Glossary

Sectors and Sub-sectors

Non- Financial Corporations

Public sector non-financial corporations

This sub-sector covers enterprises principally engaged in non-financial activities owned or controlled by public authorities incorporating public corporations by virtue of company law or other public acts, special legislation or administrative regulations. It also holds and manages the financial assets and liabilities as well as the tangible assets involved in the business and that sell most of the goods or non-financial services they produce to the public. These enterprises do not hold and manage financial assets and liabilities apart from their working balances and accounts receivables / payables. As a practical rule, corporations are considered publicly owned or controlled if either the government holds major shares or the government representatives constitute a majority on the board or government effectively controls the operations of the organization. This sub-sector also includes the quasi-corporations, which are financially integrated with the federal government (government enterprises) e.g., Pakistan Railways, Pakistan Post Office. The figures related to Pakistan Railways and Pakistan Post Office were picked up from their appropriation accounts as published by the federal government.

Private non-financial corporations

This sub-sector includes privately owned and / or controlled enterprises primarily engaged in non-financial activities, which are:

i. Incorporated enterprises e.g., corporations, joint stock companies, limited liability partnerships, non-credit co-operatives and other forms of business associations which are registered under company and similar laws, acts or regulations and recognized as legal entities.
ii. Quasi-corporations and relatively large ordinary partnerships and sole proprietorships having complete balance sheets as well as real assets involved in the business.

Financial Corporations

Central Bank

This covers the transactions carried out by the Issue and Banking Departments of the State Bank of Pakistan. The sectoral balance sheet data related to SBP received from M&FS Division.

Other depository corporations

a. Deposit money institutions

These are resident depository corporations and quasi corporations, having any liabilities in the form of deposits payable on demand, transferable by cheque or otherwise useable for making payments. Scheduled banks, specialized banks and Punjab provincial cooperative banks fall under this category. In other words, the sub-sector includes all institutions licensed as banks and carrying out regular banking business.

The flow of funds accounts put the banking sector into the context of the demand for funds from the various domestic sectors. The requirements of private corporate business and public sector enterprises for bank credit can be translated into expansion of the domestic portfolio of the banks. This in turn can be translated into a corresponding monetary expansion. If this expansion is excessive, the implications for credit control may be worked out.

b. Other deposit accepting institutions

These are resident depository corporations and quasi corporations, having any liabilities in the form of deposits that may not be readily transferable or in the form of financial instruments such as short-term certificates of deposits, which are close substitutes for deposits. These include DFIs, some investment banks, leasing companies and modarabas.

Other financial intermediaries

These are corporations engaged in financial intermediation, raising funds from financial markets, but not in the form of deposits, and use them to acquire other kind of financial assets. These include discount houses, venture capital companies, mutual funds, housing finance companies and Cooperative banks except Punjab provincial cooperative bank.

Insurance companies

This sub-sector includes insurance companies (both private and public) consisting of organizations providing life, accident, sickness, fire, casualty or other forms of insurance. This also includes separately organized insurance activities established by fraternal and friendly societies and by private authorities to provide various forms of insurance on a voluntary basis. Postal Life Insurance is also covered under sector.

Exchange Companies

Exchange Companies type A & B operate under license from State Bank of Pakistan. The sectoral balance sheet data was received from M&FS division. As per recommendations of the FoF Consultant, we merged the data related to Exchange Companies into other financial intermarries.

General Government

The formulation of the annual development plan and the annual budget statement will have more or less definite implications for borrowing needs. Government borrowing is essentially needed to fill the gap between the current revenue deficit and the planned capital expenditure including financial assistance to public sector enterprises. The flow of funds accounts can help to determine the nature and extent of financing which could be arranged from various domestic and foreign sectors.

General Government includes federal government, provincial governments, local governments and governmental NPIs. As per recommendations of the FoF Consultant, the data related to provincial and federal NPIs has been merged into respective governments.

Federal Government

This includes all departments, offices, establishments and other bodies, an instrument of the federal government (other than those included elsewhere as financial institutions and non-financial public enterprises) irrespective of whether these agencies are covered in ordinary or extra-ordinary government budgetary accounts or extra-budgetary funds.

Provincial and Local Governments

All departments, offices, establishments and bodies, constitute provincial and local governments. Included are the four provincial and the local government institutions e.g., district councils, municipal committees / corporations, town committees, union councils and rural works programs and provincial government NPIs.

The sectoral financial flows are estimated by using other sectors' data related to provincial governments and other sources of information, including SBP annual report. The aggregate data on economy level related to non-financial savings, investment and fixed capital consumption have been used as published by Planning Commission and FBS respectively with sectoral level adjustment.

