

Flow of Funds Accounts of Pakistan

2012-13

A comprehensive set of accounts that includes detail on the assets & liabilities of households & NPISH, non-financial corporations, governments, rest of the world and financial institutions.



**Flow of Funds Division
Statistics & DWH Department
State Bank of Pakistan**

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2012-13



Statistics & DWH Department
STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

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PREFACE

Statistics & DWH Department provides quality statistics on economic and financial sectors of Pakistan. This department serves the data needs of all the internal and external stakeholders. The department also provides quality statistics to international institutions. Therefore, department updates its methodologies and compilation procedures for harmonization with the international standards as and when issued.

The flow of funds accounts for FY13 have been prepared from the data collected from all sectors of the economy. The data has been transformed into sectoral balance sheets as per guidelines of SNA-2008. Flow of Funds Accounts of Pakistan for the year 2012-13 contains a brief description of theoretical framework pertaining to detailed flow of funds, financial, capital accounts and stocks of different variables pertaining to non-financial corporate, government & household sectors. The flow of funds accounts highlights statistical relationship of financial activities of all the sectors of Pakistan's economy with one another and with the non financial activities that generate income and production. The system provides extensive sectoral and transaction coverage of financial developments in the economy, i.e. saving & investment, borrowing and lending.

We feel that these statistics would be useful for financial analysis, policy formulation, planning, and decision making. Comments and suggestions, for further improving the publication, are welcome.

(Dr. Azizullah Khattak)

The Director Statistics & DWH Department
State Bank of Pakistan

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The Team

THE TEAM

Syed Nadeem Adil
Sr. Joint Director
syed.nadeem@sbp.org.pk

Mehwish Khanum
Assistant Director
mehwish.khanum@sbp.org.pk

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BOP	Balance of Payments
CB	Central Bank
DTC	Deposit Taking Corporations
Fa	Financial Auxiliaries
FC	Financial Corporations
FOF	Flow of Funds
Govt.	Government
HH	Households
IC	Insurance Companies
MMF	Money Market Fund
NBFC's	Non Bank Financial Corporations
NFC	Non Financial Corporations
NFPSE	Non Financial Public Sector Enterprises
NMMF	Non Money Market Fund
NPISH	Non Profit Institutions Serving Households
OFI	Other Financial Intermediaries
PF	Pension Fund
PSE's	Public Sector Enterprises
ROW	Rest of the World
SBP	State Bank of Pakistan
SDR's	Special Drawing Rights
SECP	Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan
SNA	System of National Accounts
T Bills	Treasury Bills
TFC	Term Finance Certificate

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INTRODUCTION

Flow of funds accounts analysis was initiated in 1982 by the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) in collaboration with Pakistan Bureau of Statistics and Planning Commission of Pakistan. The framework including sectoral classification, transaction categorization, and compilation procedure were prepared by SBP under the guidelines of SNA-68. Since 2005 Pakistan has been compiling flow of funds according to SNA-93. With the passage of time, new trends have evolved in the economies. Financial Sector has thrived with innovative products, sophisticated equipments and diversification of financial instruments. To capture the changes, the UN released updated version of SNA i.e. SNA-2008 for the compilation of national accounts. Therefore, State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) has also implemented SNA-2008.

The Flow of Funds Accounts 2012-13 have been compiled according to the United Nations System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA-2008). These guidelines are in complete harmony with the sectors of the economy and classification of transactions, estimate of sectoral savings and investment together with financial flows classified by instruments. The results have been outlined in the flow of funds accounts statements.

1.1 Conceptual Framework of Accounts

Flow of funds arises from transactions taking place in an economy involving purchase or sale of goods and services or exchanges of assets and liabilities. These transactions reflect flow of funds from one agent to other and from one sector to other. National flow of funds accounts

provide a record of these flows for the whole economy. The accounts covering individual or corporate transactions are called resources-uses statements. Thus, the flow of funds accounts or accounts of financial flows record and summarize, in a systematic way, the financial transactions of economy.

The accounts record and maintain the borrowing and lending operations of various sectors of the domestic economy and with the Rest of the World sector. It also helps to trace the flows of savings through various financial channels for the financing of real capital formation. The accounting of financial flows is one component of the national economic accounting. It shows financial transactions between sectors of the economy linking the saving and investment aggregates in other components of the national economic accounting with their associated lending and borrowing activities. This may be used to analyze financial developments. The accounts once a separate Statistical system is now linked to the non financial economy by its integration with the national accounting framework, particularly through associating financial data with data on savings and capital formation. Flow of funds are transactions accounts, but they are often linked to balance sheet accounts prepared in conjunction with accounts of stocks of financial assets and liabilities of each sector.

The flow of funds accounts mainly consist of two parts, i.e. non-financial flows and financial flows. Non-financial flows are the flow of current income and expenditure, saving and investment. Income and outlay account of a sector is the incoming of factor income and outgoing of consumption expenditure including net current transfers and presents saving as a balancing entry. Saving is transferred from the income and outlay account to the capital account and is used for investment purposes. Lending/borrowing are the balancing entry of this account depending on whether uses are less or more than the resources of the sector. The essential feature of the non-financial flows is thus to present saving, investment and net lending/borrowing. The surplus/deficit in the non-financial flows indicates the saving investment gap. In fact, the non-financial flows in the flow of funds accounts are the same as the capital account with saving and investment as resources and uses.

The financial flows account is an extension of capital account and describes lending and borrowing operations of the different sectors in the economy. Sectors borrow by issuing claims on themselves or lend to others by accepting claims on them. A sector may carry out both of these activities in varying degrees. A sector is classified as a deficit sector when the claims issued are more than the claims accepted. Net lending to other sectors is the indication of a surplus sector. The borrowing transactions take the form of increase in liabilities, sale of

financial assets or reduction of money balances. The lending operations are acquisition of financial assets, increase in money balances or repayment of past debts. Increase in liabilities and decrease in financial assets are termed as the financial resources of funds or incurrence of liabilities while increases in financial assets and decreases in liabilities are known as the financial uses of funds or acquisition of financial assets.

The flow of funds accounts are presented on from whom to whom basis classified by type of the financial instruments. Funds obtained (resources of funds) in any type of financial instrument should be equal to the uses of funds in that form as the financial claims issued by one sector are held by others. The non-financial flows display the sector's current and capital receipts and payments which give rise to its financial deficit (a net use of funds) while the financial flows show the increases in the sector's financial liabilities (resources of funds) which have allowed it to finance the deficit and acquire additional financial assets (uses of funds). The financial surplus/deficit shows the difference between financial resources and uses of a sector. The sum of the financial surplus/deficit across the sectors should be zero, since any change in one sector's financial liabilities must be matched by change in another sector's financial assets. A balanced resources and uses of funds account is drawn for each sector to record its savings and borrowings (resources of funds) and its real investment, lending and accumulation of money balances (uses of funds). The surplus/deficit of a sector can be analyzed into issue and acquisition of financial claims. On the pattern of double-entry system of book keeping, these sector accounts interlock because the issue of claims by one sector generates corresponding entry for acquisition of claims by other. The complete set of flow of funds accounts summary matrix for any year is, therefore, an interlocking set of resources and uses for the economy as a whole.

1.2 Purpose and Value of Accounts

The flow of funds accounts house many channels through which financial policies are implemented. Particularly if data for the sectors and sub-sectors responsible for implementing policies are presented separately from other sectors. For example, to analyze how changes in financial positions affect spending decisions and economic behavior, it is possible to trace the effects of monetary policy actions through the accounts of the central bank, other depository corporations, and non-financial sectors. The linkages examined in flow of funds accounts are more extensive than those presented in monetary statistics.

Flow of funds accounts are useful for financial projections and forecasting, by ensuring

both:

1. The internal consistency of financial forecasts and
2. The consistency of financial forecasts with national accounts forecasts.

The accounting constraints in the matrix can be built into economic models in which the variables are forecasted simultaneously, or they can be used as a consistency check on forecasts of variables that have been derived independently of one another.

Flow of funds accounts are useful in macroeconomic modeling and provide a framework for financial programming. These accounts demonstrate a number of sectoral relationships (including consistency of flows between sectors with macroeconomic objectives such as a sustainable balance of payments position, adequacy of credit from depository corporations to specified sectors, financing central government deficit, etc.)

The accounts facilitate analysis of sectoral movements that balance supply and demand for funds coming from significant sectors of the economy. The quantum and nature of funds that are transferred directly from savers to the investors as also those routed through financial intermediaries are revealed. Changes in the liabilities and assets of foreign countries/institutions are listed separately in the Rest of the World sector. Thus the level of domestic savings via financing by the Rest of the World may also be ascertained from these accounts. The flow of funds accounts provide a useful macro-economic framework for investment program analysis.

The intermediary role, played by the financial institutions such as banks, non- bank financial institutions and insurance companies in attracting funds and responding to the investment needs of the economy may be assessed from flow of funds accounts. The operations of the financial intermediaries in relation to sectoral flows and the structural changes in various forms of their borrowing and lending activities are important to analysts in many ways. This is more important for developing countries where demand for funds and for material resources normally exceeds supply.

When sector accounts are placed side by side and the flow of funds matrix for the economy is constructed as a whole, a variety of analytical questions about capital market process and problems of growth can be answered like how private and public capital formation is being financed in a plan period? How much capital is provided from domestic savings and how much from abroad?

Compilation of flow of funds accounts is important for Pakistan as it provides a framework

for the analysis of a number of key financial problems in development planning. The financing of the public sector development program including financing of the federal budgetary deficit and the public sector enterprises, management of the balance of payments to ensure adequate foreign exchange reserves and the control of the monetary and banking system with a view to ensuring availability of adequate funds are the problems which can be tackled within the flow of funds framework.

1.3 The Structure of Accounts under SNA-2008

SNA-2008 contains a consistent and integrated set of economic accounts that cover all institutional sectors and sub-sectors of the economy and the economic relationships of an economy with the Rest of the World (RoW). The SNA contains a full set of interrelated accounts for transactions and other flows, as well as balance sheets that show the stocks of non-financial assets, financial assets, and liabilities. The main elements of the accounts of the SNA for the economy can be presented as equations that show the internal relationships among main aggregates for the total economy. The basic equations can be combined and rearranged to highlight saving-capital formation relationships and links between the domestic economy and the RoW.

1.4 Sector of Economy

A significant element in the preparation of flow of funds accounts is the appropriate grouping of commonly identifiable economic units into sectors. A sector refers to a subdivision of the economy, in particular to a group of decision-making units within the economy that are more or less homogeneous in certain respects. The choice is governed by such considerations as the homogeneity of groups of decision-making units, the availability of basic data, and ease in handling.

The sectoral classifications follow the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA-2008), that consists of a coherent, consistent, and integrated set of macroeconomic accounts; balance sheets and tables based on internationally agreed concepts, definitions, and classifications and accounting rules. It provides a comprehensive accounting framework in which economic data can be compiled and presented in a format designed for the purposes of economic analysis, decision, and policy making.

According to SNA-2008, the sectors and sub-sectors classification is as following:

1. Non-financial Corporations

- a) Public Sector Enterprises
- b) Private Corporations
 - i. National Private
 - ii. Foreign Controlled

2. Financial Corporations

- a) Central Bank
- b) Deposit taking Corporations
- c) Other Financial Intermediaries
- d) Insurance Corporations
- e) Financial Auxiliaries
- f) Money Market Funds
- g) Non-Money Market Funds
- h) Pension Funds

3. General Government

- a) Federal Government including Non-Profit Institutions (NPIs) and excluding Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs)
- b) Provincial & Local Government including NPIs and excluding Public Sector Enterprises

4. Households and Non -Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH)

5. The Rest of the World

OVERVIEW

Total financial assets outstanding amounted to Rs. 40,354.3 billion at the end of 2012-13, depicting an increase of Rs. 4,997.9 billion from the end of the previous year. In similar fashion, total financial liabilities outstanding amounted to Rs. 57,146.7 billion at the end of the period under review, reflecting an increase of Rs. 5,797.6 billion from the end of the previous year.

The outstanding financial assets of households and nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISH) increased by Rs. 1,839.2 billion from the end of 2011-12 to Rs. 10,806.1 billion. Similarly, financial debts also increased by Rs. 24.5 billion to Rs. 1,058.4 billion. As the financial assets of households & NPISH increased at a faster pace than their financial debts, the net financial assets (financial asset- financial debts) of households & NPISH increased by Rs. 1,814.7 billion from Rs. 7,933.0 billion at the end of the previous year to Rs. 9,747.7 billion. On similar fashion, the ratio of financial assets to financial debts of households & NPISH rose from 8.67 times at the end of the previous year to 10.21 times.

The trends of fund-raising and fund utilization by sector, the scale of the non-financial corporate sector's funds shortage (fund-raising - fund utilization) widened from Rs. 232.5 billion in the previous year to Rs. 308.3 billion and noted a decrease in the scale of both fund-raising and fund utilization. The scale of the non-financial corporate sector's fund-raising decreased from Rs. 1,240.7 billion over the previous year to Rs. 864.5 billion, influenced by a sharp drop in borrowings from deposit taking institutions (Rs. 152.5 billion - Rs. 1.9 billion).

CHAPTER 2. OVERVIEW

In the case of households & NPISH, the scale of fund raising and fund utilization have been sharply decreased. Meanwhile, the scale of the funds surplus (fund utilization - fund raising) increased from Rs. 1,605.8 billion in the previous year to Rs. 1,614.3 billion.

Table 2.1: Main Indices of Flow of Funds during 2012-13

		(Year End - Million Rs.)				
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
All Sectors	Financial Assets	25,628,940	28,712,903	32,377,054	35,356,400	40,354,265
	<i>Changes</i>	2,629,356	3,083,963	3,664,151	2,979,346	4,997,865
	<i>Growth (%)</i>	11.4	12.0	12.8	9.2	14.1
	Financial Liabilities	37,609,782	40,822,411	46,384,196	51,349,170	57,146,745
	<i>Changes</i>	6,041,430	3,212,629	5,561,785	4,964,974	5,797,575
	<i>Growth (%)</i>	19.1	8.5	13.6	10.7	11.3
Households	Financial Assets (A)	6,483,100	7,022,340	7,859,794	8,966,918	10,806,146
	<i>Changes</i>	1,105,557	539,240	837,454	1,107,124	1,839,228
	<i>Growth (%)</i>	20.6	8.3	11.9	14.1	20.5
	Financial Liabilities (B)	779,293	940,542	1,327,094	1,033,875	1,058,423
	<i>Changes</i>	(126,954)	161,249	386,552	(293,219)	24,548
	<i>Growth (%)</i>	(14.0)	20.7	41.1	(22.1)	2.4
	Net Financial Assets (A-B)	5,703,807	6,081,798	6,532,700	7,933,043	9,747,723
	<i>Changes</i>	1,232,511	377,991	450,902	1,400,343	1,814,680
	<i>Growth (%)</i>	27.6	6.6	7.4	21.4	22.9
	Financial Ratio (A/B)	8.32	7.47	5.92	8.67	10.21
Non-Financial Corp's	Financial Assets (A)	5,770,936	6,261,509	7,057,683	7,621,690	8,540,905
	<i>Changes</i>	91,478	490,573	796,174	564,007	919,215
	<i>Growth (%)</i>	1.6	8.5	12.7	8.0	12.1
	Financial Liabilities (B)	13,364,385	13,307,116	14,309,165	15,341,373	16,462,625
	<i>Changes</i>	2,465,616	(57,269)	1,002,049	1,032,208	1,121,252
	<i>Growth (%)</i>	22.6	(0.4)	7.5	7.2	7.3
	Net Financial Assets (A-B)	(7,593,449)	(7,045,607)	(7,251,482)	(7,719,683)	(7,921,721)
	<i>Changes</i>	(2,374,138)	547,842	(205,875)	(468,201)	(202,038)
	<i>Growth (%)</i>	45.5	(7.2)	2.9	6.5	2.6
	Financial Corp's	Funds Supplied	857,542	725,669	980,657	1,351,801
<i>Growth (%)</i>		(19.7)	(15.4)	35.1	37.8	11.2
Non-Fin. Corporate Sector		241,487	182,191	152,387	(4,602)	1,111
Households		653,651	575,665	896,154	1,347,902	1,461,314
Government Sector		(37,596)	(32,187)	(67,884)	8,502	40,741

Notes:

1) *Changes* from the ends of the previous years.

2) The volume of funds supplied to non-financial sectors by financial corporations including SBP during period.

The scale of funds raised by the government sector increased from Rs. 1,888.7 billion in the previous year to Rs. 2,001.6 billion. The amount of funds utilized by the government sector also increased from Rs. 158.1 billion in the previous year to Rs. 301.1 billion. As a result of increase in the volume of fund raising and an expansion in fund utilization, the scale of the funds surplus expanded from Rs. -1,730.6 billion of the previous year to Rs. -1,700.5 billion in

2012-13. The overseas sector saw the scale of funds shortage decreased from Rs. 416.0 billion of the previous year to Rs. 245.5 billion.

