

PRESS RELEASE

Household and non-financial corporate sector interest rates, interbank lending rates: February 2007

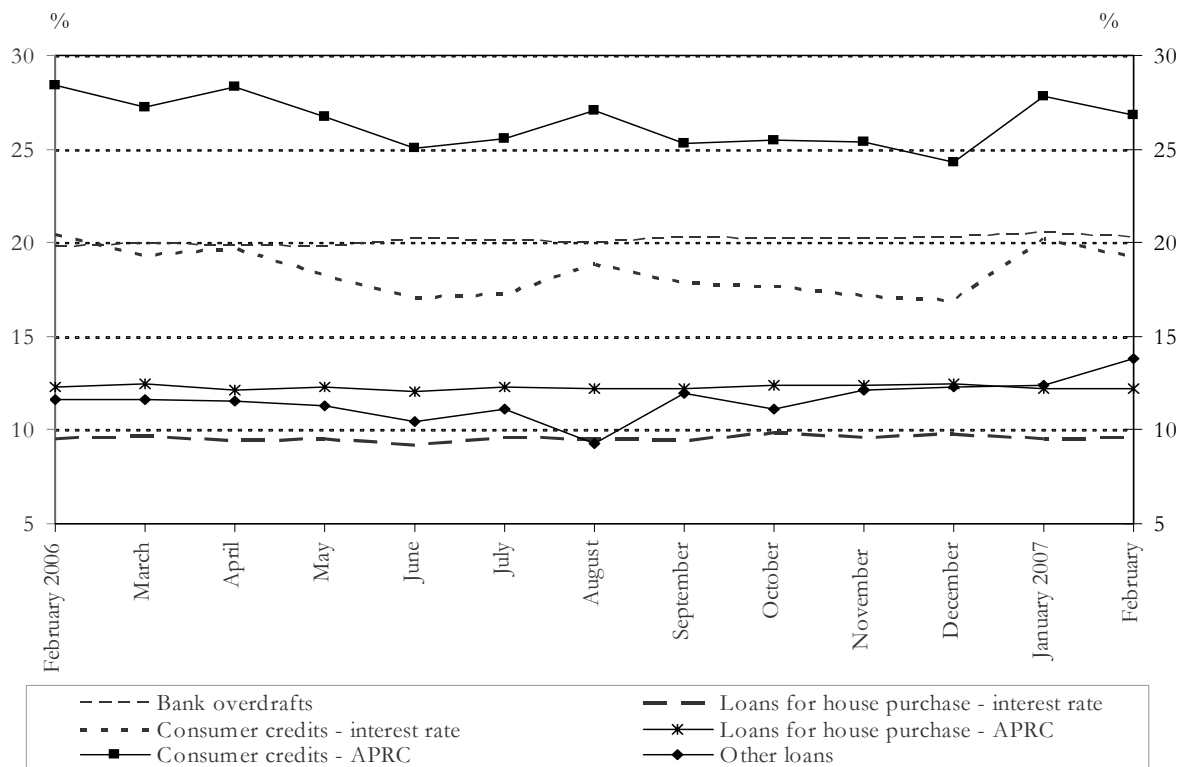
In February 2007, average interest rates and the APR on household sector forint and euro-denominated consumer loans decreased compared to January with the exception of other loans where average interest rates increased both in forint and euro-denominated loans due to a change in the composition of the loans.

Average interest rates on non-financial corporations' forint-denominated loans with the exception of overdrafts were marginally higher in February and returned to 2006 levels. Average interest rates on the sector's euro-denominated overdrafts have increased slightly and reached the 2006 December level.

1 Households

1.1 Forint loans and deposits

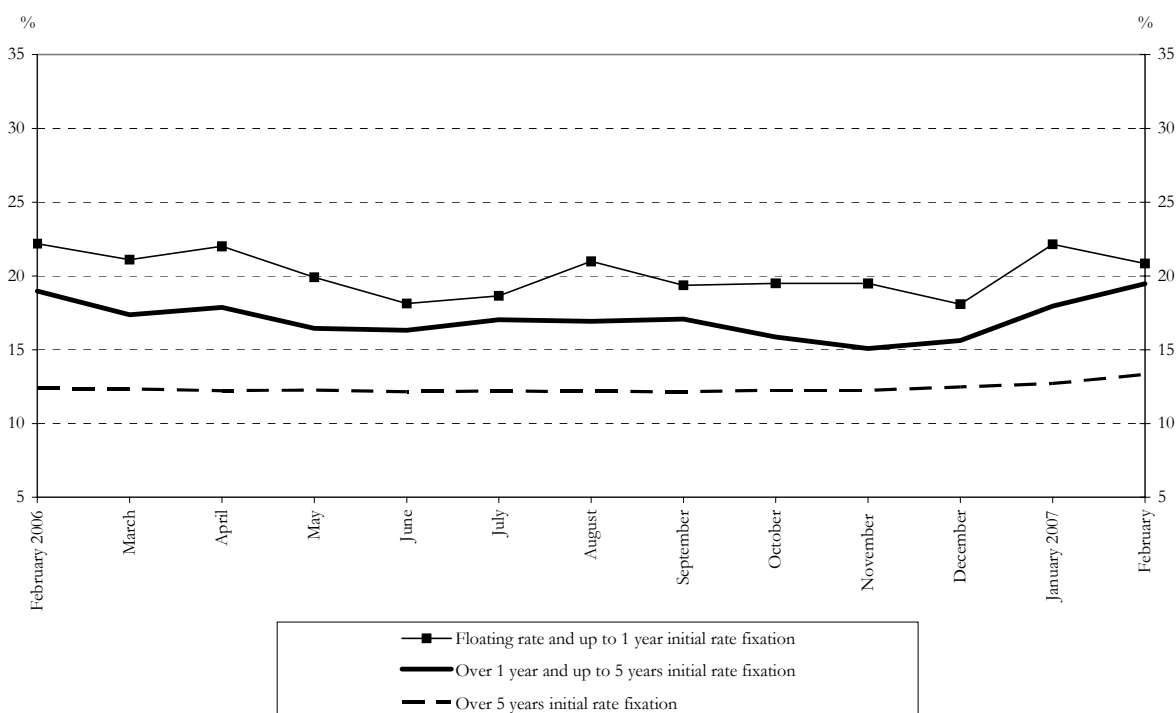
Chart 1 Monthly average interest rates and APR on forint loans to households



The average interest rate on the **household sector's** overdrafts was 20.26% in February. The average market rate and APR on bank housing loans¹ was the same as in January. The average interest rate was 9.62% and APR stood at 12.23% in February. The average interest rate and the APR on consumer credit decreased after an increase in the previous month; interest rate was 19.26% while APR stood at 26.81% in February. In February the average interest rate on other loans rose to the highest level of the previous year due to the impact of the composition of the loans and stood at 13.77%.

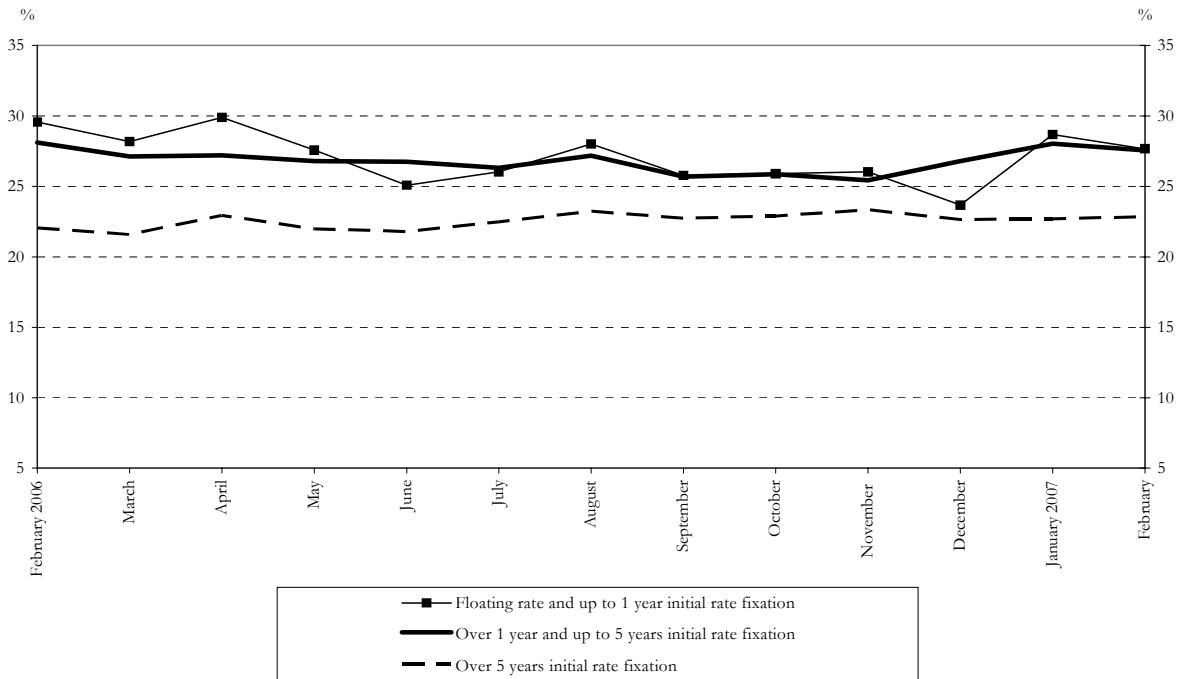
The amounts of new consumer credit and housing loans fell in February while the amounts of other loans stayed the same. The value of new consumer credit was HUF 14.7 billion, the amount of housing loans was HUF 8.3 billion and that of other loans was HUF 5 billion.

