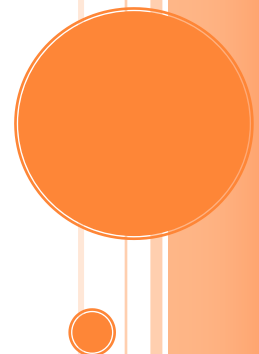


Flow of Funds Accounts of Pakistan 2016-17



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



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2016-17



Flow of Funds and Price & Publication Division

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Conceptual Framework of Accounts	1
1.2	Purpose and Value of Accounts.....	3
1.3	The Structure of Accounts under SNA-2008.....	4
1.4	Sectors of Economy	4
2	Overview	6
2.1	Financial Assets and Liabilities.....	8
2.1.1	Financial Assets.....	8
2.1.2	Liabilities	8
2.1.3	Financial Assets and Liabilities of Households.....	9
2.2	Financial Transactions by Sector	12
2.2.1	Non-Financial Corporate Sector	12
2.2.2	Households & NPISH	13
2.2.3	General Government Sector	15
2.2.4	Rest of the World Sector	16
2.2.5	Financial Corporation Sector	18
3	Integrated Capital and Financial Account of Pakistan	21
4	Capital Account	24
5	Financial Account	27
A	Appendices	30
	Main Indices of Flow of Funds	30
	Sectoral Positions	31
	Detailed Flow of Funds Accounts of Pakistan	33
B	Glossary	41

PREFACE

Statistics & DWH Department provides quality statistics on economic sectors of Pakistan. The department strives to cope with the data needs of internal and external stakeholders and to fulfill the requirements of international institutions. The data compilation methodologies and procedures are aligned with international guidelines for harmonization with the international standards and comparability.

The flow of funds accounts for FY17 have been prepared from the data collected from various 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 2016-17 (Final) contain a brief description of theoretical framework pertaining to detailed flow of funds, financial, capital accounts and stocks of non-financial corporate, general government and other sectors of Pakistan economy. The flow of funds accounts highlights statistical relationship of financial activities of all sectors of the economy with one another and 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)

Director

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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
NFA	Non-Financial Assets
NFC	Non-Financial Corporations
NFPSE	Non-Financial Public Sector Enterprises
NMMF	Non-Money Market Fund
NPA	Non-Produced Assets
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

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	Page
2.1 Trends of Financial Assets	8
2.2 Trends of Liabilities	9
2.3 Financial Assets and Liabilities of the Households and NPISH	10
2.4 Fund Raising and Utilization by the Non-financial Corporation Sector	13
2.5 Fund Raising and Utilization by the Households & NPISH	14
2.6 Fund Raising and Utilization by the General Government Sector	16
2.7 Fund Raising and Utilization by the Rest of the World Sector	17
2.8 Fund Raising by the Financial Corporations Sector	18
2.9 Fund Utilization by the Financial Corporations Sector	19
2.10 Volume of Funds Supplied to Non-Financial Sectors by the Financial Sectors	19
3.1 Integrated Capital & Financial Accounts 2016-17	22
4.1 Capital Account of Pakistan 2016-17	25
5.1 Financial Account of Pakistan 2016-17	28
A.1 Main Indices of Flow of Funds as on 2016-17	30
A.2 Sectoral Positions 2016-17	31
A.3 Detailed Flow of Funds Accounts of Pakistan 2016-17	33

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	Page
2.1 Summary of Flow of Funds	7
2.2 Components' Ratios of Financial Assets of Households & NPISH	11
2.3 Components' Ratios of Liabilities of Households & NPISH	11
2.4 Fund Raising & Utilization by Households & NPISH	15
2.5 Fund Raising and Utilization of the Rest of the World Sector	17



Introduction

The State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) initiated flow of funds accounts compilation in 1982 in collaboration with Pakistan Bureau of Statistics and Planning Commission of Pakistan. The framework including sectoral classification, transaction categorization, and compilation procedure was prepared by SBP under the guidelines of System of National Accounts - 68 (SNA-68). Since 2005, Pakistan has been compiling flow of funds according to SNA-93. State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) implemented SNA-2008 and compiled the Flow of Funds Accounts 2012-13 and onward accordingly. The compilation of accounts are in harmony with SNA guidelines for institutional sectors of the economy and classification of transactions, estimate of sectoral savings and investment together with financial flows classified by instruments.

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 institutional units' 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 all the sectors of the economy. The accounts record and maintain the borrowing and lending operations among various sectors of the domestic economy and with the rest of the world and trace the flows of savings for capital formation.

These accounts may be used to analyze financial developments. The links of financial economy integrated with the national accounting framework reflect associated financial flows with savings and capital formation. Flow of funds are transactions accounts, 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 current and capital receipts & payments while the financial flows display the changes in financial claims. 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 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, 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.

1.4 Sectors of Economy

A significant element in the preparation of flow of funds accounts is the appropriate grouping of commonly identifiable economic units (institutional 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 characteristics. 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 sectors and sub-sectors classification is as following:

1. Non-financial corporations

- a) Public non-financial corporations
- b) National private non-financial corporations
- c) Foreign controlled non-financial corporations

2. Financial corporations

- a) Central bank
- b) Deposit taking corporations except the central bank
- c) Money market funds
- d) Non-money market funds
- e) Other financial intermediaries except insurance corporations and pension funds
- f) Financial auxiliaries
- g) Captive financial institutions and money lenders
- h) Insurance corporations
- i) Pension funds

3. General government

- a) Federal government including NPIs and excluding public corporations
- b) Provincial & local governments including NPIs and excluding public corporations

4. Households and non -profit institutions serving households (NPISH)

5. Rest of the world



Overview

Total outstanding financial assets amounted to Rs. 65,644.0 billion at the end of 2016-17, depicting an increase of Rs. 5,637.3 billion (9.4%) from the end of previous year. In similar fashion, total outstanding liabilities amounted to Rs. 91,462.1 billion at the end of period under review, reflecting a increase of Rs.9,057.3 billion (11.0%) from the end of previous year.

The outstanding financial assets of households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) increased by Rs. 2,193.1 billion (15.6%) from the end of 2015-16 to Rs. 16,238.8 billion. Similarly, liabilities of the same decreased by Rs. 177.0 billion (10.1%) to Rs. 1,578.9 billion. As the financial assets increased, the net financial assets (financial assets- liabilities) of households & NPISH increased by Rs. 2,370.0 billion (10.3%) from Rs. 12,289.9 billion at the end of previous year to Rs. 14,659.9 billion. Likewise, the ratio of financial assets to liabilities of households & NPISH rose from 8.0 times at the end of previous year to 10.3 times.

The amount of non-financial corporate sector's fund-raising increased from Rs. 1,794.4 billion over previous year to Rs. 3,213.4 billion, influenced by sharp increase in borrowings from deposit taking corporations (Rs. 399.1 billion - Rs. 748.8 billion) and shares capital (Rs. 476.2 billion - Rs. 1,171.3 billion). Similarly, non-financial corporate sector's funds utilization increased from previous year's Rs. 1,518.3 billion to Rs. 2,320.6 billion during 2016-17. The non-financial corporate sector's financial deficit also increased from Rs. 276.1 billion in previous year to Rs. 892.8 billion.

In case of households & NPISH, fund raising and fund utilization there is increase in funds surplus from Rs. 1,218.3 billion in the previous year to Rs. 1,470.5 billion. The funds raised by the government decreased from Rs. 2,140.4 billion in previous year to Rs. 2,040.0 billion. Similarly, funds utilization decreased as well from Rs. 753.4 billion in the previous year to Rs. 228.4 billion. As a result of decrease in fund raising, the scale of funds deficit increased from Rs. -1,387.1 billion to Rs. -1,811.6 billion in 2016-17. The rest of the world's funds shortage increased from Rs. 480.2 billion in previous year to Rs. 1,321.6 billion.

During the year 2016-17, the volume of fund-raising by financial corporations decreased to Rs. 3,096.9 billion from previous year Rs. 3,749.3 billion. Similarly, the scale of financial corporations' funds utilization decreased from Rs. 3,713.9 billion in previous year to Rs. 3,009.2 billion. The scale of financial corporations' funds deficit rose from Rs. 35.4 billion in previous year to Rs. 87.7 billion.

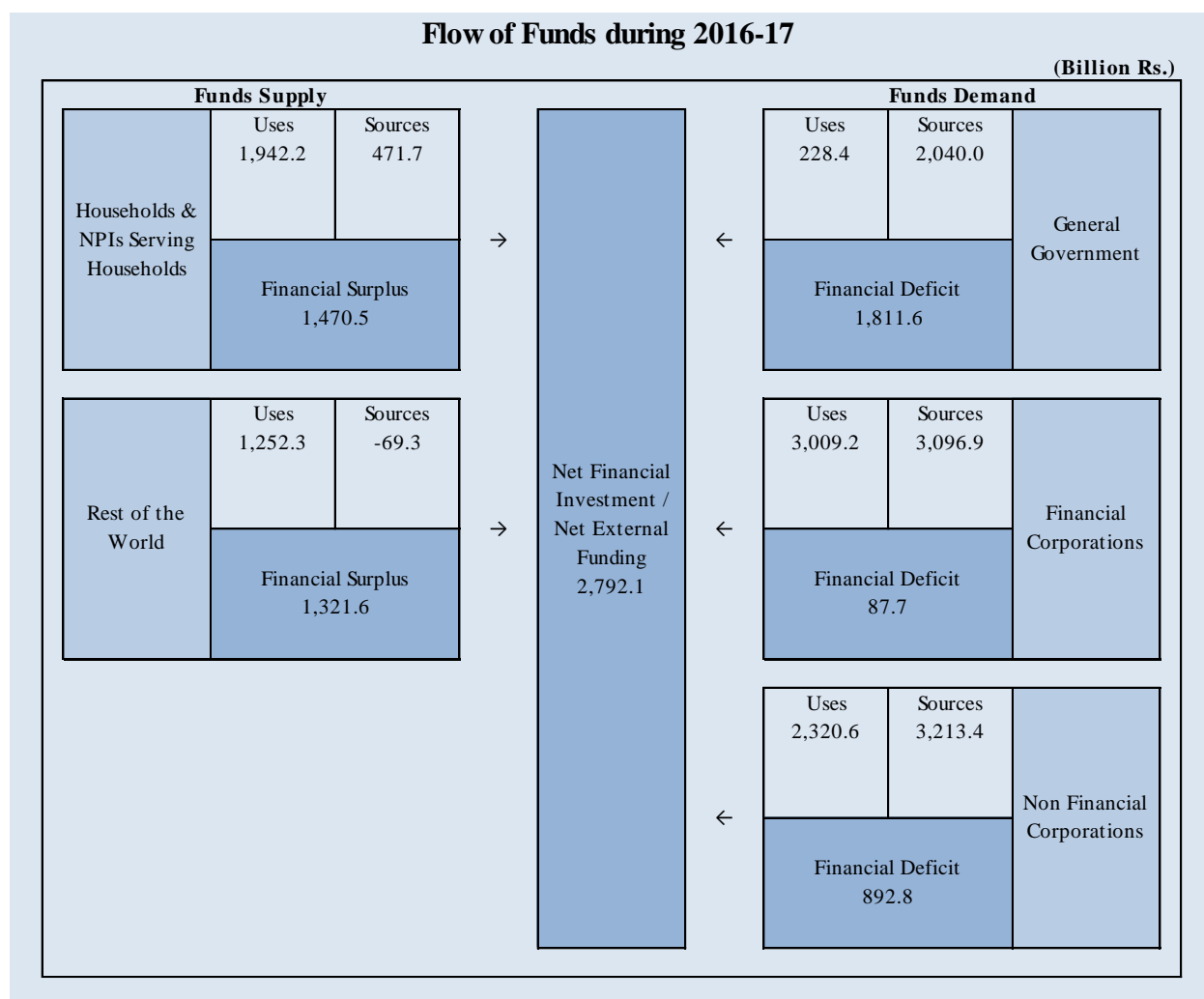


Figure 2.1: Summary of Flow of Funds

2.1 Financial Assets and Liabilities

2.1.1 Financial Assets

Outstanding financial assets amounted to Rs. 65,644.0 billion at the end of 2016-17, with an increase of 9.4 percent from the end of previous year. Viewing the trends of the components of financial assets, the weights of trade credit & advances (5.9% - 4.0%) and other accounts receivables (18.1% - 17.6%) decreased, whereas those of loans & advances (15.1% - 15.6%), debt securities (19.7% - 20.5%), share capital (6.3% - 6.8%) and currency & deposits (34.8% - 35.6%) increased at the end of the review period.

Table 2.1 Trends of Financial Assets

	(Year End - Million Rs.)				
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Total Financial Assets	40,354,265	44,820,934	48,569,564	60,006,650	65,643,996
<i>Changes (%)</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>23.5</i>	<i>9.4</i>
Currency & Deposits	12,110,241 <i>30.0</i>	14,650,933 <i>32.7</i>	16,729,392 <i>34.4</i>	20,910,398 <i>34.8</i>	23,338,952 <i>35.6</i>
Debt Securities	9,866,827 <i>24.5</i>	11,074,479 <i>24.7</i>	12,293,961 <i>25.3</i>	11,820,891 <i>19.7</i>	13,427,497 <i>20.5</i>
Loans & Advances	5,948,434 <i>14.7</i>	5,676,786 <i>12.7</i>	6,742,540 <i>13.9</i>	9,071,461 <i>15.1</i>	10,237,245 <i>15.6</i>
Shares Capital	2,175,208 <i>5.4</i>	3,008,441 <i>6.7</i>	2,797,543 <i>5.8</i>	3,798,029 <i>6.3</i>	4,495,591 <i>6.8</i>
Trade Credit & Advances	2,880,574 <i>7.1</i>	3,644,350 <i>8.1</i>	3,256,983 <i>6.7</i>	3,537,590 <i>5.9</i>	2,614,468 <i>4.0</i>
Other Accounts Receivables ²⁾	7,372,981 <i>18.3</i>	6,765,945 <i>15.1</i>	6,749,145 <i>13.9</i>	10,868,281 <i>18.1</i>	11,530,243 <i>17.6</i>

Notes:

1) Figures in italic represent shares in total assets.