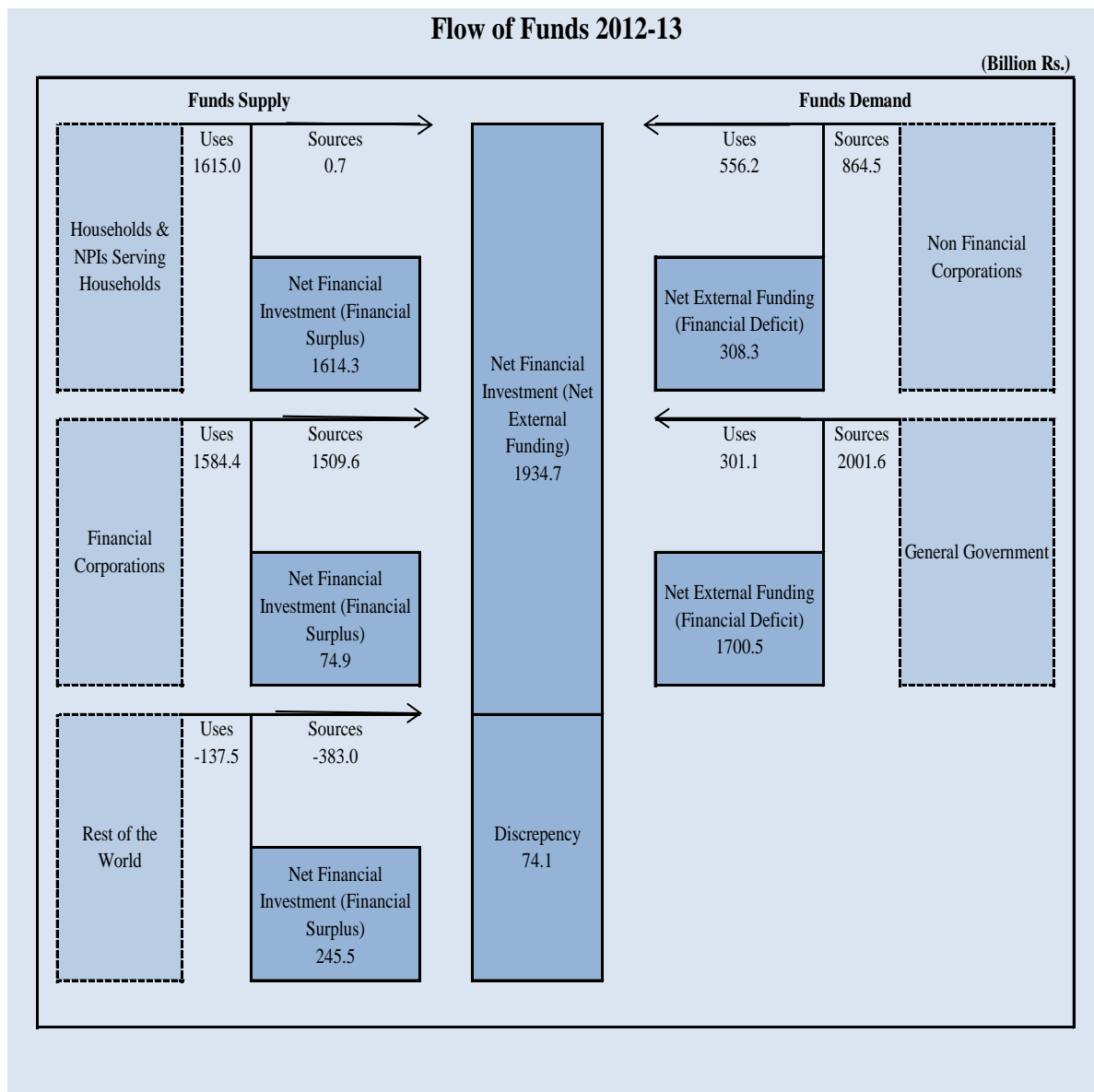


Figure 2.1: Summary of Flow of Funds

During the year 2012-13, the volume of fund-raising by the financial corporations sector increased to Rs. 1,509.6 billion from the previous year's of Rs. 1,300.1 billion. Similarly, the scale of the financial corporation sector's funds utilization increased from Rs. 1,281.2 billion in the previous year to Rs. 1,584.4 billion. The scale of financial corporations funds' surplus rose slightly from Rs. -18.9 billion of the previous year to Rs. 74.9 billion with increases in the volume of both fund raising and fund utilization.

2.1 Financial Assets and Debts

2.1.1 Total Financial Assets

Total financial assets outstanding amounted to Rs. 40,354.3 billion at the end of 2012-13, an increase of 14.1 percent from the end of the previous year. Viewing the trends of the components of financial assets, the weights of debt securities (22.3% - 24.5%) and other accounts receivables (17.4% - 18.3%) rose, but those of currencies and deposits (31.0% - 30.0%), shares capital (5.9% - 5.4%), loans (15.5% - 14.7%) and trade credit and advances (8.1% - 7.1%) fell.

Table 2.2: Trends of Total Financial Assets

	(Year End - Million Rs.)				
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total Financial Assets	25,628,940	28,712,903	32,377,054	35,356,400	40,354,265
	11.4	12.0	12.8	9.2	14.1
Currency & Deposits	7,973,214	8,585,285	10,207,930	10,948,432	12,110,241
	<i>31.1</i>	<i>29.9</i>	<i>31.5</i>	<i>31.0</i>	<i>30.0</i>
Debt Securities	4,172,351	5,176,765	6,519,970	7,881,093	9,866,827
	<i>16.3</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>22.3</i>	<i>24.5</i>
Loans & Advances	5,117,260	5,182,725	5,362,991	5,462,836	5,948,434
	<i>20.0</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>14.7</i>
Shares Capital	1,862,295	2,035,040	1,915,130	2,068,911	2,175,208
	<i>7.3</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>5.4</i>
Trade Credit & Advances	2,190,603	2,186,207	2,618,281	2,847,784	2,880,574
	<i>8.5</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>7.1</i>
Other Accounts Receivables ³	4,313,217	5,546,881	5,752,752	6,147,344	7,372,981
	<i>16.8</i>	<i>19.3</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>18.3</i>

Notes:

- 1) Figures in **bold** represent percentage changes from the ends of the previous years.
- 2) Figures in *italic* represent shares in total assets.
- 3) Includes monetary gold & SDR, Insurance & technical reserves, financial derivatives and other financial assets.

2.1.2 Total Financial Liabilities

Total financial liabilities outstanding amounted to Rs. 57,146.7 billion at the end of 2012-13, an increase of 11.3 percent from the end of the previous year. Viewing the trends of the components of financial liabilities the weights of currencies & deposits (21.5% - 21.6%), debt securities (15.4% - 16.7%), other accounts payable (15.7% - 16.8%) and shares capital (12.2% - 13.5%) increased. Whereas, those of loans (30.6% - 27.9%) and trade credit and advances (4.6% - 3.4%) decreased.

2.1. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND DEBTS

Table 2.3: Trends of Total Financial Liabilities

	(Year End - Million Rs.)				
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total Financial Liabilities	37,609,782	40,822,411	46,384,196	51,349,170	57,146,745
	<i>19.1</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>11.3</i>
Currency & Deposits	7,586,633	8,617,152	9,953,460	11,020,361	12,349,735
	<i>20.2</i>	<i>21.1</i>	<i>21.5</i>	<i>21.46</i>	<i>21.61</i>
Debt Securities	4,375,735	5,180,666	6,393,060	7,910,044	9,547,936
	<i>11.6</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>16.7</i>
Loans & Advances	12,791,851	13,749,956	14,856,639	15,738,510	15,962,154
	<i>34.0</i>	<i>33.7</i>	<i>32.0</i>	<i>30.6</i>	<i>27.9</i>
Shares Capital	4,735,627	4,638,988	5,603,252	6,268,611	7,708,704
	<i>12.6</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>13.5</i>
Trade Credit & Advances	1,413,201	1,613,942	2,365,358	2,340,582	1,958,202
	<i>3.8</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>3.4</i>
Other Accounts Payable ³	6,706,735	7,021,707	7,212,427	8,071,062	9,620,014
	<i>17.8</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>16.8</i>

Notes:

- 1) Figures in **bold** represent percentage changes from the ends of the previous years.
- 2) Figures in *italic* represent shares in total liabilities.
- 3) Includes monetary gold & SDR, Insurance & technical reserves, financial derivatives and miscellaneous liabilities

2.1.3 Financial Assets and Liabilities of Households

The financial assets of households & NPISH increased by 20.5 percent from Rs. 8,966.9 billion at the end of 2011-12 to Rs. 10,806.1 billion at the end of 2012-13.

Table 2.4: Financial Assets Outstanding of the Households and NPISH

	(Year End - Million Rs.)				
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Financial Assets	6,483,100	7,022,340	7,859,794	8,966,918	10,806,146
	<i>20.6</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>20.5</i>
Currency & Deposits	3,847,254	3,933,950	4,784,726	5,520,107	6,527,856
Debt Securities	1,174,432	1,505,926	1,823,799	2,013,223	2,207,054
Insurance & Pension Reserves	202,916	245,237	286,280	347,031	391,159
Shares Capital	333,715	354,524	337,249	348,620	340,666
Other Accounts Receivables ³	924,783	982,703	627,740	737,937	1,339,411

Notes:

- 1) Figures in *italic* represent changing ratio (%) from the preceding year-end.
- 2) Include trade credit & advances, loans etc

Viewing the trends of the components of financial assets of households & NPISH, the

weights of others (include trade credit & advances and loans) (8.2% - 12.4%) rose, but those of deposits (61.6% - 60.4%), insurance and pension (3.9% - 3.6%), debt securities (22.5% - 20.4%) and shares capital (3.9% - 3.2%) fell.

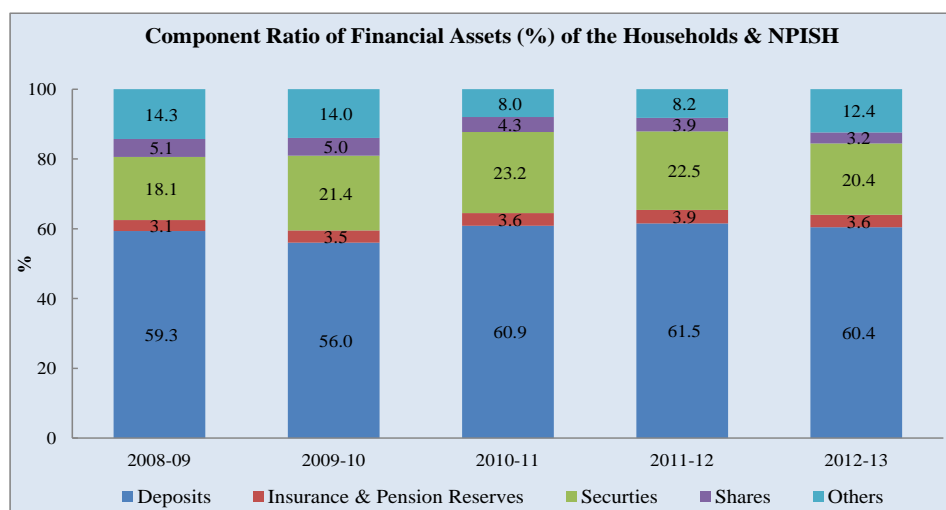


Figure 2.2: Component Ratio of Financial Assets of Households & NPISH

Table 2.5: Financial Debts Outstanding of the Households & NPISH

	(Year End - Million Rs.)				
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Financial Debt	779,293	940,542	1,327,094	1,033,875	1,058,423
	<i>-14.0</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>41.1</i>	<i>-22.1</i>	<i>2.4</i>
Borrowing From Central Bank	11,065	14,937	15,900	16,975	17,861
Borrowing From DTC's ¹	729,294	669,259	611,097	634,339	684,185
Borrowing From NBFC's ²	21,721	19,187	31,569	6,238	306
Borrowing From NFPSE's	17,001	14,464	23,912	26,765	22,525
Insurance & Pension Funds	212	17,773	20,259	24,090	28,091
Others ³	-	204,923	624,356	325,467	305,456

Notes:

1) Loans extended by commercial banks.

2) Loans extended by other accepting deposit institutions, financial intermediaries & financial auxiliaries.

3) Trade credits, miscellaneous financial debts, etc.

4) Figures in *italic* represent changing ratio (%) from the preceding year end.

The financial liabilities of households & NPISH increased by 2.4 percent from Rs. 1,033.9 billion at the end of 2011-12 to Rs. 1,058.4 billion, compared to 22.1 percent decline in the previous year.

Viewing the details of the composition of financial debts of households & NPISH, the weight of borrowings from deposits taking corporations (61.4% - 64.6%) and borrowings from

2.1. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND DEBTS

Insurance & Pension Funds (2.3% - 2.7%) climbed, but that of borrowings from non banking financial corporation (2.2% - 1.7%), borrowings from non-financial corporate sector (2.6% - 2.1%) and borrowings from other (31.5% - 28.9%) dropped.

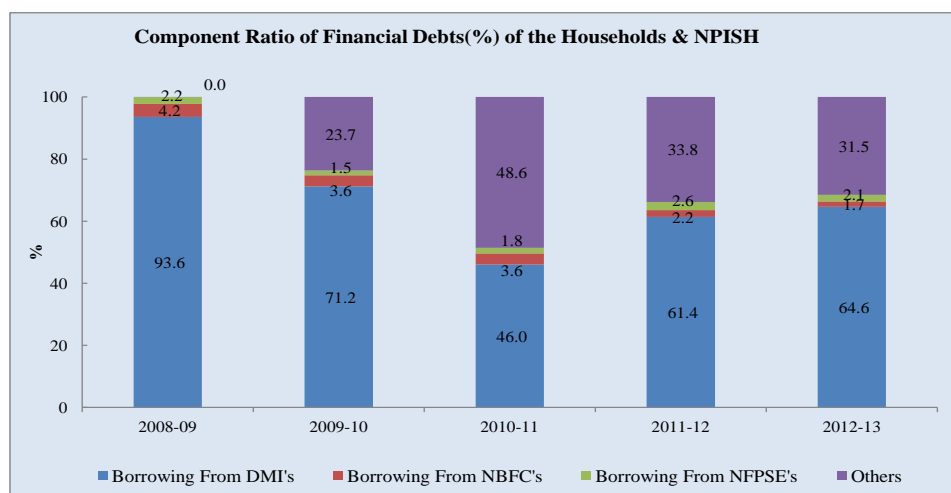


Figure 2.3: Component Ratio of Financial Debt of Households & NPISH

At the end of 2012-13, the net financial assets of households & NPISH stood at Rs. 9,747.7 billion having increased by Rs. 1,814.7 billion from Rs. 7,933.0 billion at the end of the previous year. A slight increase of Rs. 24.5 billion in the debts of households & NPISH was offset by the expansion of Rs. 1,839.2 billion in holdings of financial assets.

Table 2.6: Trend of Net Financial Assets of the Households & NPISH

	(Year End - Million Rs.)				
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Financial Assets (A)	6,483,100	7,022,340	7,859,794	8,966,918	10,806,146
	<i>1,105,557</i>	<i>539,240</i>	<i>837,454</i>	<i>1,107,124</i>	<i>1,839,228</i>
Financial Debts (B)	779,293	940,542	1,327,094	1,033,875	1,058,423
	<i>(126,954)</i>	<i>161,249</i>	<i>386,552</i>	<i>(293,219)</i>	<i>24,548</i>
Net Financial Assets (A-B)	5,703,807	6,081,798	6,532,700	7,933,043	9,747,723
	<i>1,232,511</i>	<i>377,991</i>	<i>450,902</i>	<i>1,400,343</i>	<i>1,814,680</i>

Notes:

1) Figures in *Italic* represent changes from the ends of the previous years.

Meanwhile, the ratio of financial assets to financial liabilities of households & NPISH rose from 8.67 times at the end of the previous year to 10.21 times as financial assets increased at a faster pace than financial liabilities.

Table 2.7: Financial Ratio of the Households & NPISH

	(Year End - Time)				
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Financial Assets	6,483,100	7,022,340	7,859,794	8,966,918	10,806,146
Financial Debts	779,293	940,542	1,327,094	1,033,875	1,058,423
Financial Ratio (A/B)	8.32	7.47	5.92	8.67	10.21

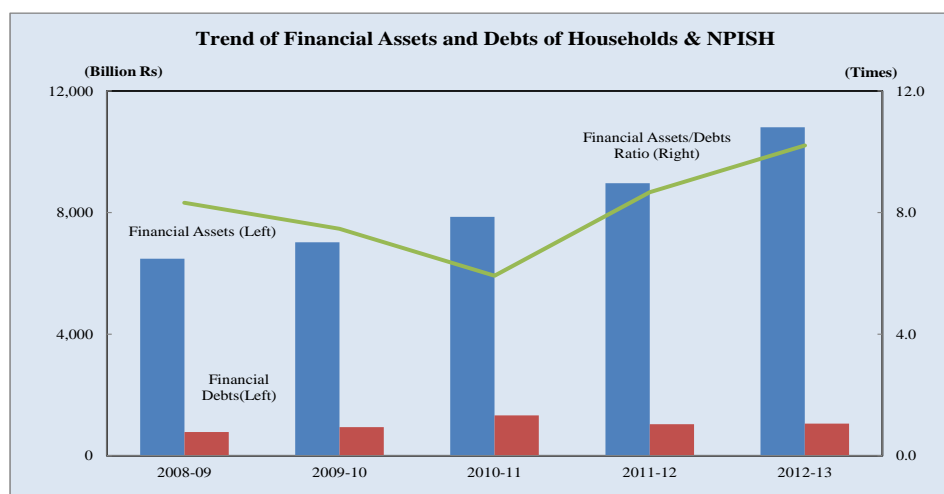


Figure 2.4: Trend of Financial Assets & Debt of Households & NPISH

2.2 Financial Transactions Characteristics by Sector

2.2.1 Non-Financial Corporate Sector

2.2.1.1 Fund Raising

During the year 2012-13, the volume of fund-raising of the non-financial corporate sector declined by Rs. 376.2 billion to Rs. 864.5 billion from the previous year's of Rs 1,240.7 billion, centering on borrowings from deposit-taking institutions.

Looking at the pattern of fund-raising by the non-financial corporate sector, the amount of indirect financing rose to Rs. 232.4 billion from Rs. 230.5 billion of the previous year. The volume of fund-raising through direct financing increased from Rs. -12.4 billion in the preceding year to Rs. 250.7 billion owing to an increase in the debt securities. The volume of fund-raising from overseas also expanded from Rs. 48.5 billion in the preceding year to Rs. 75.1 billion.

Due to a rise in fund-raising at home and abroad through indirect financing by the non-

2.2. FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS CHARACTERISTICS BY SECTOR

financial corporate sector, the ratio of fund-raising through indirect financing during the year 2012-13 soared from 18.6 percent of the previous year to 26.9 percent and the ratio of fund-raising from overseas climbed from 3.9 percent of the previous year to 8.7 percent. Similarly, the ratio of fund-raising through direct financing rose from -1.0 percent of the previous year to 29.0 percent. However, the ratio of fund-raising through other accounts payable during the period under review shows sharp decline from 78.5 percent of the previous year to 35.4 percent.

