	691.1	5.8	805.2	9.3	810.2	18.4	808.9	2.5
(2.1) Loans accepted	24.2	-0.1	25.3	2.5	27.5	2.3	26.0	-1.7
(2.2) Investment fund shares	636.1	3.7	746.4	5.9	745.0	12.2	743.1	5.9
(2.3) Other liabilities	30.8	2.2	33.5	1.0	37.6	4.0	39.8	-1.8

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): February 2022.

Net assets value: The net assets value of investment funds was CZK 743.1 billion at the end of February. This means a decrease of CZK 1.9 billion compared to January (monthly transactions accounted for CZK +5.9 billion). Compared to the same period last year, the net assets value rose by 16.8%. The biggest month-on-month change in the net assets value was recorded for bond funds, up by CZK 2.8 billion to CZK 178.8 billion.

Investment in bonds: The value of bond holdings was CZK 169.3 billion at the end of February. Compared to the previous month, the total volume of bonds in the funds' portfolio decreased by CZK 0.3 billion (monthly transactions accounted for CZK +0.1 billion). The proportion of debt securities in the funds' net assets value was unchanged from the previous month at 22.8%.

Investment in equity securities: The volume of equity securities in the funds' portfolio decreased in the month under review. As of the end of the month, the value of holdings of equity securities amounted to CZK 386.1 billion, of which CZK 160.4 billion was investment in the shares and units of investment funds and CZK 225.7 billion was investment in shares and other equity. The value of equity securities dropped by CZK 5.7 billion compared to January (monthly transactions accounted for CZK -5.1 billion). The proportion of equity securities in the funds' net assets value declined to 52.0% 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 237.8 billion in February, of which CZK 53.2 billion was fixed investment and CZK 77.7 billion investment in deposits. The proportion of other investment in the funds' net assets value increased to 32.0% compared to the previous month.

Reporting population: At the end of February 2022, a total of 658 resident investment funds were active in the Czech Republic, of which 70 were equity funds, 61 bond funds, 76 mixed funds, 106 real estate funds, 335 other funds and ten 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

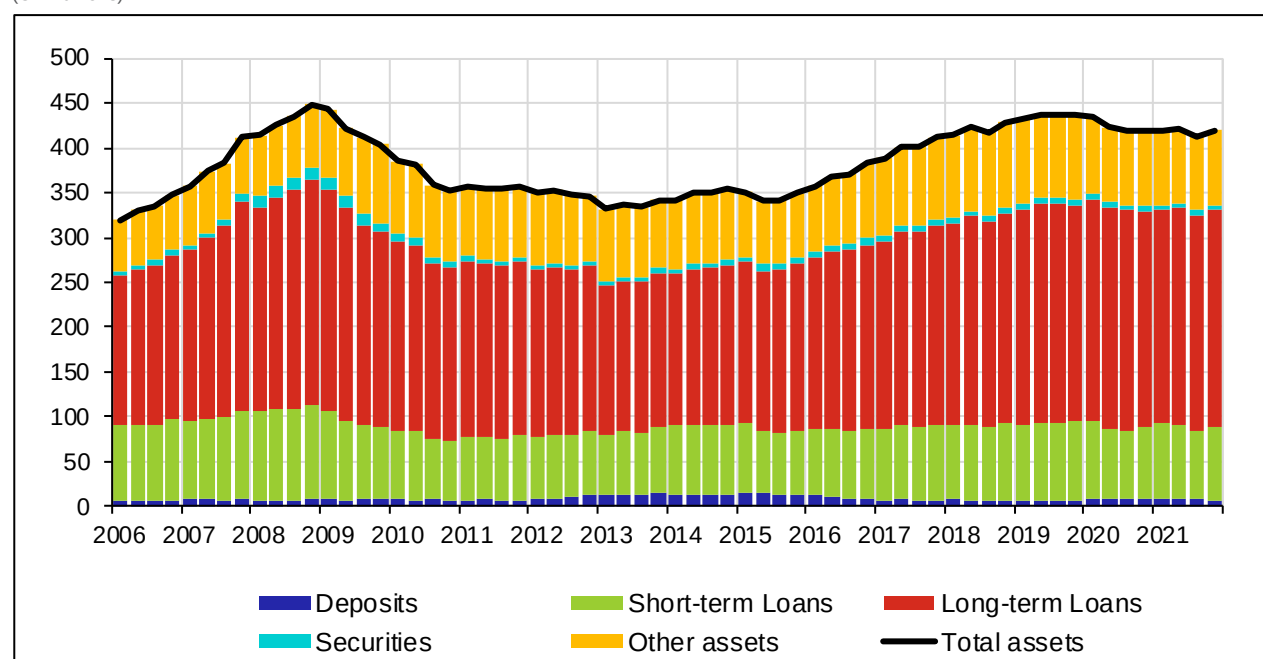
(CZK billions, end of period)