2) Includes monetary gold & SDR, Insurance & technical reserves, financial derivatives and miscellaneous financial assets, etc.

2.1.2 Liabilities

Outstanding liabilities amounted to Rs. 91,462.1 billion at the end of 2016-17, with an increase of 11.0 percent from the end of previous year. Viewing the trends of the components of liabilities the weights of trade credit

& advances (3.8% - 2.9%) and other accounts payable (16.4% -14.8%) decreased. Whereas, those of shares capital (14.1% - 14.9%), loans (26.0% - 27.1%), currency & deposits (25.0% - 25.1%) and debt securities (14.7%- 15.3%) increased.

Table 2.2 Trends of Liabilities

	(Year End - Million Rs.)				
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Total Financial Liabilities	57,146,745	63,236,819	69,170,853	82,404,823	91,462,119
Changes (%)	11.3	10.7	9.4	19.1	11.0
Currency & Deposits	12,349,735 <i>21.6</i>	14,646,258 <i>23.2</i>	16,165,450 <i>23.4</i>	20,597,339 <i>25.0</i>	22,938,421 <i>25.1</i>
Debt Securities	9,547,936 <i>16.7</i>	11,269,897 <i>17.8</i>	12,613,308 <i>18.2</i>	12,105,277 <i>14.7</i>	13,985,041 <i>15.3</i>
Loans & Advances	15,962,154 <i>27.9</i>	15,860,606 <i>25.1</i>	16,588,741 <i>24.0</i>	21,438,383 <i>26.0</i>	24,811,751 <i>27.1</i>
Shares Capital	7,708,704 <i>13.5</i>	9,050,153 <i>14.3</i>	9,345,213 <i>13.5</i>	11,632,138 <i>14.1</i>	13,595,232 <i>14.9</i>
Trade Credit & Advances	1,958,202 <i>3.4</i>	3,119,405 <i>4.9</i>	3,129,092 <i>4.5</i>	3,091,475 <i>3.8</i>	2,614,468 <i>2.9</i>
Other Accounts Payables ²⁾	9,620,014 <i>16.8</i>	9,290,500 <i>14.7</i>	11,329,049 <i>16.4</i>	13,540,211 <i>16.4</i>	13,517,205 <i>14.8</i>

Notes:

1) Figures in italic represent shares in total liabilities.

2) Includes monetary gold & SDR, Insurance & technical reserves, financial derivatives and miscellaneous financial liabilities etc.

2.1.3 Financial Assets and Liabilities of Households

The financial assets of households & NPISH increased by 15.6 percent from Rs. 14,045.7 billion at the end of 2015-16 to Rs. 16,238.8 billion at the end of 2016-17.

Table 2.3 Financial Assets and Liabilities of the Households and NPISH

	(Year End - Million Rs.)				
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Financial Assets	10,806,146	10,914,945	12,052,389	14,045,698	16,238,755
<i>Growth (%)</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>15.6</i>
<i>Changes</i>	<i>1839228</i>	<i>108799</i>	<i>1137444</i>	<i>1993309</i>	<i>2193057</i>
Currency & Deposits	6,527,856	7,527,497	8,691,260	11,805,776	13,147,203
Debt Securities	2,207,054	2,465,868	2,663,515	566,432	1,238,653
Insurance & Pension Reserves	391,159	101,047	141,710	741,262	874,473
Shares Capital	340,666	354,524	374,124	595,714	692,110
Other Accounts Receivables ²⁾	1,339,411	466,010	181,781	336,514	286,316
Financial Debt	1,058,423	1,651,678	1,703,443	1,755,827	1,578,859
<i>Growth (%)</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>56.1</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>-10.1</i>
<i>Changes</i>	<i>24548</i>	<i>593255</i>	<i>51765</i>	<i>52384</i>	<i>-176968</i>
Borrowing From Central Bank	17,861	17,854	19,033	24,027	16,827
Borrowing From DTC's ³⁾	684,185	670,905	760,737	893,938	1,047,106
Borrowing From NBFC's ⁴⁾	306	165	107	159	166
Borrowing From NFPSE's	22,525	19,999	27,980	48,533	33,979
Insurance & Pension Funds	28,091	701	948	1,811	225,209
Other Accounts Payables ⁵⁾	305,456	942,055	894,639	787,359	255,571
Net Financial Assets (A-B)	9,747,723	9,263,267	10,348,945	12,289,871	14,659,896
	<i>1,814,680</i>	<i>(484,456)</i>	<i>1,085,678</i>	<i>1,940,925</i>	<i>2,370,025</i>
Financial Ratio	10.21	6.61	7.08	8.00	10.29

1) Figures in italic represent changes from the ends of the previous years

2) Include trade credit & advances, loans etc.

3) Loans extended by commercial banks

4) Loans extended by other deposit accepting institutions, other financial intermediaries and financial auxiliaries

5) Trade credits, miscellaneous financial debts, etc.

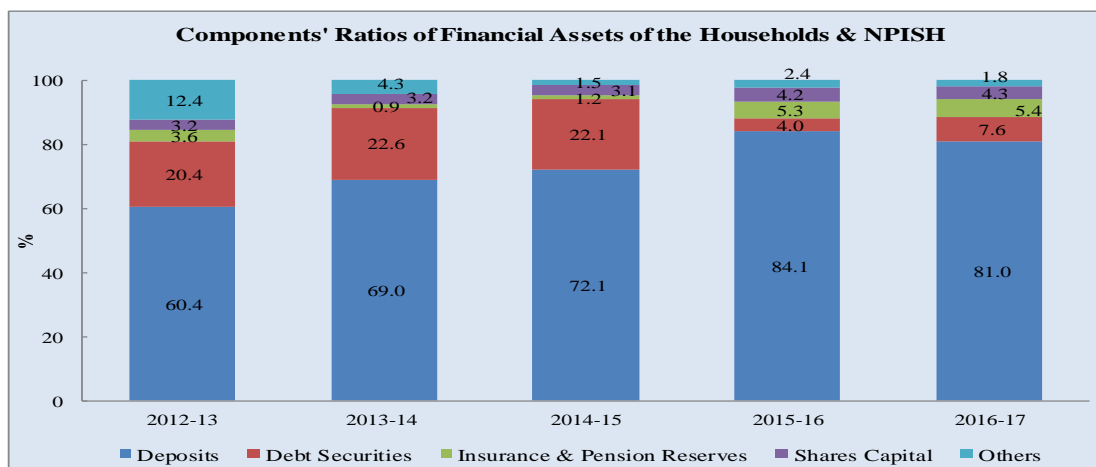


Figure 2.2: Components' Ratios of Financial Assets of Households & NPISH

Viewing the trends of the components of financial assets of households & NPISH, the weights of others (include trade credit & advances and loans) (2.4% - 1.8%) and currency & deposits (84.1% - 81.0%) decreased. Whereas, those of debt securities (4.0%- 7.6%), shares capital (4.2% - 4.3%), insurance & pension (5.3% - 5.4%) and have increased.

The liabilities of households & NPISH decreased by 10.1 percent from Rs. 1,755.8 billion at the end of 2015-16 to Rs. 1,578.9 billion, compared to 3.1 percent increase in the previous year. Viewing the details of the composition of liabilities of households & NPISH, the weight of borrowings from other (44.8% - 16.2%) and borrowings from non-financial corporate sector (2.8% - 2.2%) decreased, whereas that of borrowings from deposits taking corporations (50.9% - 66.3%) increased.

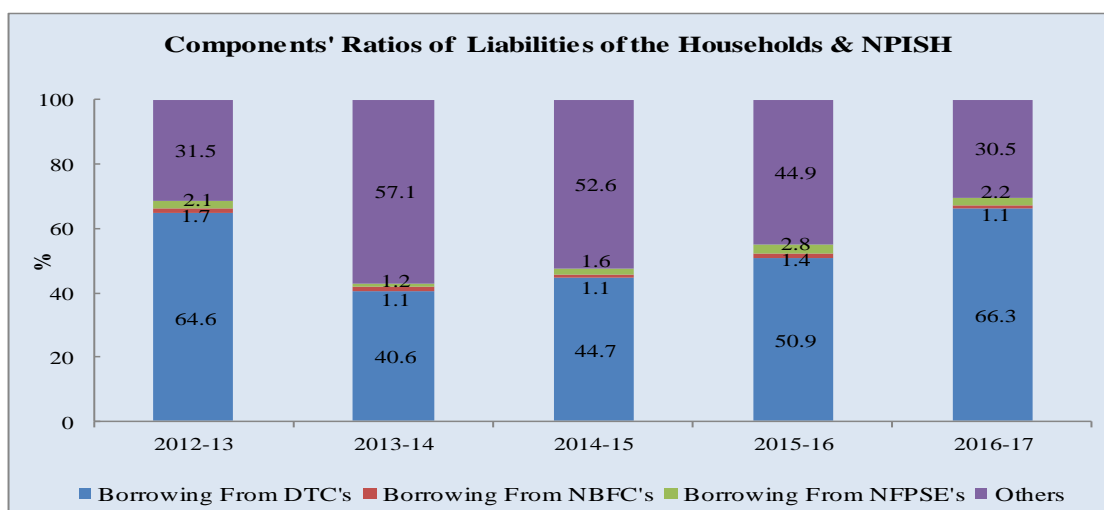


Figure 2.3: Components' Ratios of Liabilities of Households & NPISH

At the end of 2016-17, the net financial assets of households & NPISH stood at Rs. 14,659.9 billion having increased of Rs. 2,370.0 billion from Rs. 12,289.9 billion at the end of previous year. It showed a decrease of Rs. 177.0 billion in the liabilities of households & NPISH and an expansion of Rs. 2,193.1 billion in holdings of financial assets. Meanwhile, the ratio of financial assets to liabilities of households & NPISH increased from 8.0 times at the end of 2015-16 to 10.3 times.

2.2 Financial Transactions by Sector

2.2.1 Non-Financial Corporate Sector

During the year 2016-17, fund-raising of non-financial corporate sector increased to Rs. 3,213.4 billion from Rs. 1,794.4 billion the previous year, centering on borrowings from deposit taking corporations and shares capital. The amount of indirect financing increased to Rs. 904.5 billion from Rs. 605.8 billion of the previous year, direct financing increased from Rs. 648.7 billion in the preceding year to Rs. 1,459.0 billion owing mainly to an increase in the share capital. Fund-raising from others account payables increased from Rs. 428.8 billion in preceding year to Rs. 659.5 billion, borrowing from non-residents increased from Rs. 111.0 billion to Rs. 190.5 billion during the period under review.

The ratio of fund-raising through indirect financing during the year 2016-17 decreased from 33.8 percent of the previous year to 28.2 percent and other accounts payable during the period under review decreased from 23.9 percent of the previous year to 20.5 percent. Whereas, the ratio of fund-raising through borrowing from non-residents decreased from 6.2 percent of the previous year to 5.9 percent and direct financing increased from 36.2 percent of the previous year to 45.4 percent.

During 2016-17, the non-financial corporate sector's funds utilization increased from previous year's Rs. 1,518.3 billion to Rs. 2,320.6 billion. Viewing the pattern of funds utilization by type of financial instrument, the sector's utilization of foreign claims and debt securities decreased, whereas shares capital, insurance & technical reserves, currency and deposit, loans and other accounts receivable increased significantly, which resulted in increase in overall sector's utilization. In the year 2016-17, the financial deficit (fund raising - fund utilization = savings - investment) of the non-financial corporate sector increased to Rs. 892.8 billion from Rs. 276.1 billion of the previous year.

Table 2.4 Fund Raising and Utilization by the Non-financial Corporation Sector

(During period - Million Rs.)

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Fund Raising	864,510	1,612,170	688,331	1,794,400	3,213,415
<i>Indirect Finance¹⁾</i>	232,413	470,234	256,845	605,813	904,482
Borrowing From NFPSE's	124,430	(11,049)	(7,797)	41,851	9,684
Borrowing From Central Bank	39,294	-	(4,847)	-	(935)
Borrowing From DTC's	1,925	464,351	212,792	399,072	748,834
Borrowing From NBFC's	1,556	(1,029)	(1,305)	1,126	4,563
Borrowings from Government	61,168	15,746	12,060	122,077	107,721
Borrowings from Other Resident Sector	4,041	2,216	45,941	41,687	34,616
<i>Direct Finance²⁾</i>	250,682	885,043	420,490	648,745	1,458,993
Deposits	38,645	72,173	91,854	148,091	167,441
Debt Securities	(7,882)	28,894	16,467	24,460	120,292
Shares Capital	219,919	783,975	312,170	476,193	1,171,260
<i>Borrowings from Overseas</i>	75,110	(48,642)	12,315	111,012	190,456
<i>Other Accounts Payables³⁾</i>	306,306	305,535	(1,319)	428,830	659,483
Fund Utilization	556,192	1,628,300	645,580	1,518,345	2,320,614
Currency & Deposits	390,095	348,295	400,645	43,848	516,801
<i>Currency</i>	21,107	(13,829)	(3,680)	6,703	(9,390)
<i>Transferable deposits</i>	308,962	308,827	395,695	(209,047)	320,488
<i>Other Transferable deposits</i>	28,746	56,067	64,366	95,305	90,144
<i>Other deposits</i>	31,280	(2,769)	(55,736)	150,887	115,560
Debt Securities	155,238	30,839	(76,223)	122,356	48,144
Loans Extended	(10,965)	(18,504)	4,974	(17,218)	(1,708)
Shares Capital	77,053	36,308	78,855	93,363	233,499
Insurance & Technical reserves	6,854	404,066	1,849	23,831	34,157
Foreign Claims	37,595	(8,880)	(412)	34,842	(63,274)
Other Accounts Receivable	(99,678)	836,176	235,893	1,217,322	1,552,996
Funds Shortage⁴⁾	308,318	(16,130)	42,751	276,055	892,801

Notes:

- 1) Borrowings from financial & non-financial corporations
- 2) Shares and other equity, securities, corporate bonds, etc.
- 3) Trade credits, bills payable, etc.
- 4) Positive figures represent financial deficit, negative figures represent financial surplus

2.2.2 Households & NPISH

During the year 2016-17, funds decreased by households & NPISH came to Rs. 471.7 billion from the previous year of Rs. 702.8 billion. By type of financial institutions, fund raising through deposit taking corporations (Rs. 127.4 billion - Rs. 154.0 billion), insurance (Rs. 0.3 billion - Rs. 74.6 billion) and non-financial corporations' (Rs. -1.6 billion - Rs. 2.1 billion) increased. Whereas, central bank (Rs. 1.7 billion -

Rs. -1.3 billion), others (Rs. 575.0 billion - Rs. 242.4 billion) and non-banking financial corporation's (Rs. 0.04 billion - Rs. -0.05 billion) decreased.