Table 2.8: Fund Raising by the Non-financial Corporation Sector

	(During Period - Million Rs.)				
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Fund Raising	1,253,806	1,305,465	844,114	1,240,743	864,510
Indirect Finance¹	374,394	134,625	292,648	230,497	232,413
Borrowing From NFPSE's	16,287	24,490	86,743	(4,310)	124,430
Borrowing From Central Bank	(3,000)	(1,500)	-	-	39,294
Borrowing From DTC's	224,017	86,841	142,734	152,477	1,925
Borrowing From NBFC's	6,658	(6,760)	874	6,159	1,556
Borrowings from Government	122,299	37,242	56,627	74,120	61,168
Borrowings from Other Resident Sec.	8,133	(5,688)	5,670	2,052	4,041
Direct Finance²	264,879	464,230	323,919	(12,403)	250,682
Deposits	28,648	29,251	43,513	23,282	38,645
Debt Securities	(13,255)	85,915	5,957	(175,578)	(7,882)
Shares Capital	249,486	349,065	274,449	139,894	219,919
Borrowings from Overseas³	35,738	23,034	58,509	48,544	75,110
Other Accounts Payable³	578,795	683,575	169,037	974,105	306,306

Notes:

- 1) Borrowings from financial & non financial corporations
- 2) Shares and other equity, securities, corporate bonds, etc
- 3) Trade credits, bills payable, etc

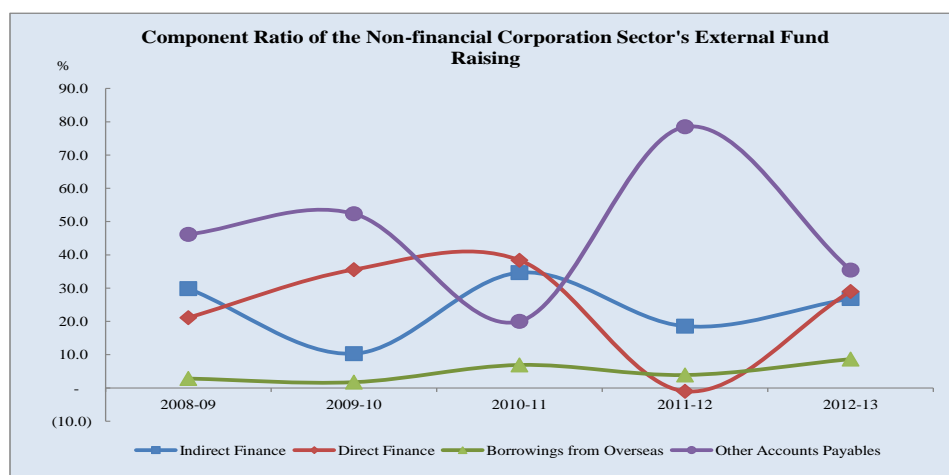


Figure 2.5: Component Ratio of Non-financial Corporation Sector's Fund Raising

2.2.1.2 Fund Utilization

During 2012-13, the scale of the non-financial corporate sector's funds utilization dropped from previous year's Rs. 1,008.2 billion to Rs. 556.2 billion. Viewing the pattern of funds utilization by type of financial instrument, the sector's utilization of debt securities, currency & deposits, shares capital, foreign claims and insurance & technical reserves increased, whereas loans and other accounts receivable decreased which resulted in decrease in overall sector's utilization.

Table 2.9: Fund Utilization by the Non-Financial Corporation Sector

	(During Period - Million Rs.)				
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Fund Utilization	637,028	924,574	327,963	1,008,243	556,192
Currency & Deposits	(12,639)	259,406	301,761	233,120	390,095
<i>Currency</i>	1,991	1,860	2,212	2,519	21,107
<i>Transferable deposits</i>	(13,247)	120,858	215,568	126,834	308,962
<i>Other transferable deposits</i>	(6,557)	28,686	15,266	25,378	28,746
<i>Other deposits</i>	5,174	108,001	68,716	78,389	31,280
Debt Securities	15,141	12,416	19,816	48,964	155,238
Loans Extended	62,212	51,273	7,156	(9,333)	(10,965)
Shares Capital	12,875	54,350	24,962	(2,260)	77,053
Insurance & Technical Reserves	4,577	9,727	9,463	5,412	6,854
Foreign Claims	(14,432)	34,065	93,099	(5,441)	37,595
Other Accounts Receivable ¹	569,293	503,338	(128,294)	737,782	(99,678)

Note:

1) Include trade credits, bills receivable, etc

2.2.1.3 Financial Deficit

In the year 2012-13, the financial deficit (fund raising - fund utilization = investment - savings) of the non-financial corporate sector widened to Rs. 308.3 billion from Rs. 232.5 billion of the previous year.

Table 2.10: Non-Financial Corporation Sector's Funds Shortage

	(Year End - Million Rs.)				
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Fund Raising	1,253,806	1,305,465	844,114	1,240,743	864,510
Fund Utilization	637,028	924,574	327,963	1,008,243	556,192
Funds Shortage¹	616,778	380,890	516,151	232,500	308,318

Note:

1) Positive figures represent financial surplus, negative figures represent financial deficit

2.2.2 Households & NPISH

During the year 2012-13, the amount of funds raised by households & NPISH came to Rs. 0.7 billion, a sharp decrease from the previous year's of Rs. 59.5 billion.

Table 2.11: Fund Raising and Utilization by the Households & NPISH

	(During Period - Million Rs.)				
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Fund Raising (A)	(23,257)	(7,619)	(314,344)	59,486	697
Borrowing From Central Bank	625	3,872	963	1,075	886
Borrowing From DTC's	(24,911)	(38,971)	(75,100)	3,582	34,268
Borrowing From NBFC's ¹	2,595	230	984	(1,081)	56
Borrowing From NFPSE's	(1,600)	(958)	(1,348)	1,428	(1,614)
Borrowing from Insurance Companies	34	3,467	2,487	3,831	4,000
Others ²	-	24,742	(242,330)	50,651	(36,899)
Fund Utilization (B)	668,750	927,067	1,125,929	1,665,283	1,614,993
Currency & Deposits	495,287	450,575	617,691	724,951	1,015,424
<i>Currency</i>	167,691	141,123	207,295	171,760	274,115
<i>Transferable deposits</i>	143,000	224,876	243,960	331,293	535,321
<i>Other transferable deposits</i>	65,476	82,527	75,344	117,557	214,621
<i>Other deposits</i>	119,120	2,049	91,093	104,341	(8,633)
Debt Securities	196,423	300,471	336,308	171,803	151,506
Loans Extended	8,133	(5,995)	5,670	2,052	4,041
Shares Capital	22,642	48,837	30,000	22,966	1,901
Insurance & Technical Reserves	34,808	42,321	41,043	60,751	44,129
Other Accounts Receivable ²	(88,542)	90,858	95,218	682,760	397,992
Difference (B- A)³	692,008	934,686	1,440,273	1,605,796	1,614,296

Notes:

- 1) Loans extended by securities institutions, other financial corporations and financial auxiliaries
- 2) Trade credits, miscellaneous financial debts, etc.
- 3) Positive figures represent financial surplus, negative figures represent financial deficit

By type of financial institution, fund raising through deposit taking corporations (Rs. 3.6 billion - Rs. 34.3 billion), insurance (Rs. 3.8 billion - Rs. 4.0 billion) and non banking financial corporation's (Rs. -1.1 billion - Rs. 0.6 billion) increased, whereas fund-raising through non-financial corporation's (Rs. 1.4 billion - Rs. -1.6 billion), central bank (Rs. 1.1 billion - Rs. 0.9 billion) and others (Rs. 50.7 billion - Rs. -36.9 billion) decreased.

The volume of households & NPISH utilization of funds declined to Rs. 1,615.0 billion from the previous year's of Rs. 1,665.3 billion. Looking at the pattern of funds utilization, currency & deposits at financial institutions increased from previous year's of Rs. 725.0 billion to Rs. 1,015.4 billion due to a rise in transferable deposits and other transferable deposits, although the other deposits decreased.

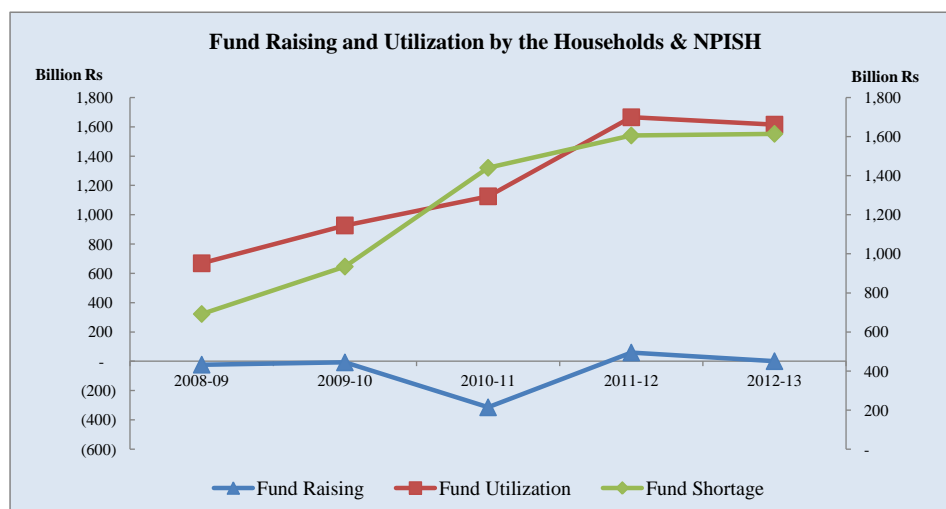


Figure 2.6: Fund Raising & Utilization by Households & NPISH

Meanwhile, the volume of loans increased from the previous year's of Rs. 2.1 billion to Rs. 4.0 billion and debt securities decreased from Rs. 171.8 billion on previous year to Rs. 151.5 billion. On similar fashion shares capital, insurance & technical reserves and other account receivable decreased.

Reflecting on this fund-raising and utilization conjecture, households & NPISH funds surplus expanded from previous year's of Rs. 1,605.8 billion to Rs. 1,614.3 billion.

2.2.3 General Government Sector

During the year 2012-13, funds raised by the government sector increased from Rs. 1,888.7 billion in the previous year to Rs. 2,001.6 billion as the issuance of debt securities (Rs. 1,487.2 billion - Rs. 1,685.6 billion) and deposits (Rs. 103.6 billion - Rs. 197.1 billion) rose, whereas borrowings from financial institutions (Rs. 179.2 billion - Rs. 37.6 billion) and other accounts payable (Rs. 118.7 billion - Rs. 81.4 billion) declined .

The amount of funds utilized by the government sector increased from Rs. 158.1 billion of the previous year to Rs. 301.1 billion as currency & deposits (Rs. -33.7 billion - Rs. 20.2 billion) and other account receivable (Rs. 100.1 billion - Rs. 207.8 billion) increased sharply, which served to offset decreases in shares capital (Rs. 20.4 billion - Rs. 14.2 billion) and loans extended (Rs. 73.9 billion - Rs. 59.0 billion). As a result, the government sector's fund surplus widened from previous year's (Rs. -1,730.6 billion to Rs. -1,700.5 billion).

2.2. FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS CHARACTERISTICS BY SECTOR

Table 2.12: Fund Raising and Utilization by the General Government Sector

	(During Period - Million Rs.)				
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Fund Raising (A)	1,137,879	1,156,538	1,370,525	1,888,697	2,001,597
Deposits	37,162	67,359	41,903	103,594	197,073
Debt Securities	513,056	752,815	1,334,130	1,487,190	1,685,578
Borrowing from Financial Inst.	457,929	257,590	(57,099)	179,177	37,592
Other Accounts Payable	129,733	78,774	51,591	118,735	81,354
Fund Utilization (B)	328,394	159,190	258,817	158,089	301,071
Currency & Deposits	100,391	78,123	200,018	(33,728)	20,181
<i>Currency</i>	179	197	85	-	-
<i>Transferable deposits</i>	60,906	58,271	192,967	(36,991)	32,126
<i>Other transferable deposits</i>	215	(449)	2,609	(1,010)	15
<i>Other deposits</i>	39,090	20,104	4,356	4,273	(11,960)
Debt Securities	21,548	14,728	8,297	(2,637)	-
Loans Extended	122,092	36,828	56,270	73,943	58,952
Shares Capital	24,675	29,432	17,151	20,447	14,183
Other Accounts Receivable	59,688	80	(22,918)	100,064	207,756
Difference (B- A)	(809,485)	(997,347)	(1,111,708)	(1,730,608)	(1,700,526)

2.2.4 Rest of the World Sector

During the year 2012-13, the volume of the overseas sector's fund-raising grew from Rs. -387.5 billion in the previous year to Rs. -383.0 billion.

Table 2.13: Fund Raising and Utilization by the Rest of the World Sector

	(During Period - Million Rs.)				
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Fund Raising (A)	33,706	343,859	273,190	(387,460)	(382,997)
SDR's	(3,995)	97,481	(14,621)	(14,594)	(9,737)
Foreign Exchange Holdings	57,991	204,941	191,128	(381,305)	(440,545)
Foreign Direct Investment	5,206	6,356	4,365	9,780	28,905
Others	(25,496)	35,080	92,318	(1,341)	38,380
Fund Utilization (B)	748,796	669,602	254,895	28,495	(137,466)
Foreign Exchange Holdings	21,122	86,421	7,634	6,207	(37,219)
Overseas Securities ¹	(50,631)	(54,922)	(1,711)	(4,662)	445
Loans	487,450	354,350	48,228	(48,110)	(245,145)
Shares Investment by Non-Residents	240,423	230,221	171,007	67,540	153,344
Trade Credits	2,599	(5,613)	14,626	(2,052)	(2,804)
Others	47,833	59,145	15,111	9,570	(6,087)
Difference (B- A)²	715,090	325,743	(18,296)	415,955	245,531

Notes:

1) Debt securities held by non-residents

2) Positive figures represent financial surplus, negative figures represent financial deficit

Meanwhile, the scale of the overseas sector's funds utilization which had declined by Rs. 28.5 billion in 2011-12, dropped further by Rs. -137.5 billion in 2012-13, steepening its fall from the previous year. The overseas sector observed the scale of its fund shortages widened from the previous year's of Rs. 416.0 billion to Rs. 245.5 billion.

2.2.5 Financial Corporation Sector

2.2.5.1 Fund-Raising

During the year 2012-13, the volume of fund-raising by the financial corporation's sector increased to Rs. 1,509.6 billion from the previous year's Rs. 1,300.1 billion. Looking at the pattern of fund-raising by financial institution type, fund-raising by insurance companies & pension funds (Rs. 76.7 billion - Rs. 71.4 billion) and fund raising by other financial corporations (Rs. 135.6 billion - Rs. -5.3 billion) decreased from the preceding year. Whereas fund raising by deposit taking corporations (Rs. 931.8 billion - Rs. 1,249.8 billion), by financial auxiliaries (Rs. 10.5 billion - Rs. 31.2 billion) and that by central bank (Rs. 145.5 billion - Rs. 162.5 billion) expanded.

Table 2.14: Fund Raising by the Financial Corporations Sector

		(During Period - Million Rs.)				
Fund Raising		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
		1,031,272	1,211,501	1,122,720	1,300,055	1,509,576
By	Central Bank	359,370	468,642	369,595	145,503	162,543
Financial	Deposit Taking Corporations	599,291	729,327	673,471	931,848	1,249,793
Inst. Type	Financial Auxiliaries	854	6,327	(4,045)	10,474	31,236
	Other Financial Corporations	12,874	(27,591)	14,537	135,569	(5,348)
	Insurance Com & Pension Funds	58,882	34,797	69,162	76,661	71,353
By	Currency & Deposits	746,164	910,567	1,159,776	839,893	1,092,336
Financial	Debt Securities	8,893	1,963	4,273	10,379	(5,320)
Instrument	Borrowings from DTC's.	107,188	72,347	(23,246)	(56,058)	266,722
	Borrowings from Overseas	(22,312)	(7,200)	(12,837)	40,696	897
	Shares Capital	70,141	36,686	17,984	201,943	(11,931)
	Insurance & Technical reserves	43,255	43,309	52,818	72,335	55,087
	Financial Derivative	14,687	1,485	(14,253)	(8,384)	69,711
	Other Accounts Payable	63,257	152,343	(61,796)	199,251	42,075

Looking at the pattern by financial instrument, the scale of fund-raising through debt securities (Rs. 10.4 billion - Rs. -5.3 billion), shares capital (Rs. 201.9 billion - Rs. -11.9 billion), borrowing from overseas (Rs. 40.7 billion - Rs. 0.9 billion) and other account receivable (Rs. 199.3 billion - Rs. 42.1 billion) decreased from the previous year. Whereas fund-raising

2.2. FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS CHARACTERISTICS BY SECTOR

through currency & deposits (Rs. 839.9 billion - Rs. 1,092.3 billion), financial derivative (Rs. -8.4 billion - Rs. 69.7 billion) and borrowings from domestic financial institutions (Rs. -56.1 billion - Rs. 266.7 billion) increased.

2.2.5.2 Fund Utilization

During 2012-13, the financial corporation sector's funds utilization increased from the Rs. 1,281.2 billion of the previous year to Rs. 1,583.3 billion. Viewing the scale of the financial corporation sector's funds utilization by type of financial institution, that of insurance companies & pension funds and other financial corporations reduced by Rs. 10.8 billion and Rs. 105.9 billion respectively. On the other hand deposit taking corporations increased sharply by Rs. 285.7 billion, funds utilized by central bank and other deposit accepting institutions were also increased by Rs. 113.0 billion and Rs. 20.2 billion respectively.