Chart 2 Monthly average interest rates on forint consumer credit



¹ This press release contains market interest rates and APR on bank loans for home purchase. In the case of subsidised housing loans, average interest rates and the APR include interest rates after adjusting for the amount of government subsidy.

Chart 3 Monthly average APR on forint consumer credit



The average interest rate on consumer loans with a floating interest rate or with up to one year initial rate fixation fell after the high value of the previous month. The interest rate was 20.85% while APR was 27.68%. The average interest rate on consumer credit with over 1 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation rose with 152 basis points in February after an increase of 235 basis points in January to 19.48% which is the highest level in the past one-year period. The APR decreased slightly to 27.56%. The average interest rate on consumer credit with over 5 years initial rate fixation rose to 13.33%, continuing the upward trend which began last October. The APR, after a slight increase, returned to the 2006 October level and stood at 22.85%.

Chart 4 Monthly average interest rates on forint housing loans

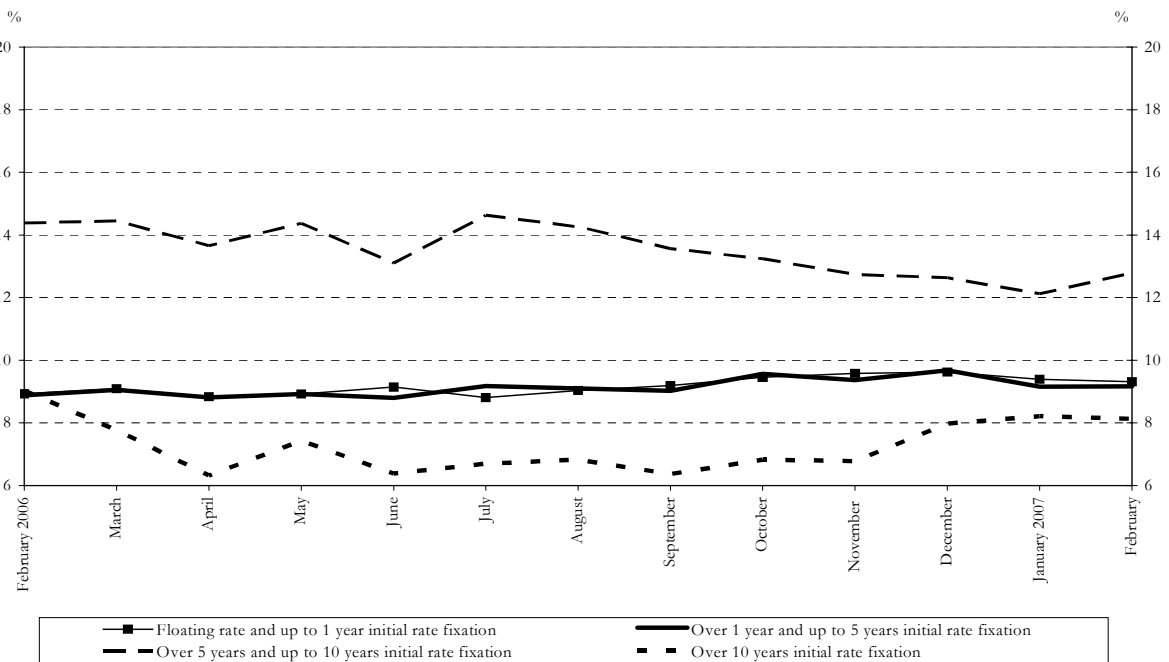
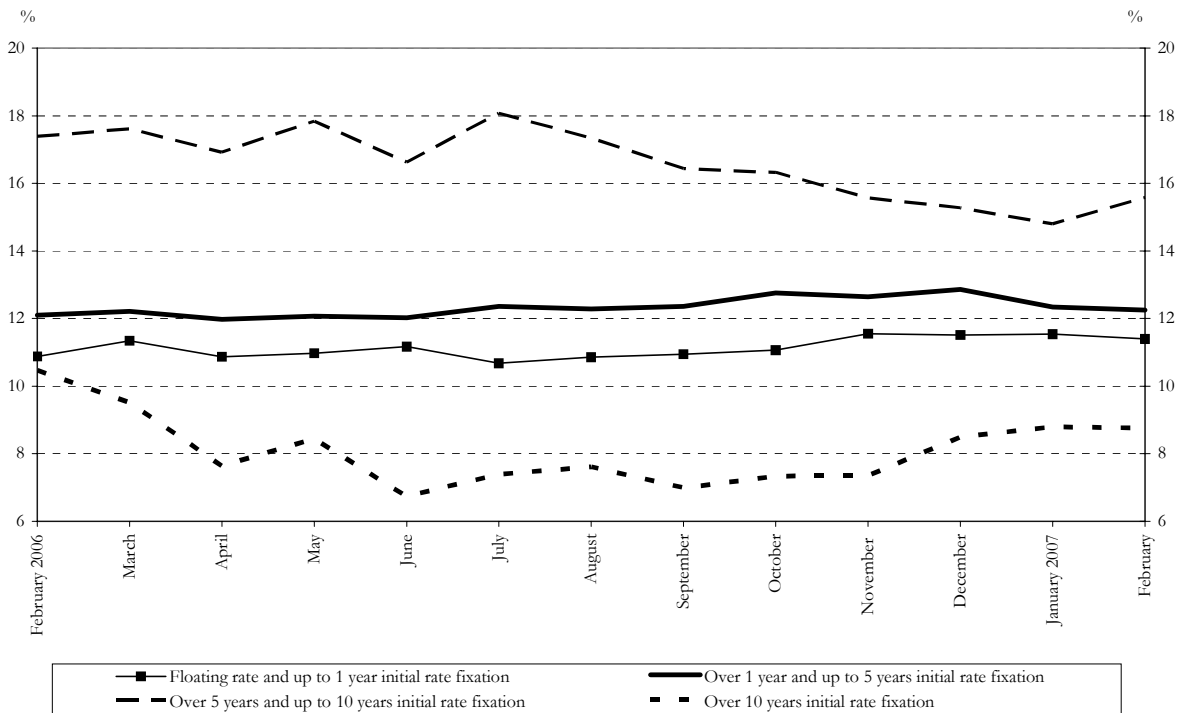


Chart 5 Monthly average APR on forint housing loans

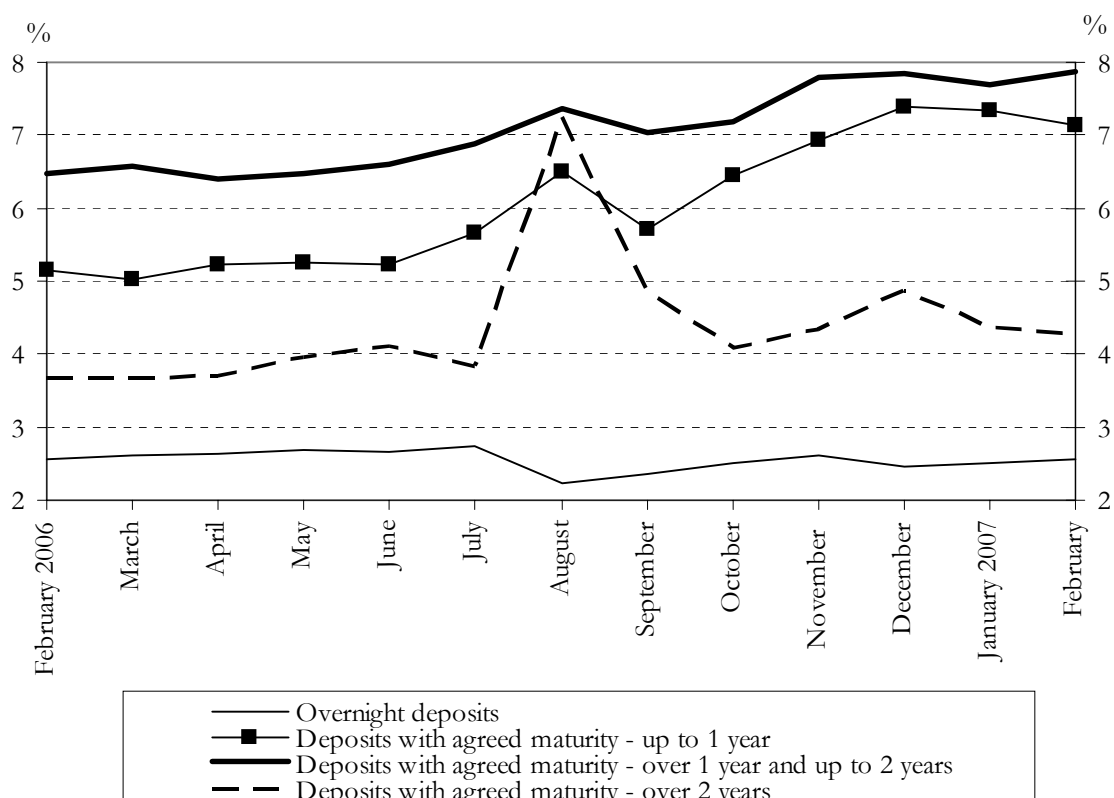


The average interest rate and the APR on forint-denominated housing loans changed significantly only in the case of loans with over 5 and up to 10 year initial rate fixation, and the interest rate and the APR also rose due to a change in the composition of the loans.