The volume of households & NPISH utilization of funds increased to Rs. 1,942.2 billion from the previous year of Rs. 1,921.1 billion. Looking at the pattern of funds utilization, currency & deposits at financial institutions decreased from previous year of Rs. 1,760.4 billion to Rs. 1,378.4 billion due to decrease in currency, transferable deposits and other transferable deposits, although the other deposits increased.

Table 2.5 Fund Raising and Utilization by the Households and NPISH

	(During period - Million Rs.)				
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
<i>Fund Raising (A)</i>	697	223,859	(44,433)	702,815	471,708
Borrowing From Central Bank	886	(7)	1,179	1,665	(1,290)
Borrowing From DTC's	34,268	(16,918)	87,819	127,419	153,968
Borrowing From NBFC's ¹⁾	56	72	(57)	44	(51)
Borrowing From NFPSE's	(1,614)	2,310	1,608	(1,583)	2,063
Borrowing from Insurance Companies	4,000	(27,390)	18	285	74,614
Others ²⁾	(36,899)	265,791	(135,000)	574,985	242,404
<i>Fund Utilization (B)</i>	1,614,993	950,096	1,063,869	1,921,072	1,942,197
Currency & Deposits	1,015,424	796,541	1,010,070	1,760,369	1,378,378
<i>Currency</i>	274,115	253,624	384,000	771,055	583,719
<i>Transferable deposits</i>	535,321	449,422	407,169	793,939	599,037
<i>Other Transferable deposits</i>	214,621	41,318	163,850	244,317	224,765
<i>Other deposits</i>	(8,633)	52,177	55,051	(48,942)	(29,143)
Debt Securities	151,506	409,523	751	(82,111)	252,476
Loans Extended	4,041	2,216	45,941	41,687	34,616
Shares Capital	1,901	11,647	25,163	90,213	130,086
Insurance & Technical reserves	44,129	(290,113)	15,573	99,580	133,211
Other Accounts Receivable ²⁾	397,992	20,283	(33,629)	11,335	13,429
Difference (B- A)³⁾	1,614,296	726,238	1,108,302	1,218,257	1,470,488

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

The loans extended decreased from the previous year of Rs. 41.7 billion to Rs. 34.6 billion. Whereas, insurance & technical reserves increased from Rs. 99.6 billion to Rs. 133.2 billion, shares capital increased from Rs. 90.2 billion to Rs. 130.1 billion, other account receivable increased from Rs. 11.3 billion to Rs. 13.4 billion and debt securities increased from Rs. -82.1 billion to Rs. 252.5 billion. Funds surplus of households & NPISH increased by Rs. 252.2 billion from previous year's of Rs. 1,218.3 billion to Rs. 1,470.5 billion.

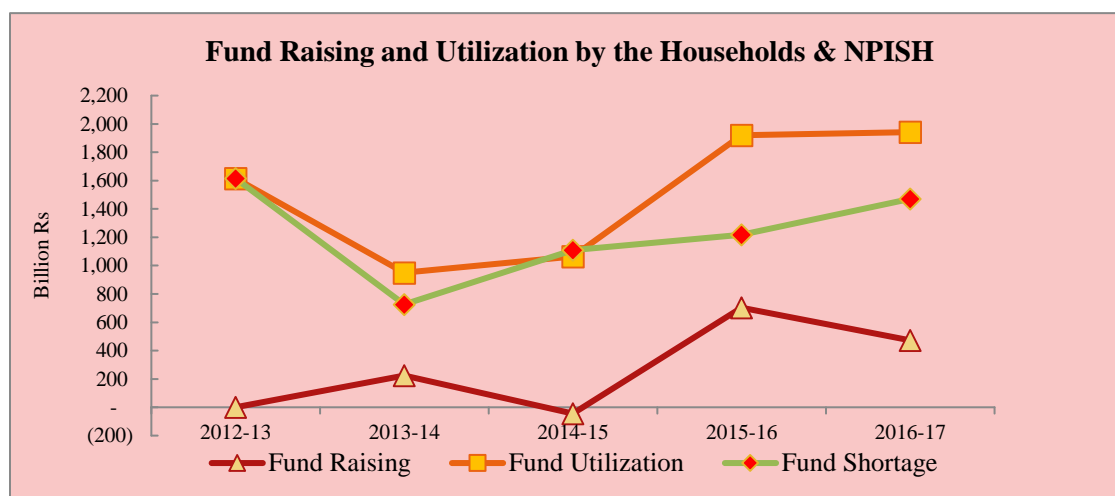


Figure 2.4: Fund Raising & Utilization by Households & NPISH

2.2.3 General Government Sector

During the year 2016-17, funds raised by the government sector decreased from Rs. 2,140.4 billion in the previous year to Rs. 2,040.0 billion as the issuance of debt securities (Rs. 1,290.5 billion - Rs. 1,174.2 billion), deposits (Rs. 110.8 billion - Rs. 52.6) and other accounts payable (Rs. 183.0 billion - Rs. 179.7 billion) decreased. Whereas, borrowings from financial institutions (Rs. 556.2 billion - Rs. 633.5 billion) increased. Funds utilized by the government sector decreased from Rs. 753.4 billion of the previous year to Rs. 228.4 billion as currency & deposits (Rs. 466.5 billion - Rs. -58.1 billion), loans extended (Rs. 122.4 billion - Rs. 110.0 billion) and other account receivable (Rs. 76.6 billion - Rs. 40.5 billion) decreased and shares capital (Rs. 84.9 billion - Rs. 133.6 billion) increased. As a result, fund deficit inflated from previous year's Rs. -1,387.1 billion to Rs. -1,811.6 billion.

Table 2.6 Fund Raising and Utilization by the General Government Sector

(During period - Million Rs.)

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
<i>Fund Raising (A)</i>	2,001,597	1,984,482	1,364,184	2,140,419	2,039,965
Deposits	197,073	(15,247)	140,814	110,768	52,598
Debt Securities	1,685,578	1,657,817	819,332	1,290,514	1,174,175
Borrowings from Financial institutions	37,592	168,792	291,604	556,168	633,458
Other Accounts Payables	81,354	173,121	112,434	182,969	179,734
<i>Fund Utilization (B)</i>	301,071	936,031	74,158	753,359	228,396
Currency & Deposits	20,181	537,493	20,018	466,475	(58,087)
Currency	-	-	-	-	-
Transferable deposits	32,126	507,551	(23,824)	379,631	(142,603)
Other Transferable deposits	15	29	1,378	862	5,612
Other deposits	(11,960)	29,913	42,464	85,982	78,904
Debt Securities	-	3,321	-	2,941	2,374
Loans Extended	58,952	14,122	18,109	122,391	110,006
Shares Capital	14,183	323,129	37,296	84,941	133,611
Other Accounts Receivable	207,756	57,966	(1,265)	76,611	40,493
Difference (B- A)	(1,700,526)	(1,048,451)	(1,290,025)	(1,387,060)	(1,811,569)

2.2.4 Rest of the World Sector

During the year 2016-17, fund-raising decreased from Rs. 499.8 billion in the previous year to Rs. -69.3 billion. On the contrary, the rest of the world's funds utilization increased from Rs. 980.0 billion in 2015-16 to Rs. 1,252.3 billion in 2016-17. Fund surplus significantly increased from the previous year of Rs. 480.2 billion to Rs. 1,321.6 billion.

Table 2.7 Fund Raising and Utilization by the Rest of the World Sector

(During period - Million Rs.)

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Fund Raising (A)	(382,997)	307,104	455,235	499,824	(69,256)
SDRs	(9,737)	(5,675)	(3,841)	(6,463)	(3,668)
Foreign Exchange Holdings	(440,545)	311,452	465,663	475,416	(120,239)
Foreign Direct Investment	28,905	10,652	3,282	12,422	8,905
Others	38,380	(9,325)	(9,868)	18,449	45,746
Fund Utilization (B)	(167,102)	438,191	690,816	980,035	1,252,308
Foreign Exchange Holdings	(37,219)	(7,471)	107,302	41,616	170,376
Overseas Securities ¹⁾	445	206,027	93,900	(917)	27,440
Loans	(245,145)	50,256	297,560	703,392	771,668
Shares Investment by Non-residents	153,344	247,008	186,434	207,064	234,134
Trade credits	(2,804)	2,767	14,985	(9,782)	5,234
Others	(35,723)	(60,396)	(9,365)	38,662	43,456
Difference (B- A)²⁾	215,895	131,087	235,581	480,211	1,321,564

Notes:

1) Debt securities held by non-residents

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

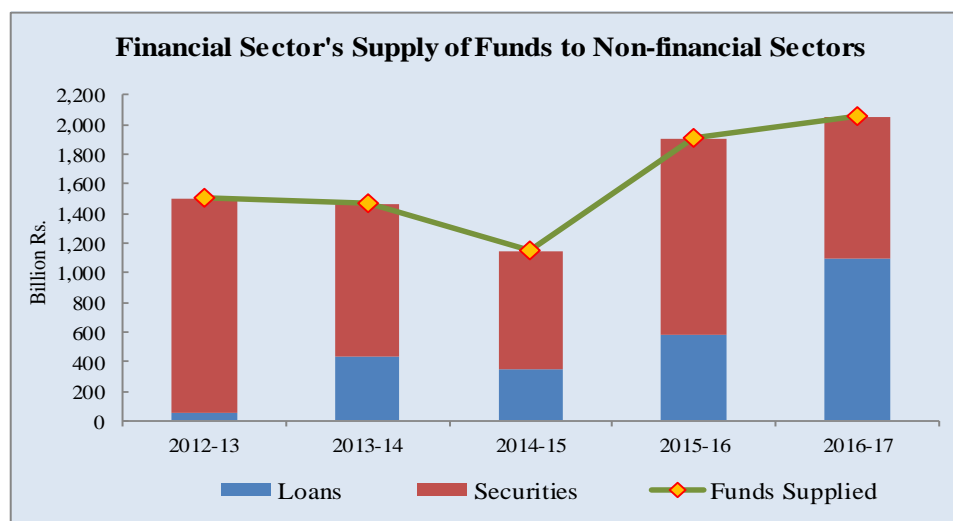


Figure 2.5: Fund Raising and Utilization of the Rest of the World Sector

2.2.5 Financial Corporations Sector

2.2.5.1 Fund-Raising

During the year 2016-17, fund-raising by financial corporations decreased to Rs. 3,096.9 billion from the previous year's Rs. 3,749.3 billion. Looking at the pattern of fund-raising by financial institution type, insurance companies & pension funds (Rs. 136.8 billion to Rs. 179.5 billion), other financial corporation's (Rs. 96.1 billion to Rs. 254.1 billion) increased from the preceding year. Whereas, central bank (Rs. 1,259.3 billion to Rs. 457.0 billion), deposit taking corporations (Rs. 2,241.5 billion to Rs. 2,192.1 billion) and by financial auxiliaries (Rs. 15.5 billion to Rs. 14.2 billion) decreased.

Viewing at the pattern by financial instrument, fund raising through debt securities (Rs. -3.7 billion to Rs. -1.2 billion), shares capital (Rs. 163.0 billion to Rs. 286.2 billion), borrowing from non-residents (Rs. 40.6 billion to Rs. 171.5 billion), other account payable (Rs. -56.3 billion to Rs. 52.5 billion) and financial derivative (Rs. -15.6 billion to Rs. -12.8 billion) increased from the previous year. Whereas, fund-raising through currency & deposits (Rs. 2,615.7 billion to Rs. 2,070.4 billion) and borrowings from deposit taking corporations (Rs. 878.8 billion to Rs. 356.4 billion) decreased.

Table 2.8 Fund Raising by the Financial Corporations Sector

	(During period - Million Rs.)				
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Fund Raising	1,509,576	1,805,110	2,290,966	3,749,252	3,096,861
Central Bank	162,543	691,948	549,127	1,259,309	456,955
Deposit Taking Corp.	1,249,793	982,456	1,727,695	2,241,489	2,192,125
Financial Auxiliaries	31,236	(26,549)	(7,155)	15,523	14,235
Other Financial Corporations	(5,348)	31,608	5,852	96,084	254,069
Insurance Companies & Pension Funds	71,353	125,647	15,447	136,847	179,476
Currency & Deposits	1,092,336	1,679,391	1,319,212	2,615,745	2,070,426
Debt Securities	(5,320)	(6,492)	(17,889)	(3,651)	(1,203)
Borrowings from DTC's	266,722	(123,761)	531,589	878,783	356,412
Borrowings from Overseas	897	47,463	17,787	40,580	171,497
Shares Capital	(11,931)	17,808	(31,546)	162,986	286,182
Insurance & Technical reserves	55,087	123,555	16,922	126,696	173,895
Financial Derivative	69,711	(12,684)	33,526	(15,606)	(12,829)
Other Accounts Payable	42,075	79,829	421,363	(56,281)	52,481

2.2.5.2 Fund Utilization

During 2016-17, the financial corporation sector's funds utilization decreased from the Rs. 3,713.9 billion of the previous year to Rs. 3,009.2 billion. Viewing the financial corporation sector's funds utilization by type of financial institution, deposit taking corporations and financial auxiliaries decreased by Rs. 32.2 billion and Rs. 6.4 billion respectively. Central bank also decreased by Rs. 812.5 billion, other financial corporation's increased by Rs. 70.5 billion and insurance companies & pension funds was increased by Rs. 75.9 billion. Viewing the pattern by type of financial instrument, the financial corporation sector's holdings of debt securities, loans extended, monetary gold & SDR's, insurance and technical reserves, other account receivable and currency & deposits decreased when compare to previous year. On the other hand, share capital and financial derivative increased in 2016-17.