	2020	2021			
	December	March	June	September	December
Total Assets	419.3	420.1	420.8	413.3	420.2
(1.1) Deposits	7.6	8.3	7.6	8.0	6.1
(1.2) Loans provided	322.4	322.7	324.9	317.4	324.8
Residents	315.9	315.9	318.6	310.9	318.7
Non-residents	6.5	6.9	6.3	6.5	6.0
(1.3) Securities other than shares	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3
(1.4) Shares and equity	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Mutual fund shares/units (including MMFs)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other shares and equity	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8
(1.5) Other assets	83.5	83.5	82.8	82.6	84.1
Total Liabilities	419.3	420.1	420.8	413.3	420.2
(2.1) Loans taken	252.5	249.1	248.4	243.6	255.7
Residents	188.7	185.9	185.6	184.8	192.3
Non-residents	63.8	63.2	62.7	58.8	63.4
(2.2) Securities other than shares issued	22.8	23.7	24.6	23.5	21.1
(2.3) Own funds	106.0	107.1	107.6	108.3	105.1
(2.4) Other liabilities	38.0	40.3	40.3	38.0	38.2

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)

	2020	2021			
	December	March	June	September	December
(1) Non-financial corporations	251.4	251.8	255.2	248.0	254.9
Up to 1 year	60.4	62.8	62.9	55.5	61.6
Over 1 year up to 5 years	123.5	122.1	125.1	124.9	127.7
Over 5 years	67.5	66.9	67.3	67.6	65.7
(2) Financial corporations	2.9	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.2
Up to 1 year	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8
Over 1 year up to 5 years	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
Over 5 years	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
(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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Over 5 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(4) Households	61.2	60.4	59.9	59.5	60.2
Up to 1 year	15.1	15.8	14.6	13.7	14.0
Over 1 year up to 5 years	33.1	31.6	32.4	32.6	33.7
Over 5 years	13.1	12.9	13.0	13.2	12.5
(5) NPISHs	0.3	0.3	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	0.2	0.2	0.2	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)

	2020	2021			
	December	March	June	September	December
(1) Total	61.2	60.4	59.9	59.5	60.2
(1.1) Consumer credit	48.6	48.0	47.5	47.4	47.6
Up to 1 year	14.2	14.9	13.8	13.0	13.2
Over 1 year up to 5 years	26.3	25.0	25.7	26.0	26.4
Over 5 years	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.4	8.1
(1.2) Lending for house purchase	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4
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	0.0	0.0
Over 5 years	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
(1.3) Other loans	12.0	11.7	11.8	11.7	12.3
Up to 1 year	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
Over 1 year up to 5 years	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.5	7.4
Over 5 years	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.1

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 2021.

Financial corporations engaged in lending had total assets of CZK 420.2 billion as of 31 December 2021, up by CZK 6.8 billion in quarter-on-quarter terms. Compared to 2020 Q4, total assets increased by CZK 0.9 billion (or 0.2%) year on year.

The largest asset item was loans provided, amounting to CZK 324.8 billion, of which CZK 318.7 billion was provided to residents. Compared to the previous quarter, total loans provided rose by CZK 7.3 billion in 2021 Q4. In year-on-year terms, loans increased by CZK 2.3 billion.

The largest part of loans provided to residents consisted of loans to non-financial corporations amounting to CZK 254.9 billion, i.e. 80.0% of loans to residents. Compared to the previous quarter, loans to non-financial corporations grew by CZK 7.0 billion. In year-on-year terms, they increased by CZK 3.6 billion.

The second largest category of loans to residents consisted of loans to households, totalling CZK 60.2 billion. They were up by CZK 0.8 billion compared to the previous quarter. These loans account for 18.9% of loans granted 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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