Table 2.15: Fund Utilization by the Financial Corporations Sector

		(During Period - Million Rs.)				
Fund Utilization		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
By	Central Bank	434,450	451,051	348,655	49,225	162,224
Financial	Deposit Taking Corporations	642,487	762,442	827,264	984,724	1,270,408
Inst. Type	Other Deposit Accepting Inst.	1,281	1,009	(1,499)	10,606	30,780
	Other Financial Corporations	18,415	10,102	50,387	149,398	43,453
	Insurance Com & Pension Funds	30,135	31,414	67,797	87,209	76,397
By	Monetary Gold & SDR's	(2,633)	95,304	(14,169)	(14,957)	(9,388)
Financial	Currency & Deposits	48,200	123,551	252,650	(311,724)	(306,883)
Instrument	Debt Securities	327,027	666,273	1,048,354	1,124,713	1,435,019
	Loans Extended	601,670	238,966	(31,194)	202,856	318,179
	Shares Capital	40,043	11,237	26,549	161,745	(60,593)
	Insurance & Technical Reserves	0	3	(0)	2	(3)
	Financial Derivative	4,355	(3,415)	(16,373)	(10,188)	(7,161)
	Other Accounts Receivable	108,107	124,099	26,786	128,714	214,093

Viewing the pattern by type of financial instrument, the financial corporation sector's holdings of shares capital decreased sharply by Rs. 222.3 billion from Rs. 161.7 billion of the previous year to Rs. -60.6 billion. Whereas its holdings of debt securities expanded by Rs. 310.3 billion from Rs. 1,124.7 during 2011-12 to Rs. 1,435.0 billion and loans extended by Rs. 115.3 billion from Rs. 202.9 billion of the previous year to Rs. 318.2 billion. Moreover, the financial corporation sector's holdings of monetary gold & SDR's, financial derivative and other accounts receivable also increased.

2.2.5.3 Funds Supply to Non-Financial Sectors

During the year 2012-13, the volume of funds supplied to domestic non-financial sectors (non-financial corporations, government, households and NPISH) by financial corporations including the SBP increased from the previous year's Rs. 1,351.8 billion to Rs. 1,503.2 billion. This was mainly attributable to rise in purchase of securities from depository corporations.

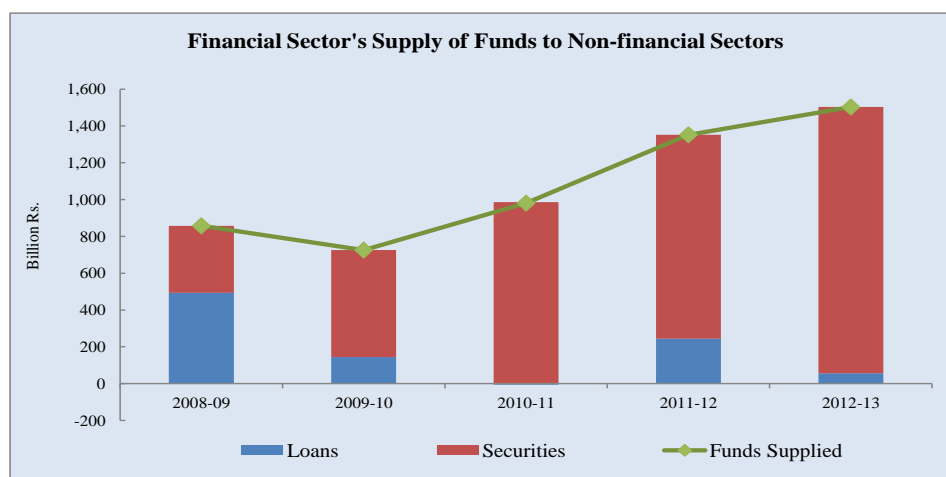


Figure 2.7: Financial Sector's Supply of Funds to Non-Financial Sector

Viewing this by sector, funds supplied to non-financial corporation's (Rs. -4.6 billion - Rs. 1.1 billion), funds supplied to government sector (Rs. 1,347.9 billion - Rs. 1,461.3 billion) and households & NPISH (Rs. 8.5 billion - Rs. 40.7 billion) increased.

Table 2.16: Volume of Funds Supplied to Non-Financial Sectors by the Financial Sectors

		(During Period - Million Rs.)				
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	Funds Supplied^I	857,542	725,669	980,657	1,351,801	1,503,167
By Sectors	Non-Financial Corporate Sector	241,487	182,191	152,387	(4,602)	1,111
	Government Sector	653,651	575,665	896,154	1,347,902	1,461,314
	Households	(37,596)	(32,187)	(67,884)	8,502	40,741
By Financial Instrument	Loans	493,350	144,636	(5,917)	244,804	55,714
	Percent	57.53	19.93	(0.60)	18.11	3.71
	Depository Corporations	397,663	133,504	89,916	224,601	65,288
	Other Financial Corporations	95,687	11,132	(95,833)	20,203	(9,574)
	Debt Securities	364,192	581,033	986,574	1,106,997	1,447,453
	Percent	42.47	80.07	100.60	81.89	96.29
	Depository Corporations	273,350	513,096	718,833	512,737	953,099
	Other Financial Corporations	90,841	67,937	267,740	594,260	494,354

Notes:

1) Securities and Loans

INTEGRATED CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT OF PAKISTAN

A sector's non-financial transactions generate changes in financial assets or liabilities. These changes are, in turn, recorded as the sector's financial transactions. This inter-relationship sets the stage for the development of the flow of funds account, which provides a record of non-financial and financial transactions among the main macroeconomic sectors in a consistent and comprehensive framework.

The integrated financial and capital account is a two dimension matrix that covers all institutional sectors and financial assets categories. For each sector and for the total economy, it presents net incurrence of liabilities (resources) and net acquisition of financial assets (uses). The account shows movements in financial assets and liabilities along with non-financial saving and investment of all sectors of economy.

The sectoral accounts of deposit taking corporations, financial auxiliaries, other financial corporations, money market fund, non money market fund, pension fund, insurance, SBP, ROW, NFPSE's sector's accounts do not reflect any discrepancy between financial and non-financial lending and borrowing because the two sets of data sources are same, i.e. sectoral balance sheets using original source, while general government sector showing discrepancy of Rs. -976.4 billion and other resident sector which is residual sector shows discrepancy of Rs. 897.0 billion. This was because we used estimates of non-financial saving and investment for the compilation of the accounts as reported by Planning Commission of Pakistan and PBS.

CHAPTER 3. INTEGRATED CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT OF PAKISTAN

Table 3.1: Integrated Capital & Financial Accounts

Transaction & Balancing Item	Financial Sectors							
	DTC	Fa	OFI	MMF	NMMF	PF	IC	SBP
1 Saving less Investment (2+5-7)	20,615	(311)	2,563	3,592	42,645	1,898	3,147	(319)
2 Saving, Gross	41,466	(21)	3,460	3,592	42,800	1,898	5,109	-
3 Consumption of fixed capital	16,029	50	92	-	185	-	(727)	1,439
4 Net Saving (2 less 3)	25,437	(71)	3,368	3,592	42,615	1,898	5,835	(1,439)
5 Capital transfers, net	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Current external balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Acq. less disposals of fixed assets	20,851	290	897	-	155	-	1,962	319
8 Gross fixed capital formation	24,490	282	778	-	141	-	322	172
9 Other non-financial assets	(3,639)	8	119	-	14	-	1,640	147
10 Net lending/net borrowing (11-29)	20,615	(311)	2,563	3,592	42,645	1,898	3,146	(319)
11 Net acquisition of fin. assets	1,270,408	30,925	(10,093)	602	52,944	2,220	74,178	162,224
12 Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,388)
13 Currency and deposits	88,596	31,447	(2,655)	(836)	(8,050)	(97)	7,297	(422,507)
14 Currency	90	388	227	1	(261)	-	(58)	(2,035)
15 Transferable deposits	84,398	12,654	(1,242)	554	(1,557)	(97)	1,801	(420,472)
16 Other deposits	4,107	18,405	(1,640)	(1,391)	(6,232)	-	5,554	-
17 Debt Securities	938,772	(26)	(1,714)	(28,541)	(32,990)	738	40,985	517,794
18 Short-term	649,882	(163)	(2,549)	(28,807)	(37,646)	582	26,434	517,881
19 Long-term	288,890	137	835	266	4,656	156	14,551	(87)
20 Loans	234,149	7	639	(62)	(2,508)	(8)	3,392	82,569
21 Short-term	201,787	9	1,785	(1,100)	(2,204)	(8)	57	76,955
22 Long-term	32,362	(2)	(1,146)	1,038	(304)	-	3,335	5,614
23 Shares Capital	(42,940)	-	(4,914)	(244)	17,820	1,738	(17,533)	(14,520)
24 Financial derivatives	(7,032)	-	-	-	119	(528)	-	280
25 Insurance technical reserves	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5)
26 Other accounts receivable	58,862	(503)	(1,449)	30,285	78,553	376	40,036	8,000
27 Trade credits and advances	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 Other accounts receivable	58,829	(503)	(1,449)	30,285	78,553	376	40,036	8,000
29 Net incurrence of liabilities	1,249,793	31,236	(12,657)	(2,991)	10,299	322	71,031	162,543
30 Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 Currency and deposits	968,782	(2)	-	-	-	-	2,518	121,038
32 Currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264,399
33 Transferable deposits	879,318	-	-	-	-	-	-	(141,163)
34 Other deposits	89,464	(2)	-	-	-	-	2,518	(2,198)
35 Debt Securities	(400)	-	(2,512)	(2,566)	-	152	6	-

Continued on next page

Table 3.1 – continued from previous page

Million Rs

Transaction & Balancing Item	Financial Sectors							
	DTC	Fa	OFI	MMF	NMMF	PF	IC	SBP
36 Short-term	(87)	-	491	(2,670)	-	152	-	-
37 Long-term	(313)	-	(3,003)	104	-	-	6	-
38 Loans	285,838	897	(2,364)	732	409	8	(206)	(17,696)
39 Short-term	283,126	(234)	(2,596)	403	615	8	(374)	-
40 Long-term	2,713	1,131	232	329	(206)	-	168	(17,696)
41 Shares Capital	11,442	194	(11,326)	(3,654)	(6,774)	500	(2,314)	-
42 Financial derivatives	(6,298)	-	(0)	-	(5,533)	-	-	81,541
43 Insurance technical reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,087	-
44 Other accounts payable	(9,571)	30,147	3,545	2,497	22,197	(339)	15,941	(22,341)
45 Trade credits and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46 Other accounts payable	(9,571)	30,147	3,545	2,497	22,197	(339)	15,941	(22,341)
47 Statistical Discrepancy (1-10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.1 continue....

Million Rs.

Transaction and Balancing Items	Non-Financial Sectors					
	NFC Pvt	NFC Pub	Govt.	HH	ROW	Total
1 Saving less Investment (2+5-7)	4,401	(312,804)	(724,130)	713,171	245,532	(0)
2 Saving, Gross	387,992	(3,371)	(221,400)	2,769,443	245,532	3,276,500
3 Consumption of fixed capital	223,170	120,214	-	718,411	-	1,078,863
4 Net Saving (2 less 3)	164,822	(123,585)	(221,400)	2,051,032	245,532	2,197,636
5 Capital transfers, net	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Current external balance	-	-	-	-	245,532	245,532
7 Acq. less disposals of Fixed Assets	383,591	309,433	502,730	2,056,272	-	3,276,500
8 Gross fixed capital formation	231,809	198,229	502,730	1,931,141	-	2,890,094
9 Other non-financial assets	151,782	111,203	-	125,131	-	386,406
10 Net lending/net borrowing(11-29)	4,401	(312,804)	(1,700,526)	1,610,137	245,532	(79,430)
11 Net acq. of financial assets	172,926	383,182	301,071	1,614,993	(137,465)	3,918,114
12 Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	(9,388)
13 Currency and deposits	401,496	(11,401)	20,181	1,015,424	(37,218)	1,081,677
14 Currency	17,088	4,020	-	274,115	-	293,575
15 Transferable deposits	288,611	20,351	32,126	535,321	-	552,448
16 Other deposits	95,797	(35,771)	(11,945)	205,988	(37,218)	235,654
17 Debt Securities	38,522	116,632	-	151,506	445	1,742,123
18 Short-term	39,481	(4,942)	-	(87,787)	-	1,072,366
19 Long-term	(959)	121,574	-	239,293	445	669,757

Continued on next page

CHAPTER 3. INTEGRATED CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT OF PAKISTAN

Table. 3.1 - continued from previous page

Million Rs.

Transaction and Balancing Items	Non-Financial Sectors					Total
	NFC Pvt	NFC Pub	Govt.	HH	ROW	
20 Loans	(8,480)	(2,485)	58,952	4,041	(245,145)	125,060
21 Short-term	(9,150)	(3,557)	1,741	349	-	266,664
22 Long-term	670	1,072	57,211	3,692	(245,145)	(141,604)
23 Shares Capital	57,646	19,407	14,183	1,901	153,344	185,888
24 Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	(7,161)
25 Insurance technical reserves	6,702	152	-	44,129	-	50,980
26 Other accounts receivable	(322,960)	260,877	207,756	397,992	(8,891)	748,935
27 Trade credits and advances	(340,064)	68,917	-	120,558	(2,804)	(153,360)
28 Other accounts receivable	17,104	191,960	207,756	277,434	(6,087)	902,295
29 Net incurrence of liabilities	168,525	695,986	2,001,597	4,857	(382,997)	3,997,544
30 Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-	-	-	(9,737)	(9,737)
31 Currency and deposits	5,221	33,424	197,073	-	(440,546)	887,509
32 Currency	-	-	-	-	30,932	295,331
33 Transferable deposits	-	-	-	-	(471,477)	266,678
34 Other deposits	5,221	33,424	197,073	-	-	325,501
35 Debt Securities	(1,404)	(6,478)	1,685,578	-	-	1,672,376
36 Short-term	(926)	(4,099)	1,071,804	-	-	1,064,665
37 Long-term	(478)	(2,379)	613,774	-	-	607,711
38 Loans	(74,132)	381,655	37,592	41,756	-	654,489
39 Short-term	(16,122)	109,723	11,439	14,725	-	400,713
40 Long-term	(58,010)	271,932	26,153	27,031	-	253,776
41 Shares Capital	154,245	65,674	-	-	28,905	236,893
42 Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	69,711
43 Insurance technical reserves	-	-	-	-	-	55,087
44 Other accounts payable	84,595	221,711	81,354	(36,899)	38,380	431,216
45 Trade credits and advances	(320,657)	122,332	-	(36,899)	26,768	(208,456)
46 Other accounts payable	405,252	99,379	81,354	-	11,611	639,671
47 Statistical Discrepancy (1-10)	0	0	976,396 ¹	(896,966)	0	79,430

¹Reason for these discrepancies is due to inconsistencies in methodologies used for preparation of estimates of gross fixed capital formation and gross saving published by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics and Planning Commission of Pakistan respectively.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

This account records acquisitions and disposals of non-financial assets resulting from transactions with other units or internal book keeping transactions linked to production (own account capital formation, changes in inventories, and consumption of fixed capital), and measures the changes in net worth as a result of saving and capital transfers received from abroad. The balancing item is net lending or net borrowing, depending on whether saving plus capital transfers is less than the net acquisition of non-financial assets.

4.1 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. When positive, net saving represents that part of disposable income that is not spent on consumption goods and services and must, therefore, be used to acquire non-financial or financial assets of one kind or another, including cash, or to repay liabilities. When negative, net saving measures the amount by which final consumption expenditure exceeds disposable income: the excess must be financed by disposing of assets or incurring new liabilities.

4.2 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.

4.3 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 canceled 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 payable 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. Capital transfers are often large and irregular but neither of these are necessary conditions for a transfer to be considered a capital rather than a current transfer. If there is doubt about whether a transfer should be treated as current or capital, it should be treated as current.

4.4 Changes in net worth due to Saving and Capital Transfers

The total of the entries on the right-hand side of the account is explicitly shown and described as changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers. It is not a balancing item. Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers represent the positive or negative amount available to the unit or sector for the acquisition of non-financial and financial assets.

4.5 Gross Capital Formation

Gross capital formation shows the acquisition less disposal of produced assets for purposes of fixed capital formation, inventories or valuables. Gross capital formation is measured by the

total value of the gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

4.5.1 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 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.

Dwellings are buildings, or designated parts of buildings, that are used entirely or primarily as residences, including any associated structures, such as garages, and all permanent fixtures customarily installed in residences. Houseboats, barges, mobile homes and caravans used as principal residences of households are also included, as are public monuments identified primarily as dwellings.

Other buildings and structures comprise of non-residential buildings, other structures and land improvements. Buildings other than dwellings include whole buildings or parts of buildings not designated as dwellings. Fixtures, facilities and equipment that are integral parts of the structures are included.

Machinery and equipment cover transport equipment, machinery for information, communication and telecommunications (ICT) equipment, and other machinery and equipment.

Weapons systems include vehicles and other equipment such as warships, submarines, military aircraft, tanks, missile carriers and launchers, etc.

Cultivated biological resources cover animal resources yielding repeat products and tree, crop and plant resources yielding repeat products whose natural growth and regeneration are under the direct control, responsibility and management of institutional units.

Intellectual property products are the result of research, development, investigation or innovation leading to knowledge that the developers can market or use to their own benefit in production because use of the knowledge is restricted by means of legal or other protection. Examples of intellectual property products are the results of research and development, mineral exploration and evaluation, computer software and databases, and entertainment, literary or

artistic originals. They are characterized by the fact that most of their value is attributable to intellectual endeavor.

4.5.2 Changes in Inventories & Valuables

Change in inventories comprises the value of the inventories acquired by an enterprise less the value of the inventories disposed of during an accounting period. Acquisitions less disposals of valuables refers to net transactions in goods (artwork, antiques, numismatic coins of precious metal, etc.) that are held as stores of value over time or to realize holding gains.

Materials and supplies consist of all products that an enterprise holds in inventory with the intention of using them as intermediate inputs into production. Work-in-progress consists of output produced by an enterprise that is not yet sufficiently processed to be in a state in which it is normally supplied to other institutional units.

Finished goods consist of goods produced as outputs that their producer does not intend to process further before supplying them to other institutional units.

Military inventories consist of single-use items, such as ammunition, missiles, rockets, bombs, etc., delivered by weapons or weapons systems.

Goods for resale are goods acquired by enterprises, such as wholesalers or retailers, for the purpose of reselling them to their customers.