Table 2.9 Fund Utilization by the Financial Corporations Sector

	(During period - Million Rs.)				
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Fund Utilization	1,583,262	1,930,845	2,300,380	3,713,899	3,009,177
Central Bank	162,224	776,743	367,571	1,259,950	447,466
Deposit Taking Corp.	1,270,408	1,022,828	1,875,134	2,147,765	2,115,525
Financial Auxiliaries	30,780	(26,776)	(7,274)	17,984	11,602
Other Financial Corporations	43,453	27,532	24,964	133,296	203,742
Insurance Com & Pension Funds	76,397	130,517	39,985	154,904	230,842
Monetary Gold & SDR	(9,388)	(5,362)	(27,431)	(6,463)	(20,603)
Currency & Deposits	(306,883)	552,929	306,122	627,474	553,557
Debt Securities	1,435,019	877,530	882,683	1,394,172	736,121
Loans Extended	318,179	308,796	1,093,788	1,421,015	1,347,843
Shares Capital	(60,593)	110,062	(76,923)	128,800	317,599
Insurance & Technical Reserves	(3)	2	43,838	10,334	(30,445)
Financial Derivative	(7,161)	(21,285)	(26,225)	(7,968)	(4,598)
Other Accounts Receivable	214,093	108,172	104,529	146,534	109,703

2.2.5.3 Funds Supply to Non-Financial Sectors

During the year 2016-17, 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. 1,904.6 billion to Rs. 2,053.8 billion. This was mainly attributable to increase in loans to depository corporations.

Table 2.10 Volume of Funds Supplied to Non-financial Sectors by the Financial Sectors

(During period - Million Rs.)

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Funds Supplied¹	1,503,167	1,466,257	1,146,880	1,904,631	2,053,828
Non-financial Corporations	1,111	467,834	227,526	445,007	874,046
Government Sector	1,461,314	1,040,866	827,299	1,332,659	947,435
Households	40,741	(42,443)	92,055	126,966	232,347
Loans	55,714	431,510	347,855	585,036	1,099,961
<i>Percent</i>	<i>3.71</i>	<i>29.43</i>	<i>30.33</i>	<i>30.72</i>	<i>53.56</i>
Depository Corporations	65,288	468,753	348,495	582,233	933,973
Other Financial Corporations	(9,574)	(37,243)	(640)	2,802	165,988
Securities	1,447,453	1,034,746	799,026	1,319,596	953,867
<i>Percent</i>	<i>96.29</i>	<i>70.57</i>	<i>69.67</i>	<i>69.28</i>	<i>46.44</i>
Depository Corporations	953,099	301,766	1,445,019	1,490,765	484,860
Other Financial Corporations	494,354	732,980	(645,994)	(171,169)	469,007

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 interrelationship 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 dimensional 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 funds, non money market funds, pension funds, insurance corporations, central bank, rest of the world, non-financial public sector enterprise's sectors' 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. 213.4 billion and other resident sector which is residual sector shows discrepancy of Rs. 255.1 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.

Table 3.1: Integrated Capital & Financial Accounts 2016-17

Transactions and Balancing Items	Financial sectors							
	DTC	Fa	OFI	MMF	NMMF	PF	IC	SBP
	Million Rs							
1 Saving less Investment (2+5-7)	(76,601)	(2,634)	3,679	(5,125)	(48,590)	(291)	51,366	(9,488)
2 Saving, Gross	(26,984)	695	14,481	(5,125)	(48,746)	(253)	54,790	(8,379)
3 Consumption of fixed capital	22,214	358	3,994	-	(133)	-	(345)	2,025
4 Net Saving (2 less 3)	(49,198)	337	10,487	(5,125)	(48,614)	(253)	55,135	(10,405)
5 Capital transfers, net	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Current external balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Acquisitions less disposals of Non-financial Assets	49,617	3,328	10,802	-	(157)	37	3,424	1,109
8 Gross fixed capital formation	38,059	583	10,254	-	(238)	-	3,919	987
9 Other non-financial assets	11,558	2,745	548	-	81	37	(495)	122
10 Net lending(+)/net borrowing(-) (11-29)	(76,601)	(2,634)	3,679	(5,125)	(48,590)	(291)	51,366	(9,488)
11 Net acquisition of financial assets	2,115,525	11,602	(5,387)	16,123	182,728	10,279	230,842	447,466
12 Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20,603)
13 Currency and deposits	437,370	(5,504)	(42,073)	2,295	63,197	1,172	31,319	65,782
14 Currency	38,423	(1,967)	(35)	-	(0)	829	48	5,577
15 Transferable deposits	367,788	(7,472)	(38,611)	(1,008)	55,940	387	15,627	53,997
16 Other deposits	31,159	3,935	(3,427)	3,302	7,257	(45)	15,644	6,207
17 Securities other than shares	473,014	2,879	835	(7,327)	(33,781)	2,531	105,348	192,620
18 Short-term	1,215,154	2,851	(903)	(3,843)	(5,633)	629	16,097	138,460
19 Long-term	(742,140)	28	1,738	(3,484)	(28,148)	1,902	89,251	54,160
20 Loans	1,175,352	(35)	(3,454)	490	(278)	250	74,614	100,905
21 Short-term	769,079	(255)	(3,411)	490	(98)	250	164	79,794
22 Long-term	406,272	219	(43)	-	(181)	0	74,451	21,111
23 Shares and other equity	18,126	(2,314)	38,969	-	141,708	5,365	100,609	15,136
24 Financial derivatives	(4,567)	(0)	-	-	(29)	(2)	-	-
25 Insurance technical reserves	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	(30,444)	2
26 Other accounts receivable/payable	16,232	16,576	336	20,665	11,911	964	(50,604)	93,624
27 Trade credits and advances	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 Other accounts receivable/payable	16,168	16,576	336	20,665	11,911	964	(50,604)	93,624
29 Net incurrence of liabilities	2,192,125	14,235	(9,066)	21,248	231,318	10,569	179,476	456,955
30 Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 Currency and deposits	1,583,951	1,408	188	-	-	-	189	484,690
32 Currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	612,214
33 Transferable deposits	1,375,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	(133,257)
34 Other deposits	208,891	1,408	188	-	-	-	189	5,734
35 Securities other than shares	4,880	399	(5,626)	-	(1,001)	-	145	-
36 Short-term	(0)	(387)	(1,294)	-	(1,001)	-	(95)	-
37 Long-term	4,880	786	(4,332)	-	-	-	240	-
38 Loans	519,573	9,383	(3,258)	-	-	5	2,205	0
39 Short-term	482,306	7,186	(6,403)	-	-	5	357	-
40 Long-term	37,267	2,198	3,145	-	-	-	1,849	0
41 Shares and other equity	15,904	1,024	(810)	32,862	224,008	11,537	1,657	-
42 Financial derivatives	(6,365)	-	-	-	(1,300)	(0)	-	(5,164)
43 Insurance technical reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	173,895	-
44 Other accounts receivable/payable	74,184	2,021	440	(11,615)	9,611	(973)	1,385	(22,572)
45 Trade credits and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46 Other accounts receivable/payable	74,184	2,021	440	(11,615)	9,611	(973)	1,385	(22,572)
47 Statistical Discrepancy (1-10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.1: Integrated Capital & Financial Accounts 2016-17 continue...

Transactions and Balancing Items	Non-Financial Sectors					Million Rs
	NFC Pvt	NFC Pub	Govt.	HH	ROW	Total
1 Saving less Investment (2+5-7)	(350,703)	(542,097)	(1,598,127)	1,725,616	1,321,564	468,571
2 Saving, Gross	868,962	14,306	(510,390)	3,576,148	-	3,929,504
3 Consumption of fixed capital	524,373	781,067	-	-	-	1,333,553
4 Net Saving (2 less 3)	344,589	(766,761)	(510,390)	3,576,148	-	2,595,951
5 Capital transfers, net	-	-	-	-	39,265	39,265
6 Current external balance	-	-	-	-	1,282,299	1,282,299
7 Acquisitions less disposals of Non-financial Assets	1,219,665	556,403	1,087,737	1,850,532	-	4,782,497
8 Gross fixed capital formation	533,927	237,564	1,087,737	2,573,615	-	4,486,408
9 Other non-financial assets	685,738	318,838	-	(723,083)	-	296,089
10 Net lending(+)/net borrowing(-) (11-29)	(350,703)	(542,097)	(1,811,569)	1,470,488	1,321,564	0
11 Net acquisition of financial assets	1,730,006	590,608	228,397	1,942,197	1,252,308	8,752,693
12 Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	(20,603)
13 Currency and deposits	370,743	146,058	(58,087)	1,378,378	170,376	2,561,025
14 Currency	(3,684)	(5,706)	0	583,719	-	617,203
15 Transferable deposits	236,486	84,002	(142,603)	599,037	-	1,223,571
16 Other deposits	137,941	67,762	84,515	195,622	170,376	720,251
17 Securities other than shares	63,857	(15,713)	2,374	252,476	27,440	1,066,555
18 Short-term	61,667	8,913	2,623	224,690	-	1,660,704
19 Long-term	2,190	(24,626)	(249)	27,787	27,440	(594,149)
20 Loans	(3,368)	1,659	110,006	34,616	771,668	2,262,425
21 Short-term	(6,287)	566	(15,079)	327	-	825,540
22 Long-term	2,919	1,093	125,085	34,289	771,668	1,436,885
23 Shares and other equity	226,117	7,382	133,611	130,086	234,134	1,048,928
24 Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	(4,598)
25 Insurance technical reserves	34,169	(12)	0	133,211	-	136,923
26 Other accounts receivable/payable	1,038,488	451,234	40,493	13,429	48,690	1,702,038
27 Trade credits and advances	263,091	180,530	157	-	5,234	449,076
28 Other accounts receivable/payable	775,397	270,704	40,336	13,429	43,456	1,252,961
29 Net incurrence of liabilities	2,080,709	1,132,705	2,039,965	471,708	(69,256)	8,752,692
30 Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	(3,668)
31 Currency and deposits	39,745	127,696	52,598	-	(120,239)	2,170,225
32 Currency	-	-	-	-	-	(7,802)
33 Transferable deposits	-	-	-	-	(112,437)	1,129,366
34 Other deposits	39,745	127,696	52,598	-	-	436,448
35 Securities other than shares	16,337	103,955	1,174,175	-	-	1,293,264
36 Short-term	3,140	50,504	1,862,409	-	-	1,913,276
37 Long-term	13,197	53,451	(688,233)	-	-	(620,012)
38 Loans	618,363	476,575	633,458	229,304	(4,294)	2,481,315
39 Short-term	390,871	75,595	23,854	65,952	-	1,039,722
40 Long-term	227,492	400,981	609,604	163,352	(4,294)	1,441,594
41 Shares and other equity	1,049,790	121,470	-	-	8,905	1,466,347
42 Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	(12,829)
43 Insurance technical reserves	-	-	-	-	-	173,895
44 Other accounts receivable/payable	356,474	303,009	179,734	242,404	50,040	1,184,143
45 Trade credits and advances	191,660	11,107	(171)	230,967	56,626	490,188
46 Other accounts receivable/payable	164,815	291,902	179,905	11,438	(6,586)	693,955
47 Statistical Discrepancy (1-10)	0	0	213,442	255,128	0	468,570

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

The Capital Account of Pakistan 2016-17 shows gross savings related to all sectors of the domestic economy and Rest of the World. The saving of Rs. 3,576.1 billion is related to other resident sector including household & NPISH's. While the savings investment gap is filled by rest of the world sector, estimated as current account deficit of Rs. 1,321.6 billion, as reported in BOP. The general government sector comprising of Federal, Provincial Governments and NPI's, showing a composite saving of Rs. -510.4 billion and gross capital formation of Rs.1,087.7 billion compared to Rs. -154.0 billion and Rs. 861.6 billion in FY16, with net deficit of Rs. 1,598.1 billion (Rs. 1,015.6 billion in FY16). The resources gap was largely met through issue of Treasury Bills and acquired loans and advances from rest of the world sector. The non-financial private corporate sector recorded gross savings of Rs. 869.0 billion while the gross capital formation amounted to Rs. 534.0 billion resulting in a deficit of Rs. 350.7 billion. The other resident sector shows a surplus/lending of Rs. 1,725.6 billion and recorded a statistical discrepancy of Rs. 255.1 billion compared to surplus of Rs. 891.5 billion and Rs. 326.7 billion in FY16. The overall economy is deficit in FY17, with inflow (borrowing) of Rs. 1,321.6 billion from rest of the world sector compared to inflow of Rs. 480.2 billion in FY16 leaving Rs 468.6 billion statistical discrepancy in FY17.