In February the average interest rate and the APR on housing loans with a floating interest rate and on loans with a maximum of 1 year initial rate fixation was 9.31%, on loans with over 1 year and up to 5 year initial rate fixation was 9.16%, on loans with over 5 and up to 10 year initial rate fixation was 12.79%, and on loans with over 10 year initial rate fixation 8.13%.

In February the average APR on housing loans with a floating interest rate and on loans with a maximum of 1 year initial rate fixation was 11.40%, on loans with over 1 year and up to 5 year initial rate fixation was 12.25%, on loans with over 5 and up to 10 year initial rate fixation was 15.59%, and on loans with over 10 year initial rate fixation 8.76%.

Chart 6 Monthly average interest rates on household forint deposits

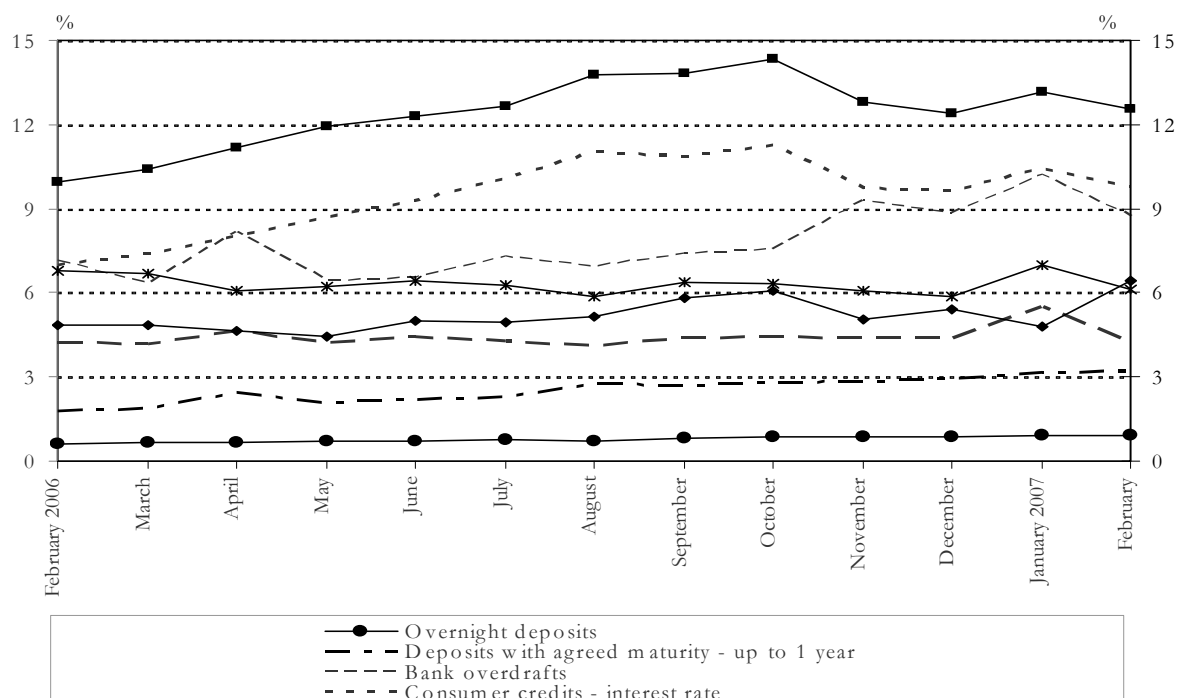


The average of interest rates on households' on sight and current account deposits was 2.57% in February. The average interest rate on forint deposits with an agreed maturity of up to one year further decreased from the December level to 7.13% in February, and that on deposits with an agreed maturity of over 1 year and up to two years, after a decrease in the previous month, returned to the December level and stood at 7.88%. The average interest rate on deposits with an agreed maturity of over two years was at 4.30%, the same as in the previous month.

The amount of time deposits fell to HUF 536.5 billion in the month under review.

1.2 Euro loans and deposits

Chart 7 Monthly average interest rates and APR on euro loans to households and monthly average interest rates on household euro deposits²



The average interest rate and APR on euro-denominated loans, after a change in the tendency in January, returned to the previous levels. The average interest rate on overdrafts returned to the December level and stood at 8.72% in February. In February the average interest rate and the APR on housing loans with a floating interest rate and on loans with a maximum of 1 year initial rate fixation fell to 4.25% and 6.15% respectively. In February the average interest rate and the APR on consumer loans with a floating interest rate and on loans with a maximum of 1 year initial rate fixation fell to 9.82% and 12.55% respectively. In February the average interest rate on other loans with a floating interest rate and on loans with a maximum of 1 year initial rate fixation crossed the 6% mark and rose to 6.43% after an increase of 162 basis points due to a change in the composition of the loans. The interest rate was the highest in February in the past one-year period.

The average interest rate on euro deposits remained unchanged. The average rate on sight deposits and overdrafts stood at 0.91% and on euro deposits with a fixed maturity of less than 1 year was 3.20% in February.

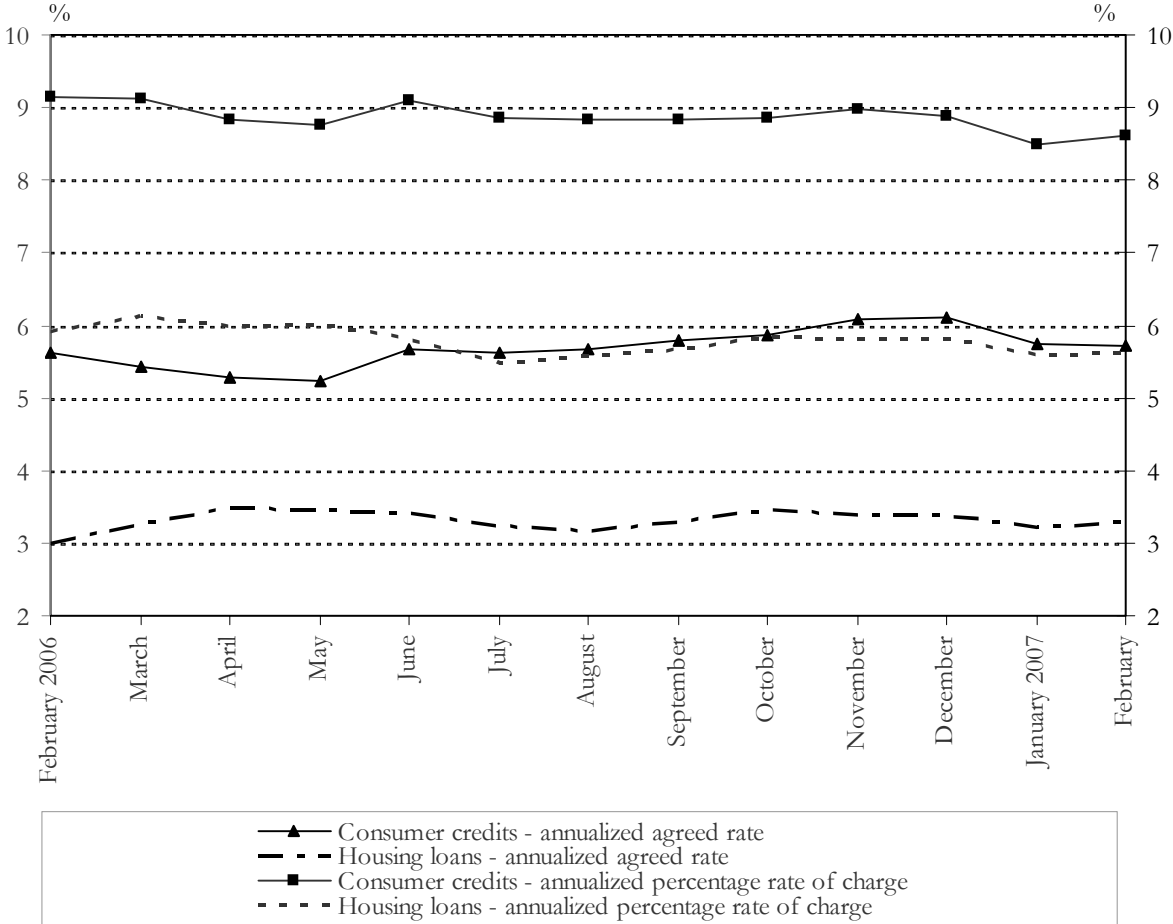
In February the monthly amount of households' euro deposits with an agreed maturity of up to one year was HUF 124.2 billion. Within euro-denominated loans,³ only the amount of other loans changed significantly: it fell after the high level in the previous month. The total value of euro-denominated loans was HUF 0.8 billion.