4.5.3 Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables

Valuables include precious metals and stones, antiques and other art objects and other valuables. However, not all items that may be described by one of these titles should necessarily be included as a valuable in the balance sheet of the owner. The intent of the heading is to capture those items that are often regarded as alternative forms of investment.

Precious metals and stones are treated as valuables when they are not held by enterprises for sale or use as inputs into processes of production nor are held as monetary gold and are not held as a financial asset in the form of un-allocated metal accounts.

Antiques and other art objects such as Paintings, sculptures, etc., recognized as works of art and antiques are treated as valuables when they are not held by enterprises for sale.

Other valuables not elsewhere classified include such items as collections of stamps, coins, china, books etc. that have a recognized market value and fine jewelry, fashioned out of precious stones, and metals of significant and realizable value.

4.6 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.

4.7 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 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.

Natural Resources consist of Land, Mineral and energy resources, Non-cultivated biological resources, Water resources.

Contracts, leases and licenses are treated as assets only when the terms of the contract, lease or license specify a price for the use of an asset or provision of a service that differs from the price that would prevail in the absence of the contract, lease or license. and One party to the contract must be able legally and practically to realize this price difference. There are four classes of contracts, leases and licenses considered to be assets in the SNA: marketable operating leases, permits to use natural resources, permits to undertake specific activities and entitlement to future goods and services on an exclusive basis.

Goodwill is the potential purchasers of an enterprise that are often prepared to pay a premium above the net value of its individually identified and valued assets and liabilities. Marketing

assets consist of items such as brand names, mastheads, trademarks, logos and domain names.

4.8 Statistical Discrepancy

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

1. 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.
2. Discrepancy can arise in practice because of gaps in coverage or non measurement of any of the items in the full sequence of accounts.
3. Statistical discrepancy is mainly attributable to data deficiencies in terms of reporting, coverage, classification, timing, valuation, etc.
4. The raising 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.
5. The flow of funds accounts have been drawn on June 30th basis. 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.

4.9 Capital Account of Pakistan

The compilation of non financial savings, investment (Capital accounts) is the portfolio of the Government of Pakistan, while the compilation of financial accounts is the responsibility of State Bank Pakistan (SBP). The full set of flow of funds accounts comprises of financial accounts, capital accounts and integration of the both. There are data limitations in the construction of capital accounts of Pakistan, as savings and investment data compiled by Planning Commission of Pakistan is not fully harmonized with transaction and sectorization of SNA-2008, while FOF financial accounts compiled by SBP are according to the classifications of SNA-2008.

The data limitation is partially overcome by compiling the savings of insurance, deposit money institutions, other depository corporations, other financial intermediaries, money market fund, non money market fund, pension fund, central bank, non-financial public and private corporations by using the data released through annual reports of these institutions. Total saving & investment for the whole economy and related to general government is used as reported by these government agencies, while saving and investment compiled for the financial and non-financial corporations is adjusted in the household sector. The savings related to Rest of the World sector is estimated as current account balance of BoP but with opposite sign.

The Capital Account of Pakistan 2012-13 shows gross savings related to all sectors of the domestic economy and Rest of the World. The saving of Rs. 2,769.4 billion is related to other resident sector including household & NPISH's. While the savings related to Rest of the World sector are estimated as current account deficit of Rs. 245.5 billion, as reported in BOP.

The general government sector comprising of Federal, Provincial Governments and NPI's, showing a composite saving of Rs. -221.4 billion and gross capital formation of Rs. 502.7 billion compared to Rs. 192.4 billion and Rs. 439.6 billion in FY12, with net deficit of Rs. 976.4 billion (Rs. 632.0 billion in FY12). The resources gap was largely met through issue of Treasury Bills and acquired loans and advances amounting to Rs. 23.7 billion from rest of the world sector. Apart from meeting expenditure on its gross capital formation, the Federal Government provided Rs. 74.0 billion to non-financial public sector enterprises as loan & advances. The non-financial private corporate sector recorded gross savings of Rs. 388.0 billion while the gross capital formation amounted to Rs. 383.6 billion resulting in a surplus of Rs. 4.4 billion. The other resident sector shows a surplus/lending of Rs. 713.2 billion and recorded a statistical discrepancy of Rs. 897.0 billion compared to deficit of Rs. 444.8 billion and Rs. 1189.8 billion in FY12.

The estimates of provision for fixed capital consumption, gross fixed capital formation and change in stocks for economy as a whole have been taken from the National Accounts of Pakistan compiled by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. They do not, however, show the statistical discrepancy in the national accounts estimates. Further, national saving for the economy as a whole compiled by Planning Commission of Pakistan has been used. The gross capital formation and saving in respect to non-corporate and households sector (other resident sector) have been taken as the residual on the basis of the national accounts estimates for the economy.

The sectors of domestic economy including SBP, deposit money institutions, other deposit

CHAPTER 4. CAPITAL ACCOUNT

accepting institutions, other financial intermediaries, money market fund, non money market fund, pension fund, insurance and other resident sector of the domestic economy and rest of the world sector remained (surplus) net lender while non-financial public corporations and general government remained net borrower. The overall economy remained in surplus in FY13, with inflow (borrowing) of Rs. 245.5 billion from rest of the world sector compared to inflow of Rs. 416.0 billion in FY12 leaving Rs -79.4 billion statistical discrepancy in FY13.

Table 4.1: Capital Account of Pakistan

Transaction and Balancing Items	Financial Sectors							
	DTC	Fa	OFI	MMF	NMMF	PF	IC	SBP
01 Saving, Gross (2 plus 3)	41,466	(21)	3,460	3,592	42,800	1,898	5,109	-
02 Retain earning	20,440	(21)	1,765	1,724	16,629	1,916	(4,912)	-
03 General & Special Reserve	21,026	-	1,695	1,868	26,171	(18)	10,021	-
04 Consumption of fixed capital	16,029	50	92	-	185	-	(727)	1,439
05 Net Saving (1 less 4)	25,437	(71)	3,368	3,592	42,615	1,898	5,835	(1,439)
06 Current external balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07 Acq. less disp of Fixed Assets	20,851	290	897	-	155	-	1,962	319
08 Gross fixed capital formation	24,490	282	778	-	141	-	322	172
09 Acq less disp of tangible fixed assets	24,490	282	778	-	141	-	322	172
10 Acq of new tangible fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Acq of existing tangible fixed assets	39,099	283	1,062	-	243	-	4,229	20,550
12 Dwelling, Buildings & Structure	15,209	101	167	-	-	-	3,081	89
13 Machinery	20,596	180	889	-	224	-	1,112	20,441
14 Weapons System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Cultivated Biological Resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Intellectual property products	3,294	2	6	-	19	-	36	20
17 Disp of existing tangible fixed assets	14,608	1	284	-	102	-	3,907	20,378
18 Dwelling, Buildings & Structure	5,225	-	40	-	4	-	-	23
19 Machinery	9,116	1	243	-	89	-	3,907	20,337
20 Weapons System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 Cultivated Biological Resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 Intellectual property products	267	-	1	-	9	-	-	19
23 Acq less disp of intangible fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 Acq of new intangible fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 Acq of existing intangible fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 Disp of existing intangible fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 Add to the value of non-produced NFA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 Major improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Continued on next page

4.9. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF PAKISTAN

Table 4.1 – continued from previous page

		Million Rs.							
Transaction and Balancing Items		Financial Sectors							
		DTC	Fa	OFI	MMF	NMMF	PF	IC	SBP
29	Costs of ownership transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Changes in inventories	(2,681)	-	124	-	-	-	-	2
31	Acq less disposals of valuables	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	140
32	Acq less disp of non-produced NFA	(987)	8	(5)	-	14	-	1,640	5
33	Acq less disp of land and tangible NPA	(967)	-	(5)	-	14	-	1,640	5
34	Acq less disp of intangible NPA	(19)	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Capital transfers, receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Capital taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Investment grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	Other capital transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	Capital transfers, payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	Capital taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	Investment grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	Other capital transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	Net Surplus/Deficit (5+35-39-7)	20,615	(311)	2,563	3,592	42,645	1,898	3,147	(319)
44	Changes in net worth	25,437	(71)	3,368	3,592	42,615	1,898	5,835	(1,439)
45	FOF Net lending/borrowing	20,615	(311)	2,563	3,592	42,645	1,898	3,146	(319)
46	Statistical Discrepancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4.1 continue...

		Million Rupees					
Transaction and Balancing Items		Non-Financial Sectors					
		NFC Pvt	NFC Pub	Govt.	HH	ROW	Total
01	Saving, Gross (2 plus 3)	387,992	(3,371)	(221,400)	2,769,443	245,532	3,276,500
02	Retain earning	215,777	(19,994)	-	-	-	233,324
03	General & Special Reserve	172,215	16,623	(221,400)	2,769,443	245,532	3,043,176
04	Consumption of fixed capital	223,170	120,214	-	718,411	-	1,078,863
05	Net Saving (1 less 4)	164,822	(123,585)	(221,400)	2,051,032	245,532	2,197,636
06	Current external balance	-	-	-	-	-	-
07	Acq. less disp of Fixed Assets	383,591	309,433	502,730	2,056,272	-	3,276,500
08	Gross fixed capital formation	231,809	198,229	502,730	1,931,141	-	2,890,094
09	Acq less disp of tangible fixed assets	231,809	198,229	502,730	1,931,141	-	-
10	Acq of new tangible fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Acq of existing tangible fixed assets	511,494	211,228	502,730	1,931,141	-	3,222,059
12	Dwelling, Buildings & Structure	50,133	56,196	-	-	-	-
13	Machinery	454,103	129,277	-	-	-	-

Continued on next page

CHAPTER 4. CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Table 4.1 - continued from previous page

		Non-Financial Sectors					Million Rupees
Transaction and Balancing Items		NFC Pvt	NFC Pub	Govt.	HH	ROW	Total
14	Weapons System	93	2	-	-	-	-
15	Cultivated Biological Resources	401	8,505	-	-	-	-
16	Intellectual property products	6,765	17,249	-	-	-	-
17	Disp of existing tangible fixed assets	279,685	12,999	-	-	-	331,965
18	Dwelling, Buildings & Structure	3,104	3,274	-	-	-	-
19	Machinery	272,885	5,486	-	-	-	-
20	Weapons System	-	0	-	-	-	-
21	Cultivated Biological Resources	7	822	-	-	-	-
22	Intellectual property products	3,690	3,418	-	-	-	-
23	Acq less disp of intangible fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Acq of new intangible fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Acq of existing intangible fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Disp of existing intangible fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Add to the value of non-produced NFA	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Major improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Costs of ownership transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Changes in inventories	129,162	108,062	-	125,131	-	359,800
31	Acq less disposals of valuables	410	1	-	-	-	580
32	Acq less disp of non-produced NFA	22,210	3,141	-	-	-	26,026
33	Acq less disp of land and tangible NPA	8,266	3,201	-	-	-	12,153
34	Acq less disp of intangible NPA	13,945	(60)	-	-	-	13,873
35	Capital transfers, receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Capital taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Investment grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	Other capital transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	Capital transfers, payable	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	Capital taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	Investment grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	Other capital transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	Net Surplus/Deficit (5+35-39-7)	4,401	(312,804)	(724,130)	713,171	245,532	(0)
44	Changes in net worth	164,822	(123,585)	(221,400)	2,051,032	245,532	2,197,636
45	FOF Net lending/borrowing	4,401	(312,804)	(1,700,526)	1,610,137	245,532	(79,430)
46	Statistical Discrepancy	0	0	(976,396) ¹	896,966	0	(79,430)

¹ Reason for these discrepancies is due to inconsistencies in methodologies used for preparation of estimates of gross fixed capital formation and gross saving published by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics and Planning Commission of Pakistan respectively.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

Financial account shows financial transactions among domestic institutional units and between domestic units and the rest of the world. Financial transactions cover all transactions involving change of ownership of financial assets, including the creation and liquidation of financial claims. Net lending/borrowing equals net acquisition of financial assets less net incurrence of liabilities.

Financial Assets: Entities over which ownership rights are enforced by institutional units and from which economic benefits may be derived in the form of holding gains or property income.

Financial Liabilities: These are financial obligations of institutional units placed against financial assets of other units. Although financial account shows the net financial assets acquired and the net liabilities incurred by type of financial asset and by sector, the account does not link specific assets to specific liabilities. Net lending/borrowing is carried forward to the financial account as a resource. Within this framework, net incurrence of financial liabilities is treated as a source of funds, and the total of net lending/borrowing and net incurrence of liabilities can be used for net acquisition of financial assets as a use of funds.

The financial accounts of Pakistan 2012-13 shows main sectors & sub sectors, main financial assets and liabilities including, monetary gold & SDR's, currency & deposits, securities other than shares, loans, share & equity, insurance technical reserves and accounts receivable/payable.

The balancing entry on top of the accounts shows net lending/net borrowing, i.e. change in assets acquired less change in liabilities incurred, because incurrence of liabilities reflects sources of funds while acquisition of assets shows uses of funds. The accounts record acquisition of assets in the first part of accounts and changes in liabilities in the second part of the accounts, showing incurrence of liabilities to the sectors.

Deposit taking corporations sector was surplus and net lender of Rs. 20.6 billion (Rs. 52.9 billion in FY12), as it incurred net liability of Rs. 1,249.8 billion mainly through deposits of Rs. 968.8 billion and acquired net financial assets of Rs. 1,270.4 billion mainly through investment in federal government securities of Rs. 938.8 billion. The central bank incurred net financial liability of Rs. 162.5 billion and acquired net financial assets of Rs. 162.2 billion and have deficit of Rs. 0.3 billion (Rs. 96 billion deficit in FY12).

The non financial private sector showed net lending of Rs. 4.4 billion (Rs. 101.7 billion in FY12), by incurrence of net financial liability of Rs. 168.8 billion, it placed Rs. 384.4 billion as deposits mainly with deposit money institutions and paid Rs. 340.1 billion of trade credits from other sectors of economy during 2012-13.

In FY13 federal government remained deficit and the largest net borrower in the economy of Rs. 1,749.6 billion (Rs. 1,835.6 billion in FY12) and incurred net liability of Rs. 2,012.2 billion mainly by issuing short term securities (Treasury bills) net of Rs. 1,071.8 billion and acquired net financial assets of Rs. 262.6 billion. The sectoral data may be under estimated as the data has been compiled by using related data of different sectors.

The other resident sector including household & NPISH remained surplus and the largest lender sector of the domestic economy providing Rs. 1,610.1 billion (Rs. 1,434.7 billion in FY12). This is the residual sector and having cross sector data including leftover. It maintained currency & deposits of Rs. 1,015.4 billion and acquired loan & advances of Rs. 4.0 billion.

Rest of the World sector shows surplus/net lender to the domestic economy by Rs. 245.5 billion (Rs. 416.0 billion deficit in FY12) as it reduced net liability of Rs. 37.2 billion through transferable deposits of SBP. This sector invested Rs. 153.3 billion in shares & equity of the domestic economy.

Table 5.1: Financial Account of Pakistan

Million Rupees

Transaction and Balancing Items	Financial Sectors							
	DMI	Fa	OFI	MMF	NMMF	PF	IC	SBP
1 Net lending/borrowing (2-20)	20,615	(311)	2,563	3,592	42,645	1,898	3,146	(319)
2 Net acq of financial assets	1,270,408	30,925	(10,093)	602	52,944	2,220	74,178	162,224
3 Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,388)
4 Currency and deposits	88,596	31,447	(2,655)	(836)	(8,050)	(97)	7,297	(422,507)
5 Currency	90	388	227	1	(261)	-	(58)	(2,035)
6 Interbank Position	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Transferable deposits	84,398	12,654	(1,242)	554	(1,557)	(97)	1,801	(420,472)
8 Other deposits	4,107	18,405	(1,640)	(1,391)	(6,232)	-	5,554	-
9 Debt Securities	938,772	(26)	(1,714)	(28,541)	(32,990)	738	40,985	517,794
10 Short-term	649,882	(163)	(2,549)	(28,807)	(37,646)	582	26,434	517,881
11 Long-term	288,890	137	835	266	4,656	156	14,551	(87)
12 Loans	234,149	7	639	(62)	(2,508)	(8)	3,392	82,569
13 Short-term	201,787	9	1,785	(1,100)	(2,204)	(8)	57	76,955
14 Long-term	32,362	(2)	(1,146)	1,038	(304)	-	3,335	5,614
15 Shares Capital	(42,940)	-	(4,914)	(244)	17,820	1,738	(17,533)	(14,520)
16 Financial derivatives	(7,032)	-	-	-	119	(528)	-	280
17 Insurance technical reserves	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5)
18 Other accounts receivable	58,862	(503)	(1,449)	30,285	78,553	376	40,036	8,000
19 Trade credits and advances	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 Other accounts receivable	58,829	(503)	(1,449)	30,285	78,553	376	40,036	8,000
21 Net incurrence of liabilities	1,249,793	31,236	(12,657)	(2,991)	10,299	322	71,031	162,543
22 Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 Currency and deposits	968,782	(2)	-	-	-	-	2,518	121,038
24 Currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264,399
25 Interbank Position	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 Transferable deposits	879,318	-	-	-	-	-	-	(141,163)
27 Other deposits	89,464	(2)	-	-	-	-	2,518	(2,198)
28 Debt Securities	(400)	-	(2,512)	(2,566)	-	152	6	-
29 Short-term	(87)	-	491	(2,670)	-	152	-	-
30 Long-term	(313)	-	(3,003)	104	-	-	6	-
31 Loans	285,838	897	(2,364)	732	409	8	(206)	(17,696)
32 Short-term	283,126	(234)	(2,596)	403	615	8	(374)	-
33 Long-term	2,713	1,131	232	329	(206)	-	168	(17,696)
34 Shares Capital	11,442	194	(11,326)	(3,654)	(6,774)	500	(2,314)	-
35 Financial derivatives	(6,298)	-	(0)	-	(5,533)	-	-	81,541

Continued on next page

CHAPTER 5. FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

Table 5.1 – continued from previous page

		Financial Sectors							Million Rupees
Transaction and Balancing Items		DTC	Fa	OFI	MMF	NMMF	PF	IC	SBP
36	Insurance technical reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,087	-
37	Other accounts payable	(9,571)	30,147	3,545	2,497	22,197	(339)	15,941	(22,341)
38	Trade credits and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	Other accounts payable	(9,571)	30,147	3,545	2,497	22,197	(339)	15,941	(22,341)

Table 5.1 continue...