Table 4.1: Capital Account of Pakistan 2016-17

Transaction and Balancing Items	Financial sectors							
	DTC	Fa	OFI	MMF	NMMF	PF	IC	SBP
1 Saving, Gross (2 plus 3)	(26,984)	695	14,481	(5,125)	(48,746)	(253)	54,790	(8,379)
2 Retain earning	(45,300)	768	12,780	(2,835)	(56,314)	(253)	67,355	40,344
3 General & Special Reserve	18,316	(74)	1,701	(2,290)	7,568	-	(12,565)	(48,724)
4 Consumption of fixed capital	22,214	358	3,994	-	(133)	-	(345)	2,025
5 Net Saving (1 less 4)	(49,198)	337	10,487	(5,125)	(48,614)	(253)	55,135	(10,405)
6 Current external balance								
7 Acquisitions less disposals of Fixed Assets	49,617	3,328	10,802	-	(157)	37	3,424	1,109
8 Gross fixed capital formation	38,059	583	10,254	-	(238)	-	3,919	987
9 Acquisitions less disposals of tangible fixed assets	38,059	583	10,254	-	(238)	-	3,919	987
10 Acquisitions of new tangible fixed assets								
11 Acquisitions of existing tangible fixed assets	72,072	1,514	10,949	-	-	-	8,558	9,485
12 Dwelling, Buildings & Structure	38,160	83	18	-	-	-	5,845	4,282
13 Machinery	29,996	1,247	10,906	-	-	-	2,314	3,764
14 Weapons System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Cultivated Biological Resources	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Intellectual property products	3,916	150	25	-	-	-	399	1,438
17 Disposals of existing tangible fixed assets	34,013	931	695	-	238	-	4,639	8,498
18 Dwelling, Buildings & Structure	14,333	430	76	-	12	-	2,873	4,581
19 Machinery	18,850	429	576	-	191	-	1,709	2,599
20 Weapons System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 Cultivated Biological Resources	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 Intellectual property products	830	69	43	-	34	-	57	1,318
23 Acquisitions less disposals of intangible fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 Acquisitions of new intangible fixed assets								
25 Acquisitions of existing intangible fixed assets								
26 Disposals of existing intangible fixed assets								
27 Additions to the value of non-produced non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 Major improvements to non-produced non-financial assets								
29 Costs of ownership transfer on non-produced non-financial assets								
30 Changes in inventories	(702)	-	194	-	-	-	-	29
31 Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	-	-	-	-	45	37	-	113
32 Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets	12,260	2,745	354	-	36	-	(495)	(20)
33 Acquisitions less disposals of land and other tangible non-produced assets	10,947	16	372	-	-	-	(495)	(20)
34 Acquisitions less disposals of intangible non-produced assets	1,313	2,730	(18)	-	36	-	-	-
35 Capital transfers, receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 Capital taxes								
37 Investment grants								
38 Other capital transfers								
39 Capital transfers, payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 Capital taxes, payable								
41 Investment grants, payable								
42 Other capital transfers, payable								
43 Net Surplus (+) / net Deficit (-) (1 plus 35 less 39 less 7)	(76,601)	(2,634)	3,679	(5,125)	(48,590)	(291)	51,366	(9,488)
44 Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	(49,198)	337	10,487	(5,125)	(48,614)	(253)	55,135	(10,405)
45 Flow of Funds Accounts Net lending(+) / Net borrowing(-)	(76,601)	(2,634)	3,679	(5,125)	(48,590)	(291)	51,366	(9,488)
46 Statistical Discrepancy	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)

Table 4.1: Capital Account of Pakistan 2016-17 Continue...

Transaction and Balancing Items		Non-Financial Sectors					Million Rs
		NFC Pvt	NFC Pub	Govt.	HH	ROW	Total
1	Saving, Gross (2 plus 3)	868,962	14,306	(510,390)	3,576,148	-	3,929,504
2	Retain earning	412,401	(3,169,011)			-	(2,740,064)
3	General & Special Reserve	456,561	3,183,317	(510,390)	3,576,148		6,669,568
4	Consumption of fixed capital	524,373	781,067				1,333,553
5	Net Saving (1 less 4)	344,589	(766,761)	(510,390)	3,576,148	-	2,595,951
6	Current external balance					1,282,299	1,282,299
7	Acquisitions less disposals of Fixed Assets	1,219,665	556,403	1,087,737	1,850,532	-	4,782,497
8	Gross fixed capital formation	533,927	237,564	1,087,737	2,573,615	-	4,486,408
9	Acquisitions less disposals of tangible fixed assets	533,927	237,564	1,087,737	2,573,615	-	-
10	Acquisitions of new tangible fixed assets						-
11	Acquisitions of existing tangible fixed assets	652,166	241,320	1,087,737	2,573,615		4,657,416
12	Dwelling, Buildings & Structure	73,499	7,997				
13	Machinery	558,214	208,171				
14	Weapons System	1	-				
15	Cultivated Biological Resources	292	-				
16	Intellectual property products	20,159	25,152				
17	Disposals of existing tangible fixed assets	118,239	3,756	-			171,007
18	Dwelling, Buildings & Structure	4,107	911				
19	Machinery	95,125	2,817				
20	Weapons System	-	-				
21	Cultivated Biological Resources	2,773	-				
22	Intellectual property products	16,234	27				
23	Acquisitions less disposals of intangible fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Acquisitions of new intangible fixed assets						
25	Acquisitions of existing intangible fixed assets						
26	Disposals of existing intangible fixed assets						
27	Additions to the value of non-produced non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Major improvements to non-produced non-financial assets						
29	Costs of ownership transfer on non-produced non-financial assets						
30	Changes in inventories	634,002	286,922		(723,083)		197,362
31	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	548	-				743
32	Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets	51,188	31,917	-	-	-	97,984
33	Acquisitions less disposals of land and other tangible non-produced assets	38,506	32,005				81,330
34	Acquisitions less disposals of intangible non-produced assets	12,682	(89)				16,654
35	Capital transfers, receivable	-	-	-	-	39,265	39,265
36	Capital taxes						
37	Investment grants						
38	Other capital transfers					39,265	39,265
39	Capital transfers, payable	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	Capital taxes, payable						
41	Investment grants, payable						
42	Other capital transfers, payable						
43	Net Surplus (+) / net Deficit (-) (1 plus 35 less 39 less 7)	(350,703)	(542,097)	(1,598,127)	1,725,616	1,321,564	468,571
44	Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	344,589	(766,761)	(510,390)	3,576,148	1,321,564	3,917,515
45	Flow of Funds Accounts Net lending(+)/Net borrowing(-)	(350,703)	(542,097)	(1,811,569)	1,470,488	1,321,564	0
46	Statistical Discrepancy	(0)	(0)	(213,442)¹	(255,128)	(0)	(468,570)

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.



Financial Account

The financial accounts of Pakistan 2016-17 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 deficit and net borrower of Rs. 76.6 billion (net borrower of Rs. 93.7 billion in FY16), as it incurred net liability of Rs. 2,192.1 billion mainly through deposits of Rs. 1,584.0 billion and acquired net financial assets of Rs. 2,115.5 billion mainly through loans of Rs. 1,175.4 billion. The central bank incurred net liability of Rs. 457.0 billion and acquired net financial assets of Rs. 447.5 billion and have deficit of Rs. 9.5 billion (Rs. 0.6 billion surplus in FY16). The non-financial private sector showed net borrowing of Rs. 350.7 billion (net lending of Rs. 216.8 billion in FY16), by incurrence of net liability of Rs. 2,080.7 billion. In FY17 federal government remained deficit and the largest net borrower in the economy of Rs. 1,738.2 billion (Rs. 1,585.3 billion in FY16) and incurred net liability of Rs. 1,954.7 billion mainly by issuing debt securities of Rs. 1,174.2 billion and acquired net financial assets of Rs. 216.5 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. 1,470.5 billion (Rs. 1,218.3 billion in FY16). This is the residual sector and having cross sector data including leftover. It maintained currency & deposits of Rs. 1,378.4 billion and having loan & advances of Rs. 35.0 billion. Rest of the World sector shows surplus/net lender to the domestic economy by Rs. 1,321.6 billion (Rs. 480.2 billion surplus in FY16) as it reduced net liability by Rs. -69.3 billion through transferable deposits. This sector invested Rs. 234.1 billion in shares & equity of the economy.

Table 5.1: Financial Account of Pakistan 2016-17

Transaction and Balancing Items		Financial sectors							Million Rs.
		DTC	Fa	OFI	MMF	NMMF	PF	IC	SBP
		1	Net lending(+)/net borrowing(-) (2-20)	(76,601)	(2,634)	3,679	(5,125)	(48,590)	(291)
2	Net acquisition of financial assets	2,115,525	11,602	(5,387)	16,123	182,728	10,279	230,842	447,466
3	Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20,603)
4	Currency and deposits	437,370	(5,504)	(42,073)	2,295	63,197	1,172	31,319	65,782
5	Currency	38,423	(1,967)	(35)	-	(0)	829	48	5,577
6	Interbank Position	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Transferable deposits	367,788	(7,472)	(38,611)	(1,008)	55,940	387	15,627	53,997
8	Other deposits	31,159	3,935	(3,427)	3,302	7,257	(45)	15,644	6,207
9	Securities other than shares	473,014	2,879	835	(7,327)	(33,781)	2,531	105,348	192,620
10	Short-term	1,215,154	2,851	(903)	(3,843)	(5,633)	629	16,097	138,460
11	Long-term	(742,140)	28	1,738	(3,484)	(28,148)	1,902	89,251	54,160
12	Loans	1,175,352	(35)	(3,454)	490	(278)	250	74,614	100,905
13	Short-term	769,079	(255)	(3,411)	490	(98)	250	164	79,794
14	Long-term	406,272	219	(43)	-	(181)	0	74,451	21,111
15	Shares and other equity	18,126	(2,314)	38,969	-	141,708	5,365	100,609	15,136
16	Financial derivatives	(4,567)	(0)	-	-	(29)	(2)	-	-
17	Insurance technical reserves	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	(30,444)	2
18	Other accounts receivable/payable	16,232	16,576	336	20,665	11,911	964	(50,604)	93,624
19	Trade credits and advances	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Other accounts receivable/payable	16,168	16,576	336	20,665	11,911	964	(50,604)	93,624
21	Net incurrence of liabilities	2,192,125	14,235	(9,066)	21,248	231,318	10,569	179,476	456,955
22	Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Currency and deposits	1,583,951	1,408	188	-	-	-	189	484,690
24	Currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	612,214
25	Interbank Position	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Transferable deposits	1,375,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	(133,257)
27	Other deposits	208,891	1,408	188	-	-	-	189	5,734
28	Securities other than shares	4,880	399	(5,626)	-	(1,001)	-	145	-
29	Short-term	(0)	(387)	(1,294)	-	(1,001)	-	(95)	-
30	Long-term	4,880	786	(4,332)	-	-	-	240	-
31	Loans	519,573	9,383	(3,258)	-	-	5	2,205	0
32	Short-term	482,306	7,186	(6,403)	-	-	5	357	-
33	Long-term	37,267	2,198	3,145	-	-	-	1,849	0
34	Shares and other equity	15,904	1,024	(810)	32,862	224,008	11,537	1,657	-
35	Financial derivatives	(6,365)	-	-	-	(1,300)	(0)	-	(5,164)
36	Insurance technical reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	173,895	-
37	Other accounts receivable/payable	74,184	2,021	440	(11,615)	9,611	(973)	1,385	(22,572)
38	Trade credits and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	Other accounts receivable/payable	74,184	2,021	440	(11,615)	9,611	(973)	1,385	(22,572)

Table 5.1: Financial Account of Pakistan 2016-17 Continue...

		Non-Financial Sectors						Million Rs.
Transaction and Balancing Items		NFC Pvt	NFC Pub	Pro Govt.	Fed Govt.	HH	ROW	Total
1	Net lending(+)/net borrowing(-) (2-20)	(350,703)	(542,097)	(73,374)	(1,738,194)	1,470,488	1,321,564	0
2	Net acquisition of financial assets	1,730,006	590,608	11,875	216,521	1,942,197	1,252,308	8,752,693
3	Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20,603)
4	Currency and deposits	370,743	146,058	(7,389)	(50,699)	1,378,378	170,376	2,561,025
5	Currency	(3,684)	(5,706)	-	0	583,719	-	617,203
6	Interbank Position							
7	Transferable deposits	236,486	84,002	(50,290)	(92,313)	599,037	-	1,223,571
8	Other deposits	137,941	67,762	42,901	41,614	195,622	170,376	720,251
9	Securities other than shares	63,857	(15,713)	-	2,374	252,476	27,440	1,066,555
10	Short-term	61,667	8,913	-	2,623	224,690	-	1,660,704
11	Long-term	2,190	(24,626)	-	(249)	27,787	27,440	(594,149)
12	Loans	(3,368)	1,659	(90)	110,096	34,616	771,668	2,262,425
13	Short-term	(6,287)	566	-	(15,079)	327	-	825,540
14	Long-term	2,919	1,093	(90)	125,175	34,289	771,668	1,436,885
15	Shares and other equity	226,117	7,382	19,354	114,257	130,086	234,134	1,048,928
16	Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,598)
17	Insurance technical reserves	34,169	(12)	-	0	133,211	-	136,923
18	Other accounts receivable/payable	1,038,488	451,234	-	40,493	13,429	48,690	1,702,038
19	Trade credits and advances	263,091	180,530	-	157	-	5,234	449,076
20	Other accounts receivable/payable	775,397	270,704	-	40,336	13,429	43,456	1,252,961
21	Net incurrence of liabilities	2,080,709	1,132,705	85,250	1,954,716	471,708	(69,256)	8,752,692
22	Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	(3,668)	(3,668)
23	Currency and deposits	39,745	127,696	129	52,468	-	(120,239)	2,170,225
24	Currency	-	-	-	-	-	(7,802)	604,412
25	Interbank Position							
26	Transferable deposits	-	-	-	-	-	(112,437)	1,129,366
27	Other deposits	39,745	127,696	129	52,468	-	-	436,448
28	Securities other than shares	16,337	103,955	-	1,174,175	-	-	1,293,264
29	Short-term	3,140	50,504	-	1,862,409	-	-	1,913,276
30	Long-term	13,197	53,451	-	(688,233)	-	-	(620,012)
31	Loans	618,363	476,575	85,120	548,338	229,304	(4,294)	2,481,315
32	Short-term	390,871	75,595	74,613	(50,759)	65,952	-	1,039,722
33	Long-term	227,492	400,981	10,507	599,097	163,352	(4,294)	1,441,594
34	Shares and other equity	1,049,790	121,470	-	-	-	8,905	1,466,347
35	Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,829)
36	Insurance technical reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	173,895
37	Other accounts receivable/payable	356,474	303,009	-	179,734	242,404	50,040	1,184,143
38	Trade credits and advances	191,660	11,107	-	(171)	230,967	56,626	490,188
39	Other accounts receivable/payable	164,815	291,902	-	179,905	11,438	(6,586)	693,955



Appendices

Table A.1: Main Indices of Flow of Funds as on 2016-17

(year end - Million Rs.)