² Chart 7 plots data on consumer credit, housing loans and other loans with a floating interest rate or with up to 1 year initial rate fixation.

³ The amounts of consumer, housing and other loans with floating interest rates or with up to one year initial rate fixation, excluding overdrafts.

1.3 Swiss franc-denominated consumer credit and housing loan rates

Chart 8 Average annualised agreed rates and APR on Swiss franc consumer credit and housing loans with floating interest rates or with up to one year initial rate fixation⁴

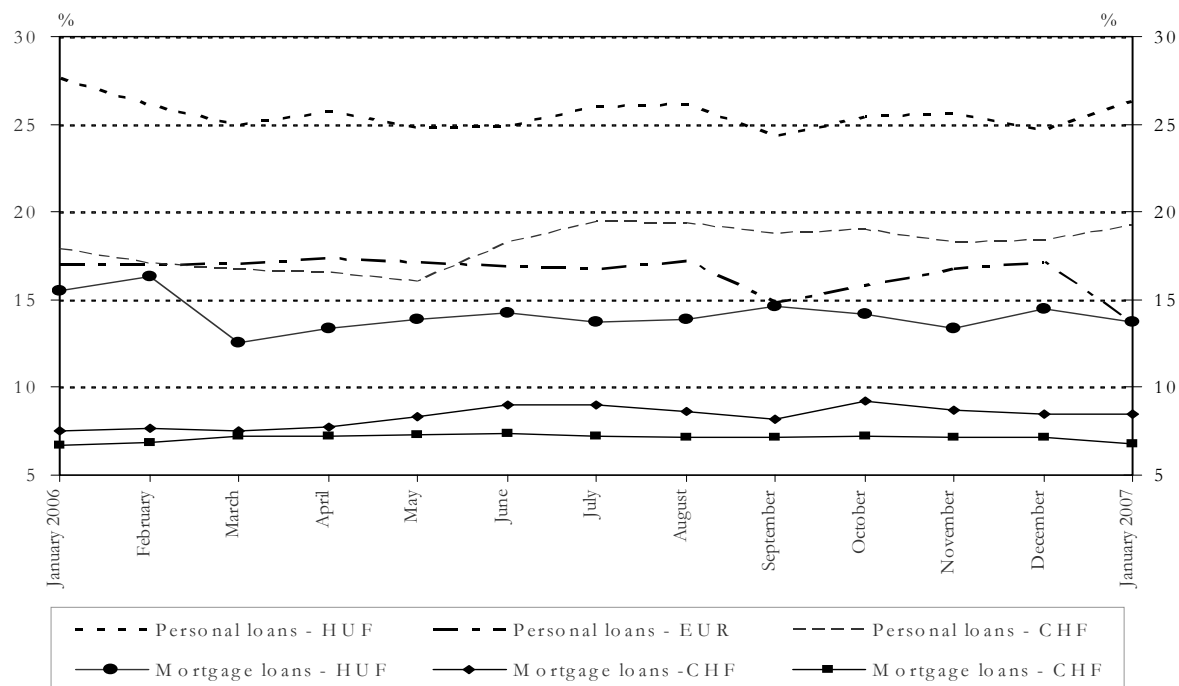


The average annualised interest rate and APR on Swiss franc-denominated consumer credit and housing loans with floating interest rates or with up to one year initial rate fixation stayed at the level of the previous month. In February the average interest rate and APR on Swiss franc-denominated consumer loans with floating interest rates or with up to one year initial rate fixation was 5.71% and 8.62% respectively. The average interest rate and APR on Swiss franc-denominated housing loans with floating interest rates or with up to one year initial rate fixation was 3.28% and 5.62% respectively.

⁴ Swiss franc-denominated consumer credit includes only personal loans and mortgage loans for consumption. Data on auto loans are not included, given that figures from few data providers are available. The Bank does not collect statistics on other loans denominated in Swiss francs (e.g. hire purchases).

1.4 Comparison of households' forint, euro and Swiss franc-denominated loans

Chart 9 APR on forint, euro and Swiss franc personal loans and mortgage loans for consumption with floating interest rates or with up to one year initial rate fixation



The average APR on forint personal loans with floating interest rates or with up to one year initial rate fixation fell below 25% to 24.83% after a higher level in January. The APR on euro loans, after an increase of 343 basis points, returned to the December level of 16.99%. The low level in January was due to a significant change in the composition of loans. At 19.06%, the average APR on Swiss franc personal loans stayed the same as in January.

The average APR on mortgage loans for consumption with floating interest rates or with up to one year initial rate fixation rose to 14.42%, the same level as in December, after a decrease in January. The APR on euro loans slightly rose to 8.74% in February. After a slight increase the APR on Swiss franc loans was 7.13%, the same as at the end of 2006.

Chart 10 New forint, euro and Swiss franc-denominated personal loans and mortgage loans for consumption with floating interest rates or with up to one year initial rate fixation

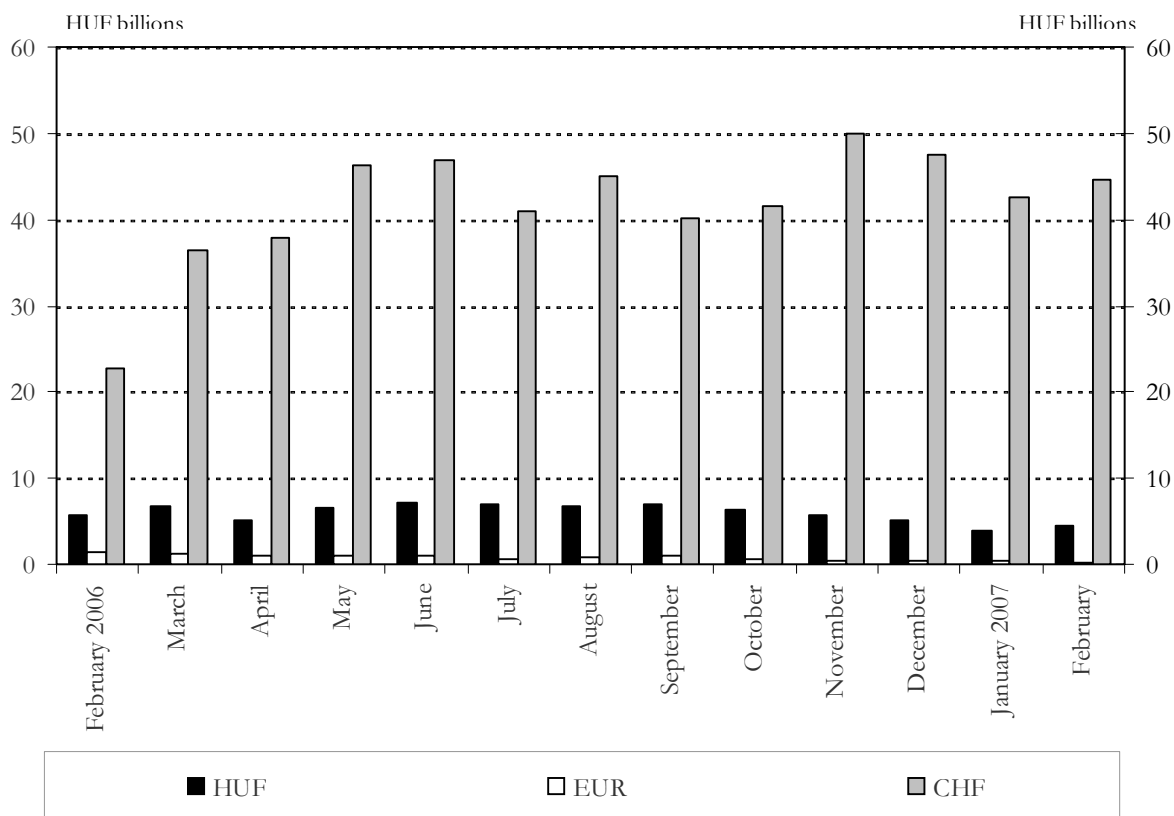
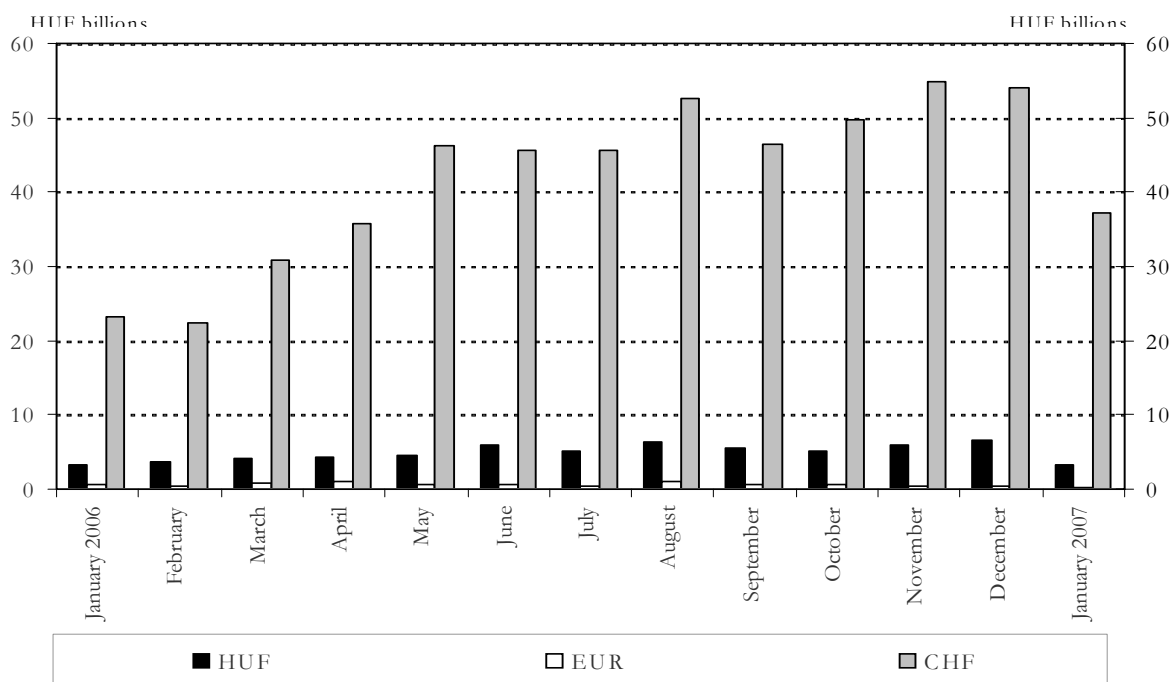