		Non-Financial Sectors							Million Rupees
Transaction and Balancing Items		NFC Pvt	NFC Pub	Pro Govt.	Fed Govt.	HH	ROW	Total	
1	Net lending/borrowing (2-20)	4,401	(312,804)	49,056	(1,749,582)	1,610,137	245,532	(79,430)	
2	Net acq of financial assets	172,926	383,182	38,463	262,608	1,614,993	(137,465)	3,918,114	
3	Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,388)	
4	Currency and deposits	401,496	(11,401)	34,524	(14,342)	1,015,424	(37,218)	1,081,677	
5	Currency	17,088	4,020	-	-	274,115	-	293,575	
6	Interbank Position	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Transferable deposits	288,611	20,351	23,688	8,438	535,321	-	552,448	
8	Other deposits	95,797	(35,771)	10,836	(22,780)	205,988	(37,218)	235,654	
9	Debt Securities	38,522	116,632	-	-	151,506	445	1,742,123	
10	Short-term	39,481	(4,942)	-	-	(87,787)	-	1,072,366	
11	Long-term	(959)	121,574	-	-	239,293	445	669,757	
12	Loans	(8,480)	(2,485)	3,364	55,588	4,041	(245,145)	125,060	
13	Short-term	(9,150)	(3,557)	1,682	59	349	-	266,664	
14	Long-term	670	1,072	1,682	55,529	3,692	(245,145)	(141,604)	
15	Shares Capital	57,646	19,407	576	13,607	1,901	153,344	185,888	
16	Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,161)	
17	Insurance technical reserves	6,702	152	-	-	44,129	-	50,980	
18	Other accounts receivable	(322,960)	260,877	-	207,756	397,992	(8,891)	748,935	
19	Trade credits and advances	(340,064)	68,917	-	-	120,558	(2,804)	(153,360)	
20	Other accounts receivable	17,104	191,960	-	207,756	277,434	(6,087)	902,295	
21	Net incurrence of liabilities	168,525	695,986	(10,593)	2,012,190	4,857	(382,997)	3,997,544	
22	Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	(9,737)	(9,737)	
23	Currency and deposits	5,221	33,424	(7)	197,080	-	(440,546)	887,509	
24	Currency	-	-	-	-	-	30,932	295,331	

Continued on next page

Table 5.1 - continued from previous page

Million Rupees

Transaction and Balancing Items	Non-Financial Sectors						Total
	NFC Pvt	NFC Pub	Pro Govt.	Fed Govt.	HH	ROW	
25 Interbank Position	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 Transferable deposits	-	-	-	-	-	(471,477)	266,678
27 Other deposits	5,221	33,424	(7)	197,080	-	-	325,501
28 Debt Securities	(1,404)	(6,478)	1	1,685,578	-	-	1,672,376
29 Short-term	(926)	(4,099)	1	1,071,804	-	-	1,064,665
30 Long-term	(478)	(2,379)	-	613,774	-	-	607,711
31 Loans	(74,132)	381,655	(10,586)	48,178	41,756	-	654,489
32 Short-term	(16,122)	109,723	(12,210)	23,649	14,725	-	400,713
33 Long-term	(58,010)	271,932	1,624	24,529	27,031	-	253,776
34 Shares Capital	154,245	65,674	-	-	-	28,905	236,893
35 Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,711
36 Insurance technical reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,087
37 Other accounts payable	84,595	221,711	-	81,354	(36,899)	38,380	431,216
38 Trade credits and advances	(320,657)	122,332	-	-	(36,899)	26,768	(208,456)
39 Other accounts payable	405,252	99,379	-	81,354	-	11,611	639,671



APPENDICES

Table A.1: Sectoral Positions

	Million Rupees						
Items	DTC	Fa	OFI	MMF	NMF	PF	IC
Assets	10,592,343	68,410	139,186	153,295	304,035	8,733	630,702
Monetary Gold and SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Currency and deposits	867,256	65,084	10,859	12,237	14,881	859	41,737
a. Currency	130,562	3,791	299	1	6	-	201
b. Transferable deposits	654,671	30,285	8,218	11,351	13,672	859	26,691
i. In national currency	478,214	29,664	7,797	10,151	13,457	859	26,518
ii. In foreign currency	176,457	621	421	1,200	215	-	173
c. Other deposits	82,023	31,008	2,342	885	1,203	-	14,845
i. In national currency	6,094	31,006	2,342	885	1,203	-	14,845
ii. In foreign currency	75,929	2	-	-	-	-	-
2. Securities other than share	4,033,481	992	22,209	89,933	34,054	1,769	309,355
a. Short Term	2,706,546	494	16,740	87,967	12,559	1,038	28,190
b. Long Term	1,326,935	498	5,469	1,966	21,495	731	281,164
3. Loans	4,389,475	23	18,952	11,446	2,534	87	28,091
a. Short Term	2,910,360	13	10,795	150	1,880	(8)	291
b. Long Term	1,479,115	10	8,157	11,296	654	95	27,800
4. Shares & Other Equity	350,866	0	51,425	9,204	158,056	3,098	89,136
5. Insurance technical reserves	4	-	-	-	-	-	-

Continued on next page

Table A.1 – continued from previous page

Million Rupees							
Items	DTC	Fa	OFI	MMF	NMF	PF	IC
6. Financial derivatives	7,742	-	256	-	119	2,220	-
7. Other accounts receivable	582,631	1,103	31,820	30,475	90,440	700	136,339
a. Trade credit and advances	58	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Other	582,573	1,103	31,820	30,475	90,440	700	136,339
8. Fixed Assets	360,889	1,208	3,665	-	3,951	-	26,045
Liabilities	10,592,344	68,409	139,186	153,295	304,036	8,733	630,702
1. Currency and deposits	7,647,451	2	60	-	-	-	5,465
a. Currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Transferable deposits	5,397,427	-	-	-	-	-	-
i. In national currency	4,961,539	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii. In foreign currency	435,888	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Other deposits	2,250,024	2	60	-	-	-	5,465
i. In national currency	2,104,996	2	60	-	-	-	5,465
ii. In foreign currency	145,028	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Securities other than share	36,356	-	4,888	5,976	130	152	6
a. Short Term	2,919	-	1,881	5,872	130	152	-
b. Long Term	33,437	-	3,007	104	-	-	6
3. Loans	976,124	3,352	15,215	3,121	6,370	12	461
a. Short Term	795,213	1,043	13,239	2,778	2,057	12	195
b. Long Term	180,911	2,309	1,976	343	4,313	-	266
4. Shares & Other Equity	565,377	11,224	71,808	93,925	149,957	1,514	26,762
5. Insurance technical reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	486,668
6. Financial derivatives	12,929	-	3	-	1,408	-	-
7. Other accounts payable	919,623	52,869	35,062	23,650	55,344	4,644	33,422
a. Trade credit and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Other	919,623	52,869	35,062	23,650	55,344	4,644	33,422
8. Reserve	331,913	759	12,703	27,688	82,647	2,337	77,940
9. Valuation	102,570	203	(553)	(1,065)	8,180	74	(24)
10. SDR allocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table A.1 continue...

Million Rupees							
Items	SBP	NFC Pvt	NFC Pub	Pro Govt.	Fed Govt.	HH	ROW
Assets	4,198,614	11,544,293	6,822,521	404,973	2,997,541	10,806,146	8,753,530
Monetary Gold and SDRs	331,353	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Currency and deposits	318,280	2,560,264	648,300	349,749	538,793	6,527,856	262,192
a. Currency	4,775	23,002	10,897	-	896	1,931,984	
b. Transferable deposits	313,505	1,668,109	170,100	218,980	429,505	2,803,964	
i. In national currency	-	1,572,274	159,416	218,089	417,559	2,513,413	
ii. In foreign currency	313,505	95,835	10,683	891	11,946	290,551	
c. Other deposits	-	869,153	467,302	130,769	108,393	1,791,908	
i. In national currency	-	856,373	439,979	129,950	95,945	1,711,482	
ii. In foreign currency	-	12,781	27,324	819	12,448	80,426	
2. Securities other than share	2,636,267	83,600	172,971	-	114,192	2,207,054	303,120
a. Short Term	2,635,761	76,176	8,181	-	62,627	392,660	
b. Long Term	506	7,425	164,790	-	51,565	1,814,394	
3. Loans	544,220	84,662	54,728	11,490	754,402	37,121	4,910,262
a. Short Term	500,513	38,766	23,782	5,745	1,433	3,156	
b. Long Term	43,707	45,897	30,947	5,745	752,969	33,965	
4. Shares & Other Equity	168,055	394,017	51,625	43,735	331,539	340,666	2,757,150
5. Insurance technical reserves	2	66,949	178	-	-	391,159	
6. Financial derivatives	280						1,480
7. Other accounts receivable	172,086	1,725,287	2,698,323	-	1,258,614	1,302,289	519,325
a. Trade credit and advances	-	750,702	1,464,245	-	-	209,952	76,081
b. Other	172,086	974,585	1,234,078	-	1,258,614	1,092,337	443,245
8. Fixed Assets	28,071	6,629,513	3,196,397	-	-	-	
Liabilities	4,198,614	11,544,293	6,822,521	272,021	15,764,270	1,058,423	1,933,212
1. Currency and deposits	3,213,039	155,946	236,499	16	829,060	-	154,087
a. Currency	2,041,361	-	-	-	-	-	
b. Transferable deposits	1,035,358	-	-	-	-	-	
i. In national currency	897,854	-	-	-	-	-	
ii. In foreign currency	137,504	-	-	-	-	-	
c. Other deposits	136,319	155,946	236,499	16	829,060	-	
i. In national currency	117,777	155,946	236,499	16	829,060	-	
ii. In foreign currency	18,542	-	-	-	-	-	
2. Securities other than share	-	87,679	23,004	12	9,086,764	-	160,951

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Table A.1 – continued from previous page

	Million Rupees						
Items	SBP	NFC Pvt	NFC Pub	Pro Govt.	Fed Govt.	HH	ROW
a. Short Term	-	19,020	618	12	5,569,510	-	
b. Long Term	-	68,659	22,386	-	3,517,254	-	
3. Loans	10,251	2,609,803	1,915,526	271,994	4,485,668	752,967	11,202
a. Short Term	-	1,584,950	379,771	261,422	247,485	259,121	
b. Long Term	10,251	1,024,854	1,535,755	10,572	4,238,183	493,846	
4. Shares & Other Equity	100	3,619,340	411,546	-	-	-	183,787
5. Insurance technical reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Financial derivatives	81,615	-	-	-	-	-	1,697
7. Other accounts payable	131,592	3,504,383	3,898,899	-	1,362,778	305,456	465,508
a. Trade credit and advances	-	828,460	747,456	-	750	305,456	455,617
b. Other	131,592	2,675,923	3,151,443	-	1,362,028	-	9,891
8. Reserve	175,945	1,492,182	288,157	-	-	-	955,981
9. Valuation	439,005	74,960	48,890	-	-	-	-
10. SDR allocations	147,068	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table A.2: Detailed Flow of Funds Accounts of Pakistan

		Financial Sectors														Million Rupees		
Types of claim	Items	DTC		Fa		OFI		MMF		NMMF		PF		IC		SBP		
		Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	
	1. Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2. Currency and deposits	968,782	88,596	(2)	31,447	-	(2,655)	-	(8,050)	-	(97)	-	2,518	7,297	121,038	(422,507)	-	(9,388)
	a. Currency	-	90	-	388	-	227	-	(261)	-	-	-	-	(58)	264,399	(2,035)	-	(889)
	i. National	-	1,001	-	388	-	227	-	(261)	-	-	-	-	(58)	264,399	(889)	-	(1,146)
	ii. Foreign	-	(911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b. Interbank Position	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	c. Transferable deposits	879,318	84,398	-	12,654	-	(1,242)	-	(1,557)	-	(97)	-	-	1,801	(141,163)	(420,472)	-	-
	i. In national currency	856,217	92,676	-	13,017	-	(856)	-	(1,520)	-	(97)	-	-	1,779	(148,001)	-	-	-
	1) Dep. taking Corp.	1,633	12,036	-	12,917	-	(868)	-	(1,520)	-	(97)	-	-	1,779	65,421	-	-	-
	2) Other Deposit Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
	3) Other fin. Corp.	12,239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
	4) Insurance Companies	1,779	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5) Central Bank	-	80,637	-	100	-	12	-	292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6) Non-Financial Pvt Corp.	269,375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7) Non-Financial Pub Corp.	24,048	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-
	8) Provincial Govt	9,029	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,261	-	-	-
	9) Federal Govt	28,339	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19,765)	-	-	-
	10) Other Resident Sector	492,953	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173	-	-	-
	11) Nonresidents	19,377	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(208,243)	-	-	-
	12) Money Market Fund	(938)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	13) Non Money Mkt Fund	(1,520)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14) Pension Funds	(97)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15) Captive fin. Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ii. In foreign currency	23,101	(8,278)	-	(363)	-	(386)	-	(37)	-	-	-	-	22	6,838	(420,472)	-	-
	1) Dep. taking Corp.	(207)	1,346	-	(193)	-	(386)	-	115	-	-	-	-	22	6,838	-	-	-
	2) Other Deposit Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3) Other fin. Corp.	(386)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4) Insurance Companies	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5) Central Bank	-	10,792	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Table A.2 – continued from previous page

Types of claim	Financial Sectors														Million Rupees		
	DTC		Fa		OFI		MMF		NMMF		PF		IC			SBP	
	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses		Sources	Uses
6) Non-Financial Pvt Corp.	19,236	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7) Non-Financial Pub Corp.	(3,697)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8) Provincial Govt	398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9) Federal Govt	(136)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10) Other Resident Sector	42,368	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11) Nonresidents	(34,498)	(20,416)	-	(170)	-	-	-	-	-	(152)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(420,472)
12) Money Market Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Non Money Mkt Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive fin. Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. Other deposits	89,464	4,107	(2)	18,405	(1,640)	(1,391)	(1,391)	(6,232)	(6,232)	2,518	5,554	(2,198)	2,518	5,554	(2,198)	2,518	5,554
i. In national currency	81,623	(5,831)	(2)	8,405	(1,535)	(1,391)	(1,391)	(6,232)	(6,232)	2,518	5,554	6,434	2,518	5,554	6,434	2,518	5,554
1) Dep. taking Corp.	27,271	(1,579)	-	18,405	(2,808)	-	(1,590)	-	(6,260)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2) Other Deposit Inst.	-	-	-	3	-	-	199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113
3) Other fin. Corp.	15,450	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,265
4) Insurance Companies	5,554	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(61)
5) Central Bank	(0)	(4,251)	-	(3)	1,265	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6) Non-Financial Pvt Corp.	92,764	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7) Non-Financial Pub Corp.	(29,856)	(15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8) Provincial Govt	10,264	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9) Federal Govt	(21,923)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175
10) Other Resident Sector	(9,124)	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,518	-	-	-	1,364
11) Nonresidents	1,746	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,577
12) Money Market Fund	(3,863)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Non Money Mkt Fund	(6,260)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension Funds	(400)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive fin. Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii. In foreign currency	7,841	9,938	-	0	(105)	(105)	(105)	(105)	(105)	(105)	(105)	(105)	(105)	(105)	(105)	(105)	(105)
1) Dep. taking Corp.	1,810	(566)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2) Other Deposit Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

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Types of claim	Financial Sectors														SBP		
	DTC		Fa		OFI		MMF		NMMF		PF		IC				
	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses			
3) Other fin. Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5) Central Bank	-	7,432	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6) Non-Financial Pvt Corp.	(2,938)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7) Non-Financial Pub Corp.	(11,933)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8) Provincial Govt	571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9) Federal Govt	(548)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(498)	-
10) Other Resident Sector	19,836	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	498	-
11) Nonresidents	1,042	3,069	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,631)	-
12) Money Market Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Non Money Mkt Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive fin. Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Debt Securities	(400)	938,772	-	(26)	(2,512)	(1,714)	(2,566)	(28,541)	(32,990)	152	738	6	40,985	6	40,985	-	517,794
a. Short Term	(87)	649,882	-	(163)	491	(2,549)	(2,670)	(28,807)	(37,646)	152	582	-	26,434	-	26,434	-	517,881
1) Dep. taking Corp.	(40)	152	-	-	(69)	171	(2,822)	-	-	-	-	-	(8)	-	(8)	-	-
2) Other deposit Inst.	-	-	-	-	152	-	152	-	-	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3) Other fin. Corp.	(3)	(2,043)	-	152	-	(74)	-	(185)	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4) Insurance Companies	(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5) Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6) Non-Financial Pvt Corp.	(54)	(1,353)	-	1	357	-	-	119	(112)	-	-	-	(6)	-	(6)	-	-
7) Non-Financial Pub Corp.	-	(1,100)	-	1	-	-	-	195	(372)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8) Provincial Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9) Federal Govt	-	661,913	-	(317)	-	(2,646)	-	(28,936)	(37,266)	-	582	-	26,448	-	26,448	-	516,677
10) Other Resident Sector	18	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11) Nonresidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,204
12) Money Market Fund	-	(2,822)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Non Money Mkt Fund	-	(4,573)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension Funds	-	(292)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive fin. Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Table A.2 – continued from previous page