		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
All Sectors	Financial Assets (A)	35,356,400	40,354,265	44,820,934	48,569,564	60,006,650	76,852,723
	Changes	2,979,346	4,997,865	4,466,669	3,748,631	11,437,086	16,846,073
	Growth (%)	9.2	14.1	11.1	8.4	23.5	28.1
	Financial Liabilities (B)	51,349,170	57,146,745	63,236,819	69,170,853	82,404,823	79,788,613
	Changes	4,964,974	5,797,575	6,090,073	5,934,035	13,233,969	(2,616,210)
	Growth (%)	10.7	11.3	10.7	9.4	19.1	(3.2)
Households and NPIs serving household	Financial Assets (A)	8,966,918	10,806,146	10,914,945	12,052,389	14,045,698	16,238,755
	Changes	1,107,124	1,839,228	108,799	1,137,444	1,993,309	2,193,057
	Growth (%)	14.1	20.5	1.0	10.4	16.5	15.6
	Financial Liabilities (B)	1,033,875	1,058,423	1,651,678	1,703,443	1,755,827	1,578,859
	Changes	(293,219)	24,548	593,255	51,765	52,384	(176,968)
	Growth (%)	(22.1)	2.4	56.1	3.1	3.1	(10.1)
	Net Financial Assets (A-B)	7,933,043	9,747,723	9,263,267	10,348,945	12,289,871	14,659,896
	Changes	1,400,343	1,814,680	(484,456)	1,085,678	1,940,925	2,370,025
	Growth (%)	21.4	22.9	(5.0)	11.7	18.8	19.3
	Ratio to Financial Assets/Liabilities (A/B)	8.67	10.21	6.61	7.08	8.00	10.29
Non-financial Corporations	Financial Assets (A)	7,621,690	8,540,905	10,516,315	10,374,738	13,768,757	15,052,054
	Changes	564,007	919,215	1,975,410	(141,577)	3,394,020	1,283,296
	Growth (%)	8.0	12.1	23.1	(1.3)	32.7	9.3
	Financial Liabilities (B)	15,341,373	16,462,625	17,849,037	19,063,673	25,196,624	27,584,576
	Changes	1,032,208	1,121,252	1,386,412	1,214,635	6,132,952	2,387,951
	Growth (%)	7.2	7.3	8.4	6.8	32.2	9.5
	Net Financial Assets (A-B)	(7,719,683)	(7,921,721)	(7,332,722)	(8,688,935)	(11,427,867)	(12,532,522)
Changes	(468,201)	(202,038)	588,998	(1,356,213)	(2,738,932)	(1,104,655)	
	Growth (%)	6.5	2.6	(7.4)	18.5	31.5	9.7
Financial Corporations	Funds Supplied	1,351,801	1,503,167	1,466,257	1,146,880	1,904,631	2,053,828
	Growth (%)	37.8	11.2	(2.5)	(21.8)	66.1	7.8
	Non-financial corporate sector	(4,602)	1,111	467,834	227,526	445,007	874,046
	Government sector	1,347,902	1,461,314	1,040,866	827,299	1,332,659	947,435
	Households and NPIs serving household	8,502	40,741	(42,443)	92,055	126,966	232,347

Notes:

- 1) Changes from the ends of the previous years.
- 2) The volume of funds supplied to domestic non-financial sectors by financial corporations including SBP during period.

Table A.2: Sectoral Positions 2016-17

Million Rs.							
Items	DTC	Fa	OFI	MMF	NMMF	PF	IC
Assets	18,382,136	132,804	181,900	84,935	622,990	26,735	1,305,338
1. Monetary Gold and SDRs							
2. Currency and deposits	1,436,503	28,332	30,759	34,870	110,597	2,886	88,556
a. Currency	297,780	7,029	178	-	-	829	229
b. Transferable deposits	1,002,229	5,677	21,990	28,509	92,729	1,413	49,514
i. In national currency	770,415	4,575	21,505	27,109	92,473	1,413	49,498
ii. In foreign currency	231,813	1,103	485	1,400	256	-	16
c. Other deposits	136,495	15,626	8,591	6,360	17,868	644	38,812
i. In national currency	47,746	15,626	8,591	6,063	15,262	606	38,812
ii. In foreign currency	88,749	-	0	298	2,607	38	-
2. Securities other than share	8,141,942	6,598	6,455	4,508	61,045	5,116	703,813
a. Short Term	3,974,325	5,987	135	4,508	32,092	1,486	18,414
b. Long Term	4,167,617	611	6,320	-	28,952	3,630	685,398
3. Loans	7,013,199	639	17,006	-	1,088	250	75,981
a. Short Term	4,300,842	256	10,553	-	865	250	764
b. Long Term	2,712,356	383	6,453	-	224	0	75,217
4. Shares & Other Equity	479,637	28,716	100,488	-	381,170	14,035	250,216
5. Insurance technical reserves	13	-	-	-	-	-	23,803
6. Financial derivatives	6,205	-	-	-	3	-	-
7. Other accounts receivable/ payable	734,317	61,266	12,877	45,558	68,654	4,411	131,214
a. Trade credit and advances	127	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Other	734,190	61,266	12,877	45,558	68,654	4,411	131,214
8. Fixed Assets	570,320	7,252	14,315	-	434	37	31,755
Liabilities	18,382,135	132,804	181,900	84,935	622,991	26,735	1,305,338
1. Currency and deposits	12,502,364	1,743	210	-	-	-	5,930
a. Notes in circulation							
b. Transferable deposits	9,599,156	-	-	-	-	-	-
i. In national currency	9,023,807	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii. In foreign currency	575,349	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Other deposits	2,903,208	1,743	210	-	-	-	5,930
i. In national currency	2,717,945	1,743	210	-	-	-	5,930
ii. In foreign currency	185,263	1	-	-	-	-	-
2. Securities other than share	43,017	5,884	36,807	-	-	-	369
a. Short Term	10	2,139	32,707	-	-	-	129
b. Long Term	43,007	3,745	4,100	-	-	-	240
3. Loans	2,819,158	60,788	25,276	-	-	5	4,638
a. Short Term	2,668,830	55,338	10,787	-	-	5	1,822
b. Long Term	150,327	5,450	14,488	-	-	-	2,816
4. Shares & Other Equity	737,674	26,550	57,390	77,216	500,014	19,998	40,892
5. Insurance technical reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,033,217
6. Financial derivatives	4,582	-	108	-	-	-	-
7. Other accounts receivable/ payable	1,330,143	11,863	47,709	7,212	58,392	1,682	39,375
a. Trade credit and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Other	1,330,143	11,863	47,709	7,212	58,392	1,682	39,375
8. Reserve	674,247	16,686	14,295	3,609	50,514	4,990	172,719
9. Valuation	270,950	9,291	105	(3,101)	14,070	60	8,198
10. SDR allocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table A.2: Sectoral Positions 2016-17 continue...

Million Rs.							
Items	SBP	NFC Pvt	NFC Pub	Pro Govt.	Fed Govt.	HH	ROW
Assets	7,207,323	22,174,827	14,852,551	1,265,762	4,575,321	20,891,956	13,616,995
1. Monetary Gold and SDRs	334,077						
2. Currency and deposits	1,690,679	3,666,402	1,036,547	811,387	1,038,152	13,147,203	254,086
a. Currency	11,181	13,457	6,209	-	8	3,873,106	
b. Transferable deposits	1,673,291	2,358,207	331,586	585,710	782,983	5,071,644	
i. In national currency	-	2,243,625	309,598	583,424	764,926	4,691,859	
ii. In foreign currency	1,673,291	114,581	21,988	2,287	18,057	379,785	
c. Other deposits	6,207	1,294,738	698,752	225,677	255,161	4,202,453	
i. In national currency	6,207	1,263,945	641,483	224,793	239,201	4,127,166	
ii. In foreign currency	-	30,794	57,269	884	15,960	75,288	
2. Securities other than share	2,598,297	392,080	238,089	-	5,259	1,238,653	345,767
a. Short Term	2,543,904	371,613	15,269	-	4,696	1,153,753	
b. Long Term	54,393	20,468	222,820	-	564	84,900	
3. Loans	1,993,502	114,817	20,284	10,362	788,465	188,830	7,195,005
a. Short Term	1,918,229	16,718	2,886	-	16,573	8,628	
b. Long Term	75,273	98,099	17,398	10,362	771,892	180,202	
4. Shares & Other Equity	112,336	1,036,439	154,383	444,013	583,265	692,110	4,910,754
5. Insurance technical reserves	2	136,392	292	-	-	874,473	
6. Financial derivatives	1,203	-	-	-	-	-	292
7. Other accounts receivable/ payable	410,632	5,632,466	2,623,861	-	1,010,562	97,486	911,090
a. Trade credit and advances	-	1,442,466	1,171,134	-	741	-	63,021
b. Other	410,632	4,189,999	1,452,727	-	1,009,821	97,486	848,069
8. Fixed Assets	66,594	11,196,230	10,779,095	-	1,149,617	4,653,201	
Liabilities	7,207,323	22,174,827	14,852,552	483,814	22,568,823	8,849,206	2,964,932.3
1. Currency and deposits	6,115,764	348,923	831,458	483	2,877,461	-	216,078
a. Notes in circulation	4,167,136						
b. Transferable deposits	1,800,486	-	-	-	-	-	
i. In national currency	1,655,549	-	-	-	-	-	
ii. In foreign currency	144,936	-	-	-	-	-	
c. Other deposits	148,143	348,923	831,458	483	2,877,461	-	
i. In national currency	135,198	348,923	831,458	483	2,877,461	-	
ii. In foreign currency	12,945	-	-	-	-	-	
2. Securities other than share	-	184,351	175,554	0	13,193,293	-	25,642
a. Short Term	-	25,534	56,433	0	7,875,683	-	
b. Long Term	-	158,817	119,121	-	5,317,609	-	
3. Loans	0	4,340,408	2,887,369	483,331	5,672,487	1,323,287	12,821
a. Short Term	-	2,395,974	396,273	468,319	391,233	448,921	
b. Long Term	0	1,944,434	2,491,095	15,012	5,281,254	874,366	
4. Shares & Other Equity	100	6,617,975	606,669	-	-	-	218,782
5. Insurance technical reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6. Financial derivatives	155,550	-	-	-	-	-	2,410
7. Other accounts receivable/ payable	180,365	6,934,677	4,657,192	-	1,269,415	255,571	556,664
a. Trade credit and advances	-	1,544,633	833,255	-	474	236,107	451,161
b. Other	180,365	5,390,043	3,823,937	-	1,268,941	19,465	105,503
8. Reserve	171,000	3,616,932	2,026,548	-	(443,836)	7,270,347	1,932,534
9. Valuation	440,218	131,562	3,667,762	-	4	-	-
10. SDR allocations	144,326	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table A.3 Detailed Flow of Funds Accounts of Pakistan 2016-17

		Million Rs.														
Types of claim	Financial Sectors															
	DTC		Fa		OFI		MMF		NMMF		PF		IC		SBP	
Items	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses
1. Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20,603)
2. Currency and deposits	1,583,951	437,370	1,408	(5,504)	188	(42,073)	-	2,295	-	63,197	-	1,172	189	31,319	484,690	65,782
a. Currency	-	38,423	-	(1,967)	-	(35)	-	-	-	(0)	-	829	-	48	612,214	5,577
i. National	-	36,543	-	123	-	(35)	-	-	-	(0)	-	829	-	48	612,214	374
ii. Foreign	-	1,879	-	(2,090)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	5,204
b. Interbank Position	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Transferable deposits	1,375,060	367,788	-	(7,472)	-	(38,611)	-	(1,008)	-	55,940	-	387	-	15,627	(133,257)	53,997
i. In national currency	1,314,452	338,487	-	(6,812)	-	(37,949)	-	(2,408)	-	55,955	-	387	-	15,758	(133,456)	-
1) Deposits Money Institutions	77,652	61,570	-	(1,600)	-	(37,948)	-	1,133	-	53,134	-	387	-	15,758	278,636	-
2) Other Deposit accepting Inst.	54,277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,212)	-
3) Other financial Intermediaries	(31,693)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-
4) Insurance Companies	15,758	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5) Central Bank	1,308	276,917	-	(5,212)	-	(1)	-	(3,540)	-	2,822	-	-	-	-	-	-
6) Non-financial Private Corp.	213,986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7) Non-financial Public Corp.	77,422	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0)	-
8) Provincial Govt (incl Pro NPIs)	146,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(196,770)	-
9) Federal Govt (incl Fed NPIs)	126,559	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(221,861)	-
10) Other Resident Sector	562,884	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,271	-
11) Nonresidents	15,187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,660	-
12) Money Market Funds	1,133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Non Money Market Funds	53,134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,822	-
14) Pension Funds	387	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive financial companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii. In foreign currency	60,608	29,302	-	(660)	-	(662)	-	1,400	-	(16)	-	-	-	(131)	199	53,997
1) Deposits Money Institutions	(335)	(1,968)	-	(748)	-	(662)	-	1,400	-	7	-	-	-	(131)	219	-
2) Other Deposit accepting Inst.	(24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3) Other financial Intermediaries	(662)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4) Insurance Companies	(131)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5) Central Bank	0	3,811	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6) Non-financial Private Corp.	22,497	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7) Non-Financial Public corp.	6,580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8) Provincial Govt (incl Pro NPIs)	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9) Federal Govt (incl Fed NPIs)	2,989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10) Other Resident Sector	36,153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11) Nonresidents	(6,487)	27,458	-	88	-	-	-	-	-	(23)	-	-	-	-	(20)	53,997
12) Money Market Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Non Money Market Funds	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive financial companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. Other deposits	208,891	31,159	1,408	3,935	188	(3,427)	-	3,302	-	7,257	-	(45)	189	15,644	5,734	6,207
i. In national currency	193,938	23,669	1,408	3,935	188	(3,423)	-	3,092	-	5,418	-	(94)	189	15,644	5,047	6,207
1) Deposits Money Institutions	(35,390)	26,873	1,402	973	-	(4,170)	-	3,179	-	5,268	-	(25)	-	15,644	0	6,207
2) Other Deposit Accepting Inst.	10,591	1,402	-	(10)	-	-	-	(87)	-	335	-	(154)	-	-	73	-
3) Other financial Intermediaries	(5,008)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	-	85	-	-	745	-
4) Insurance Companies	15,644	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	243	-

Table A.3 Detailed Flow of Funds Accounts of Pakistan 2016-17 Continue...