Chart 11 New forint, euro and Swiss franc-denominated housing loans with floating interest rates or with up to one year initial rate fixation

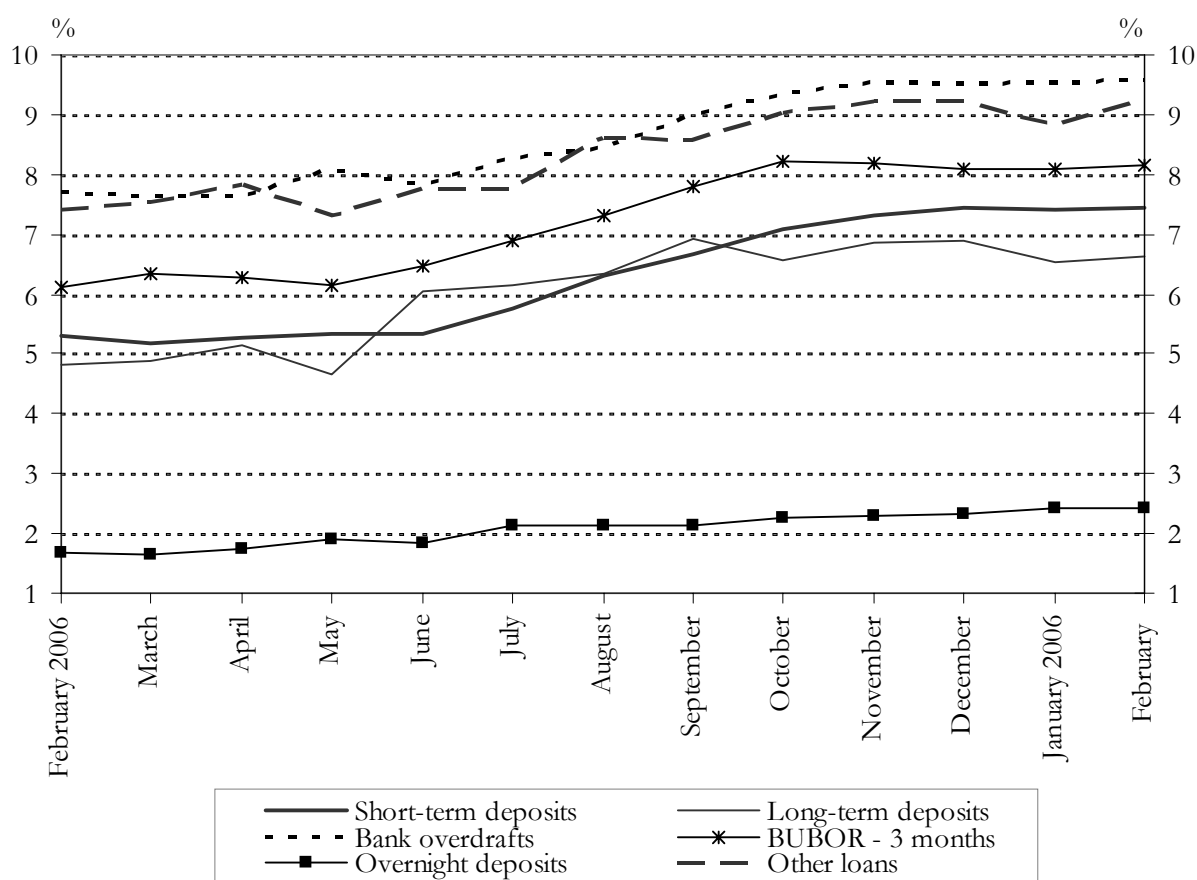


Swiss franc-denominated loans account for a major share within new contracts. In February, the value of new Swiss franc-denominated consumer credit rose slightly to HUF 44.7 billion. In February the value of new Swiss franc-denominated housing loans remained below HUF 40 billion at HUF 38.7 billion.

2 Non-financial corporations

2.1 Forint loans and deposits

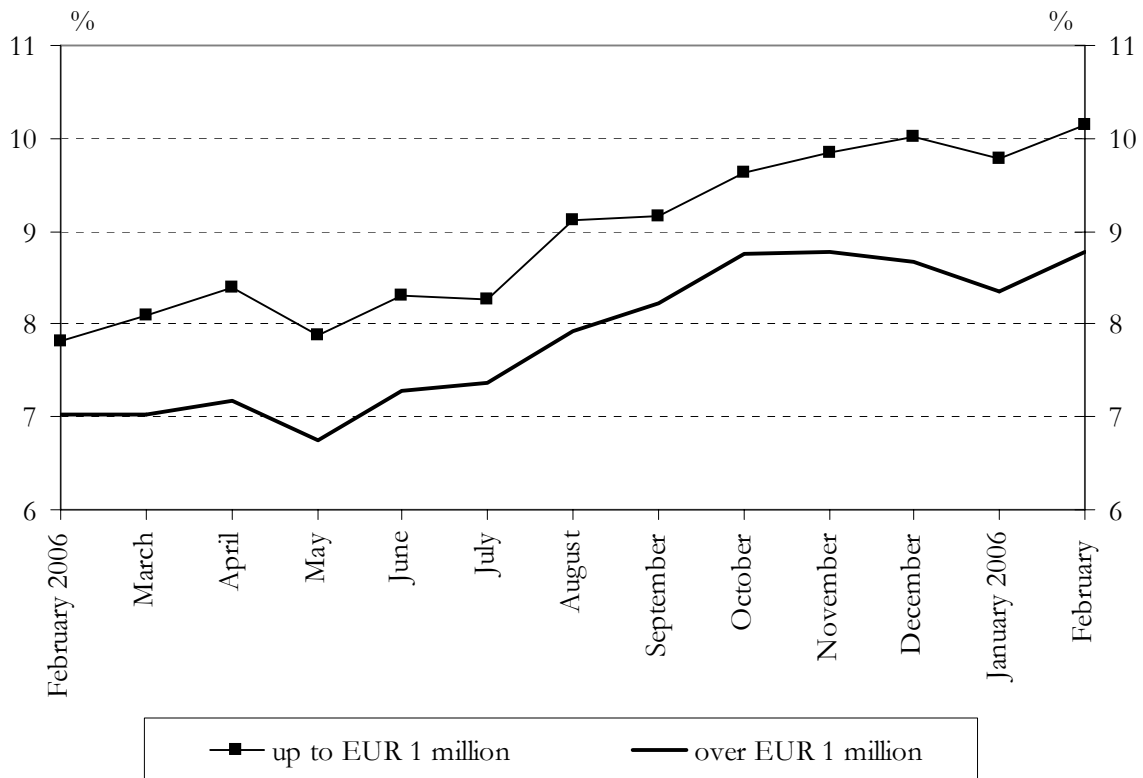
Chart 12 Monthly average forint borrowing and deposit rates of non-financial corporations and BUBOR



The average interest rate on non-financial corporations' forint-denominated overdrafts was 9.58% in February, remaining broadly unchanged at the level of the preceding four months. In February the average interest rate on loans other than overdrafts fell to the December level and stood at 9.26% after a slight increase. The amount of new loans with floating interest rates or with up to one year initial rate fixation, excluding overdrafts, was HUF 160.0 billion.

The average interest rate on overnight deposits was 2.42% in February; and that on deposits with an agreed maturity of up to one year was 7.45%. The average interest rate on deposits with an agreed maturity of over one year rose slightly to 6.64%, however, the interest rate remained under the December level. The amount of new deposits with agreed maturity from non-financial corporations fell to HUF 1,380.9 billion after a higher value in January.