Types of claim	Financial Sectors																Million Rupees
	DTC		Fa		OFI		MMF		NMMF		PF		IC		SBP		
	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	
b. Long Term	(313)	288,890	-	137	(3,003)	835	104	266	-	4,656	-	156	6	14,551	-	(87)	
1) Dep. taking Corp.	(534)	(1,469)	-	-	(3,099)	(46)	-	68	-	110	-	7	-	(28)	-	-	
2) Other Deposit Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	
3) Other fin. Corp.	49	(3,099)	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	(59)	
4) Insurance Companies	(28)	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5) Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6) Non-Financial Pvt Corp.	(430)	198	-	104	96	(102)	-	-	1,251	-	(2)	-	-	7	-	-	
7) Non-Financial Pub Corp.	(160)	(2,261)	-	1	-	54	-	-	341	-	41	-	-	2,808	-	-	
8) Provincial Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9) Federal Govt	-	295,885	-	26	-	929	-	198	-	2,990	-	110	-	11,173	-	(28)	
10) Other Resident Sector	605	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11) Nonresidents	(1)	11,295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	591	-	-	
12) Money Market Fund	68	(4,280)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13) Non Money Mkt Fund	110	(6,937)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14) Pension Funds	7	(443)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15) Captive fin. Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4. Loans	285,838	234,149	897	7	(2,364)	639	732	(62)	409	(2,508)	8	(8)	(206)	3,392	(17,696)	82,569	
a. Short Term	283,126	201,787	(234)	9	(2,596)	1,785	403	(1,100)	615	(2,204)	8	(8)	(374)	57	-	76,955	
1) Dep. taking Corp.	160,637	154,786	-	-	(574)	474	395	-	695	-	(8)	(8)	(374)	-	-	93,699	
2) Other Deposit Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	(234)	
3) Other fin. Corp.	474	1,583	-	-	34	(15)	-	-	(45)	(2,130)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,054)	
4) Insurance Companies	-	(374)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5) Central Bank	101,956	-	(234)	-	(2,054)	-	-	-	(35)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6) Non-Financial Pvt Corp.	-	(21,329)	-	8	-	487	-	-	-	(78)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7) Non-Financial Pub Corp.	-	13,224	-	-	-	36	-	(1,100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8) Provincial Govt	-	2,247	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,457)	
9) Federal Govt	-	22,846	-	-	-	803	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10) Other Resident Sector	-	14,726	-	1	(2)	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	57	-	-	
11) Nonresidents	20,058	14,171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12) Money Market Fund	-	(34)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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Types of claim	Financial Sectors														SBP		
	DTC		Fa		OFI		MMF		NMMF		PF		IC				
	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses			
13) Non Money Mkt Fund	-	(55)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension Funds	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive fin. Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Long Term	2,713	32,362	1,131	(2)	232	(1,146)	329	1,038	(304)	(206)	(304)	-	168	3,335	(17,696)	5,614	-
1) Dep. taking Corp.	3,035	(54)	-	-	229	(1,202)	329	1,038	-	(46)	-	-	168	-	-	3,598	-
2) Other Deposit Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,131	-
3) Other fin. Corp.	(1,202)	(597)	-	2	3	-	-	-	(94)	(160)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4) Insurance Companies	-	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5) Central Bank	2,712	-	1,131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6) Non-Financial Pvt Corp.	-	(15,034)	-	-	-	159	-	-	(28)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7) Non-Financial Pub Corp.	-	25,063	-	-	-	(103)	-	-	(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8) Provincial Govt	-	1,624	-	-	-	-	-	-	(175)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9) Federal Govt	(366)	787	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10) Other Resident Sector	-	21,127	-	(2)	-	(2)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3,943	-	886	-
11) Nonresidents	(1,466)	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(609)	(17,696)	-	-
12) Money Market Fund	-	(668)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Non Money Mkt Fund	-	(46)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension Funds	-	(28)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive fin. Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Equity & Shares	11,442	(42,940)	194	-	(11,326)	(4,914)	(3,654)	(244)	17,820	(6,774)	(244)	500	1,738	(17,533)	(2,314)	(14,520)	-
1) Dep. taking Corp.	2,503	(9,783)	-	-	(4,108)	30	(16,374)	(244)	(396)	(26,518)	13	(25)	277	(341)	-	(14,520)	-
2) Other Deposit Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3) Other fin. Corp.	66	(11,978)	-	-	1,110	237	1,473	-	50	(44)	86	-	-	(4,136)	-	-	-
4) Insurance Companies	(338)	277	-	-	(4,136)	(13)	(1,837)	-	310	8,644	-	-	173	28,948	-	-	-
5) Central Bank	4,362	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6) Non-Financial Pvt Corp.	1,723	19,138	-	-	2,921	(1,004)	11,563	-	3,108	7,225	-	134	(825)	(31,735)	-	-	-
7) Non-Financial Pub Corp.	1,090	700	-	-	(5,897)	(4,164)	1,473	-	14,615	(4,988)	-	1,629	(1,070)	(10,269)	-	-	-
8) Provincial Govt	247	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9) Federal Govt	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	620	-	-	-	-	87	-	-	-
10) Other Resident Sector	(560)	-	194	-	(1,216)	-	48	-	-	6,413	401	-	(1,074)	-	-	-	-

Continued on next page

Table A.2 – continued from previous page

Types of claim	Financial Sectors														SBP		
	DTC		Fa		OFI		MMF		NMMF		PF		IC				
	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses			
11) Nonresidents	2,943	3,308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133	-	-	-	130	-	-	
12) Money Market Fund	(269)	(18,067)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13) Non Money Mkt Fund	(396)	(26,536)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14) Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15) Captive fin. Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7. Insurance, pension & guarantee schemes	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,087	-	(5)	
a. Life insurance reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,129	-	-	
b. Prepayments of premiums	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,958	-	(5)	
1) Dep. taking Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
2) Other Deposit Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3) Other fin. Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,403	-	(5)	
5) Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5)	-	-	
6) Non-Financial Pvt Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,702	-	-	
7) Non-Financial Pub Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8) Provincial Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9) Federal Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10) Other Resident Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11) Nonresidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(144)	-	-	
12) Money Market Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13) Non Money Mkt Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14) Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15) Captive fin. Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8. Fin derivatives & Employees Stock Fund	(6,298)	(7,032)	-	-	(0)	-	-	-	-	119	-	(528)	-	-	-	81,541	280
1) Dep. taking Corp.	(5,658)	(5,409)	-	-	(0)	-	-	-	(5,533)	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2) Other Deposit Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(467)	-	-	-	-	-

Continued on next page

Table A.2 – continued from previous page

Types of claim	Financial Sectors																SBP
	DTC		Fa		OFI		MMF		NMMF		PF		IC		Uses	Uses	
	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses			
3) Other fin. Corp.	-	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5) Central Bank	0	(7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(61)	-	-	-	-	-	-
6) Non-Financial Pvt Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7) Non-Financial Pub Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8) Provincial Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9) Federal Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10) Other Resident Sector	(584)	(1,402)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11) Nonresidents	(57)	(214)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,541
12) Money Market Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Non Money Mkt Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive fin. Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Employee Stock Option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Other accounts	(9,571)	58,862	30,147	(503)	3,545	(1,449)	2,497	30,285	22,197	78,553	(339)	376	15,941	40,036	(22,341)	8,000	
receivable/ payable																	
a. Trade credit and advances	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Other	(9,571)	58,829	30,147	(503)	3,545	(1,449)	2,497	30,285	22,197	78,553	(339)	376	15,941	40,036	(22,341)	8,000	
i. Resident sectors	(9,433)	58,627	29,869	(570)	3,942	(1,449)	2,360	30,285	12,247	78,640	(339)	376	15,922	39,983	(22,848)	2,907	
ii. Nonresidents	(138)	201	278	67	(397)	-	137	-	9,950	(87)	-	-	19	53	507	5,093	
Total Assets/Liabilities	1,249,793	1,270,408	31,236	30,925	(12,657)	(10,093)	(2,991)	602	10,299	52,944	322	2,220	71,031	74,178	162,543	162,224	
Net Lending(+)\Net																	
Borrowing(-)	20,615		(311)		2,563		3,592	42,645	1,898	3,146							

Million Rupees

Table A.2 continue...

Million Rs.

Types of claim	Non-Financial Sectors																						
	NFC Pvt			NFC Pub			Pro Govt.			Fed Govt.			HH			ROW			Total				
	Sources	Uses		Sources	Uses		Sources	Uses		Sources	Uses		Sources	Uses		Sources	Uses		Sources	Uses			
1. Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2. Currency and deposits	5,221	401,496	33,424	(11,401)	34,524	197,080	(14,342)	-	1,015,424	(9,737)	(9,737)	(440,546)	(37,218)	887,509	1,090,660	(9,737)	(9,388)	-	887,509	1,090,660	-	-	
a. Currency	-	17,088	-	4,020	-	-	-	-	274,115	30,932	30,932	-	-	295,331	293,835	30,932	293,835	-	295,331	293,835	-	-	
i. National	-	17,088	-	4,019	-	-	-	-	241,035	-	-	-	-	264,399	262,810	-	262,810	-	264,399	262,810	-	-	
ii. Foreign	-	0	-	1	-	-	-	-	33,080	30,932	30,932	-	-	30,932	31,024	30,932	31,024	-	30,932	31,024	-	-	
b. Interbank Position	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Transferable deposits	-	288,611	-	20,351	23,688	-	8,438	-	535,321	(471,477)	(471,477)	-	-	266,678	553,548	-	553,548	-	266,678	553,548	-	-	
i. In national currency	-	269,375	-	24,048	23,290	-	8,574	-	492,953	-	-	-	-	708,216	924,856	-	924,856	-	708,216	924,856	-	-	
1) Dep. taking Corp.	-	269,375	-	24,048	9,029	-	28,339	-	492,953	-	-	-	-	67,054	849,609	-	849,609	-	67,054	849,609	-	-	
2) Other Deposit Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	
3) Other fin. Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,251	-	-	-	-	12,251	-	-	-	
4) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,779	-	-	-	-	1,779	-	-	-	
5) Central Bank	-	-	-	-	14,261	-	(19,765)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,244	-	75,244	-	-	75,244	-	-	
6) Non-Financial Pvt Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	269,375	-	-	-	-	269,375	-	-	-	
7) Non-Financial Pub Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,087	-	-	-	-	24,087	-	-	-	
8) Provincial Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,290	-	-	-	-	23,290	-	-	-	
9) Federal Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,574	-	-	-	-	8,574	-	-	-	
10) Other Resident Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	493,127	-	-	-	-	493,127	-	-	-	
11) Nonresidents	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(188,865)	3	-	3	-	(188,865)	3	-	-	
12) Money Market Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(938)	-	-	-	-	(938)	-	-	-	
13) Non Money Mkt Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,520)	-	-	-	-	(1,520)	-	-	-	
14) Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(97)	-	-	-	-	(97)	-	-	-	
15) Captive fin. Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ii. In foreign currency	-	19,236	-	(3,697)	398	-	(136)	-	42,368	(471,477)	(471,477)	-	-	(441,538)	(371,308)	-	(371,308)	-	(441,538)	(371,308)	-	-	
1) Dep. taking Corp.	-	19,236	-	(3,697)	398	-	(136)	-	42,368	(31,939)	(31,939)	-	-	(25,308)	58,958	-	58,958	-	(25,308)	58,958	-	-	
2) Other Deposit Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3) Other fin. Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(386)	-	-	-	-	(386)	-	-	-	
4) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	
5) Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(430,272)	(430,272)	-	-	(430,272)	10,792	-	10,792	-	(430,272)	10,792	-	-	
6) Non-Financial Pvt Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,236	-	-	-	-	19,236	-	-	-	
7) Non-Financial Pub Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,170)	-	-	-	-	(13,170)	-	-	-	
8) Provincial Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,473)	(9,473)	-	-	398	-	-	-	-	398	-	-	-	

Continued on next page

Table A.2 – continued from previous page

Million Rs.

Types of claim	Non-Financial Sectors																	
	NFC Pvt			NFC Pub			Prov Govt.			Fed Govt.			HH		ROW		Total	
	Sources	Uses		Sources	Uses		Sources	Uses		Sources	Uses		Sources	Uses		Sources	Uses	
9) Federal Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	206	-	-	70
10) Other Resident Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,368
11) Nonresidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(34,498)
12) Money Market Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(441,058)
13) Non Money Mkt Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive fin. Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. Other deposits	5,221	95,797	33,424	(35,771)	(7)	10,836	197,080	(22,780)	-	205,988	-	(37,218)	325,501	243,277	-	-	-	-
i. In national currency	5,221	98,735	33,424	(23,838)	(7)	10,264	197,080	(21,735)	-	186,152	-	(11,275)	326,291	254,895	-	-	-	-
1) Dep. taking Corp.	-	92,764	-	(29,856)	-	10,264	-	(21,923)	-	(9,124)	-	(11,275)	27,271	50,422	-	-	-	-
2) Other Deposit Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	113	1	-	-	-	-
3) Other fin. Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,714	8	-	-	-	-
4) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,518	-	-	5,493	2,518	-	-	-	-
5) Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	-	-	-	-	(0)	(2,815)	-	-	-	-
6) Non-Financial Pvt Corp.	608	3,600	2,362	(301)	(7)	-	-	13	-	4,765	-	-	95,726	8,092	-	-	-	-
7) Non-Financial Pub Corp.	(301)	2,362	1,672	(2,767)	-	-	9,085	-	-	-	-	-	(19,399)	(420)	-	-	-	-
8) Provincial Govt	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,277	-	-	-	-	-
9) Federal Govt	136	17	-	9,085	-	-	-	-	-	187,995	-	-	(21,612)	197,098	-	-	-	-
10) Other Resident Sector	4,765	-	29,390	-	-	-	187,995	-	-	-	-	-	216,906	-	-	-	-	-
11) Nonresidents	-	(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,323	(8)	-	-	-	-
12) Money Market Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,863)	-	-	-	-	-
13) Non Money Mkt Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,260)	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(400)	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive fin. Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii. In foreign currency	(2,938)	(2,938)	(11,933)	571	(1,046)	19,836	(25,943)	(790)	(11,618)	(790)	(25,943)	(790)	(790)	(11,618)	(790)	(11,618)	(11,618)	(11,618)
1) Dep. taking Corp.	-	(2,938)	-	(11,933)	-	571	-	(548)	-	19,836	-	(95,829)	1,810	(91,511)	-	-	-	-
2) Other Deposit Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
3) Other fin. Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5) Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	(498)	-	-	-	-	-	69,886	76,820	-	-	-	-
6) Non-Financial Pvt Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,938)	3	-	-	-	-
7) Non-Financial Pub Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,933)	-	-	-	-	-

Continued on next page

Table A.2 – continued from previous page

Types of claim Items	Non-Financial Sectors												Total	
	NFC Pvt		NFC Pub		Prov Govt.		Fed Govt.		HH		ROW			
	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses		
8) Provincial Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	571	-
9) Federal Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,046)	-
10) Other Resident Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,334	-
11) Nonresidents	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,589)	3,070
12) Money Market Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Non Money Mkt Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive fin. Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Debt Securities	(1,404)	38,522	(6,478)	116,632	1	1,685,578	151,506	445	1,674,790	1,802,916	1,067,183	1,138,237	659,351	279
a. Short Term	(926)	39,481	(4,099)	(4,942)	1	1,071,804	(87,787)	-	1,067,183	1,138,237	-	-	659,351	279
1) Dep. taking Corp.	(1,353)	(54)	(1,100)	-	-	661,913	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2) Other deposit Inst.	1	-	1	-	-	(317)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(163)	-
3) Other fin. Corp.	-	357	-	-	-	(2,646)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,649)	(1,608)
4) Insurance Companies	(6)	-	-	-	-	26,448	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,434	-
5) Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	516,677	-	-	-	-	-	-	516,677	-
6) Non-Financial Pvt Corp.	420	(334)	-	-	1	28,541	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,265	(1,692)
7) Non-Financial Pub Corp.	-	-	(2,000)	188	-	(5,388)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,388)	(911)
8) Provincial Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9) Federal Govt	-	28,526	-	(5,388)	-	-	(87,805)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,137,408
10) Other Resident Sector	13	-	(1,000)	-	-	(87,805)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(88,723)	-
11) Nonresidents	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,205
12) Money Market Fund	-	1,263	-	258	-	(28,936)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(28,936)	(1,301)
13) Non Money Mkt Fund	-	9,723	-	-	-	(37,266)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(37,266)	5,150
14) Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	582	-	-	-	-	-	-	582	(292)
15) Captive fin. Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Long Term	(478)	(959)	(2,379)	121,574	-	613,774	239,293	445	607,607	664,679	290,190	(1,527)	607,607	664,679
1) Dep. taking Corp.	198	(430)	(2,261)	(160)	-	295,885	605	-	-	-	-	-	290,190	(1,527)
2) Other Deposit Inst.	104	-	1	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	137	-
3) Other fin. Corp.	(102)	96	54	-	-	929	-	-	-	-	-	-	930	(3,062)
4) Insurance Companies	7	-	-	-	-	11,173	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,152	6
5) Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	(28)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(28)	-
6) Non-Financial Pvt Corp.	(564)	(12)	(266)	(121)	-	(348)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,512)	74

Continued on next page

Table A.2 – continued from previous page

Million Rs.