		Financial Sectors														Million Rs.	
Types of claim		DTC		Fa		OFI		MMF		NMMF		PF		IC		SBP	
Items		Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses
5) Central Bank		-	(4,584)	-	2,971	-	745	-	-	-	(196)	-	-	-	-	-	-
6) Non-Financial Private Corp.		89,837	-	-	-	184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7) Non-Financial Public corp.		61,865	(22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8) Provincial Govt (incl Pro NPIs)		42,942	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9) Federal Govt (incl Fed NPIs)		39,341	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15)	-
10) Other Resident Sector		(37,174)	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189	-	4,183	-
11) Nonresidents		2,914	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
12) Money Market Funds		3,179	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Non Money Market Funds		5,268	-	7	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(196)	-
14) Pension Funds		(71)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive financial companies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii. In foreign currency		14,953	7,490	-	-	-	(3)	-	210	-	1,840	-	49	-	-	686	-
1) Deposits Money Institutions		(22)	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	210	-	1,690	-	49	-	-	-	-
2) Other deposit Accepting Inst.		(193)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	277	-
3) Other financial Intermediaries		(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
4) Insurance Companies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5) Central Bank		-	(4,237)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6) Non-Financial Private Corp.		13,666	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7) Non-Financial Public corp.		(1,003)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8) Provincial Govt (incl Pro NPIs)		(41)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9) Federal Govt (incl Fed NPIs)		710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10) Other Resident Sector		666	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	713	-
11) Nonresidents		962	11,726	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(303)	-
12) Money Market Funds		210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Non Money Market Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive financial companies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Debt Securities		4,880	473,014	399	2,879	(5,626)	835	-	(7,327)	(1,001)	(33,781)	-	2,531	145	105,348	-	192,620
a. Short Term		(0)	1,215,154	(387)	2,851	(1,294)	(903)	-	(3,843)	(1,001)	(5,633)	-	629	(95)	16,097	-	138,460
1) Deposits Money Institutions		-	(858)	(387)	-	(6,158)	-	-	-	-	(200)	-	242	(95)	(0)	-	-
2) Other deposit Accepting Inst.		-	(387)	-	(26)	2,755	-	447	(87)	(2,119)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3) Other financial Intermediaries		-	(6,158)	-	2,755	-	(3)	(620)	(915)	2,872	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4) Insurance Companies		(0)	(95)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	933	-	-
5) Central Bank		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6) Non-Financial Private Corp.		-	(1,768)	-	(1)	(143)	15	146	-	161	-	-	-	-	23	-	-
7) Non-Financial Public corp.		-	49,930	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	264	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8) Provincial Govt (incl Pro NPIs)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0)	-	313	-	-	-
9) Federal Govt (incl Fed NPIs)		-	1,174,490	-	124	-	-	(3,816)	-	(6,611)	-	387	-	14,828	-	400,368	-
10) Other Resident Sector		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11) Nonresidents		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(261,908)
12) Money Market Funds		-	-	-	-	(620)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Non Money Market Funds		-	-	-	-	2,872	(915)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive financial companies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Long Term		4,880	(742,140)	786	28	(4,332)	1,738	-	(3,484)	-	(28,148)	-	1,902	240	89,251	-	54,160
1) Deposits Money Institutions		907	1,857	786	(107)	(5,199)	1,738	-	(500)	-	874	-	19	240	879	-	54,160
2) Other deposit accepting Inst.		(373)	786	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,010)	-	188	-	-	-	-	-
3) Other financial Intermediaries		1,738	(5,199)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,058	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	-
4) Insurance Companies		879	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,984	-	-
5) Central Bank		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table A.3 Detailed Flow of Funds Accounts of Pakistan 2016-17 Continue...

		Million Rs.															
Types of claim		Financial Sectors															
		DTC		Fa		OFI		MMF		NMMF		PF		IC		SBP	
Items		Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses
6) Non-Financial Private Corp.		878	18,096	-	58	(191)	-	-	-	-	(1,459)	-	68	-	2,402	-	-
7) Non-Financial Public corp.		(178)	49,401	-	6	-	-	-	(300)	-	3,730	-	401	-	284	-	-
8) Provincial Govt (incl Pro NPIs)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9) Federal Govt (incl Fed NPIs)		-	(805,545)	-	72	-	-	-	(2,684)	-	(31,340)	-	1,229	-	90,599	-	(0)
10) Other Resident Sector		136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11) Nonresidents		1	(1,776)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,896)	-	-
12) Money Market Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Non Money Market Funds		874	-	-	-	1,058	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension Funds		19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive financial companies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Loans		519,573	1,175,352	9,383	(35)	(3,258)	(3,454)	-	490	-	(278)	5	250	2,205	74,614	0	100,905
a. Short Term		482,306	769,079	7,186	(255)	(6,403)	(3,411)	-	490	-	(98)	5	250	357	164	-	79,794
1) Deposits Money Institutions		249,495	192,031	5,501	(335)	154	(5,078)	-	-	-	3	-	175	357	-	-	(3,221)
2) Other deposit Accepting Inst.		3,433	6,194	-	-	117	-	-	490	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1,725
3) Other financial Intermediaries		(5,078)	30,316	-	117	862	16	-	-	-	(101)	5	75	-	-	-	(7,327)
4) Insurance Companies		-	357	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5) Central Bank		59,750	1,615	1,725	-	(7,327)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6) Non-Financial Private Corp.		-	384,949	-	(12)	-	1,115	-	-	-	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-
7) Non-Financial Public corp.		-	57,607	-	-	-	233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8) Provincial Govt (incl Pro NPIs)		-	74,613	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9) Federal Govt (incl Fed NPIs)		-	(49,966)	-	-	-	340	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	88,617
10) Other Resident Sector		-	70,458	(40)	(25)	(209)	(36)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164	-	-
11) Nonresidents		174,707	907	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12) Money Market Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Non Money Market Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive financial companies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Long Term		37,267	406,272	2,198	219	3,145	(43)	-	-	-	(181)	-	0	1,849	74,451	0	21,111
1) Deposits Money Institutions		16,752	(2,426)	-	-	34	(2,513)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,849	-	-	20,204
2) Other deposit Accepting Inst.		(6,691)	7,451	-	3	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,198
3) Other financial Intermediaries		(2,513)	4,057	-	180	2,941	16	-	-	-	(125)	-	0	-	-	-	-
4) Insurance Companies		-	1,849	-	-	(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5) Central Bank		30,699	-	2,198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6) Non-Financial Private Corp.		-	207,484	-	33	-	2,331	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7) Non-Financial Public corp.		-	98,794	-	(6)	-	120	-	-	-	(55)	-	-	-	-	-	-
8) Provincial Govt (incl Pro NPIs)		2,593	10,507	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9) Federal Govt (incl Fed NPIs)		(364)	(9,085)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10) Other Resident Sector		-	88,614	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,451	-	(1,290)
11) Nonresidents		(3,210)	(972)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
12) Money Market Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Non Money Market Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive financial companies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Equity and investment fund shares		15,904	18,126	1,024	(2,314)	(810)	38,969	32,862	-	224,008	141,708	11,537	5,365	1,657	100,609	-	15,136
1) Deposits Money Institutions		386	(82)	(726)	(433)	(5,954)	1,990	-	-	(3,369)	573	-	470	(469)	(778)	-	12,120
2) Other deposit Accepting Inst.		(433)	(45)	93	206	(1,799)	1,046	(1,437)	-	7,385	377	(0)	-	-	(115)	-	-
3) Other financial Intermediaries		1,990	(1,926)	1,046	(1,799)	2,842	79	(764)	-	35,395	544	850	76	(15)	(12)	-	3,017
4) Insurance Companies		(778)	(469)	(115)	-	62	(15)	2,453	-	25,148	(50)	69	(8)	652	(1,411)	-	-
5) Central Bank		1,298	-	-	-	3,017	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6) Non-Financial Private Corp.		9,307	16,413	(278)	1,373	0	327	18,943	-	67,359	55,142	5,377	2,766	1,209	8,825	-	-
7) Non-Financial Public corp.		113	1,495	(283)	(225)	75	60	4,062	-	5,793	85,144	(4,566)	2,062	231	66,429	-	-
8) Provincial Govt (incl Pro NPIs)		20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	(0)	-	-	-
9) Federal Govt (incl Fed NPIs)		-	-	(50)	-	-	-	(27)	-	389	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

Table A.3 Detailed Flow of Funds Accounts of Pakistan 2016-17 Continue...

Types of claim	Financial Sectors															
	DTC		Fa		OFI		MMF		NMMF		PF		IC		SBP	
	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses
10) Other Resident Sector	4,207	-	1,084	-	489	-	9,632	-	85,680	-	9,695	-	(1,805)	-	-	-
11) Nonresidents	(1,251)	2,739	252	-	(86)	-	0	-	177	(23)	112	-	1,913	-	-	-
12) Money Market Funds	470	-	-	(1,437)	-	(764)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8)	2,523	-	-
13) Non Money Market Funds	573	-	-	-	544	35,395	-	-	-	-	-	-	(50)	25,148	-	(1)
14) Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive financial companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Insurance, pension and standardized guarantee schemes	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173,895	(30,444)	-	2
a. Net equity of households on life insurance reserves and on pension funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133,211	-	-	-
b. Prepayments of premiums and reserves against outstanding claims	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,684	(30,444)	-	2
1) Deposits Money Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	291	-	-	-
2) Other deposit Accepting inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3) Other financial Intermediaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4) Insurance Companies	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,777	(30,444)	-	2
5) Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
6) Non-Financial Private Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,169	-	-	-
7) Non-Financial Public corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	435	-	-	-
8) Provincial Govt (incl Pro NPIs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9) Federal Govt (incl Fed NPIs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10) Other Resident Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11) Nonresidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
12) Money Market Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Non Money Market Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive financial companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Financial derivatives and Employees Stock Fund	(6,365)	(4,567)	-	(0)	-	-	-	-	(1,300)	(29)	(0)	(2)	-	-	(5,164)	-
1) Deposits Money Institutions	(2,901)	(4,212)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,004)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2) Other deposit Accepting Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(295)	(15)	(0)	(2)	-	-	-	-
3) Other financial Intermediaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0)	(14)	-	-	-	-	-	-
4) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5) Central Bank	(12)	(727)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6) Non-Financial Private Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7) Non-Financial Public corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8) Provincial Govt (incl Pro NPIs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9) Federal Govt (incl Fed NPIs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10) Other Resident Sector	(3,352)	310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11) Nonresidents	(100)	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,164)	-
12) Money Market Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Non Money Market Funds	-	-	-	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive financial companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Employee Stock Option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other accounts receivable/ payable	74,184	16,232	2,021	16,576	440	336	(11,615)	20,665	9,611	11,911	(973)	964	1,385	(50,604)	(22,572)	93,624
a. Trade credit and advances	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Other	74,184	16,168	2,021	16,576	440	336	(11,615)	20,665	9,611	11,911	(973)	964	1,385	(50,604)	(22,572)	93,624
i. Resident sectors	73,137	15,686	1,994	16,774	476	272	(10,564)	20,665	9,615	11,975	(936)	964	723	(50,604)	(23,396)	94,411
ii. Nonresidents	1,046	482	27	(197)	(37)	63	(1,050)	-	(4)	(64)	(37)	-	663	-	824	(786)
Total Assets/ Liabilities	2,192,125	2,115,525	14,235	11,602	(9,066)	(5,387)	21,248	16,123	231,318	182,728	10,569	10,279	179,476	230,842	456,955	447,466
Net Lending(+)/Net Borrowing(-)		(76,601)		(2,634)		3,679		(5,125)		(48,590)		(291)		51,366		(9,488)

Table A.3 Detailed Flow of Funds Accounts of Pakistan 2016-17 Continue...

Million Rs.

Types of claim Items	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,668)	-	(3,668)	(20,603)
2. Currency and deposits	39,745	370,743	127,696	146,058	129	(7,389)	52,468	(50,699)	-	1,378,378	(120,239)	170,376	2,170,225	2,561,025
a. Currency	-	(3,684)	-	(5,706)	-	-	-	0	-	583,719	(7,802)	-	604,412	617,203
i. National	-	(3,681)	-	(5,706)	-	-	-	0	-	583,719	-	-	612,214	612,214
ii. Foreign	-	(3)	-	(0)	-	-	-	(0)	-	-	(7,802)	-	(7,802)	4,989
b. Interbank Position	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Transferable deposits	-	236,486	-	84,002	-	(50,290)	-	(92,313)	-	599,037	(112,437)	-	1,129,366	1,223,571
i. In national currency	-	213,989	-	77,422	-	(50,312)	-	(95,302)	-	562,884	-	-	1,180,996	1,072,101
1) Deposits Money Institutions	-	213,986	-	77,422	-	146,458	-	126,559	-	562,884	-	-	356,288	1,219,743
2) Other Deposit accepting Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,065	-
3) Other financial Intermediaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(31,694)	-
4) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,758	-
5) Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	(196,770)	-	(221,861)	-	-	-	-	1,308	(147,645)
6) Non-financial Private Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213,986	-
7) Non-financial Public Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77,422	-
8) Provincial Govt (incl Pro NPis)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(50,312)	-
9) Federal Govt (incl Fed NPis)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(95,302)	-
10) Other Resident Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	564,155	-
11) Nonresidents	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,847	3
12) Money Market Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,133	-
13) Non Money Market Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,955	-
14) Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	387	-
15) Captive financial companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii. In foreign currency	-	22,497	-	6,580	-	21	-	2,989	-	36,153	(112,437)	-	(51,630)	151,470
1) Deposits Money Institutions	-	22,497	-	6,580	-	21	-	2,989	-	36,153	47,212	-	47,096	66,138
2) Other Deposit accepting Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(24)	-
3) Other financial Intermediaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(662)	-
4) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(131)	-
5) Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(189,496)	-	(189,496)	3,811
6) Non-financial Private Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,497	-
7) Non-Financial Public corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,916	-	33,495	-
8) Provincial Govt (incl Pro NPis)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-
9) Federal Govt (incl Fed NPis)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,931	-	5,920	-
10) Other Resident Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,153	-
11) Nonresidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,507)	81,521
12) Money Market Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Non Money Market Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
14) Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive financial companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. Other deposits	39,745	137,941	127,696	67,762	129	42,901	52,468	41,614	-	195,622	-	170,376	436,448	720,251
i. In national currency	39,745	124,277	127,696	68,765	129	42,942	52,468	39,326	-	194,956	-	423	420,809	525,136
1) Deposits Money Institutions	-	89,837	-	61,865	-	42,942	-	39,341	-	(37,174)	-	423	(33,988)	251,184
2) Other Deposit Accepting Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	10,664	1,485
3) Other financial Intermediaries	-	182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,262)	279
4) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189	-	-	15,887	189

Table A.3 Detailed Flow of Funds Accounts of Pakistan 2016-17 Continue...