Chart 13 Average forint borrowing rates of non-financial corporations by loan amount

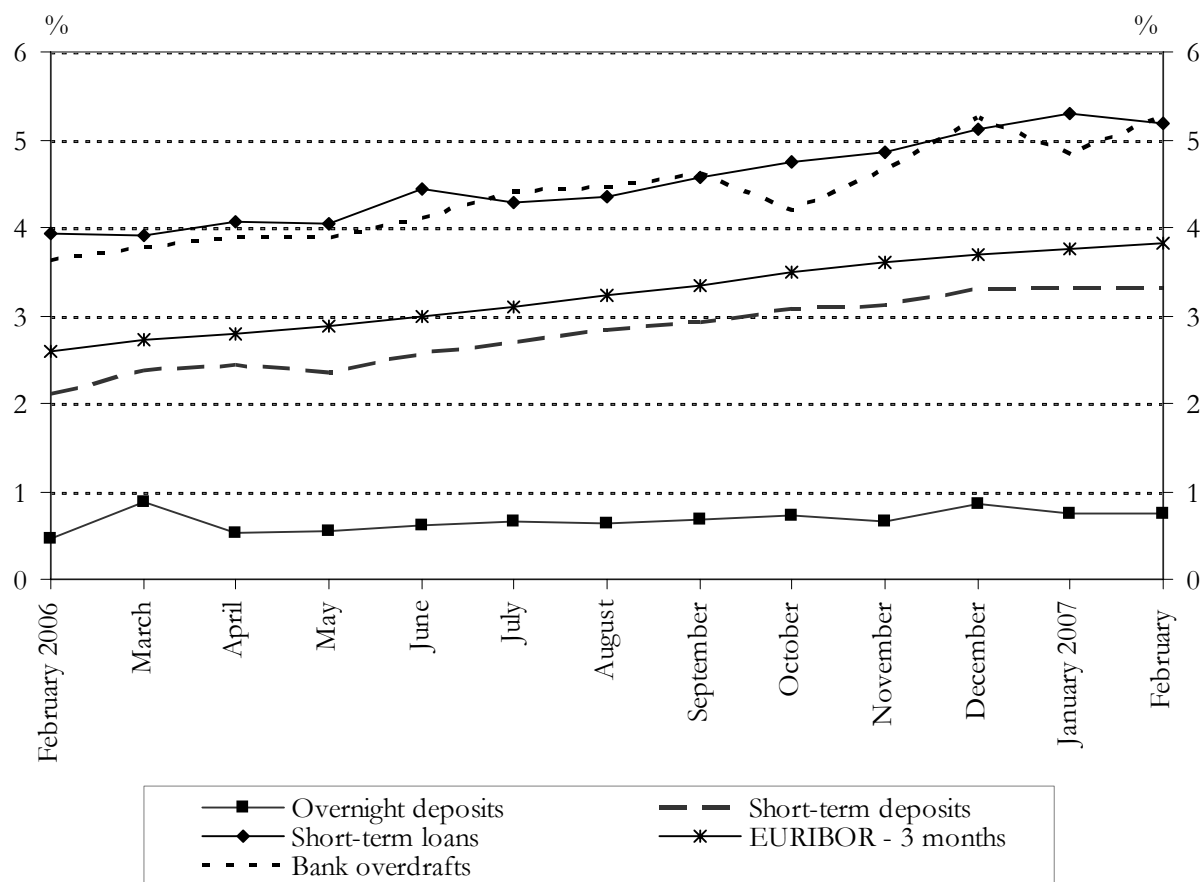


The average interest rate on loans to non-financial corporations up to the equivalent of EUR 1 million,⁵ excluding overdrafts, rose again after a temporary decrease in the previous month and stood at 10.14%, the highest value in the previous year. The average interest rate on loans over the equivalent of EUR 1 million, after lower values in the previous two months, returned to the November level, to 8.77% in February.

⁵ Forint-denominated loans are converted into euros at the MNB's middle exchange rate for the last day of the month. The interest rates only refer to forint loans. Consequently, loans denominated and recorded in forints are converted into euros retrospectively. Conversion is important to make Hungarian data comparable with those of the European Central Bank and euro area Member States.

2.2 Euro loans and deposits

Chart 14 Monthly average forint borrowing and deposit rates of non-financial corporations and EURIBOR

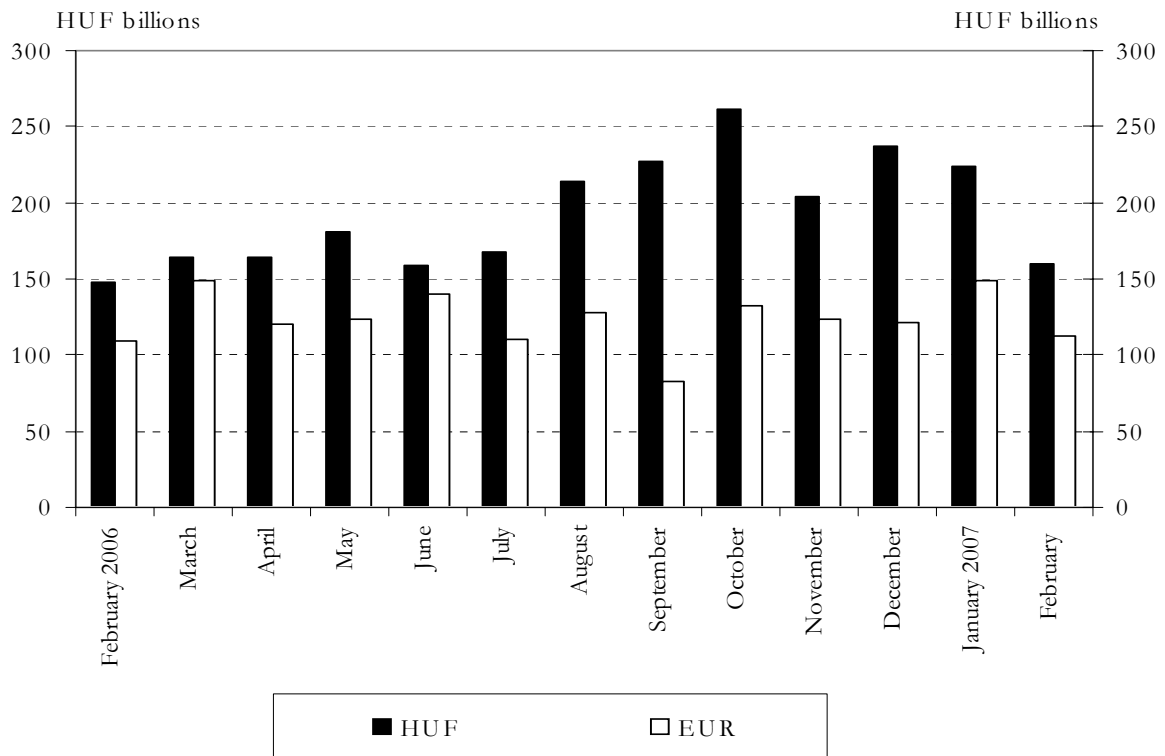


The average interest rate on loans with floating interest rates or with up to one year initial rate fixation, other than overdrafts, slightly fell after a steady increase in the past six months and stood at 5.18%. The average interest rate on overdrafts was 5.28%, up from the previous month.

The average interest rate on NFCs' euro-denominated overnight deposits was 0.74%. The average interest rate on deposits with an agreed maturity of up to one year has remained unchanged for three months at 3.33%.

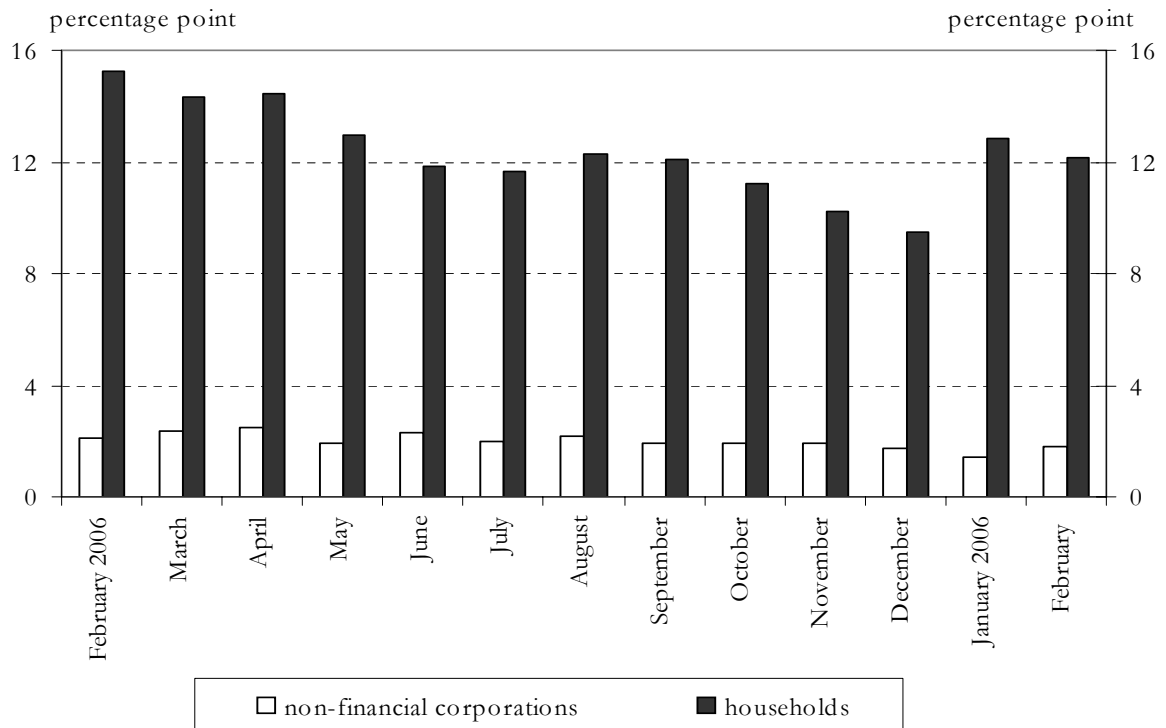
The amount of new loans with floating interest rates or with up to one year initial rate fixation, excluding overdrafts, was HUF 113.0 billion, and that of deposits with an agreed maturity of up to one year was HUF 897.4 billion.