Types of claim	Non-Financial Sectors												Total	
	NFC Pvt		NFC Pub		Prov Govt.		Fed Govt.		HH		ROW			
Items	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses
7) Non-Financial Pub Corp.	(121)	(266)	93	53,978	-	-	69,159	-	-	-	-	-	68,971	54,315
8) Provincial Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9) Federal Govt	-	(348)	-	69,159	-	-	-	-	-	238,688	-	445	-	615,930
10) Other Resident Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	238,688	-	-	-	-	-	239,293	-
11) Nonresidents	-	-	-	(85)	-	-	(1,711)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,712)	11,801
12) Money Market Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	(4,280)
13) Non Money Mkt Fund	-	-	-	(1,198)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	(8,135)
14) Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	(443)
15) Captive fin. Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Loans	(74,132)	(8,480)	381,655	(2,485)	(10,586)	3,364	48,178	55,588	41,756	4,041	-	(245,145)	653,340	127,639
a. Short Term	(16,122)	(9,150)	109,723	(3,557)	(12,210)	1,682	23,649	59	14,725	349	-	-	399,687	269,976
1) Dep. taking Corp.	(21,329)	-	13,224	-	2,247	-	22,846	-	13,141	-	-	-	189,817	248,960
2) Other Deposit Inst.	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	(234)
3) Other fin. Corp.	487	-	-	-	-	-	803	-	57	-	-	-	1,855	(486)
4) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	57	(374)
5) Central Bank	530	-	-	-	(14,457)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,742	-
6) Non-Financial Pvt Corp.	(56)	(10,268)	(283)	2,182	-	-	-	-	1,401	349	-	-	1,063	(28,571)
7) Non-Financial Pub Corp.	2,182	(283)	89,574	(5,516)	-	1,682	-	59	68	-	-	-	91,823	9,202
8) Provincial Govt	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	(12,210)
9) Federal Govt	853	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	912	23,649
10) Other Resident Sector	349	1,401	-	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	347	16,253
11) Nonresidents	-	-	7,149	(291)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,207	13,880
12) Money Market Fund	848	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	848	(34)
13) Non Money Mkt Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(55)
14) Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)
15) Captive fin. Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Long Term	(58,010)	670	271,932	1,072	1,624	1,682	24,529	55,529	27,031	3,692	-	(245,145)	253,653	(142,337)
1) Dep. taking Corp.	(15,034)	-	25,063	-	1,624	-	787	(366)	21,127	-	-	-	36,999	1,976
2) Other Deposit Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	(2)	1,131
3) Other fin. Corp.	159	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(986)	(595)
4) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,943	-	-	-	3,943	168
5) Central Bank	(1,185)	-	39,949	-	-	-	-	-	886	-	-	(246,083)	43,493	(246,083)

Continued on next page

Table A.2 – continued from previous page

Types of claim	Non-Financial Sectors												Total						
	NFC Pvt			NFC Pub			Prov Govt.			Fed Govt.				HH			ROW		
	Sources	Uses		Sources	Uses		Sources	Uses		Sources	Uses			Sources	Uses		Sources	Uses	
6) Non-Financial Pvt Corp.	(11,401)	(2,542)	-	454	894	-	-	(14,635)	2,758	3,324	-	(22,805)	(8,189)	(50,638)					
7) Non-Financial Pub Corp.	894	454	-	43,066	1,860	-	1,682	70,530	(1,682)	368	-	-	42,278	99,854					
8) Provincial Govt	-	-	-	1,682	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,682	1,624					
9) Federal Govt	(11,962)	-	-	70,530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,742	58,201	24,529					
10) Other Resident Sector	3,324	2,758	-	368	(1,682)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,692	27,029					
11) Nonresidents	(22,805)	-	-	90,766	-	-	23,742	-	-	-	-	-	72,541	(589)					
12) Money Market Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(668)					
13) Non Money Mkt Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(46)					
14) Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(28)					
15) Captive fin. Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
5. Equity & Shares	154,245	57,646	-	65,674	19,407	-	576	13,607	-	1,901	28,905	153,344	246,821	166,574					
1) Dep. taking Corp.	19,138	1,723	-	700	1,090	-	247	72	-	(560)	-	-	18,510	(22,043)					
2) Other Deposit Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	-	-	-	194					
3) Other fin. Corp.	(1,004)	2,921	-	(4,164)	6	-	-	-	-	(1,216)	-	-	(4,005)	(14,165)					
4) Insurance Companies	(31,735)	(825)	-	23	(1)	-	-	87	-	(1,074)	-	-	(36,013)	27,400					
5) Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,362	-					
6) Non-Financial Pvt Corp.	7,962	21,156	-	46	327	-	289	-	-	4,481	28,905	153,344	40,732	165,997					
7) Non-Financial Pub Corp.	327	46	-	54,327	18,008	-	40	13,448	-	76	-	-	48,777	17,886					
8) Provincial Govt	33	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	319	-					
9) Federal Govt	1,471	-	-	14,614	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,245	-					
10) Other Resident Sector	4,481	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,901	-					
11) Nonresidents	153,445	28,905	-	11	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156,530	32,274					
12) Money Market Fund	18	(169)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(251)	(18,236)					
13) Non Money Mkt Fund	109	3,889	-	-	(84)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(287)	(22,732)					
14) Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
15) Captive fin. Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
7. Insurance, pension & guarantee schemes	-	6,702	-	-	152	-	-	-	-	44,129	-	-	55,087	50,980					
a. Life insurance reserves	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	44,129	-	-	44,129	44,130					
b. Prepayments of premiums	-	6,702	-	-	151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,958	6,850					
1) Dep. taking Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-					
2) Other Deposit Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					

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Table A.2 – continued from previous page

Million Rs.

Types of claim	Non-Financial Sectors												Total			
	NFC Pvt		NFC Pub		Prov Govt.		Fed Govt.		HH		ROW					
	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses				
3) Other fin. Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,850
5) Central Bank	-	6,702	-	151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,403	(5)
6) Non-Financial Pvt Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,702	-
7) Non-Financial Pub Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8) Provincial Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9) Federal Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10) Other Resident Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11) Nonresidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(144)	-
12) Money Market Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Non Money Mkt Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive fin. Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Fin derivatives &	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,243	(6,752)
Employees Stock Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1) Dep. taking Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,658)	(5,409)
2) Other Deposit Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3) Other fin. Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0)
4) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5) Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	(7)
6) Non-Financial Pvt Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7) Non-Financial Pub Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8) Provincial Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9) Federal Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10) Other Resident Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(584)	(1,402)
11) Nonresidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,485	66
12) Money Market Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Non Money Mkt Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive fin. Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Employee Stock Option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Table A.2 – continued from previous page

Million Rs.

Types of claim Items	Non-Financial Sectors												Total	
	NFC Pvt		NFC Pub		Prov Govt.		Fed Govt.		HH		ROW		Sources	Uses
	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses		
10. Other accounts	84,595	(322,960)	221,711	260,877	-	-	81,354	207,756	(36,899)	397,992	38,380	(8,891)	406,860	639,720
receivable/ payable														
a. Trade credit and advances	(320,657)	(340,064)	122,332	68,917	-	-	-	-	(36,899)	120,558	26,768	(2,804)	(208,456)	(153,360)
b. Other	405,252	17,104	99,379	191,960	-	-	81,354	207,756	-	277,434	11,611	(6,087)	615,316	793,080
i. Resident sectors	407,860	(21,275)	97,769	192,744	-	-	81,354	207,756	-	277,434	11,611	(6,087)	616,045	750,071
ii. Nonresidents	(2,608)	38,379	1,610	(784)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(729)	43,009
Total Assets/ Liabilities	168,525	172,926	695,986	383,182	(10,593)	38,463	2,012,190	262,608	4,857	1,614,993	(382,997)	(137,465)	3,997,544	3,918,114
Net Lending(+)\Net Borrowing(-)	4,401		(312,804)		49,056		(1,749,582)		1,610,137		245,532		(79,430)	

CHANGES FROM 1993 SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

The System of National Accounts 2008 (2008 SNA) retains the basic theoretical framework of its predecessor, the System of National Accounts 1993 (1993 SNA). The changes in the 2008 SNA bring the accounts into line with developments in the economic environment, advances in methodological research and needs of users.

Following major changes have been introduced in the new SNA 2008;

1. Producer unit undertaking ancillary activities to be recognized as a separate establishment in certain cases.
2. Artificial subsidiaries not regarded as institutional units unless resident in an economy different from that of their parents.
3. Branch of a non-resident unit recognized as an institutional unit.
4. Residence of multiterritory enterprises clarified
5. Special purpose entities recognized.
6. Holding company allocated to the financial corporations sector.
7. Head office to be allocated to the institutional sector of the majority of its subsidiaries.
8. Sub-sector for non-profit institutions introduced.

9. Definition of financial services enlarged.
10. Subsectoring of the financial corporation sector revised to reflect new developments in financial services, markets and instruments.
11. Research and development is not an ancillary activity.
12. Method for calculating financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) refined.
13. Output of central bank clarified.
14. Recording of the output of non-life insurance services improved.
15. Valuation of output for own final use by households and corporations to include a return to capital.
16. Extension and further specification of the concepts of assets, capital formation and consumption of fixed capital.
17. Change of economic ownership introduced.
18. Asset boundary extended to include research and development cost.
19. Revised classification of assets introduced.
20. Extension of the assets boundary and government gross capital formation to include expenditure on weapons systems.
21. The asset category "computer software" modified to include databases.
22. The concept of capital services introduced
23. Treatment of costs of ownership transfer elaborated.
24. Treatment of mineral exploration and evaluation, land improvements.
25. Water resources treated as an asset in some cases.
26. Consumption of fixed capital to be measured at the average prices of the period with respect to a constant-quality price index of the asset concerned.
27. Definition of cultivated biological resources made symmetric to uncultivated resources.

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28. Intellectual property products introduced.
 29. Concept of resource lease for natural resources introduced.
 30. Changes in the items appearing in the other changes in the volume of assets account introduced.
 31. Treatment of securities repurchase agreement clarified.
 32. Treatment of employee stock options described.
 33. Treatment of non-performing loans elaborated.
 34. Reinsurance similarly treated as direct insurance.
 35. Originals and copies recognized as distinct products.



Sectoral Classification

Financial Corporations

Financial Corporations consist of all resident corporations that are principally engaged in providing financial services, including insurance and pension funding services, to other institutional units. The production of financial services is the result of financial intermediation, financial risk management, liquidity transformation or auxiliary financial activities. The financial corporations sector can be divided into eight sub sectors according to its activity in the market and the liquidity of its liabilities.

Deposit Taking Corporations

Deposit taking corporations except the central bank have financial intermediation as their principal activity. To this end, they have liabilities in the form of deposits or financial instruments (such as short term certificates of deposit) that are close substitutes for deposits. The liabilities of deposit taking corporations are typically included in measures of money broadly defined. These include commercial banks, specialized banks, development finance institutions, monetary & financial institutions and depository NBFC's.

Other Financial Intermediaries

Other financial intermediaries except insurance corporations and pension funds consist of financial corporations that are engaged in providing financial services by incurring liabilities, in forms other than currency, deposits or close substitutes for deposits, on their own account for the purpose of acquiring financial assets by engaging in financial transactions on the market. These include discount houses, venture capital companies, mutual funds, housing finance companies, exchange companies and cooperative banks except Punjab Provincial Cooperative Bank.

Financial Auxiliaries

Financial auxiliaries consist of financial corporations that are principally engaged in activities associated with transactions in financial assets and liabilities or with providing the regulatory context for these transactions but in circumstances that do not involve the auxiliary taking ownership of the financial assets and liabilities being transacted. Financial Auxiliaries include money changers, stock brokers and other institutions that provide auxiliary services.

Money Market Funds (MMF)

The money market funds are those that invest in money market instruments. Money market funds are collective investment schemes that raise funds by issuing shares or units to the public. The proceeds are invested primarily in money market instruments, MMF shares or units, transferable debt instruments with a residual maturity of not more than one year, bank deposits and instruments that pursue a rate of return that approaches the interest rates.

Non-Money-Market Funds (NMMF)

The non-money market funds are those that invest in stock markets and other non- money market instruments. Non-money market Funds are collective investment schemes that raise funds by issuing shares or units to the public. The proceeds are invested predominantly in financial assets other than short term assets and in non-financial assets (usually real estate). Investment fund shares or units are generally not close substitutes for deposits. They are not transferable by means of cheque or direct third-party payments.

Pension Funds

Pension liabilities arise when an employer or government obliges or encourages members of households to participate in a social insurance scheme that will provide income in retirement.

The social insurance schemes may be organized by employers or by government, they may be organized by insurance corporations on behalf of employees or separate institutional units may be established to hold and manage the assets to be used to meet the pensions and to distribute the pensions. The pension fund sub-sector consists of only those social insurance pension funds that are institutional units separate from the units that create them.

Insurance Companies

Insurance corporations consist of incorporated, mutual and other entities whose principal function is to provide life, accident, sickness, fire or other forms of insurance to individual institutional units or groups of units or reinsurance services to other insurance corporations. Captive insurance is included, that is, an insurance company that serves only its owners. Deposit insurers, issuers of deposit guarantees and other issuers of standardized guarantees that are separate entities and act like insurers by charging premiums and have reserves, are classified as insurance corporations. Postal Life Insurance is also covered under this sector.

Central Bank

The central bank is the national financial institution that exercises control over key aspects of the financial system. As long as the central bank is a separate institutional unit, it is always allocated to the financial corporations sector even if it is primarily a non-market producer.

Non-Financial Corporations

Non-financial corporations are corporations whose principal activity is the production of market goods or non-financial services.

Non-Financial Private Corporations

This includes privately owned and/or controlled enterprises primarily engaged in non-financial activities, which are: Incorporated enterprises, e.g. corporations, joint stock companies, limited liability partnerships, non credit cooperatives and other forms of business associations which are registered under company and similar laws, acts or regulations and recognized as legal entities.

Non-Financial Public 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 sells most of the goods or non-financial services it provides to the public. These enterprises do not hold and manage financial assets and liabilities apart from their working balances and accounts receivables/payable. As a practical rule, government 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 also includes the quasi-corporations, which are financially integrated with the federal government (government enterprises) e.g. Pakistan Railways, Pakistan Post Office. These include both listed and non listed companies having effective government control/management.

General Government

General Government includes federal government, provincial governments, local governments and governmental NPI's. The data related to provincial and federal NPI's have 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 Government

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.

Federal and Provincial Government NPI's

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 NPI's 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.

Other Residents' Sector

This is the residual sector comprising the individuals, households, non-government non-corporate enterprises of farm/firm business and non-farm/firm business (like sole proprietorship and partnership), trusts and non-profit institutions. It is defined as a group of persons who share the same living accommodation, who pool some, or all, of their income and wealth and who consume certain types of goods and services collectively, mainly housing and food. In general, each member of a household should have some claim upon the collective resources of the household. At least some decisions affecting consumption or other economic activities must be taken for the household as a whole.

Rest of the World

The rest of the world consists of all non-resident institutional units that enter into transactions with resident units, or have other economic links with resident units. It is not a sector for which complete sets of accounts have to be compiled, although it is often convenient to describe the rest of the world as if it were a sector. The accounts, or tables, for the rest of the world are confined to those that record transactions between residents and non-residents or other economic relationships, such as claims by residents on non-residents, and vice versa. The rest of the world includes certain institutional units that may be physically located within the geographic boundary of a country; for example, foreign enclaves such as embassies, consulates or military bases, and also international organizations. It covers transactions of resident units with all non-resident units covering Pakistan nationals abroad, foreign nationals and international institutions.

Instruments

Monetary Gold & SDR's

Monetary Gold

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 is classified as a commodity. Monetary gold is not traded, except between central banks and occasionally with international organizations such as the International Monetary Fund.

Special Drawing Rights (SDR's)

SDR's 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.

Currency and Deposits

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 with various denominations of currency units. 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

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 be 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.

Other Transferable Deposits

Other transferable deposits are those where one party or both parties to the transaction, or either the creditor or debtor or both of the positions, is not a bank.

Other Deposits

Other deposits comprise 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 legal 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.

Restricted Deposits

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.

Inter-bank Positions

Though not strictly accurate, the term bank is frequently used as a synonym for the central bank and other deposit-taking corporations. Banks take deposits from and make loans to all other sectors. There may also be substantial borrowing and lending within the banking sub sector, but this is of different economic significance from their intermediation activities involving other sectors.

Debt Securities

Debt securities are negotiable instruments serving as evidence of a debt. 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, TFC's, PTC's, 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). 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.

Equity and Investment Fund Shares

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. 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.

Listed Shares

Listed shares are equity securities listed on an exchange (SECP). They are also referred to as quoted shares. The existence of quoted prices of shares listed on an exchange means that current market prices are usually readily available.

Unlisted Shares

Unlisted shares are equity securities not listed on an Exchange (SECP). Unlisted shares tend to be issued by subsidiaries and smaller scale enterprises and typically have different regulatory requirements but neither qualification is necessarily the case.

Insurance, Pension and Standardized Guarantee Schemes

Insurance, pension and standardized guarantee schemes all function as a form of redistribution of income or wealth mediated by financial institutions. The redistribution may be between individual institutional units in the same period or for the same institutional unit over different periods or a combination of the two. Units participating in the schemes contribute to them and may receive benefits (or have claims settled) in the same or later periods. While they hold the funds, insurance corporations invest them on behalf of the participants. The part of the investment income that is distributed to the participants as property income is returned as extra contributions.

Non-Life Insurance Technical Reserves

Non-life insurance technical reserves consist of prepayments of net non-life insurance premiums and reserves to meet outstanding non-life insurance claims.

Life Insurance & Annuities Entitlements

Life insurance and annuities entitlements show the extent of financial claims policyholders have against an enterprise offering life insurance or providing annuities. The only transaction for life insurance and annuity entitlements recorded in the financial account is the difference between net premiums receivable and claims payable.

Financial Derivatives

Financial derivatives are financial instruments that are linked to a specific financial instrument or indicator or commodity, through which specific financial risks can be traded in financial markets in their own right.

Options

Options are contracts that give the purchaser of the option the right, but not the obligation, to buy (a call option) or to sell (a put option) a particular financial instrument or commodity at a predetermined price (the strike price) within a given time span (American option) or on a given date (European option).

Forwards

Under a forward contract, the two counter parties agree to exchange a specified quantity of an underlying item (a particular product or financial asset) at an agreed contract price (the strike price) on a specified date. Futures contracts are forward contracts traded on organized exchanges. A forward contract is an unconditional financial contract that represents an obligation for settlement on a specified date. Futures and other forward contracts are typically, but not always, settled by the payment of cash or the provision of some other financial instrument rather than the actual delivery of the underlying item and therefore are valued and traded separately from the underlying item.

Employee Stock Options (ESO's)

An employee stock option is an agreement made on a given date (the grant date) under which an employee may purchase a given number of shares of the employer's stock at a stated price (the strike price) either at a stated time (the vesting date) or within a period of time (the exercise period) immediately follow the vesting date.

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. There are three main types of produced assets: fixed assets, inventories and valuables. Both fixed assets and inventories are assets that are held only by producers for purposes of production. Valuables may be held by any institutional unit and are primarily held as stores of value.

Fixed 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).

Inventories are produced assets that consist of goods and services, which came into existence in the current period or in an earlier period, and that are held for sale, use in production or other use at a later date. Inventories consist of materials and supplies, work-in-progress, finished goods, and goods for resale

Valuables are produced goods of considerable value that are not used primarily for purposes of production or consumption but are held as stores of value over time. They consist of precious

metals and stones, jewelery, works of art, commemorative coins etc.

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.