														Million Rs.	
Types of claim	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	
5) Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,078)
6) Non-Financial Private Corp.	9,018	10,374	23,728	8,506	(0)	-	-	-	-	22,221	-	-	122,767	41,101	
7) Non-Financial Public corp.	8,506	23,728	5	89	129	-	(1,824)	-	-	103,963	-	-	68,681	127,758	
8) Provincial Govt (incl Pro NPIs)	-	157	-	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,942	286	
9) Federal Govt (incl Fed NPIs)	-	-	-	(1,824)	-	-	-	-	-	105,757	-	-	39,326	103,933	
10) Other Resident Sector	22,221	-	103,963	-	-	-	106,654	-	-	-	-	-	200,036	-	
11) Nonresidents	-	(0)	-	-	-	-	(52,362)	-	-	-	-	-	(49,434)	(0)	
12) Money Market Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,179	-	
13) Non Money Market Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,083	-	
14) Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(71)	-	
15) Captive financial companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ii. In foreign currency	-	13,664	-	(1,003)	-	(41)	-	2,288	-	666	-	169,953	15,639	195,115	
1) Deposits Money Institutions	-	13,666	-	(1,003)	-	(41)	-	710	-	666	-	170,372	(22)	186,317	
2) Other deposit Accepting Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	0	
3) Other financial Intermediaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	150	
4) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5) Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(419)	-	(4,656)	
6) Non-Financial Private Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,666	-	
7) Non-Financial Public corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,003)	-	
8) Provincial Govt (incl Pro NPIs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(41)	-	
9) Federal Govt (incl Fed NPIs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	710	-	
10) Other Resident Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,379	-	
11) Nonresidents	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	1,578	-	-	-	-	659	13,303	
12) Money Market Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	-	
13) Non Money Market Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14) Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15) Captive financial companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3. Debt Securities	16,337	63,857	103,955	(15,713)	-	-	1,174,175	2,374	-	252,476	-	27,440	1,293,264	1,066,555	
a. Short Term	3,140	61,667	50,504	8,913	-	-	1,862,409	2,623	-	224,690	-	-	1,913,276	1,660,704	
1) Deposits Money Institutions	(1,768)	-	49,930	-	-	-	1,174,490	2,623	-	-	-	-	1,216,012	1,807	
2) Other deposit Accepting Inst.	(1)	-	(2)	-	-	-	124	-	-	-	-	-	2,790	(2,084)	
3) Other financial Intermediaries	15	(143)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(900)	(1,297)	
4) Insurance Companies	23	-	313	-	-	-	14,828	-	-	-	-	-	15,164	838	
5) Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,368	-	-	-	-	-	400,368	-	
6) Non-Financial Private Corp.	4,871	(1,289)	-	-	-	-	50,038	-	-	-	-	-	54,766	(2,713)	
7) Non-Financial Public corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,315	-	-	-	-	-	8,315	50,191	
8) Provincial Govt (incl Pro NPIs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	313	
9) Federal Govt (incl Fed NPIs)	-	50,307	-	8,315	-	-	-	-	-	224,690	-	-	-	1,863,081	
10) Other Resident Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	224,690	-	-	-	-	-	224,690	-	
11) Nonresidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(261,908)	
12) Money Market Funds	-	(966)	-	-	-	-	(3,916)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,536)	(966)	
13) Non Money Market Funds	-	13,757	264	598	-	-	(6,611)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,475)	13,441	
14) Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	83	-	
15) Captive financial companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
b. Long Term	13,197	2,190	53,451	(24,626)	-	-	(688,233)	(249)	-	27,787	-	27,440	(620,012)	(594,149)	
1) Deposits Money Institutions	18,096	878	49,401	(178)	-	-	(805,545)	43	-	136	-	-	(741,314)	59,798	
2) Other deposit accepting Inst.	58	-	6	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	(237)	(35)	
3) Other financial Intermediaries	-	(191)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,738	(4,336)	
4) Insurance Companies	2,402	-	313	-	-	-	90,599	-	-	-	-	-	94,193	3,224	
5) Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	(0)	-	

Table A.3 Detailed Flow of Funds Accounts of Pakistan 2016-17 Continue...

														Million Rs.	
Types of claim	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	
6) Non-Financial Private Corp.	(5,877)	546	-	(22)	-	-	928	-	-	-	-	-	(4,262)	19,687	
7) Non-Financial Public corp.	(22)	-	-	-	-	-	(24,432)	-	-	-	-	-	(24,632)	53,523	
8) Provincial Govt (incl Pro NPis)	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	
9) Federal Govt (incl Fed NPis)	-	928	-	(24,432)	-	-	-	(292)	-	27,650	-	27,440	-	(716,373)	
10) Other Resident Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,650	-	-	-	-	-	27,787	-	
11) Nonresidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,493	-	-	-	-	-	22,494	(9,672)	
12) Money Market Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13) Non Money Market Funds	(1,459)	-	3,730	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,202	6	
14) Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	
15) Captive financial companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4. Loans	618,363	(3,368)	476,575	1,659	85,120	(90)	548,338	110,096	229,304	34,616	(4,294)	771,668	2,481,315	2,262,425	
a. Short Term	390,871	(6,287)	75,595	566	74,613	-	(50,759)	(15,079)	65,952	327	-	-	1,039,722	825,540	
1) Deposits Money Institutions	384,949	-	57,607	-	74,613	-	(49,966)	-	65,354	-	-	-	788,063	183,574	
2) Other deposit Accepting Inst.	(12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25)	-	-	-	3,513	8,412	
3) Other financial Intermediaries	1,115	-	(0)	-	-	-	340	-	(36)	-	-	-	(2,792)	23,095	
4) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164	-	-	-	164	357	
5) Central Bank	289	-	-	-	-	-	88,617	-	-	-	-	-	143,054	1,615	
6) Non-Financial Private Corp.	5,415	(6,189)	-	(0)	-	-	-	(1,477)	(77)	327	-	-	5,339	378,713	
7) Non-Financial Public corp.	(0)	-	(13)	(5)	-	-	-	(13,604)	571	-	-	-	558	44,231	
8) Provincial Govt (incl Pro NPis)	(1,477)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,477)	74,613	
9) Federal Govt (incl Fed NPis)	-	-	(13,604)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,604)	38,988	
10) Other Resident Sector	327	(77)	-	571	-	-	(150)	2	-	-	-	-	(72)	71,057	
11) Nonresidents	264	(21)	30,448	-	-	-	(89,599)	-	-	-	-	-	115,820	886	
12) Money Market Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13) Non Money Market Funds	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0)	-	
14) Pension Funds	-	-	1,157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,157	-	
15) Captive financial companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
b. Long Term	227,492	2,919	400,981	1,093	10,507	(90)	599,097	125,175	163,352	34,289	(4,294)	771,668	1,441,594	1,436,885	
1) Deposits Money Institutions	207,484	-	98,794	-	10,507	-	(9,085)	(364)	88,614	-	-	-	414,948	14,901	
2) Other deposit Accepting Inst.	33	-	(6)	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	(6,475)	9,652	
3) Other financial Intermediaries	2,331	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,759	4,128	
4) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,451	-	(4,294)	-	70,146	1,849	
5) Central Bank	(1,223)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,290)	-	-	10,673	30,383	10,673	
6) Non-Financial Private Corp.	(940)	419	2,330	(1)	-	-	-	-	171	9,819	-	233,187	1,561	453,271	
7) Non-Financial Public corp.	(1)	2,330	2,892	(304)	-	(90)	-	125,105	1,398	24,470	-	-	4,289	250,364	
8) Provincial Govt (incl Pro NPis)	-	-	(90)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,503	10,507	
9) Federal Govt (incl Fed NPis)	(2,213)	-	125,105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	527,808	122,528	518,723	
10) Other Resident Sector	9,819	171	24,470	1,398	-	-	86	120	-	-	-	-	34,375	163,475	
11) Nonresidents	12,203	-	147,541	-	-	-	608,096	314	-	-	-	-	764,630	(658)	
12) Money Market Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13) Non Money Market Funds	-	-	(55)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(55)	-	
14) Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15) Captive financial companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5. Equity and investment fund shares	1,049,790	226,117	121,470	7,382	-	19,354	-	114,257	-	130,086	8,905	234,134	1,466,347	1,048,928	
1) Deposits Money Institutions	16,413	9,307	1,495	113	-	20	-	-	-	4,207	-	-	7,778	27,508	
2) Other deposit Accepting Inst.	1,373	(278)	-	-	-	-	-	(50)	-	1,084	-	-	5,183	2,225	
3) Other financial Intermediaries	327	0	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	489	-	-	41,732	469	
4) Insurance Companies	8,825	1,209	-	51	-	-	-	1	-	(1,805)	-	-	36,317	(2,498)	
5) Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,314	-	
6) Non-Financial Private Corp.	108,763	119,402	-	1,674	-	19,356	-	(3)	-	17,668	8,905	234,134	219,584	477,079	
7) Non-Financial Public corp.	1,674	-	178	254	-	(23)	-	114,252	-	3,436	-	-	7,277	272,885	
8) Provincial Govt (incl Pro NPis)	-	-	(23)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	
9) Federal Govt (incl Fed NPis)	(3)	-	114,252	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114,562	-	

Table A.3 Detailed Flow of Funds Accounts of Pakistan 2016-17 Continue...

														Million Rs.	
Types of claim	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	
10) Other Resident Sector	19,356	-	3,436	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131,774	-	
11) Nonresidents	835,153	8,417	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	836,270	11,133	
12) Money Market Funds	-	18,943	-	4,062	-	-	-	64	-	19,327	-	-	461	42,717	
13) Non Money Market Funds	55,142	67,359	9	5,793	-	-	-	(7)	-	85,680	-	-	56,219	219,368	
14) Pension Funds	2,766	1,759	2,062	(4,566)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,828	(1,957)	
15) Captive financial companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6. Insurance, pension and standardized guarantee schemes	-	34,169	-	(12)	-	-	-	0	-	133,211	-	-	173,895	136,923	
a. Net equity of households on life insurance reserves and on pension funds	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	133,211	-	-	133,211	133,228	
b. Prepayments of premiums and reserves against outstanding claims	-	34,169	-	(30)	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	40,684	3,694	
1) Deposits Money Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	291	-	
2) Other deposit Accepting inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3) Other financial Intermediaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4) Insurance Companies	-	34,169	-	(30)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,777	3,694	
5) Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
6) Non-Financial Private Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,169	-	
7) Non-Financial Public corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	435	-	
8) Provincial Govt (incl Pro NPIs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9) Federal Govt (incl Fed NPIs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10) Other Resident Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	
11) Nonresidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	
12) Money Market Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13) Non Money Market Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14) Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15) Captive financial companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7. Financial derivatives and Employees Stock Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,829)	(4,598)	
1) Deposits Money Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,906)	(4,212)	
2) Other deposit Accepting Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(295)	(17)	
3) Other financial Intermediaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0)	(14)	
4) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5) Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12)	(726)	
6) Non-Financial Private Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7) Non-Financial Public corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8) Provincial Govt (incl Pro NPIs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9) Federal Govt (incl Fed NPIs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10) Other Resident Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,352)	310	
11) Nonresidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,264)	62	
12) Money Market Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13) Non Money Market Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0)	
14) Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15) Captive financial companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8. Employee Stock Option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9. Other accounts receivable/ payable	356,474	1,038,488	303,009	451,234	-	-	179,734	40,493	242,404	13,429	50,040	48,690	1,184,143	1,702,038	
a. Trade credit and advances	191,660	263,091	11,107	180,530	-	-	(171)	157	230,967	-	56,626	5,234	490,188	449,076	
b. Other	164,815	775,397	291,902	270,704	-	-	179,905	40,336	11,438	13,429	(6,586)	43,456	693,955	1,252,961	
i. Resident sectors	164,094	841,274	286,378	268,101	-	-	179,905	40,336	11,438	13,429	(6,586)	43,456	686,278	1,316,738	
ii. Nonresidents	721	(65,878)	5,524	2,603	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,677	(63,777)	
Total Assets/ Liabilities	2,080,709	1,730,006	1,132,705	590,608	85,250	11,875	1,954,716	216,521	471,708	1,942,197	(69,256)	1,252,308	8,752,692	8,752,693	
Net Lending(+)/Net Borrowing(-)		(350,703)		(542,097)		(73,374)		(1,738,194)		1,470,488		1,321,564		0	



GLOSSARY

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, DFI, monetary & financial institutions and 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 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 nonfinancial 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.

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 specific 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 nonfinancial 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, jewelry, 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.

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.

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.

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. It is also equal in magnitude, but opposite in sign, to the current account balance of the BOP. 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 saving investment gap, is thus equal to the difference between an economy's saving plus net capital transfers and capital formation.

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 receivable 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Consumption of Fixed Capital Expenditure

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

Changes in Non-produced Assets

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

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.

Financial Account

This 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: These consist of all financial claims, shares or other equity in corporations plus gold bullion held by monetary authorities as a reserve assets.

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.