Chart 15 New forint and euro-denominated loans to NFCs' with floating interest rates or with up to one year initial interest rate fixation



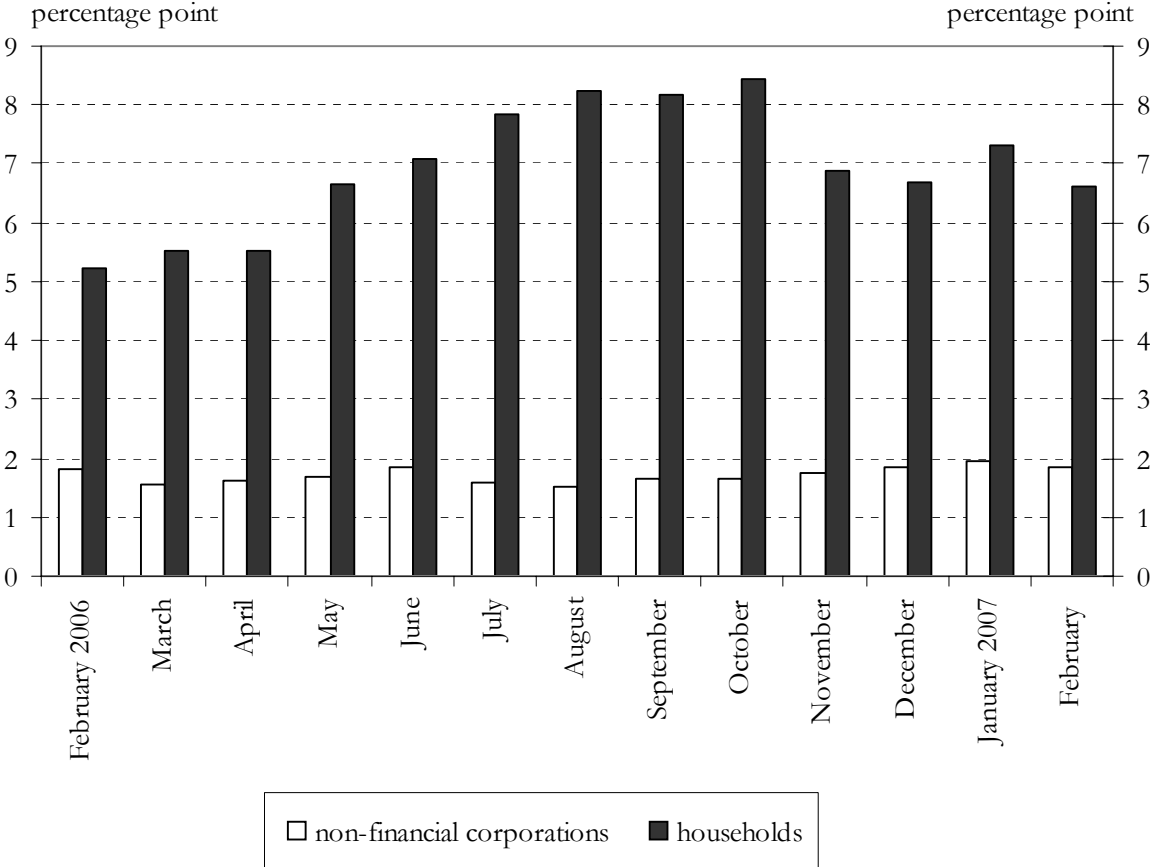
3 Differentials between loan and deposit rates

Chart 16 Differential between non-financial corporate and household sector forint borrowing and deposit rates



In the household market, the differential between average interest rates on consumer credit and on deposits with an agreed maturity of up to one year stayed above 12 percentage points at 12.13 percentage points. At short maturities, which account for a significant share within NFC sector loans and deposits, the gap between average interest rates returned to the December level to 1.82 percentage points after a decrease in January.

Chart 17 Differential between non-financial corporate and household sector euro borrowing and deposit rates



In the household market, the difference between average interest rates on euro-denominated consumer credit with floating interest rates or with up to one year initial rate fixation and on deposits with an agreed maturity of up to one year returned to the 2006 year-end level and stood at 6.62%. The difference between average interest rates on non-financial corporations' euro-denominated loans with floating interest rates or with up to one year initial rate fixation and on deposits with an agreed maturity of up to one year was 1.85 percentage points in February.

4 Interbank unsecured forint loans

Chart 18 Average official and forint interbank rates in February 2007

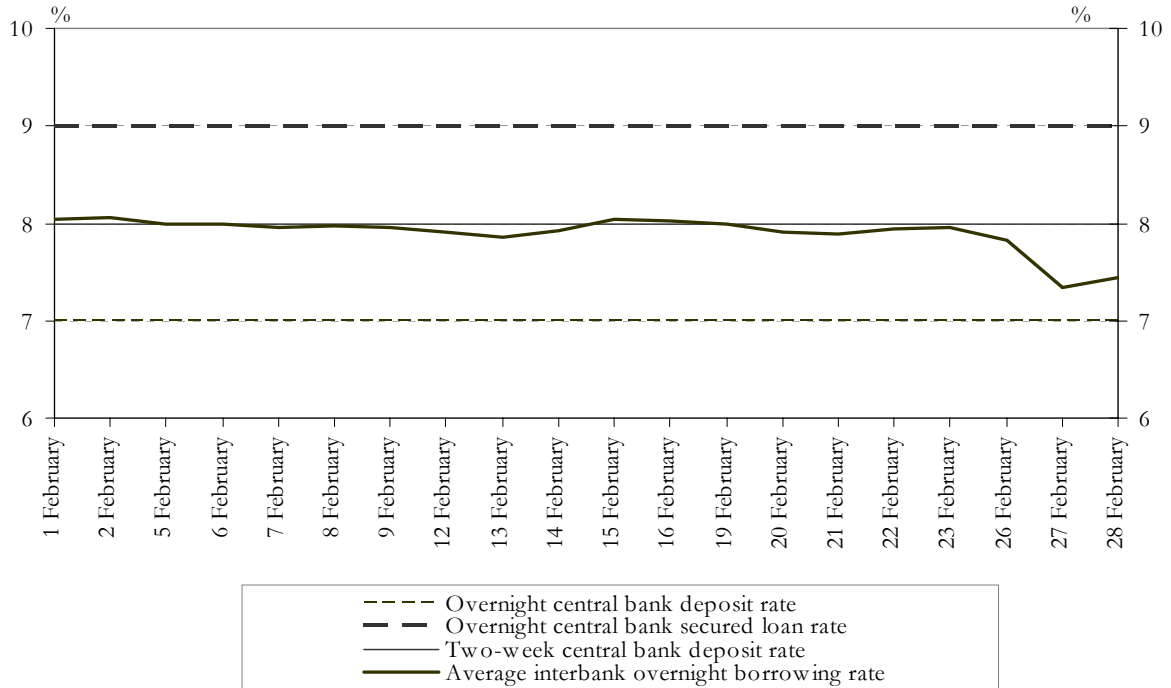
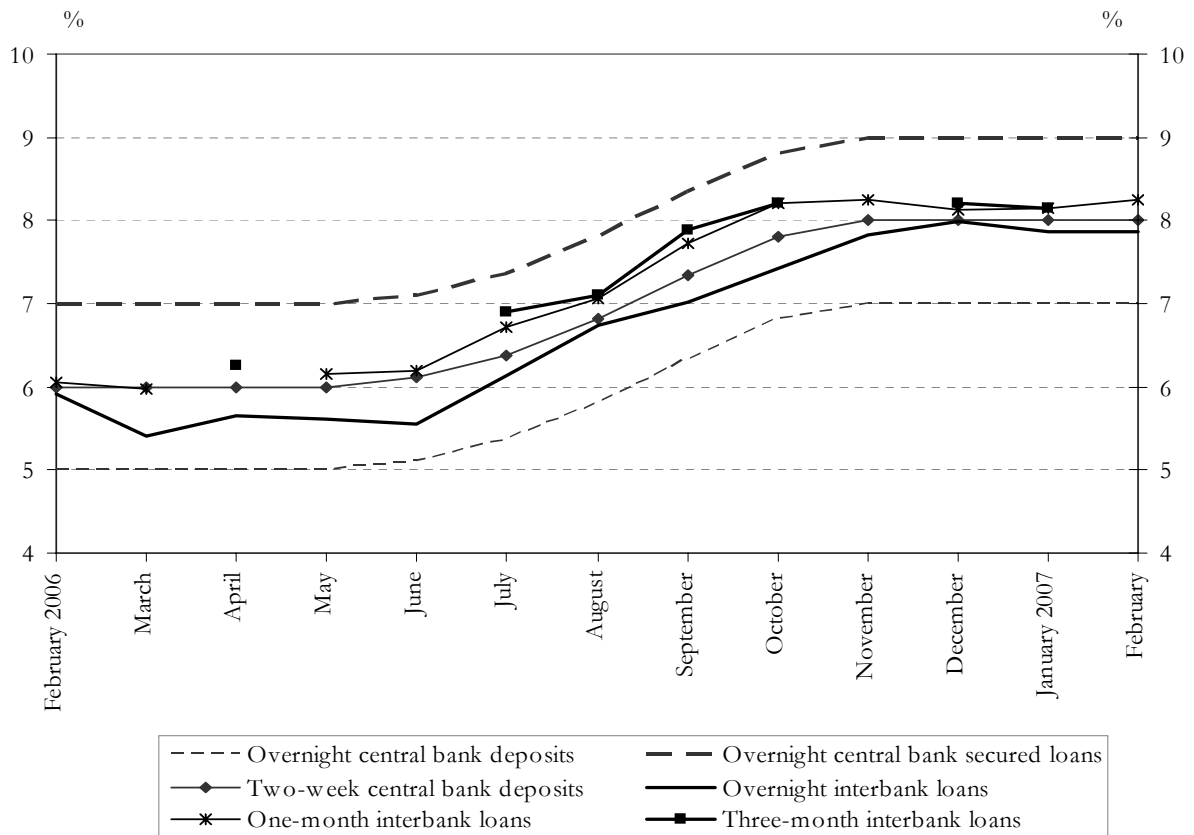