Federal and Provincial Government NPIs

Non-profit institutions are legal or social entities created for the purpose of producing goods and services, whose status does not permit them to be a source of income, profit or financial gain. The NPIs financed and controlled by federal or provincial governments are properly constituted legal entities exist separately from governments but are financed and regulated mainly by governments.

The universities, colleges, boards of educations, research institutions and academies are included in this category. The data related to NPIs collected through specially designed proforma and merged with respective governments, as per recommendations of the FoF Consultant.

Other Resident Sector

Private sector savings as derived from the private corporate business, the households and unincorporated business sector are important. It is useful to have such a private sector account when resources and uses are used as a macro-framework. Other resident sector is a residual sector including household and NPISHs engaged in market production. Charging fees determined by costs of production are sufficiently high to have a significant influence on the demand of their services, but any surpluses must be retained within these entities as their status is as NPI. Data for financial account's resources and uses are calculated by cross sector reporting of household data and the non-financial savings & investment data has been estimated by subtracting the identified sectors from estimates for the total economy. All resources of the specified sectors that cannot be identified as uses by the identified sectors are assigned as uses to the residual sector and similarly, all uses of the specified sectors that cannot be identified as resources of the identified sectors are assigned to the residual sector as resources.

The Rest of the World

This sector covers Pakistan‘s transactions with the rest of the world. The balance of payments and the foreign exchange budget involve policies designed to control the balance of payments deficit. The projected estimates of exports, imports and invisible put together will produce a planned current account deficit, which would need to be financed. A flow of funds exercise could extend the usual balance of payments analysis to articulate the external borrowing requirements for the domestic sectors.

Classification of Transactions

Balance sheet reflects the financial liabilities that the sector has incurred to mobilize financial resources and the financial assets that the sector has acquired. Thus it represents two-dimensional view of a sector‘s financial instruments, i.e., whether the sector is a creditor or debtor. Resources and uses of funds arise from changes in liabilities and assets. The various items of liabilities and assets have been classified into the following non-financial / financial transactions:

Monetary Gold and SDR

The gold held by the State Bank of Pakistan as a financial asset and as a component of foreign reserves. Other gold including non-reserve gold held by SBP has been classified as a commodity. SDRs are international reserve assets kept by IMF and allocated to member country to supplement its existing reserve assets. SDR holdings confer unconditional rights to obtain foreign exchange or other reserve assets from other IMF members. The figures of monetary gold and SDRs have been taken from the annual report of SBP.

National Currency

Notes and coins of fixed nominal values accepted as legal tender in an economy, issued by the central bank and / or government. Notes are promissory notes (or bank notes) issued by State Bank of Pakistan in various denominations, with the promise to pay the said denomination (face value) in Pakistani rupee when called for payment. These are issued with the guarantee of the government of Pakistan. Coins are the currency coins issued by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan with various denominations of currency units (Rupee). These also include subsidiary coins (decimal coins) issued by the federal government in sub-denomination of a rupee (paisa 50 / 25). This category should also include currency that is no longer legal tender, but that can be exchanged immediately for current legal tender. The commemorative coins have been excluded and counted as valuables under non-financial assets while analyzing the balance sheets of various sectors of the economy.

Foreign Currency (notes and coins)

All foreign currency notes and coins are liability of the foreign governments or non-resident issuing authorities / central banks. These are claims of the economy upon non-residents. While analyzing the balance sheets of various sectors of the economy the valuation changes were estimated by applying $ rate of reference date on the opening / closing balances and average $ rate on the transactions and item valuation adjustment on liability side has been used to set off its effect.

Transferable Deposits

All demand deposits in national or in foreign currency, i.e., exchangeable on demand at par without penalty or restriction, freely transferable by cheque or otherwise, commonly used to make payments, are known as transferable deposits. These deposits include special savings accounts with a possibility of direct payments to third parties, savings accounts balances subject to automatic transfer to regular transferable deposits, and money-market fund that have unrestricted third-party transferability privileges.

Transferable deposits that are held in banks in the process of liquidation have been excluded and classified as restricted deposits because these cannot immediately used for direct third-party payments. Deposits denominated in national currency have been taken at book value (outstanding amount plus accrued interest).This category includes transferable deposits with SBP, deposit money institutions, or with non-residents. The valuation changes in case of foreign currency deposits have been calculated by applying two ends foreign currency rates and average foreign currency rate of whole year.

Other Deposits

These represent all claims and obligations other than transferable deposits in national currency or in foreign currency that are represented by evidence of deposits. Other deposits include:

- Sight deposits (which permit immediate cash withdrawals but not direct third-party transfers).
- Non-transferable savings deposits and term deposits;
- Financial corporations' liabilities in the form of shares or similar evidence of deposits that are legally or in practice, redeemable immediately or at relatively short notice.
- Shares of money-market funds that have restrictions on third-party transferability;
- Call money deposits
- Margin payments related to options or futures contracts are very short-term repurchase agreements.