Chart 19 Average official and forint interbank rates



In February, turnover in the forint interbank market decreased by HUF 126.1 to HUF 2,472.1 billion. The average overnight lending rate, weighted by the total value of transactions, was 7.87%, and the average interest rate on loans provided for one month stood at 8.26%. In February there were no interbank loans provided for three months.

Daily interbank rates are available on request at the MNB's Communications Department. In addition, details of average interest rates and the amounts of new loans and deposits in the reference month which the MNB uses to calculate average interest rates as well as interest rates, weighted by month-end stocks, are available on the Bank's website at:

http://english.mnb.hu/engine.aspx?page=mnben_statisztikai_idosorok

IX. Money and capital markets

MAGYAR NEMZETI BANK
STATISTICS

Notes to the press release charts

From 2006, the Bank has been using a sampling technique to define the range of data providers, in order to reduce the cost burden on reporting institutions. The disaggregation of the reporting population into homogenous groups has served as a basis for setting the sample. As a result, the composition of reporting institutions has changed, with the number of data providers declining.

Generally, the change in the range of data providers has not influenced developments in average interest rates, except in the case of certain loan facilities (e.g. loans for home purchase with over 10 years initial rate fixation), where few data providers reported significantly different data in 2005. Here, the change in the range of reporting institutions has amplified the effect of changes in the composition of loans.

This press release includes, in addition to data on transactions in the forint interbank market, credit institutions' lending and deposit rates applied in their loan and deposit transactions with Non-financial corporations (S.11) and Households (S.14), as well as the aggregate amounts of new loans provided to and deposits accepted from the two sectors. The interest rate statistics also include data on Non-profit institutions serving households (S.15), in addition to households. Furthermore, credit institutions also include building societies whose business is to accept deposits from households and non-financial corporations at low interest rates and to provide loans – mainly for home purchase – at below-market interest rates.

The average interest rates, published in the press release, are calculated in a multi-stage process. The different levels of aggregation are illustrated by the table below:

Levels of aggregation (i.e. of calculating averages)	Stages of aggregation (calculation of averages)	Who aggregates?
4	Average interest rate calculated for data providers	Magyar Nemzeti Bank
3	Average interest rate on all products of data provider (e.g. consumer credit)	Data provider
2	Average interest rate on one product (e.g. hire purchase)	Data provider
1	Interest rate agreed in contract	Data provider

A change in the average interest rate may be caused by a combination of a change in individual interest rates and the composition of loans. In the press release, mention is made of the effect which has more weight in changes in average interest rates (interest rate change or composition effect).

The table also shows that interest rates reported to the MNB are averages and, therefore, the MNB is only able to isolate the effects of interest rate changes or composition changes for average interest rates by data providers individually. Consequently, an interest rate change derived at the highest level of aggregation only means that (provided that there is no supplementary information available for the MNB) a change in the banking sector's average interest rate has been caused by a change in average interest rates at data providers individually. However, individual data providers' average interest rates may also change as a result of composition effects, i.e. because there has been a shift in the percentage shares accounted for by the various

facilities and/or within the individual facilities. Generally, the MNB has no information on the size of a composition effect or actual interest rate change occurring at individual data providers.

In the time series downloadable from the MNB's website, consumer credit is further broken down by purpose:

- Personal loans,
- Car purchase loans,
- Mortgage loans for consumption,⁶
- Loans for purchase of goods or other⁷

The differences between interest rates in this press release are calculated from data before rounding. Consequently, the differences may differ from those derived from rounded interest rates published.

Charts 1 and 7

a) Average interest rates on consumer credit, housing loans and other loans refer to new contracts. By contrast, interest rates on overdrafts refer to end-of-month stocks. Consequently, the Bank uses the total amount of new loans and the end-of-month stocks as weights to calculate average interest rates on the first three categories of loans and on overdrafts, respectively. Average interest rates do not include those on non-performing loans.

b) Other loans include, among others, sole proprietors' entrepreneurial loans as well as non-consumer and loans for purposes other than home purchase.

c) In addition to interest rates on consumer credit and other loans, the Bank also publishes the APR expressing total costs of consumer credit and housing loans of the household sector. The method underlying the calculation of the APR, published by the MNB, is identical to that defined by Government Decree No. 41/1997, and it is applicable to all types of consumer credit and housing loans, irrespective of maturity.

Charts 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 14

Contractual data on loans are broken down by initial interest rate fixation instead of original maturity. Interest rate fixation refers to the period for which the interest rate is fixed in loan contracts. All floating rate loans and those fixed interest loans, for which the interest rate is fixed for up to one year in the original contracts, are classified in to the category 'Floating rate or up to one year initial rate fixation'.

Chart 5

a) The weighted average interest rate on housing loans include data on home loans whether they are provided under market conditions or subsidised. Interest rates on loans subsidised by the government include the amount of the subsidy. Data providers adjust the averages of assets-side subsidised interest rates by adding the amount of government subsidy to the interest rate charged to customers. In the case of liabilities-side subsidised loans, difference between the reference yield on government securities, nearest to the term of the loan, and the interest rate on funds borrowed in the interbank market is added to the interest rate charged to customers. Consequently, interest rates on housing loans also depend on variations in money and capital market interest rates.

b) As of January 2003, contractual data on loans are broken down by initial interest rate fixation instead of original maturity. Interest rate fixation refers to the period for which the interest rate is fixed in a loan contract. All floating rate loans and those fixed interest loans, for which the

⁶ The Bank has been collecting data on forint, euro and Swiss franc equity loans since January 2005.

⁷ The Bank collects data only on forint instalment loans and other consumer credit.

interest rate is fixed for up to one year in the original contracts, are classified in to the category 'Floating rate or up to one year initial rate fixation'.

c) In the case of housing loans with a maturity of over 10 years, the change in the method of selecting data providers, which was introduced in January 2006, had a significant impact on the average interest rate and the APR. As a result of the change in methodology, the weight of building societies decreased significantly in the case of this facility which is offered by rather few banks. The higher average interest rate published from January 2006 provides a more realistic picture of market conditions because building society loans offered at a 6% interest rate are more difficult to obtain than the more expensive facilities offered by the banks.

Charts 6 and 7

Average interest rates on deposits with agreed maturity are calculated using the total amount of new loans as weight, while those on overnight deposits are calculated using end-of-month stocks as weights. Deposits with agreed maturity are classified into the various categories on the basis of original maturity.

Chart 8

Annualised interest rate is an indicator which takes into account the frequency of interest payment. If interest was paid only once a year, the annualised interest rate would be equal to the agreed interest rate. However, in the case of the majority of loan and deposit contracts, interest is paid more than once a year, so the annualised interest rate slightly exceeds the agreed interest rate. If interest was paid with a frequency of less than a year, the annualised interest rate would be lower than the agreed interest rate.

For example, assuming monthly interest payments, the annualised interest rate calculated on the basis of a 10% p.a. interest rate is 10.5%, and 10.3% assuming semi-annual interest payments.

Charts 12 and 14

Average interest rates on deposits with agreed maturity are calculated using the total amount of new loans as weight, while those on overnight deposits are calculated using end-of-month stocks as weights. Consequently, loans excluding overdrafts are weighted by the amounts of new loans, while overdrafts are weighted by end-of-month stocks to calculate average interest rates. Average interest rates do not include interest rates on non-performing loans.

Chart 13

The euro equivalent of forint loans is calculated using the MNB's central exchange rate for the last day of the month. The interest rates refer only to forint-denominated loans. Consequently, loans denominated and recorded in forints are converted into euros retrospectively.