The deposits for which withdrawals are restricted on the basis of legal, regulatory, or commercial requirements are called restricted deposits. Restricted deposits include compulsory savings deposits like import deposits, and similar types of deposits related to international trade, security deposits, margin deposits, sundry deposits, and deposits in financial corporations that are closed pending liquidation or reorganization.

The valuation changes in case of foreign currency deposits have been calculated by applying two ends foreign currency rates and average foreign currency rate of whole year.

Securities other than Shares

Financial assets that are normally traded in the financial markets and give the holders unconditional right to receive stated fixed sums on a specified dates or unconditional right to fixed money incomes or contractually determined variable money incomes. These securities have been classified as short-term and long-term securities other than shares. These include Government treasury bills, Federal government bonds, Federal investment bonds, Commodity bonds, Pakistan investment bonds, Corporate bonds and Debentures, Negotiable certificates of deposits (non negotiable have been categorized under deposits), Commercial paper, TFCs, PTCs, Modaraba certificates, and negotiable securities backed by loans or other assets.

Preferred stock or shares that pay a fixed income but do not provide for participation in the distribution of residual value of an incorporated enterprise on dissolution have also been included in this category.

Loans

Loans are financial or other assets by a lender to a borrower in return for an obligation to repay on a specified date or dates, or on demand, usually with mark-up or interest. The value of a domestic currency loan is the amount of the creditor's outstanding claim (equal to the debtor's obligation), which comprises the outstanding principal amount plus any accrued interest (i.e., interest earned but not yet due for payment). Such valuation is referred to as the book value of a loan. The loan valuation has not been adjusted for expected losses. The value of a loan portfolio is adjusted downward only when

1. Loans are actually written off as un-collectible or
2. When the outstanding amount of the loan has been reduced through formal debt rescheduling. Financial liabilities of corporations are created when creditors (financial institutions) directly lend funds to them. They include repurchase arrangements not included in national broad money definitions (Repo), money at call, export refinance from SBP, borrowing under LMM / LMFR from SBP, borrowings from financial institutions abroad, financial leases, subordinated Loans. Borrowings have further been classified by short-term and long-term.

Shares and other Equity

All instruments and records acknowledging claims to the residual value of companies / corporations, after the claims of all creditors have been met are categorized as shares and other equity. Stock or share most commonly refers to a share of ownership in a company including the right to a fraction of the assets of the company, a fraction of the decision-making power, and potentially a fraction of the profits, which the company may issue as dividends. There are several types of shares, including common stock, preferred stock, treasury stock, and dual class shares. Preferred shares have priority over common shares in the distribution of dividends and assets. A dual class equity structure has several classes of shares (for example class A, class B, and class C) each with its own advantages and disadvantages. Treasury stocks are shares bought back from the public.

Preferred stocks or shares have also been included in this category. Investment in mutual funds and NIT units has also been put under this category, for the reason that it gives rise to the equity of issuing institution.

Financial transactions by non-residents related to immovable assets and unincorporated enterprises are included under shares and other equity.

Reinvested / retained earnings of non-resident corporations are also recorded in this category.

The valuation related to investment in shares of listed companies (asset side) compiled by applying market reference date price on opening / closing stocks, so valuation and transaction changes were segregated. The market value of shares on liability side has not been applied because the issuer is not liable to pay.

Insurance Technical Reserves

These are current claims of policyholders and beneficiaries rather than net equity of insurance corporations. Generally these are classified as under:

- Prepayments of premiums, and
- Reserves against outstanding claims with insurance companies.

The data on insurance technical reserves is not clearly available in the printed accounts of companies. Therefore, figures shown by the insurance companies have been taken into account.

Other Accounts Receivable / Payable

Other accounts receivable are assets consisting of trade credit and advances, dividends receivable, settlement accounts, items in the process of collection, accrued income, head office / inter-branch adjustment, expenditure account, suspense items and miscellaneous asset items etc. Other accounts payable consist of provision for loan losses, provision for other losses, accumulated depreciation, adjustment for head office / branch, dividends payable, settlement accounts, suspense accounts, deferred tax liabilities, accrued wages, rent, social contributions, accrued taxes, mark-up / return / interest payable, mark-up on NPL & investment, income account, miscellaneous liability items.

Non-Financial Assets

Entities that give its owners economic benefits by holding them or using them over a period of time are called non-financial assets. Non-Financial assets consist of tangible assets, both produced and non-produced, and intangible assets for which no corresponding liabilities are recorded.

Produced Assets

Produced assets comprise non-financial assets acquired as outputs from production processes. They are:

i. **Fixed assets-**assets that are used repeatedly, or continuously, in production processes for more than one year and that may be tangible (dwellings, other buildings and structures, machinery and equipment, and cultivated assets, such as livestock for breeding and plantations) or intangible (mineral exploration, computer software, and entertainment, literary, or artistic originals).

ii. **Inventories** (materials and supplies, work-in-progress, finished goods, and goods for resale) and

iii. **Valuables** (assets that are acquired and held primarily as stores of value).

Non-produced Assets

These are both tangible and intangible assets acquired through other than processes of production. Tangible non-produced assets include land, subsoil assets, water resources, etc. Intangible non-produced assets include patents, leases, and purchased goodwill.

Valuation Adjustment

Valuation adjustment represents the net opposite of all changes (Surplus / deficit on revaluation) in the values of assets and liabilities on the balance sheets of a corporation except for valuation changes recorded in the profit and loss accounts. The valuation adjustment is market valued by definition.

Savings

In the major capital account components, *saving* is the final balancing item of the current accounts—the part of disposable income that is not spent on final consumption of goods and services and therefore is available for acquisition of non- financial or financial assets or repayment of liabilities. Saving is presented on both gross and net basis. The difference between gross and net saving is consumption of fixed capital.

Current External Balance

Current external balance represents the balance with the rest of the world on exports and imports of goods and services, net primary income from abroad, and net current transfers from abroad. The current external balance is an integral part of an economy‘s saving and is equal in magnitude, but opposite in sign, to the domestic economy’s net lending / net borrowing, and thus equal to the difference between an economy’s saving *plus* net capital transfers and capital formation. It is also equal in magnitude, but opposite in sign, to the current account balance of the BoP.

Capital Transfers

Capital transfers receivable / payable are unrequited transactions, which may be in kind or in cash. Capital transfers in kind arise when ownership of an asset other than inventories and cash is transferred from one unit to another or liabilities are cancelled by a creditor (debt forgiveness). A transfer in cash is capital when it is linked to, or conditional on the acquisition or disposal of an asset (other than inventories or cash) by one or both parties to the transaction. Both capital transfer receivables and payables are recorded on the right side of the account because they directly affect net worth. A capital transfer receivable increases net worth, while a capital transfer payable reduces net worth.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation

Gross fixed capital formation includes acquisitions *less* disposals of new and existing fixed assets. Fixed assets are tangible and intangible assets created as outputs of production processes that are themselves used repeatedly in production for a period of more than a year. Consumption of fixed capital during the accounting period is shown as a separate item—consumption of fixed capital—rather than as disposal of an asset.

Consumption of Fixed Capital Expenditure

Consumption of fixed capital reflects the decline in the value of the stock of fixed assets used in production as a result of physical deterioration, normal obsolescence and normal accidental damage. It excludes the value of fixed assets destroyed by acts of war or exceptional events such as natural disasters. Gross fixed capital formation *less* consumption of fixed capital equals net fixed capital formation.

Changes in Non-produced Assets

Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets refers to acquisitions *less* disposals of land, other non-produced tangible assets (e.g. subsoil assets), and intangible non-produced assets (e.g., patented entities, leases, and purchased goodwill).

Net Lending / Net borrowing

Net lending / net borrowing is the balancing item of the capital account, calculated as net saving *plus* capital transfers receivable *less* capital transfers payable *less* acquisition *less* disposals of non-produced non-financial assets. The net resources available to an economy or sector from saving and net capital transfers that are not used for capital accumulation are the amount of resources available for net acquisition of financial assets, that is, net lending.

Statistical Discrepancy

The statistical discrepancy could be raised due to any of the following reasons:

- Statistical discrepancy for a sector indicates the extent to which net lending/ borrowing differs from the financial surplus / deficit for that sector.Net financial investment is always equal in concept to net lending / borrowing.
- Discrepancy can arise in practice because of gaps in coverage or non-measurement of any of the items in the full sequence of accounts.
- Statistical discrepancy is mainly attributable to data deficiencies in terms of reporting, coverage, classification, timing, valuation, etc.
- The blowing up of various assets / liabilities items on the basis of paid-up capital/ sanctions by the Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan may be responsible for various discrepancies.
- The flow of funds accounts have been drawn on June 30. To match the resources and uses it is necessary that all the data should relate to this date which is not the case. Sectors as well as constituent units of the sector may not follow uniform accounting periods. Joint stock companies adopt different accounting periods and deposit money institutions, insurance companies and non-bank financial institutions mostly publish their accounts on calendar year basis.

Sectoral Positions

The sectoral levels / outstanding financial assets and liabilities positions are compiled on the basis of closing balances of different instruments for each sector as on 30th June.

Level flow discrepancy may arise by subtracting two closing balances and the difference is not equal to the transactional flow because the difference of two levels involves valuation changes and other changes in volume.